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Minister—Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY

Deputy Minister—BRYCE M. STEWART Associate Deputy Minister—A. MACNAMARA

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ERRATA

On page 172—Column 2, under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products"—for Building Materials, Province. *read* Building Materials, Province of Quebec.

On page 502—Column 1, under "Construction: buildings and structures"—for Saskatchewan *read* Saskatoon.

On page 674—Column 1, fourth line—various collieries in Cape Breton Island—should be deleted.

On page 679—Column 1, paragraph 2, last line—for hours *read* bonus.

On page 1118—Column 2, paragraph 26, seventh line—for 50 cents *read* 57 cents.

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Functions of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette.—The monthly publication of the "Labour Gazette" containing a review of the industrial situation throughout Canada, a record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, statistics of wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices in Canada, and other countries, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents, summaries of laws and legal decisions affecting labour and other information on current matters of industrial and labour interest.

Labour Statistics and Information.—The collection, compilation and publication of statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents and industrial agreements; also of reports on labour organization and organization in industry, commerce and the professions; the conduct of investigational and research work bearing on industrial relations and labour conditions; the publication of bulletins of information on these subjects.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.—The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Chap. 113, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in cases of disputes affecting mines and public utilities.

Conciliation.—The administration of the Conciliation Service of the Department is under the Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S.C. 1927. It provides for the maintenance of a staff of officers at various points, including a Chief Conciliation Officer with headquarters at Ottawa, whose services are utilized in the adjustment of labour disputes.

Fair Wages.—The Fair Wages Policy of the Government (which is expressed under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and by Order in Council) calls for the observance on Government contracts for public works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, of the wage rates current in the district, provided the same shall be fair and reasonable, and for an eight-hour working day and forty-four hour week; and on Government contracts for the manufacture of interior fittings and of certain classes of supplies, of the wages rates current in the district and current working hours.

Employment Service of Canada.—The administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Chap. 57, R.S.C., 1927, under which, in co-operation with various Provincial Governments, free public employment offices are maintained in 66 centres; statistical information relative to employment conditions is also collected and published.

Combines Investigation Act.—The administration of the Combines Investigation Act, Chap. 26, R.S.C., 1927, an Act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers.

Technical Education.—The administration of the Technical Education Act. Chap. 193, R.S.C., 1927, which provides for grants to the provinces for the purpose of promoting technical education.

Dominion Government Annuities.—The administration of the Government Annuities Act. Chap. 7, R.S.C., 1927, whereby provision may be made for old age by the purchase of annuities by individuals, or associations on behalf of their members, or by employers on behalf of their employees.

Dominion Unemployment Assistance.—The administration of the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, and previous enactments.

Labour Transference.—The administration of the Farm Employment Plan, Rehabilitation Plan and Supplementary Works Plans.

Youth Training.—The administration of the Youth Training Act, 1939.

Labour Legislation in Canada.—The compilation and publication of reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and of the Provinces.

Library.—The maintenance of a library of publications on labour and economic subjects.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations).—The collection and transmission of information required by the International Labour Conference and office; correspondence with Federal and Provincial Government departments and with organizations of employers and employees relative thereto; the representation of Canada at the International Labour Conference and on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

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Publications of the Department of Labour

Labour Gazette

Published monthly in English and French. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada, United States and Mexico, 20 cents per annum, postage prepaid. All other countries $1 per annum, postage prepaid. Subscriptions are payable in advance and should be addressed, with postal note or money order to Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Bound volumes for 1938 and for earlier years are available at $2 each.

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An outline of the activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938. PRICE, 25 cents.

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Annual Report of the Director. FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables in Western Canada. Feb. 18, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine Limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, June 9, 1925. PRICE, 20 cents.

Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, March 25, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables Produced in Ontario, July 31, 1926. PRICE, 15 cents.

Interim Report of Registrar on the Proprietary Articles, Trade Association, an alleged Combine of Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Manufacturers, established to fix and maintain Resale Prices of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles, Sept. 6, 1926. PRICE, 10 cents.

Report of Commissioner on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, Oct. 24, 1927. PRICE, 10 cents.

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Report of Registrar on Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Canada, February 5, 1931. PRICE, 25 cents.

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Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers and Related Products, March 14, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine of Wholesalers and Shippers of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, October 31, 1939. PRICE, 25 cents.

Labour Organization in Canada—

Published annually. Contains full information on trade unions, their origin, organization, officers, etc., with outlines of chief events in each year in connection with labour activities. PRICE of each annual edition, 50 cents (1932 edition, 25 cents).

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No. 2—Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, February 21-22, 1921.

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No. 4—Employees' Magazines in Canada. OUT OF PRINT.

No. 5—Canada and the International Labour Conference.

No. 6—The International Labour Organization—Laws of Canada bearing on Draft Conventions and Recommendations. OUT OF PRINT.

No. 7—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from September 1, 1920, to September 30, 1923.

No. 8—National Conference regarding Winter Employment in Canada, Sept. 3-4, 1924—Report of Proceedings and Discussion.

No. 9—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927.

No. 10—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1927, to September 30, 1930.

No. 11—Government intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada.

No. 12—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from Oct. 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.

No. 13—Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1—Report of Proceedings of Board from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1936.

Report of Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920.—

PRICE, 50 cents.

Review of Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme, FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1939, showed a seasonal recession, which, however, was much smaller than the average loss indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 11,948 employers, whose pay-rolls were reduced from 1,207,149 at the beginning of November to 1,198,266 at December 1, 1939. The index (average 1926=100) declined from 123·6 at the former date, to 122·7 at December 1, as compared with 114·0 at the same date in 1938. At December 1 in preceding years, the index was as follows:—1937, 121·6; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7 and 1927, 108·1. The latest index was the highest December figure reported in any of the nineteen years for which data are available.

Since the decrease in employment was less-than-normal for December 1, the seasonally adjusted index showed an increase, rising from 118·3 at November 1, 1939, to 119·8 at the beginning of December, when it reached its highest level since September 1, 1929.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were furnished to the Department of Labour at the beginning of December, 1939, by 1,966 local trade unions, involving a membership of 246,720 persons, 23,940 of whom or a percentage of 9·7 were without employment in comparison with a percentage of 9·0 at the beginning of November and with 13·7 per cent at the beginning of December, 1938.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received during November, 1939, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines from October, 1939, and also from November a year ago. All industrial divisions in the first instance participated in the losses recorded, the largest decline being in construction and maintenance, while under the second comparison, although gains were shown in manufacturing, trade and mining, a very large reduction in farm placements, as well as one of marked proportions in construction and maintenance, were mainly responsible for the net loss recorded. Vacancies in November, 1939, numbered 29,911, applications 70,581 and there were 28,953 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.72 at the begininng of December, 1939, as compared with $17.77 for November, 1939; $16.93 for September, 1939; $17.25 for December, 1938; $17.58 for December, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.49 for December, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. The slight decrease in December, 1939, as compared with the previous month was due to the lower cost of foods. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued upward week by week throughout December and was 82·2 for the week ended December 29 as compared with 80·2 for the week ended December 1, and 79 for the week ended November 3. The increase in December was due in large part to higher prices for grains, live stock and certain raw textiles. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 80·3 for November, 1939; 72·4 for August, 1939; 73·3 for December, 1938; 82·7 for December, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·4 for December, 1914.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 2 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in November was 133·0 as compared with 133·1 for October which was the highest point recorded for the index in any month with the exception of January, 1929. The figure for November, 1939, was 8 per cent higher than in November, 1938. The index of the volume of mineral

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1939			1938		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
(9) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	183,051,577	170,471,796	114,148,922	150,134,401	153,162,868
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	84,561,211	79,053,266	44,285,986	63,303,669	63,908,940
(9) Exports, Canadian produce $	101,021,522	97,163,176	90,432,856	68,887,665	85,979,453	88,168,954
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	10,992,919	11,406,749	6,723,812	8,418,454	8,504,577
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,930,345,995	2,898,915,767	2,906,124,371	2,965,079,443	2,932,816,919
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	93,126,044	95,310,451	94,522,673	97,091,023	101,188,747
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,734,837,368	1,709,156,774	1,659,646,208	1,654,748,856	1,655,782,101
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	972,784,147	952,296,669	806,466,362	836,927,428	848,217,597
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	103·6	106·0	106·8	110·4	109·7
Preferred stocks.....	.....	90·1	89·0	86·9	87·5	88·0
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	.....	69·0	71·0	61·8	61·5	63·2
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	72·9	75·8	65·8	65·1	66·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†82·2	80·3	79·3	73·3	73·5	74·1
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·72	17·77	17·69	17·25	17·29	17·35
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	88·5	92·1	112·6	83·8	87·0
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	83·2	88·6	78·0	79·1	80·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	122·7	123·6	121·7	114·0	114·6	116·7
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·7	9·0	9·1	13·7	12·3	10·4
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	181,488	227,967	250,521	155,010	198,647	237,529
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	18,869,470	20,584,777	21,943,155	15,023,620	16,785,084	19,935,153
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	14,194,078	12,073,988	11,885,447	13,114,618
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	15,437,307	16,667,801	11,948,454	13,029,844	16,934,547
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,845,031	10,823,636	8,602,693	9,000,363	10,888,116
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,753,328,000	2,099,923,550	2,667,637,335	3,924,476,791
Building permits..... $	.....	4,148,889	5,612,269	3,483,000	4,702,000	9,549,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	11,815,000	12,739,300	14,228,100	10,523,000	15,183,000	18,111,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	87,822	85,758	53,381	46,216	50,657
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	147,182	149,890	78,614	90,120	76,256
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	7,285	6,357	2,810	5,999	2,194
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	432,678	435,171	412,707	412,841
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,683,164	1,675,992	1,705,601	1,765,787
Coal.....tons	.....	1,719,479	1,747,663	1,350,986	1,552,841	1,503,608
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	144,100,000	166,110,000	40,940,000	128,450,000	127,380,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,363,000	11,877,000	4,924,000	6,995,000	7,032,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	30,860,000	26,349,000	9,834,000	21,327,000	17,639,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	2,235,000	876,000	1,078,000	1,176,000	1,761,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	218,485,000	65,156,000	32,899,000	36,923,000	151,321,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft	.....	267,630,091	306,507,577	222,311,933	288,854,035	297,319,583
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,960,429	2,089,562	1,052,002	1,605,557	1,906,385
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	190,390,511	148,317,261	101,604,562	144,018,061	158,494,897	96,562,843
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,623,356	2,701,694	1,570,190	1,795,979	1,760,996
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	86,894,000	83,547,000	75,802,000	79,188,000	75,273,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	35,710,000	34,379,000	35,343,000	36,181,000	31,495,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	288,730	280,990	209,750	245,300	254,870
Automobiles, passenger, production.	11,491	9,882	7,791	15,518	15,423	5,412
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business	.....	133·0	133·1	115·6	123·4	118·6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	139·0	139·7	118·1	128·3	121·1
Mineral production.....	.....	236·7	194·2	183·1	206·6	201·4
Manufacturing.....	.....	136·9	143·7	111·3	125·3	113·2
Construction.....	.....	40·4	43·3	62·7	48·4	61·7
Electric power.....	.....	248·5	245·6	221·6	226·4	220·9
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	115·8	114·3	108·6	109·2	111·5
Trade employment.....	.....	137·3	138·3	137·0	132·5	133·7
Carloadings.....	.....	84·0	80·0	73·7	74·2	76·0
Imports.....	.....	102·1	99·7	75·8	85·7	89·1
Exports.....	.....	114·3	106·9	99·6	122·7	132·0

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended December 29, 1939.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 30, 1939, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 2, November 4 and October 7, 1939; December 3, November 5 and October 8, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

production was considerably higher in November than in October while manufacturing was lower. In the former group there were important advances in the exports of copper, zinc, and asbestos as well as in mint receipts of gold and in imports of bauxite. Decline was recorded in several of the factors used to indicate the volume of manufacturing the principal being in exports of planks and boards, the production of steel, pig iron and automobiles as well as in imports of crude petroleum. In the other principal groups construction was somewhat lower in November than in October while the output of electric power, and the index of distribution showed advance. In the last named group carloadings, imports and exports were higher while trade employment was slightly lower. All of the principal groups were higher in November, 1939, than in November, 1938, with the exception of construction which was 16 per cent lower. Information available for December shows continued advance in wholesale prices the index being higher than in November and higher also than in December, 1938. Employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways were lower than in November but substantially higher than in December, 1938.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during December was 11, involving 1,570 workers with time loss of 20,679 man working days, as compared with 15 disputes during November, involving 5,088 workers with 37,381 days' time loss. Disputes of gold miners in British Columbia, coal miners in Saskatchewan, fish handlers in Nova Scotia and knitting and felt factory workers in western Ontario caused most of the time loss recorded for the month. In November most of the time loss was due to disputes involving fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., coal miners at Springhill, N.S., and at Estevan, Sask., textile factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., and gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C. In December, 1938, none of the disputes resulted in considerable time loss. There were 8 disputes, involving 267 workers and resulting in 2,230 days' time loss recorded for that month. Of the eleven disputes recorded for December, 1939, ten were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases and the results of two disputes being recorded as indefinite. One dispute, involving approximately 140 workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of December. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Registration of skilled and semi-skilled workers in Canada

A conference of Dominion and provincial officials was convened in October on the invitation of the Dominion Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, for the purpose of determining the policy to be pursued by the Employment Service of Canada in ensuring the maintenance of an adequate supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers for wartime industrial requirements (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1939, page 1088). It was decided at this meeting that a nation-wide survey should be instituted to determine the availability of such labour.

For this purpose the Employment Service of Canada is conducting in all provinces, with the exception of Ontario, a voluntary registration of skilled and semi-skilled workers whose training and experience qualify them for employment in industries engaged in the production of war materials.

It is now estimated that when all reports are received to December 31, 1939, the number of such workers registered will be close to 10,000, about 250 of this total being women.

The province of Ontario has not as yet commenced this special registration but is ready to do so when the demand for skilled workers would appear to necessitate the registration being made.

At the request of the Department of National Defence, the Employment Service of Canada compiled a registration of former members of the Royal Naval Air Service, the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force who are willing to re-engage with the Royal Canadian Air Force as tradesmen. The number of ex-members of the Air Forces who have registered for this employment exceeds 1,000. These applications have all been forwarded to the Department of National Defence.

Statistics of relief recipients for November

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in November last was 582,000, an increase of 6·9 per cent from the month of October. These figures were released recently by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, and are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in November. The grand total for November, 1939, compared with the same month of 1938, showed a decrease of 26 per cent, while compared with November, 1937, the Dominion figure was

down by about one-third: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago. November figures invariably show an increase over October, but this increase in 1939 was less than in previous years. Thus, in 1938 November increased by 22·7 per cent over October, and in 1937 the increase was 9·3 per cent. In 1937 and 1938 both urban and agricultural relief showed increases in November.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in November this year numbered 132,000, an increase of 5·6 per cent from the revised October total, compared to an increase of 15·6 per cent from October, 1938, into the following November. The figure for November this year showed a decrease of 7·8 per cent from November a year ago, and a decrease of 3·1 per cent from November, 1937.

A total of 504,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in November, an increase of 4·1 per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month: November, 1938, had shown a 13·0 per cent increase over October. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 5·8 per cent from the figure for November, 1938, and a decrease of 1·8 per cent from the figure for November two years ago.

The number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, reflecting improved crop conditions in Western Canada. A total of 17,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 78,000 were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in November. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in November, while up by 29 per cent from the revised October figure, was 69 per cent less than in November, 1938, and over 78 per cent less than in November, 1937. In the Province of Saskatchewan, while November showed an increase of 42 per cent from the reduced total for October this year, it registered a decrease of 77 per cent from November one year ago, and a decrease of 84 per cent from November, 1937. The Saskatchewan total on agricultural relief still represented about two-thirds of the Dominion total.

Dr. W. A. Riddell appointed High Commissioner to New Zealand

On December 29, the Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King announced the appointment of Hon. John Hall Kelly as Canadian High Commissioner to Eire and Dr. W. A. Riddell as High Commissioner to New Zealand.

Until his recent appointment, Dr. Riddell was attached to the Canadian Legation at Washington as Counsellor, a post to which he was appointed in 1937. Prior to that time he served as Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations for twelve years.

Dr. Riddell was Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario from 1919 to 1920 when he accepted an appointment on the staff of the International Labour Office in Geneva and five years later was appointed Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. During his tenure of the latter office he attended successive sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and also acted for Canada on the Council of the League and at numerous international conferences. At the same time Dr. Riddell served continuously on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as Canadian Government representative and was frequently one of the Government delegates to the sessions of the International Labour Conference. In 1935-36 he was honoured by election to the chairmanship of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

Recently Dr. Riddell, as the delegate representing the Government of Canada, attended the Conference of American States of the I.L.O. which was held in Havana, Cuba (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1939, page 1091 and December 1939, page 1239).

Extension of industrial relations policy at Canada Packers Ltd.

The shareholders of Canada Packers, Limited, met on January 3, 1940, to confirm the appointment to their directorate of George J. P. Ayers, an hourly paid employee of the Toronto plant. Mr. Ayers, who has worked for the company for over twenty years, was elected by the ballots of his fellow employees in Toronto with the concurrence of employees in the company's other Canadian plants. It is understood that the appointment will be an annual one, and will be held by representatives chosen by the different plants in turn.

The appointment is an extension of Canada Packers' policy in industrial relations. Several years ago, Plant Relations Committees were formed in all its major plants. They are composed of elected workers and company appointees in the ratio of approximately seven workers to three company appointees. At the Committees' meetings held monthly, or oftener when necessary, many types of problems are discussed including not only those which affect the wages, welfare or comfort of the employees, but also many which have a direct bearing upon the company's success. In spite of differing

views, all important decisions by the Committee have eventualy been adopted unanimously.

Since the formation of the Committees, and principally as a result of their action, the following major improvements in working conditions as well as minor adjustments have been introduced:

(1) Increase in basic hourly wage rates of about 40 per cent, and of average hourly rates of about 25 per cent.
(2) Vacations with pay for hourly workers.
(3) The beginnings of an old age pension scheme.
(4) Bonuses, or "Employees Dividends", which distribute to employees—one-half of the company's annual net profit in excess of 6 per cent on shareholders' equity.
(5) A group insurance scheme, to the support of which both employees and the company contribute. (This scheme like that of the appointment of the employees' director, goes into effect this month).

The duties of the employees' director are still somewhat indefinite, but, it is understood that he will have access to all records of the company, confidential or otherwise. He becomes automatically a member of the various employees' committees and thus will serve as a connecting link between the committees in various plants as well as between those within his own plant. At directors' meetings he will represent the point of view of the hourly paid worker, and while the appointment was primarily made with a view to ensuring that labour's interests are kept sufficiently before the board in formulation of policy, it is anticipated that Mr. Ayers and his successors will contribute useful suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the business upon the success of which depends continuity of employment as well as dividends.

Night work of women telephone operators in Great Britain

The Executive Council of the Union of Post Office Workers in Great Britain was recently informed, by a letter from the Personnel Department of the Post Office, that measures had been taken with regard to the hours of work of telephone staff which involved night work by women operators. A summary of the letter is given below.

In view of the acute shortage of male night telephone staff, the regional directors have been empowered to employ women telephone operators up to 10 or 10.30 p.m., or even later if absolutely necessary, when it is not practicable to provide for the work by other expedients. Volunteers will be employed as far as possible. The duty after 8 p.m. will in most cases be within the 48-hour week, and overtime by women will be restricted to a minimum. The measures are wholly of an emergency nature, and will not be allowed to prejudice in any way the question of the employment of women after 8 p.m. in normal times.

This decision was considered by the Executive Council, which decided to discuss the question with the Post Office with a view to safeguarding the interests of the staff.

Right of requisition in France in wartime

In connection with the Government's right to requisition the services of persons and undertakings—a right that came into existence with the military and civil mobilization—Mr. Charles Pomaret, French Minister of Labour, recently drew up rules governing the rights and obligations of persons affected by a Government requisition order.

The substance of the new rules has been published by the International Labour Office weekly service, *Industrial and Labour Information*, from which the following has been extracted:

The Workers' Obligations.—Persons whose services are requisitioned may not choose their employer nor may they leave their employment without permission. Administrative services are, however, empowered to transfer all such persons to other employment. Persons employed under a requisition order must display care and diligence in their work and furnish the hours demanded of them. Severe measures will be taken against those who fail to observe their obligations. Serious cases, such as sabotage or acts likely to compromise the interests of national defence, may even be referred to the military courts. As a rule however, the worker comes under the authority of the head of the undertaking or under the works regulations.

As dismissal may be contrary to the requirements of war production the employer is entitled to replace it by a deduction from wages which, however, has nothing in common with the fines formerly imposed by employers. Such deductions must be made within fixed limits and according to strict regulations and the proceeds must be paid to the National Solidarity Fund.

Workers' Rights.—Persons who cary out their duties satisfactorily are entitled to the rights laid down in the new regulations. Employers are obliged to observe towards them all the obligations stipulated in existing social legislation and must pay them the usual wages for the post which they hold. Such workers retain the right of appeal to the probiviral courts.

Employers' Obligations.—Although the head of the undertaikng has the usual authority over the persons whose services are requisitioned in the undertaking he cannot exercise it without supervision. He must find employment for persons put at his disposal by a requisition order, who in some cases may be attached officially to the undertaking by order of the public authority.

The war and collective agreements in France

An official statement issued by the French Ministry of Labour on October 13, 1939, points out that the state of war is not in itself a sufficient reason for the termination of contracts of employment. The war has not affected collective agreements concluded between employers' and workers' organizations, and, in the absence of supplementary agreements in the form of additional clauses, all provisions of collective agreements must be fully observed.

In a statement made on October 29, 1939, to the Labour Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Labour gave the assurance that the collective agreement system, which was the keystone of the whole French social structure, would be maintained subject to changes which might be required by unforeseen events.

Subsequently it was declared under a Decree of October 27, that conditions of employment established by collective agreements in force on September 1, 1939, and by arbitration awards which had been made binding by the same date will remain in force throughout the duration of hostilities for employees and workers in the trades and districts included in the scope of such agreements and awards.

Then on November 10 a Legislative Decree fixed the Government's policy in respect of collective agreements and wages, works delegates, employers' obligations towards persons appointed to special work or whose services are requisitioned by the civil authorities, and holidays with pay.

While maintaining the principles of collective agreements and arbitration awards in accordance with the Legislative Decree of October 27, 1939, the new regulations introduce substantial changes in the system of collective agreements as established by the Act of June 24, 1936.

The new Legislative Decree makes provision for the establishment of two different systems applying respectively to industries and undertakings not working for national defence and to those which are so engaged.

In undertakings not engaged on national defence work, the terms of existing collective agreements and arbitration awards may be revised either by mutual arrangement between the organizations concerned or at the request of one of them.

In the absence of such arrangement, the question of revision may be raised if the stipulations of the agreement have been upset by unforeseen events.

In this case the demand for revision is sent to a committee of review composed of a chairman and four members (each having a substitute) appointed by Decree and chosen from active or retired members of important State institutions.

In undertakings engaged on national defence work, conditions of employment—whether or not deriving from collective agreements or arbitration awards—are stabilized as from September 1, 1939. As a result, the average wages paid in each undertaking to workers of the same trade category may not, hours of work and output being equal, exceed the average wages paid in the same undertakings on September 1, 1939.

Those conditions may be modified only by a joint decision of the Minister of Labour and the Minister directly concerned, after consultation with the technical committees referred to above.

In applying these conditions, the committee will pay special attention to the methods used for the calculation of piece rates and average wages.

When labour employed in an undertaking engaged or not engaged in national defence work is transferred from one locality to another, wages will be paid in accordance with the rates in force in the new locality. At the same time, removal allowances may be paid by way of exception to the transferred workers. Similar allowances may also be paid to certain classes of alien labour.

War wage levels and prices in Germany

The International Labour Office publication, *Industrial and Labour Information* has recently published summaries of two sets of administrative orders issued in Germany (Reichsgesetzblatt, 1, No. 206, October 20, 1939)—one to regulate the use of the sums saved by the employer as a result of the fact that certain wage supplements may no longer be paid to the workers, and the other to ensure that wage levels are maintained.

Paragraphs from these summarized regulations are given below:

Wage Supplements.—Administrative regulations issued on October 11, 1939 in application of Part IV (Prices) of the War Economy Order stipulate that the employer must pay to the Treasury the sums corresponding to extra pay which, under the provisions of the Order of September 4, 1939, is no longer paid for overtime, Sunday work, work on holidays and night work. When it is too complicated to establish the exact amounts saved by such reductions of wages, the employer may agree with the taxation authorities to make a single lump-sum payment in lieu.

The price-fixing Commissioner or a department chosen by him may exempt the employer from this obligation if, in a given case, payment would lead to a rise in prices. Similarly, the employers' obligation ceases when the savings made on wages are used to lower prices in

accordance with instructions from the price-fixing Commissioner.

Prohibition to raise wages.—It is forbidden for employers to raise existing wage or salary rates, including those for remuneration paid to home workers, or any other form of regular earnings or to increase the workers 'income by means of allowances.

Any such wage increases are lawful only if they are authorized by legislative provisions, collective rules, service regulations issued, or approved for a public service by a Minister of the Reich, establishment regulations approved for a given establishment by the competent labour trustee or by a decision of the labour trustee.

As to piece work, duly established and applied rates may not be changed in the workers' favour. New rates must be definitely established as soon as the basis of calculation has been carefully determined, so that the remuneration paid to the worker after the necessary period of adaptation will not be higher than the rates usually paid in the undertaking for the same class of work. The rate must be revised immediately the basis of calculation changes.

This rule applies also to the fixing of bonuses.

In these cases also the labour trustee may authorize exceptions.

Prohibition to reduce wages.—The reduction of wages is prohibited in the same conditions and subject to the same reservations as those governing the raising of wages. Unless he obtains prior authorization to do so, the employer may not reduce wage or salary rates, reduce regular earnings or change to the workers' detriment existing piece rates based on past experience.

This rule must not, however, be allowed to affect the principle that wages not justified by the value of the worker's output may be reduced with the authorization or on the order of the competent labour trustee.

Penalties.—All infringements of the above provisions entail the application of the penalties laid down for breaches of the provisions of the Order itself (unlimited fines or, in serious cases, imprisonment and penal serviture).

Consumer Expenditures Survey in U.S.A.

The United States National Resources Committee has issued a report dealing with "Consumer Expenditures in the United States Estimates for 1935-36" (Price 50 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.).

The report sketches the broad outline of consumer expenditures in the United States. The results contained in the report form part of a larger study of consumption demands in relation to productive resources undertaken by the National Resources Committee. The first report from this study showed the magnitude of consumer income and how the total income is divided among the various groups of the population in 1935-36. The present report shows how these incomes were used by consumers in the United States—how much was spent for food, clothing, housing, and other major classes of consumer goods and services, how much was paid out as gifts and as certain personal taxes, and how much was saved.

Of particular significance is the finding that the largest outlay was for food accounting for 29 per cent of the total national income in the United States. Housing came second in order of outlay, taking about 16 per cent of the income; household operation followed with 9 per cent; clothing almost the same as household operation i.e. 9 per cent.

Automobile expenditure, it is interesting to note, reached fifth place, almost 6·5 per cent of the total consumer income being given to "the family car" and only 1·5 per cent to all other modes of transportation.

The total amount spent on medical care was slightly less than 4 per cent of the total family and individual income. This outlay did not include expenditures made by public and private agencies supplying free medical services to part of the population. Expenditures for recreation were next in order followed by personal care, tobacco and reading.

Except for a few miscellaneous items accounting for about $300 million of the national income in the United States, education showed the smallest outlay on the list, just over $500 million or less than one per cent of consumer income. As in the case of medical care however this estimate only represents that portion of the consumer income spent directly by families, it being pointed out that almost five-sixths of the cost of education during 1935-36 was met through public and private schools. The one-sixth paid for from personal incomes covered school books and supplies for all of the population and tuition at private schools and special lessons for the more well-to-do groups.

Nearly 4 per cent of the national income was expended for gifts to relatives and friends and for contributions to church and philanthropic agencies, and about 1·5 per cent was paid out as income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor property taxes. The report shows that 10 per cent of the total income was put into savings.

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RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of December Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established by the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with the following disputes:—

(1) Between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and 2,435 employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1207). The dispute in this case relates to the employees' request for a general increase in wage rates. The personnel of the board is as follows: His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, of Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., nominated by the company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the men.

(2) Between the Toronto Terminals Railway Company and 67 "Red Cap" messengers employed at the Toronto railway terminal (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 978). The request of the "Red Cap" messengers to negotiate an agreement with the Toronto Terminals Railway Company respecting wages and working conditions is stated to be the cause of the dispute. Board members have been appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., of Toronto, Ont.; on the company's recommendation, Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., also of Toronto. Messrs. Roebuck and Sinclair will confer looking to a joint recommendation for the third member, who will be chairman of the board.

It was reported in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1207, that an application for a board had been received from employees of the City Engineer's and Waterworks Departments of the City of Edmonton, members of the Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 30. During December the Western Representative of the Department held conferences in Edmonton with representatives of the civic administration and of the union concerned, and agreement was reached as to the procedure to be followed in disposing of the existing differences respecting labour conditions. It was also arranged that the employees' request for wage increases would be submitted to the City Council for consideration when dealing with the 1940 estimates during the months of February and March. The Department of Labour was requested by the applicants to withhold action in the meantime looking to the establishment of a board.

As a result of departmental mediation arrangements have been made for the re-opening of negotiations between the Canadian National Railways and its cartage service employees at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Brantford, London and Guelph, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and pending the outcome of these negotiations the application received last month for the establishment of a board (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1207) will be held in abeyance.

There appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1939, page 1217, the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt recently with a wages dispute between the Hull Electric Company and its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The members of the board were the Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, chairman, Mr. H. P. Hill, K.C., the company's nominee, and Mr. Alexandre Tache, K.C., the men's nominee. The Department has been advised that the unanimous recommendation of the board that wage rates be increased three cents per hour from October 15, 1939, has been accepted by both parties to the dispute and has been put into effect.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various coal operators at Bienfait in the Estevan district of Saskatchewan and their coal miners appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1939, at page 782. The board's report was signed by the chairman, Professor A. R. Creig, and the member nominated by the men, Mr. Angus J. Morrison. Mr. B. D. Hogarth, the board member nominated by the companies, submitted a minority report. The coal operators refused to carry out the recommendations of the board and mining operations ceased in the collieries of four operating companies on October 16 as a result of a strike declared by the United Mine Workers of America. For details of the strike and information in regard to the settlement reached on December 8 see the articles on Strikes and Lockouts appearing in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November and December, 1939, and in the present issue.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1939, TO DECEMBER 31, 1939

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period October 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939. (An article covering the period July 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 987).

DECK OFFICERS, CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD. (TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE), VANCOUVER, B.C.—The July, 1939, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 656, carried a reference to a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited (Trans-Pacific Service), and its deck officers, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, respecting a union agreement covering increased rates of pay and adjustments in leave conditions. Through the efforts of the conciliation officer who dealt with the case, a conference took place late in August between the Guild's negotiating committee and the General Superintendent of the Steamship Company, with the result that a number of matters in dispute were disposed of satisfactorily. The General Superintendent, however, stated that the Company was not prepared to sign an agreement with the Guild although it was quite willing to meet at any time a committee representing its own employees. Later, claiming that conditions of employment would be altered as a result of the war the navigating officers made additional demands, and at the close of December it was stated that if an agreement could not be concluded shortly consideration would be given to requesting Board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

COAL MINERS, KAYDEE (LUSCAR DISTRICT), ALTA.—On September 21, 1939, a strike occurred at the Kaydee Collieries, Limited, Kaydee, Alta., of coal miners, members of Local Union No. 7478, District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The previous day the Company had discharged, allegedly for creating labour disturbances, 17 employees. On October 12th a conciliator of the Department of Labour held a joint conference with officials of the Company and a representative of the miners as a result of which an agreement was reached providing for the reinstatement of all the men involved. Work was resumed the same day. Thirty miners were affected in this instance.

CLERKS, TORONTO, ONT.—Early in October a complaint was brought to the attention of the Provincial Department of Labour to the effect that Loblaw's Groceterias, Toronto, had dismissed, without notice, three employees who had recently joined the Canadian Retail Employees' Association, affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. It was stated that the Company had refused to give the men any reason for this action, and it was therefore contended that discrimination was being shown because of the union membership. In co-operation with the Dominion Department of Labour the matter was investigated. It was ascertained that the Company had sufficient grounds for their action, but early in November, due to extenuating circumstances, they agreed to reinstate one of the men in question, and it was understood that the other two had secured employment elsewhere.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, ST. JEROME, P.Q.—On October 24, 1939, mill workers, members of the St. Jerome branch of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers, employed by the Regent Knitting Mills, Limited, St. Jerome, ceased work when their demands for increased wages, reduced working hours and union recognition were refused. Conciliation officers of the Dominion Department of

Labour, working in co-operation with the Mayor of the town and a conciliator of the Provincial Government, endeavoured to find some basis of settlement, and conferences to this end were held with the disputing parties. The Company offered to recognize a shop committee for the purpose of negotiating wages, etc., and stated as well that all strikers would be taken back without discrimination. This offer was not acceptable to the strikers, but the way was paved for further conferences between the parties directly affected. On November 8th the strike was terminated, the Company consenting to recognize the local union but not the parent body. It was also agreed that within a period of three months negotiations for a general wage agreement would be reopened. Approximately 615 employees were affected by the dispute, and it was stated that about 450 of these were members of the union.

SHEET METAL FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On November 21, 1939, eight employees of the Trane Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, members of Local Union No. 1039, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.), ceased work in protest against the lay-off of 14 men, 12 of whom were union members, which had occurred a few days previously. Representatives of the men alleged that discrimination was being shown because of union membership, and a conference between union representatives and officials of the employing Company on the 20th failed to bring about an understanding, as did a vote taken by the Company to ascertain the view of the majority of their employees in regard to union affiliation, and the strike was called for the following day. At this time the employees requested the assistance of the Department of Labour in the matter. The strikers presented demands for the rehiring, according to seniority, of the men laid off, union recognition and increased wages. The conciliators of the Department who dealt with the case were informed by the Company that the lay-off had been due entirely to a seasonal slackening in business, that a further lay-off in the near future was inevitable, and also that they had had difficulty in obtaining a supply of aluminum. In the meantime a committee of the employees had been elected to deal with grievances. The position of the Company was made known to the union officials, and the strike continued. Later the union reported that the strike had lapsed by the middle of December.

FISH HANDLERS, LOCKEPORT, N.S.—On October 21, 1939, the plants of the Lockeport Cold Storage Company and Swim Brothers, Limited, Lockeport, N.S., closed down following a conference at which the employers refused to recognize the newly formed Fishermen's Union and Fish Handlers' Union, connected with the Canadian Seamen's Union which is affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It was estimated that approximately 400 fishermen and fish handlers were thus thrown out of employment. Officials of the Provincial Government dealt with the dispute but no settlement was reached. The union made enquiries as to proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and on November 28th a conciliator of the Dominion Department of Labour arrived at Lockeport to assist in the efforts being made to solve the dispute. His suggestions, however, that the plants be reopened and negotiations resumed or that joint consent be given for Board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were not acceptable, and prolonged conferences with the disputing parties failed to break the deadlock. The plants were picketed, and shipments of fish were prevented. Some violence occurred. Early in December the federal officer discussed the situation with the Premier of Nova Scotia. Subsequently the Premier called a conference of the representatives of the employers and employees and a settlement was reached as outlined in the article on strikes and lockouts appearing elsewhere in this issue.

CARTAGE SERVICE EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE AND MONTREAL, P.Q., AND BRANTFORD, LONDON AND GUELPH, ONT.—On December 2, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Express Department, and certain employees in the cartage services at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, P.Q., and Brantford, London and Guelph, Ont. The employees, being clerks, foremen, despatchers, automobile mechanics, painters, etc., were members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The application stated that the Company had refused the request of the employees for an agreement covering a general increase in wages and improved working conditions. Following receipt of the application a conciliator of the Department conferred with the General Manager of the Express Department and subsequently made arrangements for further negotiations between the General Manager and the Chairman of the men's negotiating committee. At the end of December the case was still before the Department. The application stated that 310 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALTA.—On December 8, 1939, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and employees in the City Engineer's and Waterworks Departments, being members of Edmonton Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 30. The application was made when efforts of the employees to secure wage increases and the adjustment of certain other grievances failed. With a view to avoiding Board procedure, if possible, a conciliation officer of the Department conferred with representatives of both parties, and as a result the City Commissioners agreed to consider the question of increased wages when the 1940 estimates were being prepared during February and March, and also to investigate and adjust, where possible or practical, the complaints repecting working conditions. The application stated that 265 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—A strike of approximately 430 textile workers employed in the plant of the Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., received the attention of conciliation officers of the Department during December. On December 1st about 300 girls ceased work to enforce their demand for a 15 per cent wage increase, the payment of time and one-half for all overtime work and also for certain improvements in working conditions. The following day 130 men joined in the strike. Conferences which the conciliators held with the disputing parties failed to bring about a settlement, and in view of the deadlock it was proposed that joint consent be given to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Such procedure, however, was not acceptable to the employers. Subsequently officials of the Provincial Government dealt with the matter and secured a settlement whereby work was resumed on January 3rd with a 5 per cent wage increase and time and one-quarter for overtime work.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Statistics, 1939

According to a statement issued by the Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Associations there were 60,520 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during 1939, compared with 59,834 during 1938. Fatal accidents numbered 314, as against 352 during 1938. Total benefits awarded during the year amounted to $6,152,407.43, compared with $6,464,261.19 during 1938, the figures for 1939 being made up of $5,057,714.23 compensation and $1,094,693.30 medical aid.

There were 5,138 accidents reported during December, and the benefits awarded amounted to $581,378.92. The accidents reported during December a year ago numbered 4,460.

Hospitalization Plan of International Harvester Company

The International Harvester Company, and affiliated companies, has added a hospitalization scheme to its already extensive employee welfare plans which include a vacation plan for factory employees, a pension plan, sickness, and accident plan and death benefit plan.

The hospitalization plan, which became effective January 1, 1940, is available to all members of the Employees' Benefit Association in the employ of the company in the United States and Canada who make application to come under the plan. Prior to February 1, 1940, no physical examination will be required of prospective participants in the scheme, however after that date an applicant will be required to pass a physical examination.

An employee's contribution to the plan is 12 cents per week or 52 cents per month. The Company's contribution to the hospitalization fund is set at 20 per cent of all contributions of the members to the fund.

Benefits under the plan are to be paid only when the member is confined "to a regularly licensed public or private hospital upon the order of a licensed physician or surgeon."

Hospital benefits will be paid to the member at the rate of $4.50 for each day confined in a hospital, limited to 31 days in any one disability, and a reimbursement of expenses for operating room, anaesthetic, X-rays, laboratory expense and dressings up to $30 in any one hospital confinement.

The plan, as outlined in a booklet issued by the Company, provides for certain limitations, and termination of membership.

The administration of the plan is under the control and direction of the Board of Trustees of the Employees' Benefit Association and is to be administered by the superintendent in the same manner as the sickness, accident and death benefit plans.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1939

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1939, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Dec. 1939	11	1,570	20,679
*Nov. 1939	15	5,088	37,381
Dec. 1938	8	267	2,230

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for December was smaller than that for November, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showing a corresponding decrease. The figures, however, are higher in all cases than those recorded for the same month a year ago. The disputes causing the greatest time loss during December were those involving gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., coal miners at Estevan, Sask., fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., knitting factory workers at Brantford, Ont., and felt factory workers at Guelph, Ont. In November also substantial time loss was caused by the first three strikes mentioned above, while disputes involving textile workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., and sheet metal workers in Toronto, Ont., also caused considerable time to be lost. During December, 1938, the only disputes of importance were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal, P.Q., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay B.C.

Five disputes, involving 789 workers, were carried over from November, one strike recorded as unterminated in the December LABOUR GAZETTE having later been reported to have been settled and work resumed on December 1, namely: men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q. Six disputes commenced during December. Of these eleven disputes, ten were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases and the result of two disputes being recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was only one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939, one employer, and work clothing factory employees, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939, one employer, this last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute affecting one dress factory in Montreal, P.Q., about December 28, has been reported. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union picketed the establishment when the proprietor refused to employ its members or recognize the union. As there were no union workers employed none went on strike and there was no stoppage of work.

A dispute involving printing compositors, etc., employed in one daily newspaper office at Montreal has been reported. The agreement with the International Typographical Union effective until December 31 was not renewed and the members of that union were replaced by members of the National Catholic Union of Printers.

A number of retail stores under one management in Montreal have been picketed since November 20 following the dismissal of four employees, alleged by the Retail Clerks' Protective Union to be as a result of membership in the union, but claimed by the employer to be for personal reasons and to reduce overhead. About the middle of December the employer applied for an injunction against the

picketing and the proceedings were adjourned after some evidence was taken.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress prior to December

Gold Miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.—During December the mine was still closed, following the partial reopening for a few days in November when the strikers refused to resume operations and continued picketing. Later in the month efforts to bring about further negotiations were made but a settlement was not reached.

Coal Miners, Estevan, Sask.—As stated in the December issue of the Labour Gazette a settlement of this dispute was reached on December 8 and work was resumed, beginning on December 11, as a result of a conference of the parties involved with provincial government representatives. It was arranged that a new union would be formed, the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, withdrawing from the district for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, except that the employees in a stripping mine operated with steam shovels under an agreement with the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union may continue with that organization. The Canadian Federation of Labour representatives, however, undertook to advise them not to do so. An agreement is to be negotiated providing for a minimum of 40 cents per hour for labourers, the recognition of seniority, and the "closed shop". During December a committee of three was appointed to arrange for the new union, consisting of a representative from each of the unions mentioned above and one member appointed by the provincial government.

Coal Miners, Port Hood, N.S.—This strike involving employees in a mine being re-opened, November 23, was settled by a tentative agreement for two weeks as a result of mediation by a member of the provincial legislature, the Speaker, a compromise on wages being reached. It was reported that later an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America would be negotiated. Work was resumed on December 8.

A second stoppage occurred on December 12 against the temporary employment of two officials as labourers, not being members of the union. Work was resumed on the following day when it was agreed that these men would not work until their official positions were ready.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A large number of the contractors' shops, closed on November 22 to secure an increase in rates from manufacturers, corresponding to a ten per cent increase in wages under a new agreement effective on December 4, had resumed operations on November 23 and others secured the increase in rates later. At the end of November it was reported that twenty per cent of the employees were still involved. In December, however, it was reported that a settlement had been reached and work resumed December 1.

Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto, Ont.—This dispute is reported to have lapsed by the middle of December, all of the employees involved except one having secured work elsewhere.

Fish Handlers, Etc., Lockeport, N.S.—A representative of the Federal Department of Labour visited Lockeport at the end of November and discussed the dispute with the parties involved, outlining the procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act if both parties would apply for the establishment of a Board, this being necessary as the industry was not connected with mining or public utilities, or to war work to which the Act had been extended under the War Measures Act. Such procedure was definitely rejected by the employers. Proposals for the reopening of the plants with a view to negotiations were also not accepted. The conciliation officer discussed the situation with the Premier of Nova Scotia in Halifax. The employers and municipal authorities requested the provincial authorities to provide additional police protection for fish shipments, which, with the exception of a shipment of fishmeal for overseas, had been held up by the picket since the closing of the plants. Efforts to move the cars of fish against the opposition of a picket of about 600 were finally not pressed but is was reported that legal proceedings were being taken against the leaders. Later the Premier of Nova Scotia held a conference of representatives of the employers and employees at Halifax and a settlement was reached on December 16. The employers agreed to reopen the plants on December 18, the employees to resume work under the conditions prior to the dispute, the right of the employees to organize and bargain collectively under the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act being conceded.

Disputes commencing during December

Coal Miners, Joggins, N.S.—A number of the miners in one colliery ceased work on December 6 in sympathy with one miner in a dispute with another miner as to the use of a shovel, causing the mine to be closed

for that shift. On the following day this dispute was reported to have been settled and the miners returned to work but the management closed the mine pending a decision as to discipline regarding the two men. On December 14 it was arranged that work would be resumed for a week, operations to be continued if a settlement was reached in the meantime. On December 22 the mine was closed down but was re-opened on December 28 under new control of operations.

WORK CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—A number of employees were called out by the United Garment Workers of America on December 1 in one establishment on the refusal of the proprietor to sign the agreement in effect in a large number of other establishments in the city. The employer stated that operations in the shop were not interrupted. The union reported that those on strike secured work elsewhere. This stoppage has been added to the list of such disputes, carried elsewhere in this article, where the union has not declared the dispute terminated although employment conditions are no longer affected.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, BRANTFORD, ONT.—A number of girls in one establishment ceased work on December 1 to secure an increase in wages of fifteen per cent and were joined by most of the male employees on the following day. The employees later organized the Brantford Textile Workers Union, No. 15, chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The employees requested conciliation by the Federal Department of Labour and representatives from the Toronto office reached Brantford on December 9. A settlement was not reached but later, as a result of conciliation by the Minister of Labour for Ontario and the Chief Conciliation Officer, it was agreed that wages would be increased five per cent and that time and one-quarter rates would be paid for overtime. Work was resumed on January 3 and all employees were to be taken back by January 13.

FELT FACTORY WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.—Employees in one establishment making felt forms for hats, members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, ceased work on December 8 to secure a closed shop union agreement with increases in wages, reduced hours, etc. As a result of conciliation

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1939*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to December, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	3,550	Commenced Oct. 8, 1939; for recognition of union, check-off for union dues and increased wages; unterminated.
Coal miners, Estevan District, Sask.	1	200	1,800	Commenced Oct. 16, 1939; for employment of members of one union only and for signed agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Dec. 9; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S.	1	25	150	Commenced Nov. 23, 1939; for increased wages: terminated Dec. 7; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, etc.—				
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	.....	.....	.....	Commenced Nov. 22, 1939; *re* increase in rates to contractors in accordance with increase in wages: terminated Nov. 30; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	22	200	Commenced Nov. 21, 1939; *re* alleged lockout of workers because of union membership, and for union recognition, increased wages, etc.; lapsed by Dec. 15; replacement; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers, etc., Lockeport, N.S.	2	400	5,000	Commenced Oct. 23, 1939; alleged lockout *re* union recognition; terminated Dec. 16; conciliation (provincial); compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1939*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1939				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Joggins, N.S..	1	90	600	Commenced Dec. 6; strike and alleged lockout *re* use of tools; terminated Dec. 13; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S.....	1	25	25	Commenced Dec. 12; against temporary employment of two officials as labourers; terminated Dec. 12; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man..	1	3	50	Commenced Dec. 1; for union recognition and agreement providing for union wages, hours, etc.; employment conditions no longer affected by December 15; in favour of employer.
Knitting factory workers, Brantford, Ont.....	1	362	7,500	Commenced Dec. 1; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 27; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Felt factory workers, Guelph, Ont.....	1	150	1,200	Commenced Dec. 8; for recognition of union and closed shop union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Dec. 16; conciliation (provincial; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Riveters, ship builders, etc., Saint John, N.B..	1	151	604	Commenced Dec. 19; against change in working conditions (installation of new machine); terminated Dec. 22; return of workers; in favour of employer.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour it was agreed that work would be resumed and negotiations for an agreement entered into, the Ontario Department of Labour to assist if negotiations were not completed by February 1, 1940; any wage adjustments to be retroactive to December 18, all employees to return to the jobs previously filled, no discrimination against any employee for union membership or activity or for not being a member of any union, no strikes, stoppages or lockouts during the negotiations. Work was resumed on December 18.

RIVETERS, SHIP BUILDERS, ETC., SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Certain classes of employees in a shipbuilding and repair establishment ceased work on December 19 in protest against the introduction of a machine for the performance of work hitherto done by caulkers. Those on strike were members of an independent union, the Steel Workers' Union, Local No. 1, and were joined by crane operators and labourers. Machinists, blacksmiths, etc., continued to work. Negotiations for an increase in wages were in progress when the dispute as to the machine occurred. The strikers requested conciliation by the Federal Department of Labour but were informed that it appeared that they were on strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the provisions of which had been extended to work on war supplies, etc., that work should be resumed immediately and that then conciliation or proceedings under the Act could be initiated. An official of the Department went to Saint John to ascertain the facts and secure, if possible, a resumption of work. Following this inquiry the strikers agreed to resume work on December 23, withdrawing their demands as to the new machine. It was then arranged that the dispute as to wages would be dealt with later.

(Statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries are not available for this issue.)

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES OF DOMINION MINISTER OF LABOUR AND CANADIAN LABOUR LEADERS

Hon. Norman A. McLarty Emphasizes Importance of Good Industrial Relations in Wartime—Labour's Recognition of the Issues Involved Reflected in Co-operative Effort

IN a New Year's message, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, stressed the necessity of employer-employee co-operation in the national war effort for the preservation of the democratic way of life. The text of his message is as follows:

"The war clouds which a year ago were sometimes black—sometimes rifted—but always menacing have finally broken; and a democratic, peace-loving country finds its people on the advent of the New Year faced with the stark reality and awful responsibility of being at war. This over-shadowing fact necessarily makes all our national peace-time effort fade into the background; and, for four months now, the effective carrying on of the war effort has been the dominating force that has run through all our action and governed all our national life.

"As soon as possible after war was declared labour made quite clear its position and the extent of its willingness to participate in its successful prosecution. Through its representatives it gave an unequivocal promise of one hundred per cent co-operation. In order that its efforts would be successful and would not be thwarted by a few irresponsible and misguided individuals it asked that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be extended to cover all war time industries. In addition, the accredited representatives of labour have been most diligent and most helpful in an endeavour to iron out grievances and disputes which, in less serious times, might have resulted in friction and loss of time and energy through industrial strife.

"It is perhaps too much to hope that there will not be sporadic and local labour disturbances created by the agitation of those who do not really represent labour—but merely themselves—and who feel that their existence will be forgotten unless they can produce some local strife. But the possible act of a few disturbing elements should not make us unmindful of the unanimity with which the Canadian people have engaged in the prosecution of the war; and one of the reasons for this heartening unanimity is the splendid attitude of labour generally.

"In view of the co-operative attitude of labour generally it would be doubly unfortunate if any attempt were made under the guise of the necessities of war to eliminate or reduce those advantages—whether in wages, in hours of labour or in the general standard of living—which have accrued to Canadian labour during the present century. I have no doubt that this will not happen. But it must be admitted that just as labour has its irresponsible agitators, so there are still some—I trust a very few—employers who begrudge each advance which has been made in bettering the conditions of work and living of those who with their families depend upon wages for their daily bread. Both attitudes are equally inimical to Canada's war effort."

Maintenance of Industrial Relations

"It is only fair to say that even without our national emergency there was a growing realization and appreciation of the importance of the belief that industrial life should not be a continuous struggle between capital and labour and that a frank and complete recognition of a partnership basis was the best for both and essential in the maintenance of our industrial structure. This has best been demonstrated by the wide extension of industrial agreements including voluntary plans for co-operation, such as profit-sharing agreements, stock ownership, accident and health insurance for the worker and his family, and various other tangible evidences of the growing realization of the necessity for co-operative effort in industrial organization.

"One of the plans which has shown a remarkably rapid growth is the sale of pension plans issued by the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour to employers in favour of their employees. This plan has been in effect less than two years and to-day over 10,000 employees are protected. The amount involved in the purchases of these pensions runs into millions of dollars. The plan is designed to the end that a comfortable pension will be provided for employees when they can no longer carry on in their employment.

"But while our major thoughts must necessarily be directed to the effective prosecution of the war, there are two peace-time problems which will require careful and continuous consideration.

"The first of these is the problem of unemployment. While it is doubtless true that this problem will be less acute during the war-time period, those who thought that in the advent of war the problem would be immedi-

ately and automatically solved, were mistaken. There has, it is true, been some reduction. But even when industry has been keyed to the high tempo produced by war activity, there will still remain a substantial number who will depend from time to time upon the State for their support."

Aftermath of War

"The second of these is the problem of the aftermath of war. It is not too early to be giving this our earnest consideration and our most careful thought. The situation which will be created when our Forces on the land, the sea and in the air are required to return to peace-time activities, and when the artificial stimulation of industrial activity created by the scourge of war has been removed, will be a most serious one.

"But the extent of our post war dislocation will be largely governed by the forethought and careful planning that is given to the meeting of this inevitable occurrence—by the avoidance of industrial disputes, by steps taken now to avoid undue inflation, by measures calculated to build up a back log against the emergency, by the sense of confidence we can instil into our Canadian people, by a vigorous and honest prosecution of the war and by the extent to which we can succeed in marshalling the vast resources of Canada with a view to banishing hardships, privation and despair from every home."

Messages of Labour Leaders

In addition to the above from the Minister of Labour, New Year's messages were issued by Canadian Labour leaders. The general trend of these reflected the co-operation of Canadian Labour in the national war effort and its prompt recognition of the vital issues involved. A summary is given below of the chief features of each message:

Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, emphasized the important factor "of the unity of the Canadian people in their determination to support Canada's war efforts until victory is secured." In so doing, he pointed out that it is only under a free democracy that trade unions can successfully operate, and that "it is not surprising therefore that organized labour has sought to render the utmost assistance to the Government in the successful prosecution of the war."

After indicating the direction in which Labour can assist the war effort, Mr. Moore stated:

"While recognizing that first attention must be given to those things essential to winning the war, Labour does not lose sight of the necessity of protecting the 'home front'. Unfortunately the advent of 1940 finds Canada still with several hundred thousands of its citizens dependent upon public aid for their existence. Because of this, it is necessary that Labour's program of social reforms must continue to be vigorously pressed. It is of equal importance that the Democratic liberties of freedom of speech, press and assembly be maintained and only such restrictions imposed as are shown to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the country. The tendency toward making wartime requirements an excuse to establish bureaucratic supervision over all expressions of opinion and reasonable criticism is one that must be checked."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, All-Canadian Congress of Labour

Deploring the wastage of war and sounding a hopeful note that in spite of its tragedy "the positive forces in human life will ultimately triumph," Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, declared that "the first essential is that the war be brought to a successful conclusion." He further emphasized this objective thus:

"As our own Prime Minister has said, we do not want to have to fight a war every twenty years. War is now an anachronism, and it is ironic that the immense development of the machinery of production, which might make economic security possible for all mankind, should be utilized to make war more horrible and destructive than ever it has been in the past."

Referring to the aftermath of the war, Mr. Mosher stated:

"The task of reconstruction must therefore be threefold: the establishment of machinery for the adjustment of international disputes and the promotion of human welfare in the widest sense; the perfecting of democratic institutions in every nation, and the provision of economic security within and between the nations. Canada is bound to play an increasingly important role in international affairs, because of her strategic position; Canadian citizens must be eager and willing to take advantage of every opportunity to serve mankind to the fullest extent. I feel that I can speak on behalf of the workers whose unions are associated with the All-Canadian Congress

of Labour in saying that they are ready to do what they can to help build that better world of our hopes and dreams, that world of co-operation and brotherhood and justice which rises in imagination like a mountain-peak above the clouds of war and fear and hate."

MR. W. T. BURFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER, CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, in commencing his message, declared:

"There is no class difference of interest in the issue of the war; there should be no division of classes in equipping and reinforcing the men who wage it. To gear the economy of Canada for that endeavour is the primary duty of all engaged in industry, finance, and government, and in its fulfilment the workers may be depended upon to exert their utmost in strength and skill."

Discussing the paramount issue of the defeat of Hitlerism, Mr. Burford observes:

"Even yet, the extent to which the war was caused by economic illusions is not generally appreciated. There is more talk of fighting Hitlerism than there is understanding of what that regime means to millions of bemused Germans. With a cult that in various forms and patterns can still claim an enormous following among the workers of all countries, in essence Hitlerdom remains the standard bootstrap millennium. In the discussions of peace terms prematurely being carried on, the fashionable isms are hopefully pushed forward, without recognition of their likeness to the Communazi model. It would be more helpful to peace and freedom if the aimless discussion of peace terms were suspended until the war is won, and if the purveyors of totalitarian panaceas would inform themselves as to the root cause of the attempt of the two Marx brothers, Hitler and Stalin, to extend the realm of state servitude into lands where a free economy is the foundation of the other freedoms."

MR. A. CHARPENTIER, PRESIDENT, CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Stating that "social peace is impossible without social justice," Mr. A. Charpentier, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, declared that whereas the Great War of 1914-1918 was fought to save democracy, the present war is to safeguard christian civilization.

He considered that true social justice is unattainable unless economic dictatorship be broken by means of international agreements based on christian principles, and unless also the policy of industrial relations, of collective agreements and of the promotion of social welfare be fully observed.

Though the war has taken many thousands of youths into war service, he noted that many more thousands remained in the army of the unemployed.

Referring to Dominion measures, Mr. Charpentier considered the policy of price control applied at the very outset of the war to be a favourable indication.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

ON December 20, 1939, a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada submitted a memorandum to the Quebec Government, setting forth that organization's recommendations relative to provincial legislation, based on resolutions adopted at the Confederation's annual convention held in September (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1939, page 1016).

The delegation was headed by Mr. Alfred Charpentier, general president of the Confederation, and Mr. Gerard Picard, general secretary, and president of the Quebec Central Council.

Among the recommendations of proposed provincial legislation set forth in the memorandum were those concerning the establishment of a Superior Labour Council; the setting up of Labour Courts; substitution of minimum wage legislation for the present Fair Wage Act; unemployment insurance; modification of the Professional Syndicates Act; amendment to the Collective Labour Agreements Act; changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act; the enactment of legislation to prevent employers from unjustly discharging their employees because of union activity; substitution of a system of old age insurance for old age pensions, and reduction of pensionable age to 65; recommending the adoption of legislation to prohibit night and Sunday work in bakeries and pastry shops; the establishment of a system of family allowances along the lines of the recommendations of the Social Insurance Commission in its report of 1932; compulsory arbitration of disputes; double

shifts for fire brigades in municipalities of more than 100,000 population; holidays with pay for all workers.

Amendments were also requested to the Electricians Act and the Engineers and Steamfitters Act. In the former it was suggested that regulations be made more stringent and a distinction drawn between electricians employed in the building industry and others, and to extend the latter statute to municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more. It was also suggested that the statute be amended to permit the employment of one apprentice to every three journeymen.

The following is a more detailed summary of some of the more important recommendations.

Minimum Wages and Minimum Wage Orders

Dealing with the subject of minimum wages, the Confederation's memorandum referred to the provincial Government's reported intention to replace the Fair Wage Act with minimum wage legislation, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board to take the place of the Fair Wage Board.

The Confederation requested that Board Orders be made more simple and comprehensive in the future. The belief was also expressed that the future Minimum Wage Board should have the necessary power to regulate piece and job work in such a manner as to make possible a fair return to workers.

It was also suggested that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council refuse to sanction any order in which the hourly rates of wages were below 35 cents in Montreal, 33 cents in Quebec and 30 cents in the other centres except in the case of apprentices.

The memorandum indicated the Confederation's endorsation of the possible appointment of a woman to the proposed Minimum Wage Board.

Unemployment Insurance

Registering approval of contributory social insurance, the Confederation declared it would be pleased if the Provincial Government would approve the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance.

Professional Syndicates Act

The Confederation requested a number of amendments to the Professional Syndicates Act, the proposals being, in general, similar to those made in the Confederation's submission to the Provincial Government in February, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March 1939, page 295). The Confederation also declared its opposition to the enactment of special legislation for the sole purpose of granting legal status to trade unions, trade councils or federations.

Collective Labour Agreements Act

As in the case of the Professional Syndicates Act, the Confederation's memorandum in dealing with the Collective Labour Agreements Act followed closely the submission made by the Confederation to the Provincial Government in February, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1939, page 293). These proposals included amendment of the definition employer to include contractor, manufacturer or merchant; inclusion in the obligatory provisions of an agreement the fixing of minimum prices for services to consumers; insertion of a clause declaring all Provincial Government works, or works carried on by third parties to be subject to the agreement governing the industry concerned; obligatory posting of a copy of the scale of wages applying to a particular work; requiring certificates of competency from workers governed by an agreement in every muncipality regardless of population; increasing the maximum fee for examination for a certificate of competency from $2 to $5; etc.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The Confederation reiterated its former requests in connection with the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, viz.: that the basis for computing benefits for partial and total disability be the hourly wage of the workman at the time of the accident multiplied by 2,400 (300 days of eight hours each) in order to determine the annual wage and that no wage less than 30 cents an hour should be considered; that the Act be amended so that the right to compensation would date from the first day of the accident; that hospitals and other similar institutions be brought under the scope of the Act; that silicosis contracted in such industries as stone and granite cutting and that diseases pertaining to the textile industry be considered as industrial diseases. It was also suggested that the assessment rates for workers of 45 years and over be revised as the present rates are often an obstacle in their obtaining employment.

Old Age Pensions

The Confederation expressed the opinion that the Old Age Pension Act should be made an old age insurance law established on a contributory basis, and that pensions be made payable at 60 years instead of 70 years of age. It was considered that pending the attainment of this objective the Provincial Government should make representations to the Federal

Government that old age pensions be made payable at 65.

Compulsory Arbitration

The Confederation's memorandum also suggested that legislation be enacted establishing compulsory arbitration for the protection of certain classes of employees in public services such as members of fire brigades who have not the right to strike. This request was made conditional upon the establishment of a labour court.

Referring to Bill No. 40 adopted at the last session of the Provincial Legislature providing for the arbitration of disputes between certain charitable institutions and their employees, the Confederation referred to what were considered as certain deficiencies in the legislation.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec—Hours of Work, British Columbia—Mines Regulations in Ontario and Quebec—Electrical Work in Quebec

NEW minimum wage regulations in Alberta fix a time limit for the payment of wages. In Quebec there are new orders for the retail food trade in Quebec City and Quebec West and for foundries in Hull, a revision of the order dealing with the manufacture of brick, tiles, etc., and renewal of the orders for laundries in Montreal and for full-fashioned hosiery mills. The by-law of the Quebec Fair Wage Board governing assessment on wages has been revised to apply to all employers in the province except those employing four workers or less. As usual there were special hours and wages orders for shops for the Christmas season in British Columbia. There are new regulations under the Mining Acts of Ontario and Quebec, the latter being a revision and consolidation of the regulations issued to date while in Ontario provision is made for issuance, on medical examination, of the miners' certificates required under the 1939 amendment in the Act to miners employed before June 26, 1939. In Quebec an annual permit must now be obtained by owners of public buildings where electrical work is being done by journeymen electricians paid by the owner.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Order 9 requires every employer to whom the Act applies, except mine operators, to pay wages within five days after the expiration of each period of employment. No period of employment may exceed one calendar month. When the fifth day has expired the wages are payable on demand and the worker immediately becomes entitled to payment of the wages earned if his employer terminates the employment. These provisions are to prevail over those in any contract of employment. The Mines Act, 1939, requires wages of miners to be paid semi-monthly unless an agreement is made for payment at more frequent intervals.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

The weekly rate of $12.75 which was fixed last year for females employed for at least 40 hours a week or more in shops during the Christmas season is again in effect with the 35 cent hourly rate for those working less than 40 hours.

There is also a special Order for temporary male workers in shops with the same provisions as last year. Adult men are to be paid $15 for a week of 37½ hours or more. For less than 37½ hours the hourly rate is 40 cents with a daily minimum of $1.60. The minimum rates for boys under 21 working the full 37½ hours vary from $6 a week for those under 17 to $13 a week at the age of 20. Boys working part-time must be paid for at least four hours' work. For boys under 17 the minimum hourly rate is 15 cents; it is 20 cents for boys of 17 and under 18 but 25 and 30 cents respectively for boys of 18 and 19 and 35 cents for boys of 20.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

The temporary exemption of shop assistants from the eight-hour limit imposed by the Act which is allowed for this Christmas season is in some respects wider than last year. Instead of allowing employees to work ten hours on the last two shopping days before Christmas the order permits ten on the second last day and 11 on December 23, in Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, where the usual limit is eight hours. During the week before Christmas, as last year, the hours may be 50 instead of 48 and from December 7 to 31 they may work ten hours a day. For the first time, the 50-hour limit applies this year for the pre-Christmas week to persons employed in mail-order or shipping departments or in delivery by bicycle, motorcycle or on foot. For three years after the Act was passed in 1934 these classes

were allowed to exceed for one week the 48-hour limit which is at other times in effect, but under the Orders for the 1937 and 1938 seasons the regular weekly limit was not relaxed.

Ontario Mining Act

A regulation gazetted on December 2 and issued as a result of the amendments in the Ontario Mining Act in 1939 concerning medical examination of persons employed in mines containing silica dust, makes provision for miners already employed under a certificate of freedom from diseases of the respiratory organs and fit for underground work. Every person who, prior to June 26, 1939, held such a medical certificate, on making application to a medical officer before June 26, 1940, is to be issued a miner's certificate, if on examination the medical officer finds he is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs, provided that he has been employed in the mining industry for at least two years and some part of the employment occurred after June 26, 1938.

Quebec Electricians and Electrical Installation Act

Among the changes made by order in council, gazetted on December 2, in the regulations which came into effect on July 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, p. 909) and retroactive to the date of those regulations is one requiring the owner of a public building in which electrical equipment is being installed or altered, if the work is done by one or more journeymen electricians whose wages are paid by the owner to have an annual permit for each building, the fee varying with the number of men employed. The permit was formerly required to be possessed by owners of buildings employing at least one licensed electrician on a wages or contract basis. The amount paid for the annual permit may still be deducted from the fees paid for installation permits.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Orders 17 and 19 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 1351 and 1352) governing respectively laundries, dry cleaning establishments, etc., in Montreal and district and the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery throughout the province have both been renewed for six months from December 17.

Assessment on Payroll.—An order in council gazetted on December 9 amends the by-law of the Fair Wage Board authorizing a levy of one-third of one per cent on the payroll of certain employers. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, p. 677). The restriction in application to employers in cities and towns with a population of 20,000 or more is removed. All employers who had for three consecutive months more than four workers or workers whose wages exceeded $750 for that period must pay an assessment on their payroll but wages to any employee in excess of $200 a month are not to be assessed. Formerly, the by-law exempted wages of $250 or more a month. Employees are to file the names and addresses of their employees and their wages with the Board.

A resolution of the Board gazetted on the same date requires that the levy under this by-law for the first quarter of 1940 is to be paid on or before April 10 and for the subsequent quarter on or before the 10th of the next month.

Retail food trade.—Order 35 applies to trade shops selling food products in Quebec City and Quebec West but it does not apply to hotels, restaurants, lodging houses and ice-cream parlours. It is to be in force for one year from December 16 and renewed for another year unless otherwise decided by the Fair Wage Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The provisions of Order 4 which are not inconsistent apply to food shops except that workers employed for less than 30 hours a week or three hours a day do not have to be paid at a rate 15 per cent above the minimum fixed for their class. Where wages in effect on December 1, 1938, are higher than those fixed by the order, they may not be reduced except with permission from the Board or where the reduced wages are at least $200 per month.

Managers of retail food shops have a minimum hourly rate of 35 cents, messengers, drivers and helpers, 10 cents, watchmen 25 cents and office workers 22½, if male, and 20 cents, if female. Of the other workers, not less than 20 per cent must be paid at least 30 cents an hour, not more than 30 per cent, 25 cents, not more than 25 per cent, 20 cents and not more than 25 per cent, 15 cents an hour. These numbers in each class are to be established according to a table of percentage issued by the Board and gazetted with the order on November 25. Part-time or extra workers hired for less than two days a week or from November 1 to December 31 or for any period determined by the Board, must be paid at least 20 cents an hour or if they work for more than 30 hours in a week, 15 cents an hour.

The rates apply to a 60-hour week except from December 15 to December 31 and for watchmen and for employees earning at least $21 a week when they apply to a 72-hour week. Subject to the exemptions provided in Order 4, time in excess of the specified hours must

be paid for at the rate of time and a half. Work on Sunday and on New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ascension, Labour Day, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception, Christmas Day and St. John the Baptist's Day is prohibited except in case of necessity and for watchmen and persons taking care of horses or attending to the heating.

In addition to the deductions from wages permitted by Order 4, the employer may deduct up to one-half the worker's wage each week for money advanced or for goods sold by the employer to the employee.

Foundries in Hull.—Order 36 applies to all persons employed in foundries in the City of Hull but does not include workers engaged in foundry operations incidental to any other business carried on outside foundries. The order came into force on November 25 and is to remain in force for twelve months when it is to be renewed for another year unless otherwise ordered by the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

With the exception of the 15 per cent increase over the regular rate provided by Order 4 for employees working less than 30 hours a week or for not more than three hours a day and the exemption from overtime rates of office workers working overtime through their own fault, negligence or incompetence, the provisions of Order 4 which are not inconsistent are to apply. The clause of Order 4 prohibiting the lowering of wages higher than the legal minima which were in effect at a fixed date except with permission of the Board or where the reduced wage is at least $200 per month applies in this case to all rates in effect on September 1. A skilled man working at more than one operation is entitled to the wage rate fixed for each job for every hour or fraction of an hour he is engaged on it.

Millwrights, machine and electric furnace operators, electric and acetylene welders, machinists, coremakers, bench moulders and moulders have a minimum of 50 cents an hour and ball forgers 45 cents. For the first six months electric furnace helpers, shake-out men, chippers, grinders, moulder and coremaker helpers, cranemen, sand blast operators, sand mixers, straightening hammer operators, ball moulders, assistant pattern-makers and drivers must be paid at least 35 cents an hour and thereafter 40 cents. Yardmen, labourers and employees not otherwise classified have a minimum of 32 cents for the first six months and 35 cents thereafter. The minimum rate for office employees is 22½ cents an hour and for messengers 10 cents an hour. Foremen, electricians and pattern-makers must be paid a minimum of $33 a week.

Apprentices include all those between 16 and 21 years of age learning the trade of coremaker, machinist, moulder, pattern-maker or electrician. They are limited to one for every journeyman electrician and to one for every five journeymen in the other trades. Apprentices are entitled to at least 16 cents an hour for the first year, 20 cents for the second year, 25 cents for the third and 31 cents for the fourth year after which they become journeymen.

The rates apply to a 10-hour day and 50-hour week and overtime in excess of these hours must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half in the case of foremen, office workers, messengers, electricians and pattern-makers and at the regular rate increased by 16 cents an hour for all others, except watchmen, whether working by the hour or by the piece. All workers, including watchmen, must be paid double time for work on Sundays, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Immaculate Conception and Christmas Day. Overtime rates need not be paid to labourers, yardmen and general workers not otherwise classified who are employed by the week and earn $25 per week or to any other workers hired by the week and earning $33 per week if, in such cases, the workers are granted one week's holiday and four weeks' sick leave with pay each year.

Manufacture of Bricks, Building Blocks and Tiles.—Revised Order 22 governing establishments whose main business is the manufacture of bricks, building blocks and tiles was gazetted on December 16 to remain in force for one year from January 6, 1940, and be renewable for another. Instead of the province being divided into two zones as under the original order (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 157), there are now three, Zone I continuing to comprise the cities of Montreal and Quebec and the area within a ten-mile radius with the remainder of the province, formerly one zone, being divided into two, Zone II including municipalities (other than those in Zone I) with a population over 10,000 and Zone III the rest of the province. All establishments with six employees or less are now subject to the wages and conditions laid down for Zone III. Instead of rates being fixed for all the various occupations there are now just four categories: messengers, office employees, part time employees and all not in these classes. Part time or "temporary" employees are employees other than messengers and office workers who are engaged for not more than 20 hours a week or for any other period determined by the Board.

All but messengers, office employees and part time workers are to be classified and at least 10 per cent paid 40 cents, 36 cents and 33

cents an hour depending on the zone and not more than the following percentages to receive these rates: 20 per cent, 35 cents, 32 cents and 28 cents; 40 per cent, 30 cents, 26 cents and 23 cents; 20 per cent, 25 cents, 22 cents and 18 cents and 10 per cent, 20 cents, 18 cents and 15 cents. Messengers in the first two zones have a 15 cent rate with 10 cents an hour in the outlying districts. Office workers in Montreal are to be paid $12 a week, in Quebec City and other towns $10. Employees in plant offices in the cities of Montreal and Quebec are to receive $12 a week, in Zone II $10, and in Zone III $8. The weekly wage of office workers may not be reduced for legal or civic holidays or if business hours are shorter than those specified in the order. Wage-rates in effect by agreement on September 1, 1939, are to govern if higher than provided by this order. The hourly rate for part time employees in Montreal and Quebec is 30 cents, in other municipalities with a population over 10,000, 26 cents; elsewhere it is 23 cents. Stationary enginemen in Montreal and district as before are under Order 6 but where it does not apply they are governed by this order.

The minimum rates apply to a 60-hour week except in the case of office employees in a city or town when they apply to a week of 48 hours and in the case of watchmen, dryers and kiln firemen who work 84 hours. Hours worked beyond the specified number must be paid for at one and one-half times the usual rate. The weekly rest days provided for all workers may, in the case of watchmen, dryers and kiln firemen, be made up by as many holidays during the year. As under the former order, an employer may deduct from wages the rent for houses leased to his employees.

Amendment in Order 4.—An amendment of December 16 in Order 4 annuls the provision which has been in effect since May 15, 1938, that the town of Levis was to be considered in Zone III instead of Zone II to which it belonged under the order as originally drawn up.

Quebec Mining Act

New regulations to protect, the safety and health of mine and quarry workers were approved by order in council on November 8 but those governing the use of electricity are the same as before. Any of the regulations may be suspended by the Director of the Bureau of Mines in special circumstances and on the recommendation of a mining inspector. The more important changes are indicated below.

To prevent accidents from falling materials all underground parts of mine workings and the sides and walls of pits and trenches must be freed of loose rocks and stones. In drawing ore and other material from storage places care must be taken to ensure that the material is settling freely above, and where there is a hang-up no person is to go above the draw-point except to free the hang-up, in which case not less than two men are to work together with suitable life-lines or ladders. Workings are to be suitably timbered, cased or lined, or otherwise made secure. Head sheaves are to be of a diameter suitable to the rope in use and are to be carried on a shaft and bearings properly proportioned. No person may ride on a loaded bucket. Clearly marked refuges are to be slashed in the walls of the drift at intervals of less than 100 feet. It continues to be forbidden to drill into the bottom of drill holes from blasting operations and a new provision stipulates that before drilling is begun the exposed face must be carefully examined and washed, special attention being given to old bottoms. Another new section requires employees, before removing any valves or parts of pipe which may be under pressure, to satisfy themselves that the pressure has been shut off and relieved.

For the prevention of fire and explosions, blacksmith or drill-sharpening shops must be at least 50 feet from the shaft house, and all shaft houses must have adequate fire-extinguishing apparatus conveniently located and conspicuously marked. Only the person handling them is to travel in a skip or bucket loaded with explosives, pipe, drill steel, rails or timber, all of which are to be securely fastened. Except for the usual miner's carbide lamp no acetylene generator may be taken underground. Oxygen cylinders are to be kept upright in a well-ventilated and dry place and separate from acetylene cylinders or other inflammable or explosive materials. Both types of cylinders must be sent to the surface when exhausted and must not be permitted to come in contact with any source of direct heat. Cyanide is not to be stored or transported so that there is danger of its coming into contact with any acid substance. When a locomotive is used to transport explosives a car must separate it from the one in which they are contained. No defective or leaking explosives may be used. Cartridges may only be primed immediately before use. Steel or iron tools may not be used in any hole containing explosives, but only those made wholly or partly of copper, brass, aluminum or another metal or alloy approved by the inspector. In addition to a properly constructed electric torch or electric lantern, electric lighting may be used in a magazine provided the wiring is in an armoured or rigid conduit

permanently grounded with screwed waterproof joints.

The rules covering the operation of hoists have been tightened. Every electrical hoist must have an ammeter so as to show the hoistman the load on the motor and an electrical system must be so arranged that he may reply to signals when men are to be hoisted. Except in the case of shaft sinking, the number of persons authorized to signal hoist movements must be limited to as few as is consistent with safety and economy, and, except for the deckmen and cagemen, written authority is required from the manager or mine superintendent. Every hoist operating at a rope speed of over 900 feet per minute must be equipped with mechanical brakes and automatic safety controls. Another new provision requires that each month a piece of the hoisting rope be cut off at the lower end at least six feet above the attachments. When hoisting had been suspended for repairs or any other purpose for more than two hours, no person was to be raised or lowered until the cage or skip had made one complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft. The two-hour period has been extended to eight. The provision that when men are lowered the drum of the hoist must be clutched to the engine is amended to make this necessary at all times when men are in the cage or skip.

A special record book is to be kept for ropes used for hoisting ore or men, note being made of the type and construction of each rope in use, including any tests made; the name and address of the manufacturer; the date the rope was put into service and taken out of service and the kind of service; the maximum load to which the rope may be subjected; particulars as to inspection, any alterations made in the rope and any accident to it.

Other provisions relate to sanitation and health. Rubber gloves must be provided for workers handling cyanide salts or solutions and warning signs must indicate danger from harmful substances. Drinking water is to be stored so as to prevent its contamination. All buildings must be well lighted and ventilated and the necessary measures taken to remove noxious gases and dusts. The workers must have facilities for washing and a toilet must be provided for each twenty-five men in any smelter or workshop. Where there are more than ten employed underground in one shift, a well lighted, ventilated and heated dry-house must be furnished at the surface where the men can wash, change and dry their clothes.

Masks approved by the Minister and designed to protect from dust, gas and irritating dangerous fumes must be provided. They must be cleaned daily and renewed when necessary. The masks are to be in charge of and inspected regularly by a competent person appointed by the operator and must be sterilized weekly. Dust masks must be inspected at least monthly and gas masks weekly or whenever the worker reports a defect.

The new regulations also contain first aid provisions. Where there are more than 25 persons employed, suitable stretchers, bandages and other first-aid equipment must be available. When the ordinary number of employees exceeds 50 there is to be a first-aid attendant during working hours.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN 1939

British Columbia

THE British Columbia Legislature which met on October 31 and was prorogued on November 29 revised the law relating to semi-monthly payment of wages, passed an Act regulating motor carriers and amended Acts dealing with workmen's compensation, weekly half-holidays, moving-picture machine operators and credit unions.

Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages

The application of the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act has been extended from mining, foundries, machine shops, lumbering, ship-building, pulp and paper mills and fishing to which it has applied since 1917 to mining, quarrying, manufacturing, cleaning and repairing, shipbuilding, the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or any motive power, logging, construction including maintenance, or repair of any building, railway, bridge, telegraphic or telephonic installation or electrical undertaking, gas work, waterways or other work of construction, and the fishing industry. As since 1928, the Act applies also to municipal corporations with respect to their outside employees, but in no case does it apply to any worker earning $2,000 or more under a yearly contract. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by regulations published in *The Gazette*, add to or delete from the schedule listing the industries within the scope of the Act, the whole or any branch of any industry, business, trade or occupation.

Provisions as to payment of wages are unchanged and require employees to be paid at least as often as semi-monthly all wages or salary earned up to a day not more than eight days prior to the date of payment. In mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act payment must be made not less often than fortnightly and on a Saturday. Workers who for any reason are not paid at the fixed time are entitled to be paid at any time thereafter on demand. Nothing in the Act is to be deemed to prohibit the payment of wages at more frequent intervals than those prescribed, but employers may not, by contract or by any other means, secure exemption from its provisions.

The minimum penalty to which an employer is liable for violation of the Act is now $25 instead of $100 as formerly, the maximum remaining unchanged at $500. A new section provides that, in addition to the penalty, the employer shall, upon conviction, be ordered to pay to each employee all arrears of wages. A further change provides that where an offence is committed by a body corporate with the consent or connivance of a director, manager or other officer, such officer is to be deemed guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Motor Vehicle Operators

The Motor Carrier Act, which will come into force on March 1, 1940, requires motor carriers, that is, operators of motor vehicles for the transportation of passengers or freight, to be licensed by the Public Utilities Commission. Operators of taxicabs used exclusively in one municipality and school buses are excepted. The Commission may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make orders governing certain matters including the hours of work of drivers. Such orders may exempt any person or vehicle from the application of any provision of the Act or may limit or vary such application. Employers must notify each employee of any order of the Commission affecting him, by delivering a copy to him or by posting it in a conspicuous place where the duties of such employee are performed

An amendment in the Motor Vehicle Act enables the Commissioner of Provincial Police to prescribe restrictions as to the kind of motor vehicle that may be driven under any chauffeur's licence issued by him.

Workmen's Compensation

Amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act include a revision of the sections relating to silicosis. The period of residence in British Columbia immediately preceding disablement, and also the aggregate periods of exposure to silica dust in the metal mining industry of the province, necessary before a workman disabled from silicosis or, in case of death from silicosis, the dependants of a workman, are entitled to compensation, are reduced from five years to three. The requirement that the workman must have been employed in the metal mining industry in British Columbia for at least three months in the three years preceding his disablement has been changed to apply to the five years prior to disablement, and the time limit for filing claims for compensation in silicosis cases has been extended from two to five years from the date of leaving the employment causing the disease but the claim must be made within one year after disablement. As formerly, if it is proved that the workman has been exposed to silica dust outside the Province the compensation is to be reduced by the proportion that the period of such exposure bears to the total period of exposure.

Another amendment enables the Workmen's Compensation Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to establish, by means of contributions from its employees and from the Accident Fund, a fund for the payment of superannuation allowances to its employees or of allowances in case of disability or death of its employees and to determine the amount of such allowances and the conditions on which, and the persons to whom, they may be paid. Subject to the same approval the Board may use the Superannuation Fund to purchase superannuation allowances for its employees from the Dominion or Provincial Government or from an insurance company or companies. The cost of administering the Superannuation Fund is to be part of the cost of administering the Act.

Weekly Half-holiday

The Weekly Half-holiday Act was amended to add Boxing Day to the public holidays on which shops are to be closed. In any week in which two or more of such public holidays occur, the provisions of the Act as to a weekly half-holiday are not to apply. The sections were repealed which permitted shops to be kept open until 9.30 p.m. on the Friday before a Saturday half-holiday and which provided that the half-holiday need not be observed in any week in which a public holiday falls. A new section provides that where a municipal council receives an application for a weekly half-holiday by-law, signed by at least three-fourths of the occupiers of shops, other than wholesale or retail stores, the council may pass such a by-law with such variations as it thinks proper, and the closing day need

not be the same day as that fixed for stores. To Schedule I, which enumerates businesses exempt from the Act and empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to exempt any other businesses, was added a clause to enable such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems proper to be imposed on the businesses declared exempt, including the requirement of a weekly half-holiday on a day specified in the Order in Council.

Moving-picture Machine Operators

Changes in the Fire Marshal Act affect the number of projectionists that must be employed in certain classes of moving-picture theatres. Under the authority given by the Act to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for regulating or prohibiting projectionists, an order in council of October 18 stipulated that in a threatre open to the public for more than 40 hours a week there must be two projectionists on duty at the same time, holding the licences required according to the size of the theatre. The amended Act now requires that two projectionists with licences as prescribed in the existing regulations shall be in the projection room when a theatre is open to the public if such theatre has a seating capacity of more than 450 or is open to the public for more than 40 hours in a week. In theatres having a smaller seating capacity and open to the public for less than 40 hours per week there must be one licensed projectionist but the Fire Marshal, if satisfied that the safety of the public requires it, may prohibit the operation of any theatre unless two licensed projectionists are employed at the same time. An appeal may be taken to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from the decision of the Fire Marshal.

Credit Unions

Several changes were made in the Credit Unions Act of 1938, including the reduction of certain fees and provision for junior members. The certificate of incorporation is no longer required to be gazetted at the expense of the applicants nor is a copy of the constitution and rules, including the certificate of incorporation, required to be furnished to every member at a fee not exceeding 25 cents. Such a copy must, however, be at the office available to members and must be given to any member applying for it and paying such sum as the directors of the union itself prescribe. The fee for registering the original constitution is reduced from $10 to $1. Credit unions are declared exempt from the provisions of the Securities Act. A "junior member" is a person under 16 years of age, who is sponsored by a member and admitted with all the obligations and rights of a member except that of voting or of being a director or a member of the credit or the supervisory committees. A junior member may not, without consent of his sponsor, withdraw from membership or withdraw money on deposit, but where there is difficulty in getting in touch with the sponsor, the Inspector of Credit Unions may give consent.

Bills Not Passed

A number of Bills of labour interest were introduced but failed to pass. A Bill to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Abitration Act, 1937, would have repealed the section, which was amended in 1938, declaring it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employer and if the majority of the employees were organized in a trade union on December 7, 1938, to conduct such bargaining through the officers of their trade union and if not organized on that date to conduct the bargaining through representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. The section provides a maximum penalty of $500 for any employer or employees refusing so to bargain. The Bill would have substituted a section declaring it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and, if either a majority of them or a majority of those in any department were organized in a trade union, to bargain through the officers of the union. If these officers acted as a bargaining agency or applied for a Conciliation Commissioner under the Act, the Minister of Labour was not to have power to determine, of his own motion, whether the union represented a majority of the employees affected, but the onus of proof that it did not do so was to be on the employer who, if he desired such proof, would have been obliged to apply to the Minister, within three days after the filing of the application for a Commissioner, for a secret ballot of the employees concerned. On receipt of an application for a ballot, the Minister would have been required to have one taken within three days plus the time necessary for the Minister's representative to travel to the scene of the dispute.

Bills were also introduced proposing to extend the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act to lime quarrying, to permit the check-off system in metal mines for hospital dues, sick and accident fund dues and union fees, and to require proper wash-room accommodation to be provided in connection with any coal mine employing more than 20 persons below ground.

Another Bill would have empowered the Board of Industrial Relations to require employers in any industry or trade to allow holidays with pay to employees in proportion to the length of service.

A Bill to amend the Weekly Half-holiday Act would have permitted shops to remain open on the weekly half-holiday nearest to certain public holidays only with the permission of the Board of Industrial Relations, to be given when the public interest or special circumstances required it.

A Bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act would have made municipal by-laws fixing closing time for shops apply to shops of the class or classes concerned situated in unorganized territory not more than five miles from the boundary of the municipality.

A Bill to amend the Company Towns Regulation Act would have required the Minister of Lands, on receipt of a report by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that 50 or more persons employed by a company in or about any industrial operation or business were living on lands owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the company, to notify the company of the report and order it to file within 30 days a map or plan showing all roads, streets, etc., opened, maintained, or used by it in the area and all contiguous lands owned, controlled or occupied by it. Unless the company filed conclusive evidence that the report was incorrect, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was to declare those lands, and any adjoining lands in an area described in the Order, to be a company town within the meaning of the Act and between 10 and 25 per cent of the total area was to be reconveyed to the Crown and offered for sale or lease in convenient lots to persons other than the company or its agents. Such Order once made was not to be revoked until the operation or business affected had been permanently closed.

A proposed amendment in the Residence and Responsibility Act would have struck from the definition of "Social Assistance" aid granted by a private association or agency designated for the purpose by the board of arbitration established under the Act, and would have provided that the residence of a married woman living apart from her husband, who resided in a local area, should be determined as if she were a single adult, that a person removing from one area to another should be granted relief without delay in the latter area, that decisions of the board in cases of dispute should have the same effect as a Court order, and that the board should grant permits of removal in all cases where it appeared that the best interests of the person assisted and his dependants would be served by removal.

Proposed changes in a Bill to amend the Hospital Act would have required the conditions of work of nurses-in-training to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and would have enabled any nurse, nurse-in-training or other member of a hospital staff who was suspended or dismissed to appeal to a board consisting of one member chosen by the management, one by the appellant and a third chosen by the other two or, failing their agreement, by the Provincial Secretary.

Resolution

On November 30th, a Resolution was adopted to call the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to the problem of unemployment in British Columbia and in the Dominion and to its probable worsening at the end of the war.

Prince Edward Island

During the session of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, which opened on March 20 and closed on April 20, 1939, the Interpretation Act was brought into line with similar Acts in other provinces by the addition of Labour Day to the list of public holidays.

The Judgment and Execution Act consolidating previous legislation exempts from seizure certain goods and chattels of a debtor, including the tools and implements of his trade or occupation, up to a maximum of $100. The Forest Fires Act empowers police officers, game wardens, magistrates, justices, sheriffs and highway foremen to summon as many men living near a forest fire as are deemed necessary to assist in extinguishing it. Any person neglecting or refusing to obey such summons is liable to a penalty of from $10 to $50 and in default of payment to a prison term of not more than three months.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY OF MUNITION WORKERS

Industrial Experience of 1914-18 Reflected in Extensive Surveys on Relativity of Emergency Working Conditions to War Production

UNDER the urgency of war conditions, with the attendant gearing of industry to a sustained production of war requirements, the problem of maintaining health and safety standards in munition plants and allied enterprises becomes of major importance in the national effort.

That the problem impinges directly upon the production of war materials was evidenced in the action of the British Government during the War of 1914-1918. That conflict had been in progress a year when, under the impact of long hours (excessive overtime and seven-day work), and related factors of intensive effort among munition workers, the decrease in production became so marked that in September, 1915, the then Minister of Munitions (Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George) appointed a Health of Munition Workers Committee, the object of which was "To consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour, and other matters affecting the physical health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops." This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir George Newman (subsequently Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health), and included representatives of the Home Office Factory Department, the Medical Research Committee, and of Management and Labour. The Committee held frequent meetings, and collected evidence in various large industrial towns in the provinces, as well as in London. Field work was carried out on its behalf by a small number of scientific investigators, and the Committee from time to time published various Memoranda, as well as Interim and Final Reports.

The complete story of that impressive industrial experience is contained in the twenty one memoranda issued by the Committee. These deal with every important aspect of the problem ranging from Sunday labour, employment of women, excessive hours, industrial fatigue and its causes, to industrial canteens and workers' diets. (The reports and memoranda issued by this Committee during the years 1916-18 were reviewed in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE during that period).

Allowing for the fact that industrial operations have since progressed in large measure and that new technique and mechanization have eliminated many formerly unsatisfactory conditions and also that new processes and chemical combinations have entered into the manufacture of certain types of explosives and munitions, the basic factors of the relativity of fatigue to increased war production remain in varying degree.

Therefore, in view of the present importance of safety and health as a contributory factor in the efficiency of workers engaged in war industries operating under the pressure of increased production, the experience of the previous war and the findings of research experts in this field will be of more than ordinary interest and value in meeting the potential health problems confronting war industries in the present conflict.

Accordingly the material for this article has been largely drawn from three authoritative sources, viz:—

(1) The final report of the Health of Munition Workers' Committee (Great Britain, published in 1918).

(2) A review appearing in the November issue of Industrial Welfare, the Journal of the Industrial Welfare Society of Great Britain. This review—entitled "Health of Munition Workers," is by H. M. Vernon, M.D., who draws extensively on the reports of the Health of Munition Workers' Committee.

(3) A review—"Occupational Health Hazards in the Munitions Industry"—by Kingsley Kay, M.A., Ph.D., Industrial Hygiene Engineer, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health.

The problem may be divided into three main aspects viz.: (1) the occupational hazard due to the very nature of the explosives being manufactured; (2) the illnesses resulting from close contact with the substances and ingredients in the manufacture of explosives; (3) the cumulative fatigue resulting from intense concentration and long sustained effort on production requirements.

The first is probably the more obvious, and therefore instinctively develops a more or less protective awareness: the second and third are more insidious in their attack on the individual worker. Accordingly, in this review the emphasis is placed on these last two factors.

Occupational Hazards

In discussing occupational hazards in the munitions industry, Kingsley Kay emphasized that "in the last war, experience of health workers everywhere showed that the rapid increase in production of war products was

accompanied by a staggering increase in occupational diseases which at times threatened to affect the efficiency of the industrial war machine to a significant degree. At that time, new processes and materials were being introduced and much of the difficulty of coping with the health problems which arose was due to inexperience."

Continuing he states:

As a result of the experience of the last war, there is considerable knowledge concerning the occupational diseases of this industry and, hence, we are in a far stronger position with respect to protecting the health of munition workers than were health officials at the commencement of the last war. Nevertheless, because production of munitions in Canada represents a narrow field of industrial activity during time of peace, there will be many of the medical and engineering professions who will have had neither the time nor occasion to become acquainted with this special aspect of public health practice. . .

The hazards in the manufacture of explosives are many and the greatest dangers to workers in this industry are not due so much to the explosive property of the substances which are being manufactured, but rather to the toxicity of the substances to which they are exposed. The important high explosives to-day are nitrated aromatic derivatives, of which 2, 4, 6, trinitrotoluene (TNT). is the most widely used. Modern propellants consist mainly of mixtures of nitroglycerine (glyceryl trinitrate) and nitrocellulose, with the addition of suitable stabilizers. In addition, a number of other nitrated aromatic derivatives are manufactured for use as detonators. All these substances are manufactured by nitration of suitable organic compounds by treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

One of the great hazards in the manufacture of explosives is exposure to excessive concentrations of nitrogen fumes. The toxicology of the nitrogen oxides is well known and needs no discussion. Some measure of the great toxicity of these oxides is shown by the fact that concentrations of greater than 40 parts per million by volume are considered the maximum allowable by the United States Public Health Service. Furthermore, recent investigations would indicate that a limit of 10 parts per million should be the maximum allowable for continuous exposure. The importance of this hazard can be gained by the fact that Alice Hamilton in a study of 41 explosive plants employing 30,000 workers found 1,389 cases of poisoning due to nitrogen oxides, of which 28 were fatal. Needless to say conditions everywhere have improved since that study was made.

From this premise, he proceeds to discuss the symptoms and safeguards concerning such hazards as: Solvent vapours; Trinitrotoluene poisoning; Nitroglycerine poisoning, etc.

Fatigue, Long Hours and Output

In one of his studies on the health of munition workers, Dr. H. M. Vernon, using largely the surveys and findings of the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee, definitely traces the effect of cumulative fatigue on production.

Cumulative Fatigue

Discussing cumulative fatigue, Dr. Vernon states:

Probably the chief cause of the erroneous attitude adopted by many employers was due to their forgetting or ignoring the effects of cumulative fatigue. Many or most of them knew by first-hand experience that in rush periods it was possible to obtain an increased production by imposing overtime hours on their workpeople, but very few of them had ascertained by direct measurement that the increase of output, so striking in the first week of overtime, rapidly deteriorated, and might sink to *nil* if the overtime were continued for more than a very few weeks. This was owing to the cumulative fatigue effects of the longer hours on the workers, as had been proved over and over again. . .

It may still be urged that the incentive of patriotism will help the workers to overcome the effects of fatigue to some extent, and it cannot be denied that this argument has some weight, at any rate for a time. Unfortunately, the output of munitions may have to be maintained for months and even years, so it is foolish to overstrain the workers in the early stages of the war, if it means a loss of efficiency in the later stages. . .

Another reason given by employers for the retention of long hours of work is that any reduction of hours at once results in lessened output. This contention is quite correct, the reason being that the workers, when on long hours, unconsciously get into the habit of working rather slowly in order to conserve their energies and prevent over-fatigue. When changed over to a shorter working week they continue for a time, to work at their previous speed, but owing to the increase of vigour experienced by them they gradually get into the habit of working at a higher speed. Observations made at munition factories showed that it usually took two to four months for them to work up to the steady output which really corresponded with their capabilities. . .

Relation of Fatigue and Ill-Health to Industrial Efficiency

Under the above heading the Health of Munition Workers' Committee in its final report summarizes its conclusions on this phase of its extensive survey. These conclusion are as follows:

The subject of industrial efficiency in relation to health and fatigue is in large degree one of preventive medicine, a question of physiology and psychology, of sociology and industrial hygiene.

Fatigue is the sum of the results of activity which show themselves in a diminished capacity for doing work. Fatigue may spring from the maintained use of intelligence, the maintenance of steady attention, or the continued use of special senses. When the work is monotonous fatigue may appear in the psychical field; monotony may diminish capacity for work; on the other hand "interest" may increase it.

Fatigue should be detected and its causes dealt with while it is still latent, and before it becomes excessive. The tests of fatigue are diminished output, the failure of concentration as shown in increased accidents and spoiled work, staleness, ill health and lost time.

Without health there is no energy, without energy there is no output. More important

than output is the vigour, strength and vitality of the nation. The conditions essential to the maintenance of health are, first, personal conditions or those favourable to the body itself (e.g., food, fresh air, exercise, warmth and adequate rest), and, secondly, a satisfactory environment (e.g., a safe and sanitary factory, suitable hours of work, good housing accommodation and convenient means of transit).

Hours of Labour

With regard to hours of labour the Committee found that at the beginning of the war —due to a widespread belief that long hours produced a larger output—men, and especially the more highly skilled workers, were frequently employed for as much as 90 hours per week. In January, 1916, the Committee recommended that the working time should be reduced to 65-67 hours per week. For women, the limit prescribed was provisonally restricted to within 60 hours per week (with night employment of girls under 18 limited as far as possible). For boys, it was urged that as far as possible those under 16 should not be employed for more than 60 hours or at night. Two years later the Committee considered that these working limits were still too long and could be further reduced without loss of output.

What the extent of the reduction should be in any particular case, declared the committee, can only be determined after considering a number of factors such as the physical or mental strain of the work, the extent to which the pace of the work is governed by the machine, the factory environment, the physical capacity, the age, sex, and experience of the worker, the suitability of the food taken by the worker, the arrangement of hours of work and conditions outside the factory (e.g., housing and transit).

Sunday Labour and Night Work

Under the above heading, the Committee's findings were, in part, as follows:

At the commencement of the war Sunday labour, especially for men, was widely adopted in the hope of increasing output. The evidence, however, proves conclusively that Sunday labour is unpopular, uneconomical and not productive of increased output. . .

Even for men night work is open to serious objection. It is uneconomical owing to the higher charges for wages, lighting and heating. Lighting is generally inferior and supervision more difficult. Adequate sleep by day is difficult owing to dislocation of ordinary habits or from social causes. Social intercourse and recreation can hardly be obtained except by an undue curtailment of sleep. Continuance of education is generally impracticable. Finally it is unnatural to turn night into day.

Night work for women and girls has been illegal for over 50 years. Although inevitable for adult women under existing conditions it should be stopped as soon as it ceases to be essential. Night work for girls under 16 has now been entirely stopped; for girls between 16 and 18 it has been largely curtailed and should be ended as soon as possible. Night work for boys is only legal in certain continuous processes. It has already been curtailed for boys under 16, and should be altogether stopped.

There is no uniformity of practice as to how long a worker should remain on the night shift at any one time. A week is the commonest period but much depends on the social conditions under which he lives. Investigations suggest that continuous night work is productive of less output than the system under which a worker is engaged on day and night shifts alternately. There is no evidence that the output of a continuous day shift balances this inferiority.

Food and Canteens

The food requirements for industrial efficiency under stress of war are contained in the following recommendations of the Committee.

The requirements of the body for food are largely affected by the amount of physical energy expended in daily work and by the environment of the worker. Growing boys and girls require relatively more food than adults. For the maintenance of industrial efficiency, the worker must have food which is adequate in amount, nutritious, fresh, digestible and appetizing.

Apart from any question of shortage of food supplies many workers do not obtain suitable food owing to domestic difficulties, distance of the home from the factory, night work and ignorance of the need (in the case of women).

Carried food is unsatisfactory owing to the limitation in the kinds of food suitable. Further, the food is necessarily cold and may deteriorate easily. Means of heating up food are useful, but are inadequate because such food loses nutritive value. The heating up of any large number of meals is difficult to do satisfactorily.

The only satisfactory solution of the problem of providing suitable food at low prices for large numbers at convenient times lies in the establishment of industrial canteens. Apart from the suitability of the food provided the essentials for success of a canteen include accessibility, the convenience and attractiveness of the premises, prompt service, convenient hours of opening, and a system of management acceptable to the workers.

At the end of 1917 there were about 840 canteens in munition works and docks. The Committee are strongly impressed with the value of the facilities thus afforded, and are convinced that they have very materially contributed to the maintenance of the health of the worker, to the prevention of a serious breakdown under the strain imposed by war conditions, and to increased efficiency and energy, and corresponding output. Though the need for canteens has been accentuated by war conditions, it is in a large measure a permanent one.

Other factors coming within the scope of the Committee's findings included: The industrial employment of women; Hours of labour; Shifts, Breaks, Spells, Pauses and Holidays; Lost time and incentive; Sickness and ill-health; Injuries and accidents; Special industrial diseases; Cleanliness, ventilation, heating and lighting; Sanitation, washing and cloakrooms; Seats, weights, clothing and drinking water; Welfare supervision for women and girls; Welfare supervision for boys and men; Welfare outside the factory; etc.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1 was 11,948, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,198,266 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,966, having an aggregate membership of 246,720 persons, 9·7 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1939, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of December in the years since 1920 has almost invariably shown a contraction, the only exception being December 1, 1933, when there was a slight improvement at that date. The movement at the first of December, 1939, was downward, but the reduction in the personnel of the firms furnishing data was unusually small, the percentage loss being only about a third of that recorded, on the average, at December 1 in the last eighteen years. Statistics were tabulated from 11,948 establishments whose working forces aggregated 1,198,266 at the latest date, compared with 1,207,149 at November 1, 1939; this was a decrease of 8,883, or 0·7 per cent. The crude index (1926=100) declined from 123·6 in the preceding month to 122·7 at the date under review, when it was higher than at any other December 1 of the record; the previous high figures for the year-end were those of 121·6 at December 1, 1937, and 119·1 at December 1, 1929, while the index for that date in 1938 was 114·0.

Since the decline at the beginning of December was decidedly less-than-average in the experience of past years of the record, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influence showed a considerable increase, rising from 118·3 at November 1, 1939, to 119·8 at the date under review; this figure, which was the same as at November 1, 1937, was otherwise the highest seasonally-adjusted figure since September 1, 1929.

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In recent years, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has been as follows at December 1:—1939, 122·7; 1938, 114·0 1937, 121·6; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7 and 1927, 108·1.

Manufacturing showed a small gain at December 1. Although this was slight, it was interesting because the trend has been downward at the beginning of December in sixteen of the preceding eighteen years for which statistics are available. The December 1 index in manufacturing was the highest yet recorded, slightly exceeding the previous maximum of 121·7 at October 1, 1937. The largest gains at the date under review were in textiles and iron and steel, while the greatest contractions were those of a seasonal character in the food and lumber industries.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation, communications, services and construction reported seasonal declines, of which those in the last-named were most pronounced. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging afforded more employment, the improvement in bush work being particularly noteworthy.

The staffs of the 11,173 firms making returns for December 1, 1938, had aggregated 1,096,434, a decline of 0·6 per cent from the preceding month; manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction had then recorded seasonal curtailment, while logging and trade had shown considerable improvement.

A review of employment during the year 1939, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Employment in Banking and Investment Operations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of December, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,397 persons, compared with 33,265 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the December 1 survey of employment to 1,231,663 in 12,362 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 122·7 in the industries above enumerated, to 122·3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for November 1, the index was lowered from 123·6 to 123·2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario the trend of employment was upward at December 1; the gain in Ontario was slight, while there was considerable improvement in the other two provinces. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Western Provinces seasonal curtailment was indicated, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Except in Saskatchewan, industrial activity was generally greater than at the beginning of December of last year. The situation in most provinces was equal to or better than that of December 1, 1937; New Brunswick and Ontario were the exceptions in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.—In this area, expansion was indicated in lumber and iron and steel manufacturing and in logging, shipping and trade, the increases in bush work being particularly large; on the other hand, food and

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



pulp and paper factories, mining and construction reported contractions, those in the last-named being greatest. Returns were furnished by 840 firms employing 91,090 workers, as against 87,342 at November 1. This gain of 3,748 persons was contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been upward in only three of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which data are available. The index at the latest date, standing at 123·0, was the highest in any month since November 1, 1937, being fractionally above the figure for December 1, 1937, which was the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920.

At December 1, 1938, the 810 reporting establishments had 80,560 employees, as compared with 82,592 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, which was slightly below the average loss at the beginning of December in previous years of the record. Statements were received from 2,970 employers of 372,546 persons, or 3,431 fewer than at the first of November. The index declined from 131·5 in the preceding month to 130·3 at December 1, 1939, when it was 8·6 points higher than at the same date in 1938, being also fractionally above the previous December maximum in 1937. Manufacturing reported moderate, contra-seasonal improvement as compared with November 1, 1939; the largest gains were in the iron and steel, textile and chemical divisions, while pulp and paper, lumber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and some other classes were seasonally slacker. Services and construction and maintenance also released employees, the reductions in the latter being pronounced. On the other hand, logging, trade and shipping recorded increased employment, that in logging being particularly noteworthy. Statistics for the same date in 1938 had been tabulated from 2,810 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 344,421 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 5,564 from their November 1, 1938, staffs.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a small advance at December 1, 1939; the trend at that date in other years of the record has usually been downward. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the leather, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries; the gains in the last-named were substantial. However, there were contractions in lumber, food, beverage and clay, glass and stone plants and in electric light and power. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment, that in the latter being considerable. The 5,221 employers making returns for December 1, 1939, had a staff of 495,549, compared with 494,877 at the beginning of November. The index, at 124·5, compared favourably with that of 114·4 at the

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	109·5	106·7	108·2	118·6	100·0
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	112·7	94·7	99·3	106·0	90·5
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	83·8	82·9	84·1	86·7	73·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	93·4	92·4	93·3	89·3	85·4
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	107·5	103·8	107·0	101·3	99·3
Dec. 1, 1936	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Dec. 1, 1937	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Dec. 1, 1938	114·0	109·8	121·7	114·4	103·5	105·8
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Feb. 1	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Mar. 1	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
April 1	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
May 1	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
June 1	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1939	100·0	7·6	31·1	41·3	11·9	8·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1939	Nov. 1, 1939	Dec. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1937	Dec. 1, 1936	Dec. 1, 1935	Dec. 1, 1934
MANUFACTURING	52·3[1]	122·2	122·1	110·1	116·3	107·0	101·4	91·3
Animal products—edible	2·3	144·0	149·0	133·8	136·8	128·4	115·4	108·9
Fur and products	·2	114·2	114·3	96·5	93·4	95·5	101·5	89·0
Leather and products	2·2	125·7	123·1	105·0	102·8	106·0	103·8	94·3
Boots and shoes	1·4	123·9	121·6	103·2	101·3	103·2	102·6	92·3
Lumber and products	3·8	84·1	88·2	72·2	79·9	77·7	69·8	64·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	69·6	76·0	59·5	63·8	67·2	57·2	52·5
Furniture	·7	91·6	90·8	88·4	92·0	90·3	85·4	78·1
Other lumber products	1·1	125·5	126·0	99·8	120·3	100·8	96·2	90·7
Musical instruments	·1	56·2	58·4	50·3	52·2	50·2	51·8	52·3
Plant products—edible	3·5	138·5	146·6	121·5	122·3	122·5	114·7	103·7
Pulp and paper products	5·8	113·1	113·9	107·2	111·8	105·5	98·7	94·7
Pulp and paper	2·5	99·4	102·3	93·6	103·8	96·7	87·4	83·4
Paper products	1·0	147·4	146·7	136·4	138·8	127·9	118·1	109·4
Printing and publishing	2·3	118·8	117·6	114·6	113·0	109·5	106·9	104·5
Rubber products	1·2	116·0	115·6	105·6	111·6	101·2	98·3	92·3
Textile products	9·9	135·7	134·0	120·0	126·6	120·8	117·0	107·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	149·8	144·1	131·2	143·2	136·2	136·9	121·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	115·2	109·5	97·2	105·5	97·8	97·8	86·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	160·6	156·6	132·0	150·2	150·0	142·4	123·9
Artificial silk and silk goods	·8	495·1	478·8	494·8	535·2	517·2	538·7	476·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	140·8	136·9	122·7	128·7	128·2	127·6	117·6
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	124·1	126·0	112·7	116·9	109·0	99·4	94·2
Other textile products	1·0	119·7	123·3	104·3	102·0	97·7	94·5	87·7
Tobacco	·7	100·5	98·8	141·5	141·5	119·5	144·1	122·7
Beverages	·8	173·1	181·3	168·9	161·6	157·2	141·0	137·1
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	179·4	175·7	157·3	157·4	143·7	135·5	122·4
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	94·6	99·4	85·0	92·9	82·3	75·8	68·9
Electric light and power	1·5	139·8	143·6	131·7	128·4	117·5	116·2	113·1
Electrical apparatus	1·6	139·8	138·8	130·8	152·9	125·0	124·5	111·3
Iron and steel products	12·2	111·7	107·6	97·2	108·7	92·1	86·8	71·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	156·0	151·7	113·5	139·2	120·9	115·7	92·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	124·7	123·4	116·9	133·3	110·4	93·6	83·3
Agricultural implements	·4	63·2	60·1	61·6	74·4	51·8	52·5	39·1
Land vehicles	5·1	101·4	94·8	91·3	100·0	87·1	83·7	67·8
Automobiles and parts	1·8	154·9	139·9	159·0	159·1	140·5	120·0	69·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	70·9	62·4	80·5	79·9	61·0	59·5	52·2
Heating appliances	·4	139·7	142·7	129·8	126·8	121·6	105·3	92·8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	132·4	131·6	100·3	123·4	85·6	89·5	61·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	122·0	124·4	106·7	120·0	104·7	94·8	77·1
Other iron and steel products	2·0	121·4	119·9	103·3	112·3	95·3	87·2	77·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	169·2	167·6	155·3	158·3	140·0	125·8	110·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	165·7	168·5	152·3	151·4	142·5	137·5	132·2
Miscellaneous	·5	154·2	152·3	139·1	133·2	133·5	125·0	119·2
LOGGING	6·5	263·6	206·4	166·4	355·4	265·7	183·5	198·6
MINING	6·6	171·3	171·0	163·3	162·3	150·3	131·1	122·9
Coal	2·2	96·0	94·4	95·2	98·3	96·2	93·7	95·5
Metallic Ores	3·7	354·4	353·6	332·3	316·7	283·7	230·3	206·1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·7	138·8	143·7	131·1	140·2	126·7	104·8	87·2
COMMUNICATIONS	1·9	85·5	86·7	84·0	85·9	81·7	81·0	79·8
Telegraphs	·4	96·8	100·0	93·8	95·6	92·0	91·7	88·6
Telephones	1·5	82·4	83·0	81·3	83·3	79·0	78·1	77·5
TRANSPORTATION	9·1	89·7	90·6	85·0	84·1	86·5	84·0	80·1
Street railways and cartage	2·6	135·0	133·5	124·1	113·5	119·8	115·2	110·2
Steam railways	5·1	77·0	79·2	71·9	75·0	75·1	73·1	71·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	88·0	86·1	93·6	87·5	95·2	93·7	84·2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9·5	93·8	117·6	112·8	104·2	80·1	95·9	100·3
Building	2·7	75·2	85·1	69·5	75·4	51·5	67·3	55·2
Highway	5·1	158·1	209·1	227·5	182·5	133·5	171·0	198·9
Railway	1·7	52·1	64·5	48·9	59·4	59·4	55·3	54·7
SERVICES	2·5	132·9	135·2	131·7	130·6	122·4	116·3	115·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·5	127·6	129·0	126·0	126·1	115·7	112·0	113·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	142·3	145·9	141·5	138·7	132·9	122·0	115·6
TRADE	11·6	144·7	140·2	139·7	139·6	136·0	131·1	126·0
Retail	8·8	151·8	144·8	148·0	149·0	145·3	140·0	135·6
Wholesale	2·8	126·0	128·1	119·7	118·5	114·9	110·5	103·7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	122·7	123·6	114·0	121·6	110·1	104·6	98·9

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 1.

same date in 1938; the 4,847 establishments whose statistics were then compiled had 448,275 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,707 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,060 workers, reducing their staffs to 142,173 at December 1; this decrease was smaller than at the same date in any of the four preceding years, and was also rather below the average loss indicated at December 1 in the period, 1921-1938. Retail trade, coal-mining and local transportation and storage showed improvement, mostly seasonal in character; there was also recovery in iron and steel and printing and publishing. Curtailment in the lumber, textile, food and other branches, however, reduced employment in manufacturing as a whole. Steam railway operation and construction and maintenance

also afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in all three branches of the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in any other year since 1930. Data for December 1, 1938, were received from 1,572 establishments with 132,411 employees, compared with 138,326 at the first of November, 1938.

British Columbia.—Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of nineteen years. There were gains in building and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories; logging, mining, transportation, communications and railway and highway construction also released employees, the losses in the last-named being most pronounced among the non-manufacturing industries. A much smaller decrease had been noted at December 1, 1938, but the index was then several points lower. The 1,210 firms making returns for the date under review had 96,908 employees, as compared with 101,720 in their preceding statement. At December 1, 1938, 1,134 employers had reported a staff of 90,767 persons.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver, but the trend was decidedly upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The indexes in Quebec and Windsor were lower than at December 1, 1938, the decline in the latter being fractional; in the other centres above enumerated, however, employment was at a higher level. The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was also better than at December 1, 1937.

Montreal.—There was a considerable gain in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,726 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,187 persons to 175,112 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported improvement; this took place mainly in vegetable food and iron and steel factories. Transportation, road construction and maintenance and trade also afforded more employment. A general decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then 6½ points below that of 112·7 at the latest date. The 1,623 establishments furnishing returns for December 1, 1938, had reported 163,574 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.—Industrial activity in Quebec City showed a moderate decline, according to the 211 employers whose returns were received, and who had 15,392 employees at December 1. There were contractions since November 1, 1939, in manufacturing, mainly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel groups, while trade and construction were rather busier. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of December in 1938, when the index was much higher; statements had then been received from 200 concerns with 16,501 persons on their pay-rolls.

Toronto.—Increases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by the 1,770 co-operating firms, who employed 151,386 workers, as compared with 150,984 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the food, textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions, while iron and steel and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation were quieter. A general loss had been registered at December 1 of last year, and the index of employment then was nearly nine points lower than that of 117·7 at the latest date. For December 1, 1938, 1,636 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 137,443 men and women, compared with 138,451 at November 1.

Ottawa.—There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing and construction reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was seasonally busier. Two hundred and twenty-eight firms recorded a combined pay-roll of 14,817 workers, as against 15,314 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of December, 1938, although a smaller decline had then been indicated by 214 employers with 14,190 persons on their paylists.

Hamilton.—An important gain was made in Hamilton; an aggregate force of 37,830 employees was reported by the 331 firms furnishing data, an increase of 1,059 over their staffs at November 1. Manufacturing as a whole was much more active, the improvement taking place largely in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Transportation was also slightly busier, while other industries showed little general change. The index, at 116·1, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, when a loss had been reported by the 310 co-operating establishments, whose pay-rolls aggregated 32,944 men and women.

Windsor.—There was a further expansion in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 194 employers with 20,455 workers at the beginning of December, compared with 19,414 in the pre-

ceding month. A gain had also been recorded at December 1, 1938; information had been received from 192 firms with 20,376 employees, while the index was then fractionally higher than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Employment showed a further moderate advance in Winnipeg, according to data received from 531 establishments employing 43,916 persons, or 554 more than at November 1. Substantial improvement was recorded in trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction released employees. The general index, at 100·6, was six points higher than at the same date of last year, when a slight decrease had been reported by the 504 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 40,794.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver was rather quieter, according to 523 employers of 38,089 workers, as compared with 38,483 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in food and lumber products, but transportation and trade afforded more employment. A small gain on the whole had been indicated at the beginning of December, 1938, when the 474 co-operating firms had employed 36,031 men and women; the index then was 3·1 points lower than that of 113·7 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—A slightly upward movement was reported at December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,478 of which employed 627,261 operatives, compared with 626,821 at November 1. Reflecting this small gain, the index (1926=100) rose from 122·1 at November 1, to 122·2 at December 1, when it was higher than in any other month in the record of nineteen years, slightly exceeding the previous maximum indexes reported in 1929 and 1937. The December 1, 1938, figure was 110·1.

As already pointed out, an advance in manufacturing at December 1 is contra-seasonal, the trend having been downward in sixteen of the eighteen preceding Decembers for which statistics are available. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore showed a gain, rising from 210·0 at November 1 to 123·6 at the beginning of December; like the crude index, the seasonally-adjusted figure was then at its maximum for the years since 1920.

Curtailment, largely seasonal in character, was indicated in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, beverage, electric light and power and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, the trend was upward in the iron and steel, textile, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical divisions. The greatest improvement was in iron and steel factories, in which employment was more active than in any other month since June, 1930.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at December 1 in recent years:—1939, 122·2; 1938, 110·1; 1937, 116·3; 1936, 107·0; 1935, 101·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 84·4; 1932, 80·3; 1931, 89·6; 1930, 100·6; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 112·9 and 1927, 104·3.

For December 1, 1938, 6,217 establishements had furnished statistics showing that they employed a staff of 561,191, compared with 565,527 at the beginning of November. The index, at 110·1, was then some twelve points lower than the figure for the month under review.

Animal Products—Edible.—The production of edible animal foods afforded less employment than at the beginning of November, 1939, there being losses in meat-packing, dairying and fish-preserving. The 305 establishments making returns released 965 persons from their staffs, reducing them to 27,975 at December 1. Although a gain had been recorded at the same date in 1938, employment was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this industry showed a further gain at the beginning of December, occurring largely in boot and shoe factories, although other branches of the leather trades also reported improvement. Statements were tabulated from 336 manufacturers of leather products, employing 25,932 persons, as compared with 25,397 at November 1. A reduction had been noted at December 1, 1938, when the index was over twenty points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1938, took place in this group at the date under review; the shrinkage was principally in rough and dressed lumber mills. Data were received from 950 lumber firms, whose staffs declined from 47,960 workers at November 1 to 45,719 at December 1. The index was higher than at the same date of a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a seasonal contraction of 2,494 employees in the 547 vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 42,248 operatives. The decrease took place chiefly in canneries, but flour and cereal mills were also slacker while sugar refineries were decidedly busier. The largest losses, on the whole, were in Ontario. The index of employment at December 1, 1939, was many points above that indicated at the beginning of December, 1938.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 709 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls declined by 526 persons to 70,151 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1938, although a smaller loss had then occurred. Improvement took place at the date under review in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—A slightly upward movement was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 52 co-operating establishments stood at 14,494, compared with 14,442 at November 1. A small decline had been shown at the corresponding date in 1938, and the level of employment was then lower.

Textile Products.—There was a contra-seasonal advance in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in cotton, woollen, silk and knitting mills, while clothing and headwear factories showed somewhat lowered activity. Returns were compiled from 1,169 manufacturers employing 118,089 workers, or 1,429 more than in the preceding month. A general loss had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1938, when the index was 15·7 points lower.

Tobacco.—Employment in tobacco factories moderately advanced. An aggregate payroll of 8,290 persons was indicated by the 46 co-operating firms, compared with 8,156 at the beginning of November. Large gains had been shown at the same date in 1938, and the index was then much higher than at the date under review.

Beverages.—A considerable decline was indicated in the production of beverages, according to 149 manufacturers with 9,421 employees, compared with 9,887 at November 1. Employment was decidedly more active than at the same date in 1938.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 535 persons being released by the 222 co-operating manufacturers, who had 10,666 on their payrolls. A downward tendency had also been in evidence at December 1, 1938; the volume of employment then was smaller.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Improvement was indicated in the chemical group at December 1, according to data received from 319 firms having 21,179 employees, as compared with 20,744 in the preceding month. A loss had been noted at the beginning of December, 1938, when employment was at a much lower level than at the date under review.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a decrease in employment in electric light and power plants, 102 of which had 17,740 employees, or 478 fewer than at November 1. A larger recession had been reported at the beginning of December, 1938, but the index number then was a few points lower.

Electrical Appliances.—A gain was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 125 manufacturers employed 19,020 persons, as compared with 18,884 in their last report. Employment at December 1, 1939, was at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year, a reduction having then been reported in this industry.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was considerable improvement in employment in iron and steel factories; the foundry and machine shop division reported lowered activity, while automobile and other vehicles, shipbuilding, general machinery, agricultural implements, crude, rolled and forged, and some other plants were decidedly busier. There was an increase of 5,386 in the staffs of the 928 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 146,177. The general level of employment in this group was decidedly higher than at the same date in the preceding year, or of any other year for which statistics are available, except 1928.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—An advance took place in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 193 employers of 26,631 persons, as compared with 26,385 in the preceding month. The index was higher than at December 1, 1938, a decline having then been registered.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decrease in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 98 firms employed 13,208 workers, or 217 fewer than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was higher than at December 1, 1938, when a larger loss had been noted.

Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which activity increased in all provinces, except British Columbia. Statements were tabulated from 426 logging camps having 77,591 employees, or 16,811 more than in their last report. This gain was greater than that registered at the same date in 1938, and also exceeded the average increase from November to December in the years since 1920. The index was decidedly higher than at December 1, 1938, although it was lower than at the end of 1937.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased at the beginning of December, 426 persons being added to the payrolls of the 102 co-operating operators, who had 26,298 employees. Most of the improvement was in Alberta. A larger advance had been shown at the corresponding date in 1938, but the index number was then fractionally lower.

Metallic Ores.—There was an increase in employment in metallic ore mines; 101 workers were taken on since November 1 by the 214 employers from whom information was received, and who had 44,147 persons on their pay lists. A reduction had been indicated in December, 1938, when the number on the staffs of the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Curtailment in employment was noted in the extraction of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. In these industries, 104 firms furnished data showing that they employed 9,289 persons, as compared with 9,618 at November 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1938; a similar loss had then been indicated.

Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 315 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,833 employees at the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1938.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—This division was more active, the largest increase in employment occurring in Saskatchewan. Data were compiled from 295 firms whose staffs rose from 30,787 at November 1, to 31,140 at the beginning of December. This gain compared favourably with the loss recorded at the same date in 1938, when the index was much lower.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 101 employers and branches reporting 61,451 workers, as compared with 63,169 in the preceding month. There were decreases in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was higher than at December 1, 1938, when a much larger contraction had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in shipping was more active; 365 persons were added to the staffs of the 122 co-operating employers, whose payrolls aggregated 16,338. A large loss had been noted at December 1, 1938, but the index then was several points higher

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a pronounced seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 896 contractors employing 32,103 persons, as compared with 36,316 at November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec, although the trend was downward in all provinces except British Columbia. Shrinkage on a similar scale had been reported at December 1, 1938, when employment was in smaller volume.

Highway.—Important reductions were noted in the staffs of the 420 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 60,609 workers at December 1, as compared with 80,201 in the preceding month. Employment decreased in all provinces except Nova Scotia. The contractions noted in this group at December 1, 1938, had been much less extensive, and the index then was many points higher.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which involved more workers than that occurring at the same date in 1938; nevertheless, the index then was slightly lower. Statistics were received from 30 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 25,811 at November 1, 1939, to 20,821 at the beginning of December. The most pronounced contractions were in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there was general shrinkage.

Services

Reductions were reported by the 593 co-operating firms, who had 29,371 employees, or 507 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were slacker. The employment index was about a point higher than at December 1, 1938; a smaller loss had been recorded at that date.

Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 2,081 trading establishments with 139,014 employees, or 4,285 more than at November 1. The index was slightly above that noted at the same date in the preceding year, being also higher than in any other December for which data are available.

Tables

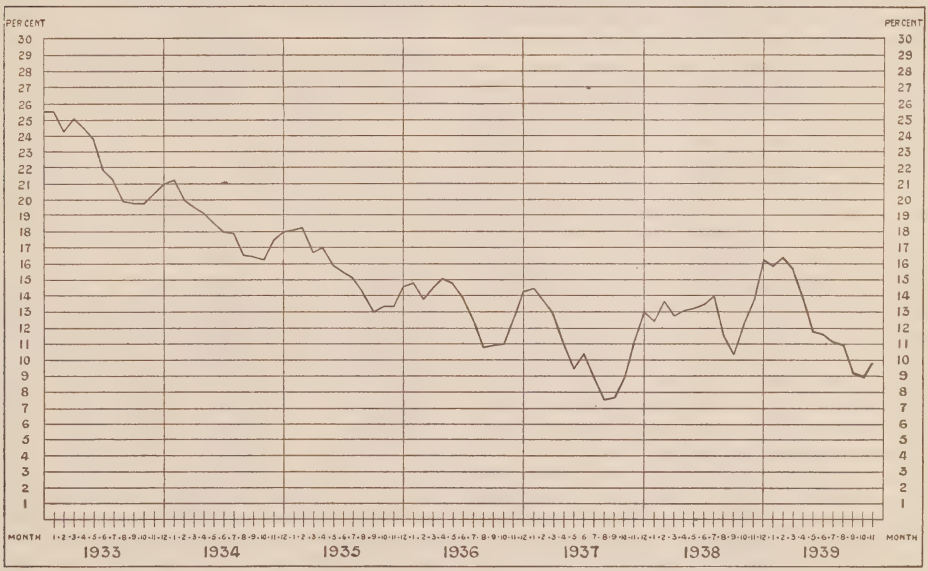
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1939

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work in other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation for local trade union members at the close of November, 1939, was slightly less favourable than in the preceding month, the 1,966 labour organizations forwarding reports with a total of 246,720 members showing that 23,940 or a percentage of 9·7 were entirely unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 9·0 in October. Unemployment in November was at a lower level than in the corresponding month of any year since 1929. Nova Scotia unions showed improvement in conditions from October of over 4 per cent, almost entirely due to the better situation prevailing in the manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel trades. In New Brunswick lesser gains were noted and in British Columbia there was but a nominal upward tendency. Curtailment in employment of over 6 per cent, however, was recorded from Manitoba, the garment trades and steam railway operation contributing largely to this unfavourable employment movement. Quebec and Saskatchewan unions indicated recessions in work available on a small scale and in Ontario and Alberta the declines were less than one per cent. Compared with the returns for November, 1938, when 13·7 per cent of the members reported were without work, New Brunswick and Ontario unions showed a noteworthy rise in employment during the month reviewed, the iron and steel trades and steam railway operation in the former province accounting mainly for the change, while in Ontario a large number of trades and industries participated in the better movement reflected.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions recorded more moderate expansion and in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan slight gains occurred.

A separate tabulation is made each month showing the unemployment existing among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Winnipeg unions indicated a considerable slowing up in activity during November from the preceding month and in Edmonton recessions on a somewhat smaller scale were recorded. A less favourable employment tendency was manifest also by Regina, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal members, though the variations from October

were quite small. Halifax and Saint John unions alone reflected a slightly better trend. Moderate employment expansion from November, 1938, was apparent among Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg members and minor gains were evident in Halifax, Regina and Vancouver. In Edmonton the variation from November a year ago was so slight as to be almost negligible, though tending in an unfavourable direction.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. During November, the curve pursued an upward course from the close of October, an evidence of increased unemployment. At the end of the month the level of the curve stood somewhat below that of November, 1938, reflecting a better situation during the month reviewed.

The 574 organizations in the manufacturing industries making returns at the close of November with a membership numbering 94,727 persons indicated that 9,412 or a percentage of 9·9 were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 10·3 in October and 14·8 in November, 1938. A somewhat greater volume of activity than in October was afforded glass, iron and steel and hat, cap and glove workers, and paper makers and slight gains were apparent among cigar and tobacco, and textile and carpet workers, bakers and confectioners, and metal polishers. On the contrary, meat cutters and butchers, gas and electric current employees showed noteworthy percentage recessions in activity, though affecting few persons as their membership was rather small. Declines in activity of lesser degree were manifest by general labourers, garment, rubber, wood and brewery workers and printing tradesmen. Leather and fur workers, however, maintained the same volume of unemployment as in October. Extensive employment recovery from November, 1938, was evident among wood and hat, cap and glove workers, mill and smelter men, and meat cutters and butchers and noteworthy improvement was apparent among general labourers, iron and steel, textile and carpet and garment workers and bakers and confectioners. More moderate advancement was recorded by paper makers, brewery and glass workers. Metal polishers, and cigar and tobacco workers reported minor gains in work afforded. Leather workers, on the other hand, suffered severe losses in employment from November, 1938, and pronounced recessions were indicated by electric current employees. Gas workers also showed considerable falling off in activity and the situation declined for printing tradesmen, rubber and fur workers.

In coal mining the volume of unemployment at the close of November, 1939, remained much the same as in October, though fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces. This was manifest by the returns compiled from 57 local unions, with a membership aggregate of 21,769 persons, 828 or 3·8 per cent of whom were out of work on the last day of the month, in comparison with 3·7 per cent of inactivity in October. Nova Scotia and Alberta unions reported nominal increases in work available which were just more than counteracted by the recessions evident in British Columbia areas. New Brunswick unions, as in the preceding month, reported all their members busily engaged. Heightened activity on a small scale was registered among coal miners during November from the corresponding month in 1938, when 5·2 per cent of idleness was reported. In this comparison Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions indicated an upward movement of employment during the month reviewed, though the variations from November a year ago were

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Nov. 1929.....	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	**9·3**
Nov. 1930.....	4·4	5·1	19·2	13·9	10·9	12·7	10·9	14·0	**13·8**
Nov. 1931.....	12·8	10·0	22·1	18·8	18·3	17·0	14·7	20·6	**18·6**
Nov. 1932.....	7·9	13·6	27·6	25·2	20·6	17·3	19·8	24·4	**22·8**
Nov. 1933.....	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	20·4	16·1	15·0	21·3	**20·4**
Nov. 1934.....	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	**17·5**
Nov. 1935.....	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	**13·3**
Nov. 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	**12·7**
Nov. 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·2**
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Garment workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	....	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0 27·9	16·3	7·0	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	6·4	0	0 10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
November, 1930	13·6	20·2	2·2	14·8	7·0	11·2	19·7	7·2	....	21·1	37·3	14·1	39·6	28·7	16·0	7·7	22·8	23·9	0 40·7	37·7	8·2	25·6	8·9	·7	6·3	7·6	0	·3	7·1	1·3	14·2	13·8
November, 1931	30·0	30·1	9·5	19·5	10·6	12·2	15·3	10·8	....	45·6	28·9	11·6	30·3	24·3	24·1	16·6	43·5	37·2	0 48·1	51·9	11·1	29·1	12·5	1·4	7·5	7·6	0	5·8	10·8	3·9	1·4	19·2	18·6
November, 1932	27·0	46·5	7·0	26·0	10·3	16·0	17·6	15·4	....	49·1	37·7	24·4	36·6	67·2	29·0	20·6	28·3	36·9	0 39·5	63·5	13·5	39·6	15·8	1·5	13·4	13·7	0	5·8	10·8	5·6	21·3	22·8	23·8
November, 1933	26·3	30·3	12·7	20·5	10·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	....	15·4	11·6	15·4	6·7	33·8	41·5	23·2	13·3	35·1	0 44·4	67·6	13·2	31·4	14·6	1·1	11·6	11·8	0	0	8·2	3·2	16·8	20·4
November, 1934	83·3	38·8	5·7	18·0	5·9	8·4	5·6	10·4	....	33·0	25·2	16·8	27·2	18·0	9·2	20·2	15·8	9·5	100 63·1	61·6	10·4	54·3	10·0	1·0	11·8	12·1	0	5·9	5·9	1·2	15·4	17·5
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	....	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0 29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	....	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	29·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0 42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	....	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0 22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	....	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0 14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	....	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·8	5·7	6·0 38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	5·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	....	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0 46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	3·8	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	15·3	2·8	23·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	5·4	3·6 39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	4·6	3·7 33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	8·5	·4 30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	4·2	0 26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0 20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	8·4	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0 24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0 22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	4·7	·4	6·3	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9	14·7	9	3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	·7	7·6	7·7	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	2·3	36·9	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·9	7·1	0	0	4·8	·5	7·5	13·2
December, 1938	19·4	17·5	6·4	16·8	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	9·2	34·7	2·0 40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	0	4·8	·4	9·3	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	6·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	4·8	0 27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	0	3·7	·2	6·4	11·5
February, 1939	13·8	5·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	....	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0 26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	0	4·2	·3	6·3	10·5
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	2·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	3·7	·1	6·2	16·4
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	3·11	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	46·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	5·4	·5	6·8	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	37·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	4·2	·2	4·0	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0 34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	0	3·5	·1	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	11·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0 25·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	3·8	·2	5·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0 25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·3	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	20·8	14·2	13·3	6·4	21·2	0 25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	·1	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0 25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7

rather small. In New Brunswick all members were reported at work during the two months under comparison.

Building and construction activities, due largely to seasonal influences, were quieter during November than in the preceding month, though the situation was considerably improved from November, 1938. Reporting for the month under review were 219 organizations of building tradesmen, involving 25,759 members, 6,449 or 25·0 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, as contrasted with 20·5 per cent of inactivity in October and with a percentage of 36·6 in November, 1938. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers reported losses from October involving the greatest number of members and decidedly less activity was evident among granite and stonecutters, steam shovelmen and bridge and structural iron workers. Declines in employment on a considerably smaller scale were shown by tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Electrical workers were the only tradesmen to manifest a favourable tendency, though the change from October was but fractional. A much higher level of activity than in November, 1938, was recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters during the period surveyed and the situation for bridge and structural iron workers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers was considerably improved. Electrical workers indicated moderate expansion and a slightly upward trend was manifest by tile layers, lathers and roofers. On the other hand, granite and stone cutters, steam shovelmen and hod carriers and building labourers suffered extensive employment losses.

Retarded activity on a small scale was evident in the transportation industries during November from the previous month according to the returns compiled from 846 associations including 69,480 members. Of these, 4,799 or a percentage of 6·9 were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with 5·5 per cent in October. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees all reflected some slowing up in employment from October. Moderate advancement, however, was evident among navigation workers. More favourable conditions prevailed in the transportation industries as a whole during November than in the corresponding month of 1938, when 9·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In this comparison navigation workers showed noteworthy improvement in conditions during the month reviewed and the situation for steam railway employees was moderately better. Activity for teamsters and chauffeurs, on the contrary, was at a considerably lower level than in November, 1938, and employment for street and electric railway workers subsided slightly.

Adequate employment was available to all retail shop clerks reported at the close of November, as was the case in both the preceding month and in November, 1938. Making returns for the month under review were 5 associations of these workers embracing a membership of 1,374 persons.

At the close of November, 1939, returns were compiled from 82 associations of civic employees comprising 9,893 members, 218 or 2·2 per cent of whom were unemployed in comparison with 3·7 per cent at the end of October and with a percentage of 2·0 in November, 1938.

The miscellaneous group of trades indicated improvement in conditions on a small scale during November, 1939, over the previous month, the 141 local unions forwarding reports with 11,344 members showing that 628 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 5·5, contrasted with 6·2 per cent of unemployed members in October. More pronounced expansion was evident from November, 1938, when 10·6 per cent of idleness was reported.. Theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers showed a gain in work afforded of over 2 per cent from October and among stationary engineers and firemen the advances registered were merely nominal. The tendency for hotel and restaurant employees were toward lessened activity, though the variation from October was almost negligible. Among barbers the situation remained identical with that of October. Contrasted with the returns for November, 1938, unclassified workers were much busier during the period reviewed and rather noteworthy gains were reflected by hotel and restaurant employees. Theatre and stage employees showed more moderate expansion and the tendency for stationary engineers and firemen was but fractionally upward. Activity for barbers, however, was nominally retarded.

Fishermen were much more actively engaged during November than in either the previous month or November, 1938, the 5 associations furnishing reports with 2,093 members showing that 100 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 4·8 in contrast with percentages of 16·0 in October and 11·7 in November a year ago.

The situation for lumber workers and loggers at the close of November was maintained at

almost the same level as in October, unemployment standing at 20·8 per cent as compared with a percentage of 20·7 in October. The November percentage was based on the returns compiled from 6 associations of these workers with 2,405 members, 500 of whom were without work at the end of the month. Much better conditions prevailed than in November, 1938, when 30·4 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

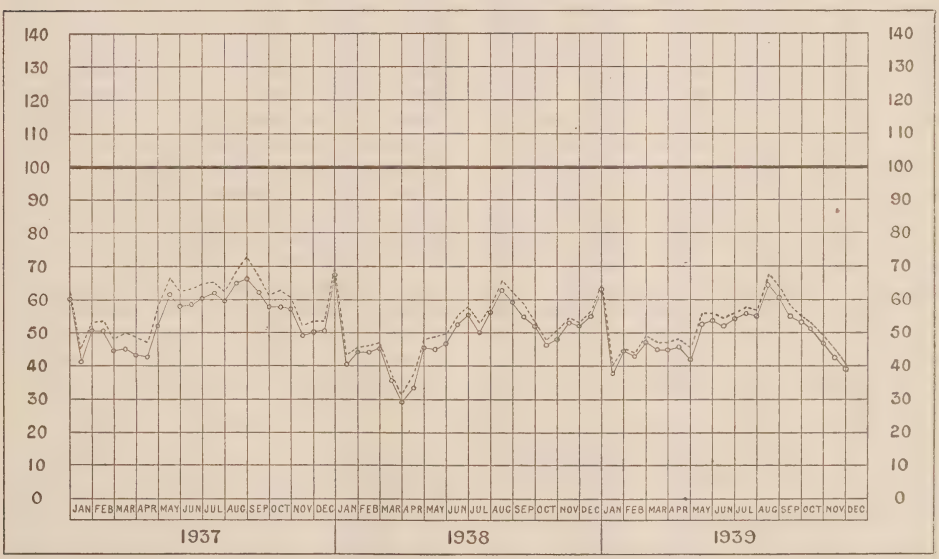
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for November or each year from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, and for each month from November, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1939

A loss of over 18 per cent was registered in the volume of business transacted during November, 1939, as indicated by the average daily placements effected when compared with that of the preceding month; likewise, a decline of more than 32 per cent was shown in comparison with the work effected in November a year ago. In the first instance all groups recorded fewer placements, the greatest losses being those in construction and maintenance, logging and services, with others of more moderate proportions in farming, manufacturing, trade and mining, that in transportation being minor only. Under the second comparison a very heavy reduction, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces, was shown in farming and a decline of major proportions, particularly in Quebec and British Columbia, in construction and maintenance. The loss reported in services was not so marked, while those in logging and transportation were small. Manufacturing, trade and mining, however, reported gains, the largest, which was fairly substantial, being in manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratios of vacancies and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. From the graph it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a marked downward course throughout November, reaching levels at the close of the period much lower than those recorded at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 44·6 during the first half and 40·1 during the second half of November, 1939, in contrast

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



with the ratios of 54·7 and 53·1 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 42·8 and 39·2, as compared with 53·1 and 52·0 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1939, was 1,197, as compared with 1,487 during the preceding month and with 1,755 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,824, in comparison with 2,923 in October, 1939 and with 3,258 during November, 1938.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during November, 1939, was 1,159, of which 768 were in regular employment and 391 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,421 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,712 daily, consisting of 1,274 placements in regular and 438 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 30,628 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 28,953 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,200, of which 13,545 were of men and 5,655 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,753. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,059 for men and 10,852 for women, a total of 29,911, while applications for work numbered 70,581, of which 51,044 were from men and 19,537 from women. Reports for October, 1939, showed 37,157 positions available, 73,057 applications made and 35,505 placements effected, while in November, 1938, there were recorded 43,859 vacancies, 81,426 applications for work and 42,783 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939 (11 months)	228,559	132,023	360,582

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of over 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 9 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were over 11 per cent above October, but over 9 per cent less than during November, 1938. Increased placements were reported in all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and transportation, when compared with November a year ago. The loss in transportation was quite small, but the decrease in construction and maintenance was sufficiently large to offset the gains in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 29; logging, 40; mining, 30; construction and maintenance, 536; trade, 35, and services, 642, of which 476 were of household workers. During the month 469 men and 144 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of November positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick were slightly above the preceding month and 11 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with October and of over 11 per cent in comparison with November, 1938. The only change of importance in placements by industrial groups from November, 1938, was a gain in construction and maintenance. This increase was offset in part by small declines in services and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were quite small. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 543 and in services 650. Of the latter 430 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 189 of men and 113 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec called for 12 per cent fewer workers than in the previous month and over 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1938. There was a decrease also in placements of 14 per cent when compared with October and of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. When comparing placements by industrial groups with November, 1938, there was a substantial decrease under construction and maintenance and a moderate loss in transportation. These declines were partly offset by large gains in logging and services and moderate increases in manufacturing, trade

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,365**	**48**	**2,116**	**1,335**	**613**	**720**	**3,057**	**815**
Halifax	358	37	461	331	77	254	1,167	195
Kentville	432	0	1,017	432	358	74	887	497
New Glasgow	253	11	311	250	136	112	436	105
Sydney	322	0	327	322	42	280	567	18
New Brunswick	**1,250**	**8**	**1,353**	**1,255**	**302**	**953**	**1,350**	**125**
Chatham	377	0	379	377	0	377	50	0
Moncton	516	8	530	521	250	271	384	88
St. John	357	0	444	357	52	305	916	37
Quebec	**7,772**	**559**	**18,251**	**8,234**	**5,420**	**1,363**	**9,805**	**7,094**
Bagotville	304	0	402	306	306	0	65	137
Chicoutimi	536	0	1,014	536	526	10	278	508
Hull	636	16	1,160	622	614	2	455	690
La Tuque	72	0	280	72	67	5	111	95
Matane	317	6	338	249	166	80	192	1,439
Montreal	3,311	361	9,390	3,504	1,564	1,030	6,116	2,097
Quebec	1,137	123	2,931	1,236	752	187	1,246	1,456
Rouyn	576	1	817	578	543	36	314	310
Sherbrooke	389	23	631	546	407	4	200	91
Thetford Mines	77	6	461	141	77	1	397	.....
Three Rivers	286	18	507	299	272	6	156	148
Val d'Or	131	5	320	145	126	2	275	123
Ontario	**10,555**	**222**	**27,504**	**10,673**	**6,208**	**4,332**	**50,135**	**4,762**
Barrie	100	1	674	99	70	29	730	.....
Belleville	254	0	466	238	176	62	606	61
Brantford	112	1	391	115	77	38	1,061	80
Chatham	307	0	370	308	98	210	374	123
Ft. William	429	0	436	429	355	74	264	189
Guelph	160	41	582	374	330	21	1,416	74
Hamilton	739	58	2,067	667	284	364	4,831	179
Kenora	76	0	294	76	57	19	270	171
Kingston	127	0	309	126	96	30	358	82
Kitchener	157	0	489	166	85	69	871	88
London	576	39	1,015	637	419	156	1,703	239
Niagara Falls	164	9	242	152	120	32	606	55
North Bay	258	0	484	324	284	40	1,040	101
Oshawa	198	1	393	206	86	120	1,349	95
Ottawa	2,101	4	3,660	2,111	776	1,335	3,373	361
Owen Sound	201	1	319	200	96	104	638	70
Pembroke	182	1	697	190	115	75	248	110
Peterborough	117	3	321	129	78	51	690	75
Port Arthur	740	0	478	483	411	72	671	599
St. Catharines	226	21	501	214	99	112	1,921	118
St. Thomas	69	0	134	69	30	39	310	110
Sarnia	212	4	327	213	81	132	477	58
S. S. Marie	164	9	518	174	115	56	275	157
Simcoe	42	0	117	41	32	9	74	.....
Stratford	108	0	296	101	78	23	922	100
Sudbury	290	0	598	349	306	43	183	102
Timmins	389	0	1,303	385	210	175	1,226	210
Toronto	1,355	7	8,612	1,380	760	620	18,741	799
Welland	53	5	204	57	38	8	1,029	23
Windsor	462	13	865	470	319	151	3,511	220
Woodstock	187	4	342	190	127	63	367	113
Manitoba	**3,056**	**9**	**5,788**	**3,233**	**2,829**	**399**	**13,501**	**3,308**
Brandon	211	7	395	165	150	15	714	195
Dauphin	38	0	64	38	29	9	26	158
Portage la Prairie	29	0	29	29	28	1	0	49
Winnipeg	2,778	2	5,290	3,001	2,622	374	12,761	2,906
Saskatchewan	**1,168**	**86**	**2,105**	**1,143**	**841**	**303**	**2,300**	**10,108**
Estevan	7	1	23	6	6	0	68	192
Moose Jaw	215	19	431	210	130	81	464	986
North Battleford	35	13	69	31	26	5	157	1,181
Prince Albert	93	11	148	83	51	22	103	731
Regina	267	0	485	272	224	48	778	2,047
Saskatoon	208	0	511	209	158	51	446	3,164
Swift Current	63	20	90	48	38	10	223	567
Weyburn	126	15	141	123	102	21	13	230
Yorkton	154	7	207	161	96	65	48	1,010
Alberta	**1,977**	**27**	**4,782**	**1,919**	**1,598**	**321**	**6,759**	**2,751**
Calgary	701	21	2,126	649	516	133	2,522	894
Drumheller	93	0	360	88	62	26	216	142
Edmonton	967	0	1,813	963	858	105	3,385	1,495
Lethbridge	101	6	207	99	86	13	311	145
Medicine Hat	115	0	276	120	76	44	325	75
British Columbia	**2,768**	**27**	**8,692**	**2,836**	**1,389**	**1,362**	**16,300**	**2,890**
Kamloops	43	0	96	43	41	2	148	34
Nanaimo	327	0	397	333	325	8	633	378
Nelson	180	0	274	178	28	150	75	19
New Westminster	199	0	586	199	175	24	876	30
Penticton	91	11	200	80	32	48	226	37
Prince George	2	0	14	1	0	0	9	10
Prince Rupert	12	0	126	12	0	12	254	32
Vancouver	1,386	16	5,436	1,470	488	898	12,245	2,218
Victoria	528	0	1,563	520	300	220	1,834	132
Canada	**29,911**	**986**	**70,581**	**30,628**	**19,200**	**9,753**	**103,207**	**31,853**
Men	19,059	114	51,044	19,193	13,545	5,485	83,613	24,585
Women	10,852	872	19,537	11,435	5,655	4,268	19,594	7,268

and farming. Other changes were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 185; logging, 1,274; construction and maintenance, 1,834; trade, 91 and services, 3,312, of which 3,136 were of household workers. There were 3,367 men and 2,053 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during November, were 27 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent better than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of nearly 24 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a gain of 15 per cent in comparison with November, 1938. With the exception of a fairly large decline in construction and maintenance, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over November a year ago. The most important increases were in manufacturing, logging, services, transportation and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 1,370; logging, 1,361; farming, 696, transportation, 218; construction and maintenance, 2,859; trade, 306 and services, 3,637, of which 2,521 were of household workers. During the month 4,428 men and 1,780 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba received orders for over 24 per cent fewer workers in November than in the preceding month and over 17 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 24 per cent when compared with October and of over 13 per cent in comparison with November, 1938. Farm placements were considerably less than during November a year ago and accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. There was a fairly large increase in construction and maintenance and moderate gains in logging and manufacturing, but the changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 65; logging, 354; farming, 939; construction and maintenance, 1,116; and services, 720, of which 618 were of household workers. There were 2,428 men and 401 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November were 34 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 89 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 32 per cent when compared with October and of nearly 89 per cent in comparison with November, 1938. The abnormally large decrease from November of the previous year was due to a substantial reduction in the placements of farm hands and farm domestics under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, under which scheme many workers were placed in November, 1938. There were small gains in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 52; farming, 444, and services, 586, of which 431 were of household workers. During the month 509 men and 332 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

During the month of November orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta called for nearly 20 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the preceding year. Placements also were over 19 per cent less than in October and nearly 36 per cent below November, 1938. A large reduction in farm placements accounted for the decline from November of the previous year for the province as a whole. This decrease was partly offset by moderate gains in logging and services. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 228; farming, 724; mining; 76; construction and maintenance, 162, and services, 645, of which 506 were of household workers. During the month 1,174 men and 424 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia when compared with the preceding month and of over 52 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. Slightly higher percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The large decrease in placements from November, 1938, was due to substantial declines in logging and construction and maintenance. There was a moderate increase in services and smaller gains in manufacturing and trade. Minor losses were reported in farming and mining; changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 90; farming, 65; construction and maintenance, 1,579 and services, 893, of which 650 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 981 of men and 408 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 19,200 placements in regular employment 8,191 of which were for persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 883 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 739 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 144 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during November one bushman secured a certificate at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. The movement of labour in Ontario during November was entirely to provincial situations and embraced the transfer of 661 persons. Of these 655 were destined to logging activities at various centres, the Port Arthur zone receiving 329, the Sudbury zone 145, the Fort William zone 131, the Sault Ste. Marie zone 49 and the Pembroke zone one. A number of offices co-operated in the despatch of these workmen. The Timmins zone received 2 farm hands and one labourer from Toronto and the Welland zone one patternmaker from Windsor. For employment within their respective zones the Fort William office transferred one lineman and the Port Arthur office one hotel waitress. The Winnipeg offices assisted in the despatch of the 176 workers benefiting by the reduced rate in Manitoba during November. Of these, 33 went to provincial employment and 143 outside the province. The former were destined to points in the Winnipeg zone and included 32 bushworkers and one miner. Of the interprovincial transfers 142 were bushmen and one, a saw filer bound for centres in the Port Arthur zone. Vouchers for reduced transportation were granted in Saskatchewan during November to two persons going to provincial employment. From Prince Albert one sawmill worker journeyed to Yorkton and from Saskatoon one bushman went to Prince Albert. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during November were 40 in number, all provincial. These were effected by the Edmonton office, which despatched 16 mine workers, 16 bushmen, 3 cooks, 3 oil refinery workers, one fisherman and one farm hand to various points within the territory administered by that city office. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in British Columbia during November 2 apple packers secured certificates at the New Westminster office for transportation to Penticton and one housekeeper was carried at the special rate from Vancouver to Nelson.

Of the 883 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November 472 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways and 411 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1939

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was $4,148,889. This was a decrease of $1,463,380, or 26·1 per cent, as compared with the October figure of $5,612,269, while the total was lower by $553,448, or 11·8 per cent, than in November, 1938, when the estimated value of the building authorized by these cities was $4,702,337. The latest figure was also below that for November, 1937, but with these exceptions was the largest for that month in the years since 1931.

The value of the building permits taken out in the first eleven months of the present year was $53,688,802; this was lower than the aggregate of $57,434,417 reported in the period, January-November, 1938, but substantially exceeded the total for the same months in any other year since 1931. However, the eleven months' aggregate in each of these years has been very much lower than in preceding years of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of either 1938 or 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for November 1, 1939, showing that they had issued more than 500 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,850,000, and about 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated at over $2,200,000. There were also two engineering projects valued at $23,000. During October, permits were issued for the erection of about 580 dwellings and 2,200 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,900,000 and $3,600,000, respectively.

Quebec and Saskatchewan reported increases over October in the value of the building authorized; the former gain amounted to $340,847, or 36·4 per cent, while that in Saskatchewan was very slight. Reductions in this comparison were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $1,118,059, or 36·2 per cent, in Ontario being most pronounced.

As compared with November, 1938, New Brunswick and Alberta showed increases, of $31,785, or 82·5 per cent, and $91,112, or 124·3 per cent, respectively. Of the declines

elsewhere reported, those of $306,329, or 81·7 per cent, in Nova Scotia, and $244,106, or 16·1 per cent, in Quebec were largest.

Of the four most populous centres, Montreal and Toronto recorded increases in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, but in each case the total was lower than in November of last year. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, the aggregate value was lower than in either October, 1939, or November of last year. Of the other centres, Moncton, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Chatham, Kitchener, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, York and East York Townships, Riverside, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Victoria reported higher building authorizations than in either the preceding month, or the same month of 1938.

Table I shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1926, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was lower by $3,745,615 than in 1938, but was greater than in the same period of any other year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though lower than in 1937 and 1938, was higher than in preceding years since 1930.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in November, 1939, and November, 1938. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1939.....	4,148,889	53,688,802	37·1	88·9*
1938.....	4,702,337	57,434,417	39·6	89·2
1937.....	4,925,202	52,288,022	36·1	94·3
1936.....	3,097,508	38,043,527	26·3	85·1
1935.....	3,447,653	44,158,767	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,622,534	24,935,704	17·2	82·7
1933.....	1,624,138	19,793,204	13·7	78·1
1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28·1	77·4
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72·0	82·1
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104·2	91·4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152·0	99·1
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140·1	96·9
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119·3	96·2
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100·0	100·1

* Average for first ten months.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	November, 1939	November, 1938
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	1,600	3,000
Nova Scotia	68,811	375,140
*Halifax	46,679	328,495
New Glasgow	1,955	9,590
*Sydney	20,177	37,055
New Brunswick	70,316	38,531
Fredericton	1,050	10,030
*Moncton	27,910	17,060
*Saint John	41,356	11,441
Quebec	1,276,619	1,520,725
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	988,736	1,172,880
*Quebec	97,233	171,065
Shawinigan Falls	1,325	15,050
*Sherbrooke	138,200	86,740
*Three Rivers	42,675	26,740
*Westmount	8,450	48,250
Ontario	1,971,911	2,021,168
Belleville	5,850	7,950
*Brantford	9,460	10,404
Chatham	61,575	38,780
*Fort William	43,360	15,498
Galt	16,095	44,613
*Guelph	8,985	25,405
*Hamilton	122,618	303,406
*Kingston	45,415	11,562
*Kitchener	143,475	43,582
*London	106,025	34,130
Niagara Falls	38,375	770
Oshawa	4,000	14,145
*Ottawa	138,100	107,990
Owen Sound	13,870	2,685
*Peterborough	48,399	17,440
*Port Arthur	14,910	10,296
*Stratford	5,200	1,100
*St. Catharines	50,695	19,909
Ontario—*Con.*		
*St. Thomas	12,000	8,490
Sarnia	15,015	6,399
Sault Ste. Marie	21,619	48,875
*Toronto	761,937	1,042,042
York and East York Tps	192,436	145,874
Welland	1,260	12,339
*Windsor	69,872	27,395
Riverside	9,335	4,265
Woodstock	12,030	15,824
Manitoba	201,475	236,635
*Brandon	Nil	550
St. Boniface	27,725	51,035
*Winnipeg	173,750	185,050
Saskatchewan	42,389	49,375
*Moose Jaw	15,220	3,590
*Regina	25,429	43,685
*Saskatoon	1,740	2,100
Alberta	164,395	73,283
*Calgary	77,145	34,188
*Edmonton	48,530	33,120
Lethbridge	37,020	3,700
Medicine Hat	1,700	2,275
British Columbia	351,373	384,480
Kamloops	8,684	2,770
Nanaimo	5,300	8,200
*New Westminster	6,825	21,975
Prince Rupert	1,250	1,950
*Vancouver	257,230	272,370
North Vancouver	5,130	13,260
*Victoria	66,954	63,955
Total— 58 cities	4,148,889	4,702,337
Total—*35 cities	3,664,690	4,238,958

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1939

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were engaged in routine work and the delivery of firewood. Farm produce at the markets was abundant, consisting chiefly of meats, butter, eggs and poultry. Fishing was light, there being in particular a great scarcity of smelt, although haddock, cod and lobsters were more plentiful. Improved weather conditions had helped lumbermen, so that additional men had found employment. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area worked from three and a half to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity operated two and a half to six days. Canning factories, pulp mills, sugar refineries and wood and veneer plants were fully occupied, but some idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. Building was somewhat held up by adverse weather and a scarcity of certain necessary supplies. Road construction continued, but on a reduced scale. Passenger and freight traffic during the holiday season was very heavy and trade at that time correspondingly good, although a slight falling off in the latter was reported, following the Christmas rush. Difficulty was still noted in obtaining experienced maids for household service.

In the Province of Quebec farming was quiet, but great activity prevailed in logging throughout all lumbering districts. Manufacturing, too, recorded improvement, the more important centres reporting, in particular, as follows:—Montreal, pulp and paper industries exceptionally active and food and textiles normal; Sherbrooke,—many industries were benefiting from war work, especially iron and steel plants in connection with the making of armaments and machinery, and textile mills in the manufacturing of army uniforms; Three Rivers,—paper, iron and cotton establishments operating regularly; Hull,—a demand reported for machinists, engineers and skilled labour. Building construction had slackened considerably in nearly all parts of the province, Sherbrooke and other sections of the Eastern Townships alone reporting the majority of skilled labour employed. Trade was better, with substantial staff increases. There was also a greater call for servants for domestic service in Montreal than in the rural centres and more placements effected, especially in hotels.

Farm orders in Ontario came in slowly and a fair supply of men was available. Logging operators were marking time, with camps partly staffed, many of the workers having gone away for Christmas and New Year's. More of the smaller camps were re-opening with every snow fall, but a greater depth of snow was needed before sleigh hauling could be started. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, where the situation was normal and a fair demand reported for various classes of miners. On the whole, staff and production levels in manufacturing were being maintained, with indications pointing to increased activity in the New Year. Some firms were closed down for a short time for stock taking, but steel, textiles, rope and paper industries were busy and the majority of machine shops was running steadily. War orders also had increased the output in some lines. No material change was registered in the auto industry, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient steel for bridge construction. A lull in the building trades was quite pronounced, partly due to colder weather and partly to the completion of work started earlier in the season. Nearly all highway construction camps had closed down, or were running with skeleton staffs for the time being. Freight transportation was less, but extra railway crews had been required for passenger service. Holiday business was good and improvement shown in retail sales. In the Women's Department, the call for extra help in domestic service for Christmas and New Year's increased temporary employment, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of fully qualified applicants as cooks and cooks-general. Requests for industrial and clerical workers showed the usual decline over the holiday period.

In the Prairie provinces there was very little demand for farm help, but logging was fairly good, although operations were delayed through lack of snow for hauling. Mining was quiet, except at Drumheller, where most of the mines were working full time, so as to handle increased orders. Manufacturing showed little change. Construction was only fair; some work was still in progress under the Department of National Defence for winter quarters for the troops. Trade was slacker, following the Christmas rush, which had been greater than in previous years. Fewer calls for help were received in the Women's Division, but, as in other provinces, there was a shortage of suitable applicants for positions available.

Farming in British Columbia was quiet, but lumbering was much better, a number of camps, as well as saw mills, having resumed

operations. Mining was steady, but with no extra call for help. There was a slackening in requests for labour, on account of the completion of certain contracts and seasonal layoffs, so that numerous applicants were applying for work, some of whom found temporary or casual employment with firms or householders. Shipping and longshore work was much better at New Westminster, but quiet at Prince Rupert, while at Victoria there was a general little pick-up, which was welcomed by waterfront workers, who had experienced quite a layoff on account of the shortage of tonnage. With lumber once more moving regularly, the outlook for longshoremen was therefore, much better. Activity in the shipyards, however, still remained somewhat in abeyance until new contracts were awarded. Trade had been good over the holidays, but the busy period had been followed by some quietness, during which time stock-taking was proceeding in many stores. An increased number of casual placements had been made in the Women's Division, with the usual number of requests received for domestics in regular household service.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

(Owing to the non-receipt of information essential to the compilation of employment and unemployment statistics for Great Britain this section is unavoidably omitted this month.)

United States

According to a report issued on December 21, by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, employment in nonagricultural industries in November decreased by about 100,000. Ordinarily, the report stated, employment is reduced by about 350,000 at this time of year, because of seasonal curtailment in many industries. The smaller reduction this year indicates continued strength in the industrial situation. Declines were recorded principally in construction and water transportation.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

In heavy manufacturing industries, there were contra-seasonal gains. Retail employment also increased. In agriculture, which is not included in these estimates, fewer people are always employed at this time of year, so that employment as a whole has probably declined by considerably more than these figures indicate. Since last November more than one and a quarter million workers have been reemployed in nonagricultural occupations, exclusive of WPA and other special government employment.

In manufacturing, 60 of the 90 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics had more employees. For manufacturing as a whole there was a net increase in employment of 0·2 per cent, or 20,000 workers, compared with the expected seasonal lay-off of about 150,000. The important gains in factory employment, as in earlier months, were in the heavy industries—iron and steel, agricultural machinery, foundries and machine tools, as well as in factories making furniture, and cotton and woollen goods. Declines were concentrated in the food and clothing industries and were largely seasonal. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines and metal mines took on some workers, although the total pay roll in anthracite mines was substantially reduced in the first half of November because of time off for voting and the observance of Armistice Day.

In retail trade the gain of 1·5 per cent, or more than 50,000 employees, was slightly larger than the average increase from October to November. Additions were largest in department stores and other stores selling general merchandise. Wholesale firms reported a slight employment increase, accompanying sustained manufacturing activity and a larger volume of retail trade.

The principal important declines in employment in November were in construction and transportation. Employment in water transportation has been adversely affected by neutrality legislation and by labour disputes. The railroads laid off about 17,000 workers as a result of seasonal curtailment of maintenance of way activities. Railroads are employing 77,700 more men than a year ago, however, and until this month had increased their forces steadily since last January. In public utilities and the service industries there were small reductions in employment in November.

Factory Employment.—For the sixth consecutive month employment in manufacturing industries showed an increase. The actual net gain in November was slight—about 20,000 wage earners or 0·2 per cent, in contrast with an expected seasonal decline of 1·9 per cent. Thus the increase in employment in some lines of manufacturing was large enough to offset seasonal declines in the food and clothing industries. Weekly wage

disbursements were also larger by about a quarter of a million dollars, or 0·2 per cent, in contrast with an average October-November decline of about 3·0 per cent. Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 60 reported more workers employed in November than in October and 45 reported larger pay rolls.

The durable-goods group of industries as a whole showed gains over the preceding month of 2·1 per cent in employment and 1·5 per cent in pay rolls, as output of steel and the machinery industries gained further, while the nondurable-goods group reported declines of 1·4 per cent and 1·3 per cent, respectively, largely because of seasonal reductions in the food and clothing industries. Employment has increased 18·3 per cent since last November in the durable-goods industries and 5·9 per cent in the nondurable-goods group, and payroll increases are reported at 30·4 per cent and 11·2 per cent, respectively.

The gain of 11 per cent in the aircraft industry was the fourteenth consecutive monthly increase and brought the employment index for this industry to an all-time high, nearly three and one-half times as high as in 1929.

Employment declines, for the most part seasonal, were reported by 9 of the durable-goods group of industries and 21 of the nondurable-goods industries. Employment in automobile factories showed a contraseasonal decrease of 5·3 per cent or 23,000 wage earners as the result of labour disputes. Important seasonal declines were reported for the following industries: canning and preserving (50,400 workers), women's clothing (13,100 workers), boots and shoes (9,400 workers), men's clothing (8,400 workers), millinery (4,900 workers), beverages (3,000 workers), and baking (2,500 workers).

Employment in Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Employment in retail stores gained more than seasonally by 1·5 per cent between mid-October and mid-November, and pay rolls increased 0·9 per cent. Stores selling general merchandise increased the number of their workers by 6·4 per cent, a much greater gain than the average increase of 3·9 per cent. The employment index for the general merchandising group, 109·8 per cent of the 1929 average, indicated a return to the level of November, 1937. The delivery of new automobile models accounted for an increase of 1·2 per cent in sales employees of automobile firms, and jewelry stores took on 5·7 per cent more workers to handle the holiday trade. Principal reductions were in lumber yards and in coal, wood, and ice establishments.

Anthracite mines increased employment by 0·5 per cent while pay rolls dropped 18·3 per cent, due in part to decreased production in the first half of November caused by election day and the observance of Armistice Day. Employment in bituminous coal mines increased seasonally by 2·3 per cent, raising the employment index to 95·1 per cent of the 1929 average. Pay rolls declined 1·0 per cent. Since November, 1938, pay rolls in both anthracite and bituminous coal mines have increased by nearly 20 per cent.

Metal mines increased their working forces contraseasonally by 1·8 per cent, and pay rolls by 1·0 per cent. Since November, 1938, pay rolls in metal mines have advanced 22·5 per cent. The seasonal closing of quarrying operations in some localities resulted in a reduction of 2·2 per cent in employment and of 6·0 per cent in pay rolls. These are smaller than the average decreases for November. Oil wells reduced employment seasonally by 1·0 per cent, but increased pay rolls by 0·9 per cent. Because of reduced operations the oil producing industry is employing fewer workers than a year ago.

Employment in Private Building Construction.—Employment in private building construction decreased seasonally by 3·1 per cent and pay rolls by 3·5 per cent from October to November, according to reports from 12,390 contractors employing 126,371 workers. These declines were smaller than in previous years. These reports on which the figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State or local governments.

Because the need for relief work is greater in the winter season, more workers were given employment in November on projects operated by the Works Projects Administration. The number at work during the month was 1,945,000, an increase of 119,000 over October but 1,268,000 less than in November, 1938. Payroll disbursements of $102,300,000 were $3,757,000 more than in October and $69,170,000 less than in November a year ago. Federal agency projects under the Works Projects Administration employed 2,000 more persons than in October.

Increased employment was reported in November on work projects of the National Youth Administration and the Student Aid Program. The increase on the work projects amounted to 25,000 and on the Student Aid Program, to 82,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefore, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provided or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of

wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling*

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of harbour improvements at Tracadie, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph E. and Daniel P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, November 23, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $22,026.81. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operator	0 40
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Welders and burners	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an extension to the King's wharf at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bertrand & Brother, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $46,744. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Powdermen	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a breakwater at Magpie, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Jos. R. Lemieux, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $14,212.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a wharf at Cap des Rosiers, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. A. Chretien and A. Dunn, Gaspe and Cap des Rosiers, P.Q. Date of contract, November 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $19,277. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers (operating steam): single or double drum	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Brampton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. E. S. Martin, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,800 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 50
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 45
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of an addition and alterations to the Poultry Office Building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., for the Department of Agriculture. Name of contractor, Mr. A. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $21,700 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, November 27, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,990.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators: Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Baie des Sables, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bertrand & Brother, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $76,832.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers, operating, steam (Single or double drum)	0 60
Fireman (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a chain wire fence for the National Research Council annex, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,453. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Wire fence erectors	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a public building, Disraeli, P.Q. Name of contractor, L. Poudrier, Thetford Mines, P.Q. Date of contract, December 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,975 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters, asphalt	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a breakwater extension, Arsaig, Antigonish County, N.S. Name of contractor, R. M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 10, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,950.60, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a wharf, Batchawana, Ontario. Name of contractors, L. R. Brown & Company Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract, November 17, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,894.15, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Driver	$0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourer	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Steam shovel engineer	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Steam shovel oiler	0 50
Shovel operator (gasoline)	0 90
Timberman and cribman (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a wharf, Sombra, Ontario. Name of contractors, Sterling Construction Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario. Date of contract, November 16, 1939. Amount of contract, $12,892.15, approximately. A fair

wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Engineer, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Hoist operator—tower, gasoline	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick man (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timberman and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Reconstruction of a wharf, Cross Point, P.Q. Name of contractors, J Bertrand & Anatole Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, October 26, 1939. Amount of contract, $42,902.55, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of stables for the R.C.M.P., Rockcliffe, Ontario. Name of contractor, H. Dagenais, Ottawa, Ontario. Date of contract, November 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $106,280 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers:	
Metal	0 70
Wood	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a public building, Alberni, B.C. Name of contractor, Thor M. Peterson, Port Alberni, B.C. Date of contract, November 20, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,390 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Lathers:	
Metal	0 70
Wood	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65

	Per hour
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters—asphalt	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers—floor	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of a public building, Woodville, Ontario. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Limited, Arnprior, Ontario. Date of contract, November 11, 1939. Amount of contract, $11,437 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumber and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters—asphalt	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a wharf, Mamainse Harbour, Ont. Name of contractor, T. J. McGregor, Blind River, Ont. Date of contract, November 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $3,407, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operator (gasoline)	0 90
Timberman and cribman (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Fraser River Improvements consisting of a rock rip rap bank protection on the Northerly bank of Woodward's Island, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $55,904.22, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat captain, Class A	$200 00
Tugboat captain, Class B	190 00
Tugboat captain, Class C	180 00
Tugboat engineer, Class A	190 00
Tugboat engineer, Class B	180 00
Tugboat engineer, Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat fireman	0 56½
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Pile driver derrick engineer	1 12½
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver derrick men	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 12½
Steam shovel craneman	0 90
Steam shovel fireman	0 74½
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building, Lanigan, Saskatchewan. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company Limited, Regina, Saskatchewan. Date of contract, December 8, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters—asphalt	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of an addition to the Public Building, Cornwall, Ontario. Name of contractors, A. F. Byers & Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 9, 1939. Amount of contract, $62,890 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 70
Wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men asigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 75
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a public building, St. Walburg, Sask. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Company, Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Date of contract, December 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,756 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Engineer on steel erection	0 85
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90

	Per hour
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Wharf repairs and breakwater, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C. Name of contractors, W. Stewart Construction Company Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,620.25, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Painter	0 65
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 40
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Construction and erection of a spud-type stop log hoist, Quinze Dam, Angliers, P.Q. Name of contractors, Victoria Foundry Company Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1939. Amount of contract, $10,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface-temporary work)	0 50
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Pumpmen	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a wharf, Perce, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jos. Bertrand & Anatole Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ontario. Date of contract, November 25, 1939. Amount of contract, $22,535.02 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 35
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drill runners	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Fireman—stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a rock mound along Section 4 of Steveston North Jetty, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 22, 1939. Amount of contract $78,725 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat captain, Class A	$200 00
Tugboat captain, Class B	190 00
Tugboat captain, Class C	180 00
Tugboat engineer, Class A	190 00
Tugboat engineer, Class B	180 00
Tugboat engineer, Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat fireman	$0 56¼
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Derrick engineer	1 12½
Derrick fireman	0 68¾
Derrick men	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 12½
Steam shovel fireman	0 74⅜
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25

	Per hour
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building, Chester, N.S. Name of contractor, M. A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $18,641 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 60
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineer, on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (asphalt)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 75
Watchmen	0 30
Firemen, stationary	0 40

Construction of a public building, Thessalon, Ontario. Name of contractors, Carrington Construction Company Limited, Sudbury, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1939. Amount of contract, $17,250 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 80
Watchmen	0 30
Firemen, stationary	0 40

Construction of a public building, Cabano, P.Q. Name of contractors, Normand & Normand, L'Islet, P.Q. Date of contract, November 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,977.55 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three of more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Lathers (wood)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40

	Per hour
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an Animal House, Research Institute, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractor, F. E. Cummings, Westboro, Ont. Date of contract, November 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $13,590 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 47
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 42
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 65
Labourers	0 42
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 37
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an Administration and Wind Tunnel Building, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Guinane Construction Company Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 14, 1939. Amount of contract, $239,210 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters, asphalt	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Construction of harbour improvements at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Lavallée, Lachapelle, Cournoyer, Ltée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $23,794.47. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operator (gasoaline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runner	$0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineer, crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single and double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters (spray)	0 65

	Per hour
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Powdermen	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Construction operations at Williams Lake, B.C. Name of contractors, Thode Bros. Ltd., Dundurn, Sask. Date of contract, November 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $14,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 40

Construction operations at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Ryan Contracting Co., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $50,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 55
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 60
Drivers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Labourers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck	1 55
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 60
Road roller operators (gasoline and steam)	0 80
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchman	0 40

Erection of building and garage at Graham, Ont. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $16,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction operations at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. A. E. Hartviksen, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $18,815. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, teams and wagons	0 75
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and trucks	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of a building at Harlan Point, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract,

December 6, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,950. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers:	
Floor	0 60
Walls	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Erection of a steel derrick scow for the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Muir Bros. Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Port Dalhousie, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $30,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmith	$0 58
Anglesmith's helper	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 58
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Chipper and caulker	0 58
Countersinker	0 45
Crane operator	0 48
Driller	0 45
Heater	0 40
Bolter-up	0 40
Holder-on	0 45
Loftsman	0 58
Labourer	0 35
Machinist and machine fitter	0 58
Machinists' helper	0 40
Patternmaker	0 58
Plater	0 58
Punch and shear operators	0 45
Painter	0 48
Riveter	0 58
Reamer	0 45
Riggers	0 48
Shipwright and joiner	0 58
Template-maker	0 58
Welder	0 58

Preliminary development work at Fort St. John, B.C. Name of contractors, Western Construction and Lumber Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, December 18, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $20,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Road grader operator—horse drawn	0 40
Road grader operator including team	0 70
Road grader operator, gasoline	0 50
Road roller operator—steam or gasoline	0 70
Tractor operator	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of building and garage at Wasa, B.C. Name of contractors, Fabro Building and Supply Co., Ltd., Kimberley, B.C. Date of contract, December 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,725. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of an equipment garage at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. D. A. MacDonald, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, December 22, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,050. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows: —

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75

	Per hour
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Roofers:	
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of equipment garage at Porquis Junction, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 29, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and care	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of reinforced concrete bridge over the old Beauharnois Canal at Jacques Cartier Street, Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 28, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $27,779.65. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
	Per day
*Divers	$14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00

*Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	$0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians	0 60
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 65
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters	0 55
Pipefitters (surface, temporary. work)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 65
Gasoline	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Shovel engineers (steam or gasoline)	0 85
Shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

Construction operations at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, December 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $4,763.78. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 95
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Drivers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Electricians	1 15
Labourers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck	1 55
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 55
Including team	0 95
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operator (steam or gasoline)	0 80
Roofers:	
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 95
Sheet metal	0 85
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Watchmen	0 40

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging work at Ile de Grace (Ste. Anne de Sorel), Richelieu Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Co., St. Francois du Lac, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $5,185.73.

Dredging work at the fishing harbour at Paspebiac, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $15,400.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of interior fittings for the postal Station at Rosemont, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. H. Lemelin & J. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, December 5, 1939. Amount of contract, $809.75.

Construction of interior fittings for the public building at Prince George, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1939. Amount of contract, $1,971.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Thetford Mines. P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. H. Lemelin & Jos. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, November 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $944.80.

Construction of interior fittings for the public building at Lennoxville, P.Q. Name of contractors, H. Lemelin & J. Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, November 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $818.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack and Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Dupont Textiles Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter boxes	Canadian Blower & Forge Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Riding boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Dunnage bags	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Undershirts and drawers	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

Industrial Accidents in Quebec, 1939

According to a statement issued by Mr. A. Gaboury, general-manager of the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, the number of industrial accidents occurring in the province of Quebec during 1939 was 53,651 compared with 58,335 in the previous year, a reduction of 4,694 accidents. Concurrent with this reduction in accidents there was a reduction in the amount expended by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, the total expenditure on account of industrial accidents during 1939 being $4,042,646 compared with $4,999,067 so expended in 1938.

Soliciting the help of all citizens in the endeavour of the Association to protect Quebec workers, Mr. Gaboury further points out that "In order to meet the requirements of war contracts and other general requirements, the employers of Quebec will be called upon to increase production and personnel; an acceleration which may endanger the safety of workers and should induce us to intensify our efforts during the coming twelve months to prevent any increase it may bring about."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MARBLE AND TILE SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 1 OF MANITOBA (MARBLE AND TILE SETTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940. Parties to meet one month before termination to discuss a new agreement.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, except in July and August, when there shall be a 40 hour week with no work on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays, and on four specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for marble, mosaic and tile setters: $1.05 per hour.

For work out of town, transporation to be paid by employer and 15 cents per hour extra to be paid to cover expenses.

Disputes are to be submitted to a joint arbitration committee whose decision will be final.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MARBLE AND TILE SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND TERRAZZO MECHANICS AND TILE AND MARBLE SETTERS' HELPERS' UNION, (LOCAL 128).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940. The parties are to meet one month before expiration to discuss new agreement.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: first hour at single time; thereafter at time and one half.

Hourly wage rates: terrazzo mechanics 70 cents, machine rubbers (dry) 55 cents, machine rubbers (wet) 50 cents, helpers 50 cents.

For work out of the city, transportation to be paid by employer and 15 cents per hour extra to cover expenses.

Any disputes are to be referred to the joint arbitration committee whose decision will be final.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 343.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

Preference in employment to be given to union men.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week, except during July and August when there shall be a 40 hour week with no work on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half for work over 8 hours on five days and over 4 hours on Saturday; all work over 12 hours on any day or on Sundays or four specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for carpenters: 85 cents per hour; foremen (who must be union members) at least 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of the city, transportation to be paid by the employer and 15 cents per hour extra to cover expenses.

Pending the formulation of apprenticeship regulations, an employer who employs two or more journeymen may have one apprentice, an additional apprentice for every nine journeymen employed, but not more than three apprentices on any one job.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers and Deliverymen, Quebec City and District (amendment).

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Retail Stores, Quebec (amendment).

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma (amendment).

Tavern Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Joliette (amendment).

Industrial Standards Act

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

SASKATCHEWAN

Jewellery Industry, Saskatoon.

Barbers, Moose Jaw.

Barbers, North Battleford.

ALBERTA

Bakers, Edmonton.

Bakers, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of eight agreements, as noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements for work glove cutters throughout the province and for fine glove cutters, operators and blockers throughout the province were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 2; for the extension of agreements affecting plumbers at Three Rivers, the paint manufacturing industry, tannery employees and the men's and boys' hat and cap manufacturing industry, the last three agreements to be effective throughout the province, were published in the December 16 issue. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 2, 9, 16 and 30, approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and authorizing the levying of assessments by other joint committees, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND DELIVERYMEN, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.—Two Orders in Council amending this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385, April, 1938, page 451, January, 1939, page 96, April, page 434 and August, page 861) have recently been approved and were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 9 and 16.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the cities of Quebec and Levis and the counties of Quebec, Levis, l'Islet, Beauce, Frontenac, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia, Montmorency, but not including the Island of Orleans; it also includes establishments outside this territory, which sell a part or all of their production in the above territory. This territory is divided into two zones: zone I consisting of the cities of Quebec and Levis and

within a radius of 15 miles of them and zone II the rest of the territorial jurisdiction.

Hours in zone I: in bread and cake and pastry bakeries (including delivery workers) 62 hours per week. Hours in zone II: in bread bakeries (including delivery workers) 72 hours; in cake and pastry bakeries (including delivery workers) 62 hours.

Overtime: time and one half.

Minimum wage rates in zone I: foreman $24 per week, journeyman baker $21 when the baking reaches 30 bags of flour per man weekly; for any excess of 30 or multiples of 30 bags of flour per week, the extra journeyman required to be paid $10 per week for 1 to 10 bags of flour baked, $15 for from 10 to 15 bags, $18 for from 15 to 20 bags, $21 for from 20 to 30 bags. Should the baking be less than 30 bags of flour, the employee to be paid 90 cents per bag of flour, the wages of the foreman to be $24 for baking from 25 to 30 bags. Extra employees to be paid $3.75 per day except on Friday, for which $4 will be paid. Apprentices to be paid a minimum of $7 per week unless otherwise fixed by the joint committee. In bakeries where more than one bag of flour is made into doughnuts and rolls, $3 per bag of flour for each bag (more than one) so baked in a week to be divided among the bakers; or where a special baker is employed in the baking of doughnuts and rolls, $24 per week to be paid. In all bakeries, salesmen to be paid a minimum of $16 per week ($25 if furnishing vehicle), deliveryman $14 ($25 if furnishing vehicle), salesman's helper $7.

Minimum wage rates in zone II: foreman $19.55 per week, journeyman baker $17, when the baking reaches 30 bags of flour per man weekly; for any excess of 30 or multiples of 30 bags of flour per week, the extra bags baked to be paid at 60 cents per bag of flour baked. When more than 30 and less than 55 bags are baked per week in a bakery a schedule of weekly wages for foreman and journeyman is given in the agreement, varying from $11.35 per week for foreman and $8.80 for journeyman for 31 bags to $18.25 for foreman and $15.70 for journeyman when 54 bags of flour are baked. If less than 30 bags of flour are baked in an establishment, 70 cents per bag of flour baked to be paid. Extra employees to be paid $3.20 per day. The minimum weekly wages of apprentices to be $5.95 per week, except as otherwise fixed by the joint committee. In bakeries where more than one bag of flour is made into doughnuts and rolls, $2.55 per bag of flour for each bag (more than one) so baked in a week to be paid and divided equally among the bakers; or where a special baker is employed in the baking of doughnuts and rolls, $19.55 per week to be paid. In all bakeries, salesmen to be paid a minimum of $14.40 ($22.50 if furnishing vehicle), deliveryman $12.60 ($22.50 if furnishing vehicle), salesman's helper $6.30.

In any bakery, there shall be at least one foreman and all other employees to be bakers. Only with the consent of the joint committee may one aprentice be employed.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Orders in Council, published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 16 and 30, amend the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1386, February, 1938, page 214, October, 1938, page 1170) by providing that from December 15, 1939, the minimum wage rates for employees (including male and female employees) and including kettlemen, shippers, labourers, maintenance men and those making machinery and building repairs to be as follows:

Minimum Hourly Wage Rates in the Furniture Industry

		Zone I cents	Zone II cents	Zones III & IV cents
	10% of employees . .	47	43	39
A further	20% " " . .	42	37	32
"	30% " " . .	40	34	28
"	20% " " . .	37	32	26
"	7% " " . .	31	26·5	22
"	7% " " . .	24	21·5	17·5
Remaining	6% " " . .	19	16	13

Trade

RETAIL STORES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 30, 1939, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 9, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729 and October, page 1067) by extending the period of the agreement to March 17, 1940.

CLERKS AND ACCOUNTANTS, JONQUIÈRE, KENOGAMI, ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—An Order in Council, approved November 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 2, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 730) by extending the period of the agreement to December 8, 1940.

In Jonquière, Kenogami and Arvida, when a civic holiday occurs on Saturday, establishments may remain open and be closed on the following Monday; in St. Joseph d'Alma employers will not be obliged to close their establishments when such civic holidays are not publicly celebrated.

Service: Business and Personal

TAVERN EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 30, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 9, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 698 and July, page 800).

Minimum weekly wages for barmen and waiters are increased $1.50 per week to $19.50 for barman and $17.50 for waiter. For beginners without experience, however, the minimum rates are unchanged at $12 for first three months and $14 for the next nine months. Extra employees employed to be paid for at least two hours for such call, at 30 cents per hour for the first 25 hours in the week and 26 cents for any hours over 25 in the week.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved December 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*,

December 16, amending the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, February, 1938, page 215, July, 1938, page 800, September, 1938, page 1045).

Hours for barbers and hairdressers in zones I and II with the exception of Louiseville and within two miles of it: from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday and the day before holidays. Hours for barbers and hairdressers in Louiseville and a radius of 2 miles of it: from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday and days before holidays.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council, approved November 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 2, and corrected by a further Order in Council approved December 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1174, and November, 1938, page 1300).

The territorial jurisdiction is extended to include a radius of five miles from the town of Sorel and also the village of Contrecœur. The arrangement of hours in this added territory is fixed, with total hours for all barbers and hairdressers throughout the territorial jurisdiction remaining at 59 per week.

Minimum wages per week for barbers at St. Hyacinthe are now $15 per week (an increase of $1) plus 50 per cent of gross receipts in excess of $22 (formerly $20); for Sorel and within 5 miles of it, $13 per week (an increase of $1 per week); in Contrecœur village $12 per week. Certain changes are made in the schedule of prices for each operation in the different localities with prices added for the village of Contrecœur.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 96 and July, page 730) by providing that the agreement be renewed automatically from year to year subject to notice by either party.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 2, 9, 16:

Garages and service stations, Montreal.
Bakers, Montreal (amendment).
Bakers, Quebec (amendment).

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 2, 9, and 16, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Bakers, Quebec.
Building trades, Quebec (amendment).
Garages and service stations, Montreal.
Men's clothing, Province.
Clerks and Accountants, Jonquière.
Bakers, Three Rivers.
Building trades, Chicoutimi.
Garages and service stations, Quebec.
Plumbers, Three Rivers.
Retail stores, Quebec.
Building trades, Hull.
Funeral directors, Montreal.
Building trades, Sherbrooke.
Coal handlers, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in

Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of December, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Metal Products

JEWELLERY INDUSTRY, SASKATOON.—An Order in Council, approved December 2, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* December 15, makes binding in the city of Saskatoon and within five miles of it the terms of a schedule for the jewellery industry. The Order in Council to be in effect from December 2, 1939, "during pleasure." This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1304, with these exceptions:

The previous schedule covered the construction, alteration and repairing of jewellery, clocks and watches, etc., while this present schedule is for the alteration and repair of watches only.

Hours: 47 per week from January to September inclusive and 51 hours per week during October, November and December.

The minimum wage rates are unchanged, that is $18 per week for employees with at least five years' bench experience, $15 per week for those with less experience except apprentices who are to be paid from $5 per week during first year to $12 during fifth year.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council, approved December 15, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* January 2, cancels the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 804) and approves a new schedule for the barbering industry in Moose Jaw and within five miles of it, from January 12, 1940 "during pleasure."

Hours: except in month of December, shops may be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays: 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Wednesday except the Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs and except all Wednesdays in December, when they will be open till 6 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Minimum wage rates for employees in the barbering industry: $13 per week of 48 hours, plus 35 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof, or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater. For those given part time or casual employment, 35 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation is also included.

BARBERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD.—An Order in Council, approved December 7, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* December 15, cancels the previous schedule (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1426) and makes binding the terms of the schedule for the barbering industry in the city of North Battleford, from December 7, 1939, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1426, with this exception:

Minimum wage rates: for those given full time employment, $13 per week of 48 hours plus 35 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever sum is greater; for those given part time or casual employment, 35 cents per hour or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater.

Alberta

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated November 24, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* November 30, makes binding in the city of Edmonton and within 15 miles of its main post office, the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry, from December 10, 1939, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to that previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1426, September, 1938, page 1048, June, page 701, and June, 1937, page 697, with these exceptions:

The minimum weekly wage rate for foreman is left open, and for doughman, ovenman and bench hand is now $26 (an increase of $1 per week), for bread wrappers $16 (an increase of $1), all other classes of labour remaining unchanged.

BAKERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated December 11, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* December 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the baking industry in Calgary and district, from December 25,

1939, to December 24, 1940, or "during pleasure."

Hours: not more than 12 per day, or 50 per week, with a daily minimum of 4 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one half. Employees to be allowed the eight statutory holidays (or one day in lieu thereof) with pay.

Minimum wage rates for week of 50 hours: doughmen and overmen $27, bench hand $25, helper $19; apprentices from $8 during first six months to $15 during third year.

Vacation: after one year's service, each employee to be given an annual paid vacation of one week.

One apprentice or helper allowed in each shop with three or less journeymen; in large shops, one apprentice or helper allowed for first three journeymen and one additional helper or apprentice for each succeeding two journeymen.

ANALYSIS OF DIRECT RELIEF STATISTICS BASED UPON THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION

REVISED figures now available from the National Registration of recipients of direct relief to which the Government of the Dominion contributes show that the aggregate number of persons on Urban and Agricultural Relief in September, 1939, was 540,731, compared with 802,652 in the preceding month, and 553,604 in September, 1938. A very substantial decline in numbers on Agricultural Relief in Saskatchewan and Alberta account for a large portion of the decrease from August, although Urban Relief had declined substantially in several provinces. The percentage decreases to September, 1939, from the same month in earlier years of the National Registration were: 2·3 per cent from 1938; 25·4 per cent from 1937; and 43·4 per cent from 1936.

Numbers on Urban Relief (including fully employable, partially employable, unemployable and non-worker type dependents) stood at 488,984 in September, 1939, a decrease from 544,817 in the preceding month, but an increase from 444,732 in September, 1938. A considerable amount of the increase compared with the previous year is accounted for by the situation in the Province of Quebec. Due to the abandonment of public works to relieve unemployment in July, 1939, the numbers on Urban Relief in that province increased substantially in August and September, without the trend of employment in the province being less favourable than in recent years. This point is of importance in understanding the reasons for the increase in numbers on Urban Relief in September, 1939, compared with the two preceding Septembers.

Persons on Agricultural Relief (farmers and their families) numbered only 51,747 in September, 1939, which represented a very substantial reduction from the 257,835 of August, 1939, and from 108,872 in September, 1938. This reduction is traceable to the effects of more favourable crops in the Province of Saskatchewan in the summer of 1939, and to a lesser degree, in the Province of Alberta as well. Figures for numbers on Agricultural Relief in Saskatchewan in September, 1939, are still subject to final adjustment.

Fully employable (but unemployed) persons among those on Urban Relief numbered 125,407 in September, 1939, a decrease of 11·9 per cent from August, 1939, but an increase of 9·4 per cent from September, 1938. However, from September, 1936, the first month of the National Registration, the total of fully employable persons had shown a reduction of 39·2 per cent.

Explanatory Notes re Tabular Statistics

The tables which follow provide a résumé of numbers of persons on direct relief throughout Canada in September, 1939, as derived from the National Registration, with some comparisons with figures for the month of September in each year back to 1936, the first month of the Registration. Direct relief in the sense here used does not include persons being provided with work on relief projects paid for at wages, even though such work was undertaken to alleviate unemployment. Direct relief is divided into Urban Relief and Agricultural Relief. Agricultural Relief refers to assistance given to resident farm operators and their dependents for human subsistence, where such farmers would normally derive their livelihood from the land which they occupy. Urban Relief refers to all persons other than farm operators and their dependents, and thus includes the unemployed and unemployable persons. "Head of Family" is used to designate a person who is socially responsible for the support of one or more dependents. An "Individual Person" is one who is neither a dependent of a head of family nor has any one dependent upon himself. The term "wife" refers to the member of a family unit who performs the housekeeping duties and "wives" are a sub-classification of dependents. "Dependents" are all who look to the head of a family for their support and, thus, "dependents" include some adult employable persons still living under the parental roof.

Subsequent to April 1, 1937, the Province of New Brunswick had substituted a works

program for direct relief, and consequently, that province does not contribute to the Registration totals on direct relief as shown in these tables, for the months after the date mentioned. Moreover, in the case of all provinces the present figures include only persons receiving relief to which the Government of the Dominion contributed financially.

TABLE I.—TOTALS OF PERSONS ON DIRECT RELIEF, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY URBAN RELIEF AND AGRICULTURAL RELIEF, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1936, 1937, 1938 AND 1939, AND FOR RECENT REPRESENTATIVE MONTHS.

—	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Sept. 1938	Dec. 1938	March 1939	June 1939	July 1939	Aug. 1939	Sept. 1939
A—ALL PERSONS ON URBAN OR AGRICULTURAL RELIEF— (Total of B and C below)									
Prince Edward Island	948	878	992	3,002	4,521	1,471	1,487	1,360	1,342
Nova Scotia	13,285	6,890	5,609	10,778	15,365	10,912	8,588	7,015	5,606
New Brunswick	No registration								
Quebec	329,789	143,641	118,824	139,538	151,563	129,043	128,516	164,237	170,071
Ontario	272,056	156,692	179,411	254,086	305,259	227,225	210,881	202,268	189,768
Manitoba	52,329	38,801	37,627	53,290	65,502	51,004	46,642	41,753	38,868
Saskatchewan	165,059	286,080	127,794	323,262	349,012	307,569	298,512	281,909	56,801
Alberta	57,622	48,503	34,149	47,735	61,836	51,174	49,238	46,073	28,333
British Columbia	64,532	43,430	49,198	64,786	74,478	60,928	61,790	58,037	49,942
Dominion	**955,620**	**724,915**	**553,604**	**896,477**	**1,027,536**	**839,326**	**805,654**	**802,652**	**540,731**
B—ALL PERSONS ON URBAN RELIEF—									
Prince Edward Island	780	752	862	2,705	4,035	1,309	1,334	1,205	1,191
Nova Scotia	13,285	6,890	5,609	10,778	15,365	10,912	8,588	7,015	5,606
New Brunswick	No registration								
Quebec	273,832	140,233	114,074	134,163	145,701	125,513	126,000	159,211	164,441
Ontario	244,755	150,919	173,682	242,618	291,607	215,814	202,156	195,174	183,286
Manitoba	49,151	38,168	37,180	50,375	60,748	49,414	45,089	40,645	37,963
Saskatchewan	34,665	51,288	42,769	71,484	80,301	66,568	64,076	59,318	28,884
Alberta	35,034	29,661	27,151	35,580	42,246	35,463	33,736	31,582	23,526
British Columbia	55,791	37,928	43,405	56,963	64,691	52,415	53,741	50,667	44,087
Dominion	**707,293**	**455,839**	**444,732**	**604,666**	**704,694**	**557,408**	**534,720**	**544,817**	**488,984**
C—ALL PERSONS ON AGRICULTURAL RELIEF—									
Prince Edward Island	168	126	130	297	486	162	153	155	151
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	No registration								
Quebec	55,957	3,408	4,750	5,375	5,862	3,530	2,516	5,026	5,630
Ontario	27,301	5,773	5,729	11,468	13,652	11,411	8,725	7,094	6,482
Manitoba	3,178	633	447	2,915	4,754	1,590	1,553	1,108	905
Saskatchewan	130,394	234,792	85,025	251,778	268,711	241,001	234,436	222,591	*27,917
Alberta	22,588	18,842	6,998	12,155	19,590	15,711	15,502	14,491	4,807
British Columbia	8,741	5,502	5,793	7,823	9,787	8,513	8,049	7,370	5,855
Dominion	**248,327**	**269,076**	**108,872**	**291,811**	**322,842**	**281,918**	**270,934**	**257,835**	**51,747**

* NOTE.—Number on Agricultural Relief in Saskatchewan, September, 1939, subject to revision.

TABLE I—Total of Persons on Direct Relief—gives numbers on direct relief in each of the Septembers of the National Registration, as well as for quarterly months in the most recent year, and in addition for July and August, 1939. It will be noted that this Table gives the major separation of the statistics into Urban Relief and Agricultural Relief. In each category persons of all domestic classifications are included—individuals without dependents, heads of families and dependents of heads of families.

TABLE II—Analysis of Totals on Direct Relief in September, 1939—gives a distribution by domestic status and by provinces of all persons on direct relief in September, 1939, separately for Urban Relief and Agricultural Relief.

TABLE III—Percentage Distribution by Degree of Employability of Heads of Families and Individual Persons on Urban Relief—shows these percentages for each of the Septembers of the National Registration. These figures do not include all persons falling within a specified degree of employability, for employable dependents of family heads who are available for work are likewise included when the total of fully employable persons available for work is quoted, as in Table IV—Dominion Totals of Fully Employable Persons. This latter Table gives the separation by sex, and the numbers include heads of families, individuals without dependents, and dependents of heads of families where such dependents are available for work.

TABLE V—Totals of Fully Employable Persons by Provinces—shows the provincial distribution of fully employable persons on relief in September, 1939.

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TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF TOTALS ON DIRECT RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY DOMESTIC STATUS, AND BY PROVINCES.

—	Heads of Families	Individual Persons	Dependents of Heads	Total	Percentage Distribution of Dominion Totals
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—					
Urban	239	108	844	1,191	0·2
Agricultural	27	1	123	151	0·3
Total	266	109	967	1,342	0·3
NOVA SCOTIA—					
Urban	1,173	283	4,150	5,606	1·2
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,173	283	4,150	5,606	1·0
NEW BRUNSWICK—	No registration				
QUEBEC—					
Urban	33,035	6,025	125,381	164,441	33·6
Agricultural	901	53	4,676	5,630	10·9
Total	33,936	6,078	130,057	170,071	31·5
ONTARIO—					
Urban	42,157	12,600	128,529	183,286	37·5
Agricultural	1,104	229	5,149	6,482	12·5
Total	43,261	12,829	133,678	189,768	35·1
MANITOBA—					
Urban	8,760	3,347	25,856	37,963	7·8
Agricultural	151	4	750	905	1·7
Total	8,911	3,351	26,606	38,868	7·2
SASKATCHEWAN—					
Urban	6,559	2,482	19,843	28,884	5·9
Agricultural	5,824	640	21,453	27,917	54·0
Total	12,383	3,122	41,296	56,801	10·5
ALBERTA—					
Urban	5,330	1,868	16,328	23,526	4·8
Agricultural	890	214	3,703	4,807	9·3
Total	6,220	2,082	20,031	28,333	5·2
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Urban	10,443	8,174	25,470	44,087	9·0
Agricultural	1,289	312	4,254	5,855	11·3
Total	11,732	8,486	29,724	49,942	9·2
DOMINION—					
Urban	107,696	34,887	346,401	488,984	100
Agricultural	10,186	1,453	40,108	51,747	100
Total	**117,882**	**36,340**	**386,509**	**540,731**	**100**

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY DEGREE OF EMPLOYABILITY OF HEADS OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS ON URBAN RELIEF FOR SEPTEMBER, 1939, 1938, 1937 AND 1936.

—	Heads of Families				Individual Persons			
	Total	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable	Total	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable
		%	%	%		%	%	%
September, 1939	107,696	78·1	11·6	10·3	34,887	40·8	27·9	31·3
September, 1938	98,446	77·3	12·7	10·0	33,827	44·5	28·6	26·9
September, 1937	100,600	75·6	15·0	9·4	31,152	44·3	31·2	24·5
September, 1936	150,778	80·0	13·1	6·9	47,557	60·7	21·8	17·5

TABLE IV.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN RELIEF BY SEX, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1939, 1938, 1937 AND 1936.

——	Male	Female	Total
September, 1939	98,825	26,582	125,407
September, 1938	89,481	25,137	114,618
September, 1937	89,865	26,825	116,690
September, 1936	160,432	45,991	206,423

TABLE V.—TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES.

Province	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total
Prince Edward Island	118	78	196	0·2
Nova Scotia	1,377	271	1,648	1·3
New Brunswick		No registration		
Quebec	38,819	8,604	47,423	37·3
Ontario	32,363	11,616	43,979	35·1
Manitoba	8,123	2,198	10,321	8·2
Saskatchewan	4,509	1,290	5,799	4·6
Alberta	4,575	944	5,519	4·4
British Columbia	8,941	1,581	10,522	8·4
Dominion	**98,825**	**26,582**	**125,407**	**100**

Australian Conference on Youth-Adult Employment

At a conference of the representatives of the Commonwealth and State employment Research Organizations on youth-adult employment held at Canberra on December 5-6, 1939, a number of resolutions were adopted leading with immediate and post-war problems of employment.

The conference affirmed the desirability of uniform procedure being adopted by the Commonwealth and the States in connection with the suspension of contracts of apprenticeship in wartime and the subsequent return of the apprentice from active war service.

Among the other resolutions adopted were the following:

(a) That each Research Organization, keeping in view the desirability of uniformity of method as far as possible, undertakes to continue or pursue investigation into the following subjects:
  (i) The war and employment.
  (ii) The structure of junior employment in different industries and occupations.
  (iii) The wage structure of junior workers—
    (a) under awards and determinations
    (b) not under awards and determinations.
  (iv) Labour mobility and labour turnover.
  (v) Ratio of junior to adult labour required to meet present and prospective demands of industry.
  (vi) Economic and financial aspects of raising the school-leaving age, in anticipation of its adoption after the war, if not adopted earlier.
  (vii) (a) Types of employment entered by school leavers.
    (b) Placement of junior workers.
  (viii) The definition of "skilled", "semi-skilled" and "unskilled".
  (ix) The principle of training youths engaged in dead-end employment with a view to their qualification for entry into permanent forms of employment.

(b) That the Australian Council for Educational Research be invited to continue its research into the educational aspects of youth-adult employment.

(c) That each Research Organization—
  (1) Investigate the problem of the means of ensuring the closest organic collaboration between the Research Organizations and Employers' Organizations, organized labour and Youth Organizations in the States; and
  (2) Have completed and forwarded to the Research Section of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics the plans of—
    (a) the employment and unemployment systems in the States:
    (b) the junior labour systems of the States.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES IN CANADA 1901-1939

THE report on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1938 and 1939, No. 23 in the series, published each year since 1921, not being available as a supplement to the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour is given herewith in advance of the subsequent publication of the report as a supplement. Most of the reports in this series were issued as supplements to the Gazette for January, but No. 22, that for 1929, 1937 and 1938, was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1939.

This table of index numbers was first published in Report No. 1, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and covered the period 1901 to 1920. The index number for each group in each year since 1921 has been calculated by ascertaining the percentage change in each wage rate for the current year from the rate shown for the preceding year and averaging such percentage changes. The group index for the preceding year is then adjusted according to the average change so ascertained. Until 1935 only the figures for the first six groups were averaged but in Report No. 19 for the years 1929, 1934

and 1935 all the group figures were averaged, being weighted according to the approximate number of employees in each group of trades or industry as shown by the Census of 1921 and of 1931. The weights are as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

The figures were secured in June for the building trades, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, iron and steel products including automobiles, parts and accessories. For the other trades and industries the information was secured chiefly in September. Changes in wages after that month are not reflected in the index numbers, except in a few cases.

During 1939 there were slight increases in a number of the groups while there was a fall in the average in lumbering as the number of decreases in wage rates somewhat exceeded the number of increases in this industry. In the manufacturing industries increases averaged about one per cent in the textile, clothing, food, electrical and sheet metal products industries. Slight increases appeared in nearly all of the other manufacturing industries.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1939
(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average* Unweighted	Average* ** Weighted	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)	** General average weighted
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	68·8	82·8	67·4	66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	72·0	83·8	70·0	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	75·1	85·3	72·5	72·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	76·9	85·1	74·5	74·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	74·5	86·3	75·7	75·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	79·3	87·4	78·6	78·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	81·0	93·6	82·8	81·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·1	94·8	84·9	84·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·3	95·1	85·9	85·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	90·1	94·2	88·9	88·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	95·7	97·5	92·4	92·6	94·9	95·4	96·3	94·1
1912	86·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	97·9	98·3	96·0	97·1	98·1	97·1	98·8	97·3
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·3	101·1	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·6	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	105·8	105·4	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6†	130·8	119·9	122·4	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	143·9	145·9	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	165·3	169·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	197·9	202·2	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	191·2	186·8	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	182·5	176·6	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	183·3	178·3	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·7	179·5	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	180·1	178·4	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	180·8	179·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	184·8	185·6	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·4	188·3	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	192·7	195·0	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	194·4	197·3	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2‡	169·4	191·8	188·7	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	181·4	179·4	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	172·6	170·2	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·9	167·1	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·6	172·4	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	175·2	172·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6
1937	165·3	187·4	187·8	190·5	196·1	166·8	182·3	182·9	195·5	203·7	188·1	191·7
1938	169·4	189·3	190·7	193·7	204·3	174·4	187·0	187·8	199·7	210·3	197·2	197·4
1939	170·7	189·8	191·5	194·8	204·3	174·7§	187·6§	188·4§	201·4	211·8§	194·3	§198·2

* Average of previous six columns.
** Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
† Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡ Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1938, 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1939.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1939.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1939.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1939.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included.
§Subject to slight revision.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1939

Cost of living, prices of staple articles and index numbers

IN retail prices the cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was slightly lower at the beginning of December than at the beginning of November due to the lower cost of foods while in wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics continued upward week by week throughout December due mainly to higher prices for grains, livestock and certain raw textiles.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.77 at the beginning of December as compared with $8.83 for November and $8.07 for the beginning of September. Changes as compared with the beginning of November were mostly of a minor character the most important being declines in the cost of meats, lard, flour, rolled oats and potatoes and advances in butter, cheese, tea and coffee. Comparative figures for the cost of the list of foods for certain earlier dates are $8.33 for December, 1938; $8.78 for November, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.83 for December, 1929; $11 for December, 1921; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.96 for December, 1914. Including the cost of certain fuels and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.72 at the beginning of December as compared with $17.77 for November; $16.93 for September; $17.25 for December, 1938; $17.58 for December, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $21.49 for December, 1921; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in the month under review from the level of the previous month.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number continued the upward movement in progress since the middle of August. The figure for the week ended December 29 was 82·2 as compared with 80·2 for the week ended December 1, 79·0 for that ended November 3 and 71·9 for that ended August 18. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for November when the index was 80·3 as compared with 73·3 for December, 1938; 82·7 for December, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); 66·4 for December, 1914; and 66·1 for August, 1914. The most important price changes during December were increases in the prices of grains, livestock, raw cotton, raw silk, certain cotton fabrics, pig iron and steel sheets and declines in tin ingots, cured meats, eggs, lard and cheese. The Vegetable Products group advanced 7 per cent during the month under review, the Fibres and Textile Products group about 4½ per cent and the Chemical Products group about 4 per cent. Advances in other groups were slight.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-two stable foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication

of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft soal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an verage family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-romed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1939

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%, Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Meat prices at the beginning of December were in the main lower than at the beginning of the previous month. Sirloin steak declined

(*Continued on page 86*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938	Nov. 1939	Dec. 1939
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	73·4	71·2	52·8	56·8	69·2	70·2	63·2	38·0	44·2	50·0	49·8	57·4	55·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	50·8	46·0	28·6	31·2	42·6	44·4	37·2	20·4	23·6	27·4	28·2	33·2	32·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	27·5	28·0	18·0	19·8	23·4	24·9	21·8	11·3	13·3	14·9	15·5	16·9	16·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	34·2	33·4	26·5	28·6	30·0	30·2	26·7	17·4	20·5	21·2	22·2	24·2	24·3
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	36·7	38·8	26·4	28·7	27·1	28·9	26·8	15·6	20·4	21·9	22·7	23·8	23·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	69·6	70·6	52·2	54·2	53·2	54·6	53·2	30·8	38·8	41·6	41·6	43·0	42·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·3	57·0	41·0	42·6	39·0	39·7	39·0	21·1	29·2	31·6	30·9	31·7	30·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	73·8	70·4	46·0	47·2	45·2	42·8	41·6	26·8	31·8	33·8	28·8	27·4	26·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	71·3	88·8	60·3	64·9	64·1	65·2	58·5	44·8	45·7	45·0	44·4	41·9	41·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	59·7	73·9	46·1	50·8	50·8	50·5	45·9	30·9	35·2	35·1	34·7	32·8	32·8
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	82·2	93·6	71·4	72·6	74·4	76·8	72·6	58·2	62·4	66·0	65·4	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·4	118·6	76·4	79·0	87·4	87·6	69·8	44·4	52·0	60·8	48·2	57·2	58·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	58·1	65·3	44·4	43·2	47·8	47·5	38·2	25·6	29·4	34·5	26·7	32·6	32·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	34·8	40·0	§30·6	§30·4	§33·6	§33·1	§29·9	§19·6	§22·4	§23·2	§23·2	§22·8	§23·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	32·8	37·9	§30·6	§30·4	§33·6	§33·1	§29·9	§19·6	§22·4	§23·2	§23·2	§22·8	§23·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	133·5	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	99·0	88·5	99·0	109·5	100·5	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	69·0	70·0	§44·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§38·0	§31·0	§39·0	§45·0	§32·0	§34·0	§33·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·5	38·5	27·5	30·0	31·0	32·5	27·0	25·5	27·0	29·5	26·5	26·5	26·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	30·8	§20·8	§21·6	§20·6	§20·6	§19·6	§16·6	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4	§16·6	§16·8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	32·0	21·8	16·8	16·2	20·6	21·6	16·2	8·6	13·6	11·8	10·2	13·8	13·6
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	22·8	28·2	22·5	20·0	21·0	21·5	19·7	15·1	16·2	15·9	15·4	15·2	15·0
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	19·4	26·1	19·1	15·6	13·5	15·8	12·9	12·4	11·3	11·5	10·8	11·5	11·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	49·6	53·6	37·2	32·4	30·4	29·2	25·6	32·0	24·8	26·0	25·2	28·8	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	22·6	25·2	17·6	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·4	12·2	12·8	12·4	14·0	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	15·6	15·1	§14·8	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§14·4	§11·0	§13·0	§14·1	§14·7	§15·4	§15·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	15·1	16·1	§14·8	§18·0	§17·6	§17·6	§14·4	§11·0	§13·0	§14·1	§14·7	§15·4	§15·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	13·5	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·7	10·6	10·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	62·0	75·3	37·9	68·0	41·4	75·5	42·2	35·4	50·0	31·7	39·5	49·7	49·1
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 14·84	$ 10·39	$ 11·18	$ 11·31	$ 11·83	$ 10·10	$ 7·37	$ 8·36	$ 8·78	$ 8·33	$ 8·83	$ 8·77
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	81·8	125·9	114·3	105·2	101·9	101·4	101·0	95·0	92·4	90·1	91·4	92·7	93·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	63·6	92·3	75·3	64·9	62·9	63·1	62·8	57·9	58·5	58·6	59·0	60·2	60·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	79·8	87·8	78·8	76·0	74·9	76·2	75·6	59·2	59·4	60·4	61·1	60·7	60·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	57·7	69·1	58·9	55·8	55·3	54·3	54·1	45·4	44·9	45·5	45·2	44·7	44·8
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	27·8	40·5	31·1	31·5	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·6	27·0	26·9	26·5	26·3	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 3·11	$ 4·16	$ 3·58	$ 3·33	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·85	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·83	$ 2·85	$ 2·85
Rent	⅛ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 4·83	$ 6·62	$ 6·95	$ 6·85	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·57	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·06	$ 6·06
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 21·64	$ 25·67	$ 20·97	$ 21·40	$ 21·56	$ 22·11	$ 20·46	$ 15·83	$ 16·99	$ 17·58	$ 17·25	$ 17·77	$ 17·72

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	13·92	14·63	10·51	11·18	11·29	11·76	10·42	7·64	8·36	8·86	8·46	8·78	8·74
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	12·00	12·79	9·48	10·21	10·26	10·85	9·85	7·21	8·14	8·68	8·11	8·38	8·38
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	13·58	14·76	10·51	11·26	11·28	11·60	10·37	7·67	8·50	9·02	8·56	8·89	8·90
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	13·07	14·05	10·00	10·37	10·54	11·02	9·45	6·72	7·79	8·11	7·88	8·30	8·24
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	13·62	14·91	10·31	11·31	11·33	11·75	10·05	7·37	8·35	8·75	8·28	8·84	8·74
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	13·29	14·38	9·87	10·51	10·95	11·64	9·59	6·85	8·46	8·40	8·02	8·50	8·45
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	13·86	14·52	10·25	11·12	11·36	12·03	9·83	7·02	8·15	8·58	8·00	8·55	8·65
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·47	13·80	14·56	10·09	11·07	11·37	12·13	9·90	7·14	8·20	8·61	8·13	8·84	8·87
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	14·54	15·93	11·45	11·99	12·34	12·99	11·14	8·22	9·15	9·75	9·25	9·65	9·57

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	27·8	23·8	**21·0**	**16·0**	**13·4**	**16·9**	**24·3**	**23·1**	**21·2**	**30·4**	**34·0**	**57·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·0**	**23·2**	**20·9**	**15·5**	**13·0**	**13·9**	**15·0**	**22·9**	**20·0**	28·8	**32·2**	**56·1**
1—Sydney	32·3	25·5	22	18	15·4	14	.....	25·7	21·2	29·4	32·9	57·4
2—New Glasgow	29·7	24·6	23·3	16·3	14·3	12·7	.....	24	18·6	27·7	31·6	53·5
3—Amherst	30	21·5	20	13·5	11	15	.....	23·5	19·2	29·2	31·7	53·8
4—Halifax	23·8	19·4	18·1	14·1	12·8	11·4	15	22	19·9	29·1	32·5	57·3
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	16·5	13·5	15	.....	20	20·4	28·7	33	60
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	19·7	14·7	11	15	.....	22·3	20·9	28·4	31·7	54·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	25·8	**22·7**	**21·2**	**15·2**	**13·6**	**13·0**	**21·0**	**21·8**	**20·0**	**28·7**	**33·9**	**55·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**23·5**	**20·1**	**15·1**	**12·3**	**14·3**	**19·7**	**22·2**	**21·0**	**30·0**	**33·4**	**57·5**
8—Moncton	28·2	21·7	19·9	14·7	11·9	13·7	20	23·4	20·6	30·1	34	57·9
9—Saint John	32·8	23·8	23·6	15·4	12·9	14·5	22·5	23·8	20·9	28·8	33·4	56·3
10—Fredericton	29·3	23·6	18·7	15·4	11·7	14·7	16·7	21·7	20·6	31·2	34·2	58·3
11—Bathurst	30	25	18	15	12·5	.....	.....	20	22	30	32	.....
Quebec (average)	**23·7**	**22·1**	**19·3**	**15·1**	**10·2**	**16·2**	**24·1**	**21·2**	**19·4**	**27·3**	**31·1**	55·8
12—Quebec	25	21·3	15·1	14·3	9·1	18·3	22·1	20·2	18·1	.....	30·3	46·7
13—Three Rivers	24·1	22·5	18·1	14·8	10·6	16·5	25·8	21·9	18·6	28·1	32·4	56·3
14—Sherbrooke	26·9	23·6	22·2	17·2	10·3	15·5	26·6	22·5	19·6	25·9	29	55·5
15—Sorel	21·9	19·3	18·5	13·8	9·3	13·4	19·2	18·5	19·1	28·2	31·8	55·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·8	19·8	18·5	13·7	9·8	18·1	24	19·9	16·3	28·9	33·7	55
17—St. Johns	.....	26·3	22·8	16·6	9·7	17·0	28·8	23	19·7	26·3	29·5	59·5
18—Thetford Mines	18·4	20·6	15·0	15·2	8·6	19	22·2	20	20·2	27	32·8	57·5
19—Montreal	28·3	23·7	22·1	15	12·5	13·2	23·9	22·1	21·5	26·8	29·7	57·8
20—Hull	24·5	22	20·3	15·1	11·7	14·6	24·1	23	21·1	27·5	30·8	57·7
Ontario (average)	**28·5**	**24·7**	**21·6**	**16·9**	**14·4**	**18·4**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**21·3**	**29·6**	**33·2**	**56·8**
21—Ottawa	28·5	23·5	23·4	17·7	13·4	16·1	24·2	21·1	20·5	28·5	32	57·5
22—Brockville	30·4	26	23	17·2	12·9	15·7	.....	22·6	21·2	30·7	32·6	58·4
23—Kingston	25·3	21·8	19·6	16	11·3	15·1	23·3	22·8	19·5	27·2	31	53·6
24—Belleville	22·2	20	20·7	15·1	12·2	18·5	23	19·5	18·5	28·2	31·6	54·8
25—Peterborough	30·4	26·6	23	17·6	16·5	20 5	25	25	22·3	29	35·1	56·2
26—Oshawa	26·3	24	21·6	15·6	14·8	20·1	23·3	22·4	20·2	29·8	33	57·1
27—Orillia	27·8	24·4	21·4	16·3	15·1	18	23·3	24	22·3	30·1	37·1	56·2
28—Toronto	31·2	26·1	24	17·2	16	18·8	24·2	24·5	22·2	32·7	37·7	59·3
29—Niagara Falls	29·5	24·6	21·5	18·2	13·7	18·6	22	21·6	22·2	29·3	31·9	56·9
30—St. Catharines	28·7	25	24·5	17·7	14	17·7	26	23·4	18·7	27	31·5	52·6
31—Hamilton	28·9	26·3	23·3	17·8	16·9	19·8	24·7	22·6	23·3	28·7	33	56·3
32—Brantford	29·1	26	22·6	17·7	13·4	19·1	28	24·6	17	29·6	32·7	54·8
33—Galt	30	25·7	21	18·3	14·8	21·3	.....	26·5	.....	31·5	36·2	57·8
34—Guelph	26·5	23·1	20·3	16·5	15·6	18·7	.....	21·2	19·7	29·8	32·5	57·3
35—Kitchener	25·3	23·6	18·8	16·8	15	18·9	20	22·6	19·2	30	33·5	55·3
36—Woodstock	29·2	24·7	20·5	16·1	12·1	18·1	22·5	24	22·5	28·7	31·2	56·4
37—Stratford	27·7	24	18·7	17	15·7	18	25	24	.....	29·7	31·9	57·9
38—London	28·9	25·9	22·7	16·8	14·7	18·2	22·5	23·2	21	28·5	32·7	56·4
39—St. Thomas	29·3	24·6	22·3	16·3	13·7	18·6	26	23·3	20·8	29·7	32·4	58·3
40—Chatham	28·1	24·9	20·8	17·1	13·8	20·1	23·3	23·3	20·3	29·8	33·2	56·5
41—Windsor	27·7	24·2	22·2	16·4	13·9	18·7	26·5	24·3	22	27·8	30·8	58·5
42—Sarnia	29·3	25·1	21	17·7	15·6	21·4	28	24	23·4	28·8	33·5	57·8
43—Owen Sound	27	24·3	17·7	16·3	14·3	18	.....	21·7	20·5	29·8	32·8	52
44—North Bay	31·2	26·7	27	18·7	14·7	18·3	.....	24	21·7	30·9	34·7	59·2
45—Sudbury	26·7	23·9	21·2	16·3	14·2	15·7	28	25	22·3	28·1	30·8	57·1
46—Cobalt	35	27	18	17	17·5	.....	.....	22	22·7	28·7	30·5	58
47—Timmins	29·1	25·6	21·8	16·6	13·2	18·6	30·2	26·6	24·7	29·9	32·6	57·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·5	24·2	22·4	15·4	12·8	18·4	25	23·8	21	29·3	32·9	53·3
49—Port Arthur	30	25	25	18	15	18	.....	25	24·4	32·7	37·3	61·2
50—Fort William	27·9	24·8	19·2	15·7	14·3	17·6	28	24·7	22·7	33·3	37·5	60·7
Manitoba (average)	**25·7**	**21·1**	**20·5**	**14·3**	**13·3**	**15·3**	**22·4**	**22·9**	**23·9**	**33·4**	**37·3**	**60·2**
51—Winnipeg	27	21·4	20·9	14·3	13·3	14·6	21·7	24·5	22·9	32·7	36·3	60·3
52—Brandon	24·3	20·7	20	14·2	13·3	16	23	21·3	.....	34	38·3	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·8**	**21·6**	**18·9**	**13·9**	**11·5**	**14·2**	**20·6**	**21·5**	**22·3**	**33·8**	**36·8**	**59·5**
53—Regina	25·1	19·9	18·6	13·1	12·2	13·9	18·8	21·4	22·5	32·1	35	58·8
54—Prince Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	36·5	60
55—Saskatoon	24·5	21·1	19	14·5	11·6	14·7	22·4	21·1	19·4	35·8	39·4	58·8
56—Moose Jaw	27·7	23·7	19	14·2	10·7	14·1	20·5	22·1	25	32·4	36·1	60·4
Alberta (average)	**26·4**	**22·2**	**19·7**	**14·9**	**12·4**	**15·2**	**24·2**	**22·0**	**20·6**	**31·4**	**35·5**	**58·4**
57—Medicine Hat	29·6	24·5	22·2	16·3	14·4	16·2	25	22·8	21·8	33·4	37·1	58·3
58—Drumheller	28	25	19	15	11·2	16·5	28	21·5	23·3	28·5	32·6	57·5
59—Edmonton	21·3	17·4	17·7	12·7	10·4	13·7	20·8	22	20·9	31·5	34·5	56·4
60—Calgary	26·6	22·5	20	**15·3**	13·2	14·9	24·7	21·8	20	32·4	38·1	61
61—Lethbridge	26·4	21·8	19·4	15	12·6	14·8	22·5	21·8	17	31·3	35	58·9
British Columbia (average)	**29·4**	**25·1**	**22·8**	**16·8**	**15·9**	**18·0**	**27·8**	**26·0**	**23·7**	**35·0**	**38·7**	**60·7**
62—Fernie	27·7	24	18·7	15·7	14·2	17	25·7	24	21·7	33·8	36	60
63—Nelson	28·7	24·2	24·1	17·2	15·4	18·7	33·5	29	25·6	33·5	37·5	65
64—Trail	29·3	26·2	23·3	17·8	14·7	19	31	28·7	26·1	35·9	38·7	63·1
65—New Westminster	30·7	24·8	20·4	16·2	16·4	16·8	25·3	24	22·2	33·1	38·4	57·7
66—Vancouver	31·5	26·7	23	17·4	17·6	17·6	27·7	25·3	24·6	34·3	38	60·4
67—Victoria	29·8	26·4	23·4	16·8	17·1	18·1	25·1	26	23·1	36·5	39·6	58·4
68—Nanaimo	32·8	28·8	27·1	19·2	19·2	19·8	28·2	24·4	23	35·7	38·1	59·3
69—Prince Rupert	25	20	22	14	12·9	16·7	26	26·7	23·3	37	43	61·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1939

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·2	**24·5**	**17·0**	**11·2**	**48·6**	**19·0**	**17·9**	**23·5**	**13·0**	**41·5**	**32·8**	**10·9**	**29·2**	**32·7**	
12·4	**24·1**	.....	.....	**41·2**	**14·0**	**14·5**	**17·0**	**13·6**	**49·9**	**38·3**	**10·2**	**30·3**	**35·3**	
10	21·5	.....	.....	40·6	13	14·4	17	13·2	55	39·9	10–12	29	34·3	1
12·5	26·7	.....	.....	49·2	14·4	15	18·8	13·8	49·1	38	11	31	35·1	2
15	.....	.....	.....	40	14·6	14·5	16	12·7	45	37·5	8b	31	35	3
12·1	.....	.....	.....	39·2	13·2	13·5	16·1	13·3	48·3	37	11	.....	35·6	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	14·1	.....	18	13·9	50	37·8	10	.....	36·6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	14·7	15	15·8	14·7	51·9	39·3	10	30	35·2	6
15·0	**24·2**	.....	.....	**42·7**	**13·3**	**16·0**	**19·2**	**15·2**	**39·2**	**32·2**	**9–10**	**29·6**	**33·1**	7
13·8	**27·2**	**15·0**	.....	**45·3**	**14·5**	**15·3**	**20·2**	**14·0**	**47·6**	**36·2**	**10·8**	**31·5**	**34·6**	
14	24·9	.....	.....	46·1	14·3	14·2	17·6	14·3	49·3	37·2	10	33·7	35·2	8
12·3	29·2	15	.....	45	14·8	14·7	28·2	12·8	52·6	35·8	12	31·5	34·8	9
15	27·4	.....	.....	50	14·9	17·1	19·9	14·8	46·1	37·7	11	33·6	35·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14	.....	15·1	14	42·5	34·2	10b	27	33·2	11
14·0	**27·1**	**19·2**	**7·8**	**49·0**	**18·9**	**16·9**	**16·0**	**13·4**	**42·4**	**33·6**	**10·1**	**28·8**	**31·3**	
12	25·6	18·5	.....	.....	.....	15·6	15·8	13·4	42·3	31·6	11	28·3	31·9	12
14·9	30·7	19	.....	48·7	.....	16·7	15·9	13·3	41·0	34·2	10	.....	31·0	13
13	28·3	.....	9	.....	19·2	18·6	16·6	13·5	44·3	35·3	11·1a	28·8	31·2	14
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	15	13·6	12·9	39·1	30·6	9	29·5	31·2	15
15	27·5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15·1	13·7	42·3	35·7	9	.....	31·3	16
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	14·1	13·2	43·1	36·8	9	.....	30·9	17
12	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	14·2	13·9	39·2	32·5	9	28·4	32·1	18
14·7	28·2	22·6	7·5	50	21·6	19·1	22·5	12·4	44·5	32·5	11–12	30	31·5	19
16·2	24·5	16·5	8·8	48·3	16	16·1	16·2	14·2	43	32·8	11	27·5	30·6	20
16·8	**24·6**	**19·3**	**11·0**	**55·5**	**18·2**	**18·0**	**27·8**	**12·8**	**40·5**	**33·2**	**11·3**	**29·1**	**32·1**	
16·5	26·7	15	.....	.....	21	16·6	26·1	12·6	44·8	36·1	11	29	31·3	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	19	17·2	25·9	13·4	41·2	34·3	10	.....	31	22
15	25·5	19·7	10	50	17·4	15	23·4	11·7	42·8	35·4	10	27	30·6	23
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	19·2	19	25·3	12·5	36·5	32·9	10	31·1	31·5	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17	25·4	14·2	37·4	32	11	28·7	31·4	25
17	.....	.....	.....	50	19·7	18·7	28·3	12·7	39·3	33·7	11	30·5	31·8	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18	18	29	13·7	38·9	33·8	11	28·6	33·2	27
17·6	29·5	21·5	12	56·7	24	20·2	33·8	13·1	42	30·9	12	.....	32·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	16	28·8	12·9	42	33·2	12	30·3	32·2	29
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	.....	33·5	13·1	41	32·5	12	30	31·6	30
18·7	28	22·2	.....	55	18	17·5	30·2	12·2	39·4	32·7	12	30·2	32·7	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·3	18	29·6	11·7	34·5	29·8	11	31	32·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22·2	29	13·1	38·2	32·7	11	.....	32·5	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	18	22·7	11·8	37·2	32·1	11	29·5	32·1	34
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	26·8	11·1	36·2	31·6	11	29·2	32·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	26·6	12·6	35·2	29·8	11	.....	32·5	36
.....	25	23	.....	.....	18	17·7	29·5	12·2	36·1	28·9	11	.....	31·4	37
12·5	20	15·5	.....	60	16	16·6	33	12·6	37·3	32·1	11	28	31·6	38
16	23	23	.....	.....	17·6	18·7	34·8	13·8	39	32·9	11	.....	33·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	29·6	12	35·8	29·8	11	29·5	31·4	40
15	23·7	18·2	.....	60	19	20	31·3	12·2	41·2	33·5	12	.....	31·3	41
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	17	15	33·8	13·2	41	32·7	11	31	32·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26·8	13	38·7	31	11	.....	32·3	43
20	25	.....	.....	.....	20	19	26·5	12·8	45·3	38·6	12	25	32·3	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	18·5	22·6	13·1	44	35·4	13	.....	32·6	45
18	.....	.....	.....	51·7	.....	.....	18·2	14·2	49·5	40·3	11	.....	33·8	46
.....	21·8	25·5	.....	60·7	19·6	20·2	20·9	15·2	48·4	32·8	14·3a	31	32·7	47
.....	23	18·2	.....	.....	15·9	18	26	13·1	43·7	36·2	12	25	31·8	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·3	25·9	11·6	44·2	35	11	.....	31·6	49
.....	23·3	16·5	.....	55	17·7	17·6	30·8	12·3	44·7	33·4	11	28	32·5	50
20·4	**23·3**	**14·9**	**10·1**	.....	**22·8**	**17·1**	**24·6**	**11·1**	**40·4**	**27·7**	**9·7**	**25·5**	**30·9**	
20·7	23·2	14·9	10·1	.....	22·5	17·1	30·4	10·5	40·7	27·9	11	25	31·1	51
20	23·3	.....	.....	.....	23	17	18·8	11·6	40·1	27·4	8·3a	26	30·6	52
23·6	**23·5**	.....	**13·1**	.....	**22·9**	**18·1**	**16·8**	**11·4**	**37·0**	**27·5**	**10·8**	**26·2**	**30·4**	
24·5	24·9	.....	12·5	.....	23·7	17·7	17·4	11·9	39·6	23·8	11	24·3	30·4	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11·0	34·3	30·7	10	27	31·5	54
21·3	21·1	.....	13·7	.....	20	15·5	18·5	11·5	38·9	27·2	11	26·3	30	55
25	24·5	.....	.....	.....	25	21·2	16·2	11·1	35	28·4	11	27	29·6	56
22·7	**23·7**	**13·0**	**14·5**	.....	**23·2**	**20·4**	**22·0**	**12·1**	**38·0**	**27·6**	**10·8**	**26·0**	**32·1**	
23·7	24·2	12·3	.....	.....	24·2	20·6	17·7	11·8	37	28·7	11	24·8	32·1	57
22·5	23·7	14	14	.....	23·3	20	18·6	12·9	38·7	29	10	26·8	33·1	58
22·5	23·3	14·7	15	.....	21	20·8	20·2	12·6	36·9	26·6	11	26 9	31·1	59
23·2	22·8	11·8	.....	.....	25	20	29·5	11·3	38·4	25·8	11	24·8	31·7	60
21·7	24·5	12	.....	.....	22·5	20·7	24·1	11·8	39·1	27·9	11	26·7	32·4	61
18·3	**21·7**	**13·0**	**13·8**	.....	**23·7**	**20·4**	**26·5**	**13·7**	**39·6**	**32·3**	**11·5**	**33·2**	**35·6**	
24	25	13·5	.....	.....	25·8	23·2	18·2	13·9	44·6	33·3	11	25·7	34·8	62
23	25	12	20	.....	23·3	24	32·8	14·3	45·7	36·1	12·5a	34	37·8	63
23	25·6	13·3	16·5	.....	24·7	23·2	25·1	15·3	44·6	34·4	12·5a	35	37·6	64
15	17	.....	8·3	.....	23·3	17·1	26·3	11·7	35·3	29	10	33	34·2	65
.....	19·3	.....	11·7	.....	23·4	18·4	28·9	11·9	36·1	30·5	10	.....	34·1	66
13	19	.....	11·2	.....	23·8	19·9	27·8	13·3	36·2	31·5	12·5a	35·2	35·2	67
15	21·2	.....	.....	.....	20	16·8	30·1	13·8	36·5	34·3	9 a	35·5	36·2	68
15	.....	13·3	15	.....	25	20·3	23	15	37·4	29·4	14·3a	34	34·9	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23·4	6·5a	15·5	3·3	5·2	8·4	10·8	11·9	11·2	11·1
Nova Scotia (average)	22·4	6·6	16·5	3·7	5·3	7·8	13·0	11·7	11·1	10·6
1—Sydney	21·6	6·7	17	3·5	5·3	7·2	11·8	11·6	11·3	10·9
2—New Glasgow	22·9	7·3	18·3	3·7	5·2	8	13·1	11·7	10·7	10·1
3—Amherst	21	6·7	13·5	3·7	5·1	7·8	11·7	11	10·7	10·3
4—Halifax	22·9	5·3	18	3·7	5·5	8·9	13·1	12·1	11·1	10·7
5—Windsor	22	6·7	17	3·8	5·3	7·7	15	11·4	11·2	10·8
6—Truro	24·1	6·7	15	3·6	5·3	7·1	13·2	12·3	11·3	11
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	22·5	6·7	19·2	3·8	5·1	7·9	12·8	12·3	12·5	12·4
New Brunswick (average)	22·2	7·2	17·0	3·6	5·2	7·8	13·2	11·9	11·0	11·1
8—Moncton	22·1	7·3	17	3·6	5·5	8·2	13·6	12·3	11·4	11·6
9—Saint John	23·5	5·3–6·7	18·9	3·5	5·2	8·5	13·5	11·9	10·8	10·9
10—Fredericton	22	7·3	17	3·6	5·3	7·6	13·6	11·7	11·1	11
11—Bathurst	21	8 f	15	3·8	4·8	7	12	11·6	10·6	11
Quebec (average)	21·4	5·3	13·1	3·5	5·2	6·8	10·6	10·4	10·9	10·6
12—Quebec	.....	5–9·5b	13·3	3·8	5·3	6·9	10·6	11·1	11·3	10·8
13—Three Rivers	22·2	4·7–5·3	13·1	4	5·1	7·2	12	10·7	11	10·7
14—Sherbrooke	21·6	5·3	13·2	3·2	5·6	6·3	11·5	10·6	10·7	10·5
15—Sorel	20·7	4·7f	13·2	2·8	4·8	6·3	10·2	10·2	10·7	10·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·6	4	12·8	3	5·2	7·9	9·8	9·8	11·6	10·3
17—St. Johns	20·4	4·7f	12·4	3·3	5·2	6·6	10·2	10	11	10·6
18—Thetford Mines	22	4·7–5	13	4·1	5·1	6·1	10	10·5	10·9	11·2
19—Montreal	22	4·7–6	13·9	3·7	4·9	7·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	10·2
20—Hull	22	5·3–6·7	12·6	3·6	5·3	6·8	11·5	10·7	10·1	10·4
Ontario (average)	23·2	6·1	14·6	3·0	5·1	8·9	10·6	11·1	10·8	10·7
21—Ottawa	22·4	6·7	13·6	3·6	5·2	8·4	10·9	11	10·5	10·3
22—Brockville	20·9	6–6·7	11·4	3·7	5·1	8·7	11·1	10·4	10·1	10·1
23—Kingston	20·5	5·3–6	12·7	3·2	4·9	7·6	10·1	10	10	10
24—Belleville	21·2	5·3	14·5	2·6	4·8	8	10·4	9·8	10·1	9·9
25—Peterborough	22·4	5·3–6·7	13·7	2·7	5	8·9	10·4	10·8	10·8	10·7
26—Oshawa	24·5	4·7–6·7	14·2	2·7	4·9	8·7	10·2	10·8	10·7	10·5
27—Orillia	22·7	5·3	.....	2·7	4·8	8·2	10·4	11·2	11·4	11·1
28—Toronto	26·3	6·7	17·3	2·9	5·1	9·3	10·1	10·7	10·6	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	23	5·3–6·7	13·5	2·7	5·4	9	10·5	11·1	10·2	10
30—St. Catharines	24·2	6·7	17·5	2·7	5·2	9·2	10·4	11·1	10·9	10·6
31—Hamilton	26·8	6–6·7	15·4	2·8	5	9	10	10·6	10·4	10·2
32—Brantford	24·8	5·3–6·7	15·6	2·5	5	9·9	10·4	11	10·6	10·2
33—Galt	26·2	6·7	16·3	2·6	5	9·2	10·1	11·2	10·7	10·4
34—Guelph	24·3	6	13·8	2·4	4·9	9·2	10·3	11	10·5	10
35—Kitchener	23·8	5·3–6·7	15·7	2·5	5·1	9·2	11	11·1	11	10·6
36—Woodstock	22·3	6	13·5	2	4·7	9	10	10·5	10·3	10·3
37—Stratford	23	5·3	14	2·5	5·1	9·3	10·6	11·1	10·1	10·2
38—London	22	6–6·7	16·5	2·5	5·1	9·3	11	11	10·6	10·3
39—St. Thomas	23·4	5·3–6	17·4	2·7	5·1	9·7	12·1	11·4	11·1	10·9
40—Chatham	23	4·7–5·3	13·2	2·9	5	8·1	10	11·7	11·4	11
41—Windsor	22·2	5·3–6·7	14	2·8	4·8	9	9·8	10·2	11	11·1
42—Sarnia	24·2	5·3f	15	2·5	4·8	8·7	11	12·2	11·1	10·5
43—Owen Sound	24·5	6	15·3	2·6	5	9·2	10·6	10·8	10·3	10·3
44—North Bay	24·2	6 f	14	3·7	6·1	9·6	10·2	11·9	11·8	13
45—Sudbury	21·7	6·7	14·2	3·5	5·7	8	11·1	11·7	11·2	11·1
46—Cobalt	23·8	6·7	13	4·1	5	8·8	12·1	12·7	11·2	11·6
47—Timmins	22·8	6·7	12·5	3·9	6	9·4	11·2	12·4	11·8	11
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·4	6	14·3	3·5	5	9·1	10·6	11·5	11·6	11·9
49—Port Arthur	20·9	6–6·7	18·5	3·7	5·6	9·5	10·8	11·3	10·8	10·4
50—Fort William	23·1	6–6·7	13·9	3·6	5·2	8·9	10·9	11·7	11·2	10·9
Manitoba (average)	24·3	7·0	15·4	3·5	5·2	9·3	10·2	13·0	11·5	11·2
51—Winnipeg	24·8	6·4–8	15·7	3·6	5·2	9	10	12·6	11·5	11·2
52—Brandon	23·7	6·4–7·1	15	3·4	5·2	9·6	10·4	13·3	11·5	11·1
Saskatchewan (average)	23·4	6·9	16·8	3·5	5·6	9·6	10·9	14·2	12·3	12·2
53—Regina	24·3	6·4–7·2	17	3·5	6·1	9·3	10·5	14·2	12	12
54—Prince Albert	23·5	6·4	16·5	3·5	6	10	12	14·4	13	13
55—Saskatoon	22·6	7·2	.....	3·4	5·2	9·4	11·3	13·9	12·1	12
56—Moose Jaw	23·2	7·2	.....	3·5	5·2	9·5	9·7	14·4	12·1	11·7
Alberta (average)	25·9	7·7	18·1	3·5	5·4	8·9	10·5	14·2	12·2	12·2
57—Medicine Hat	27·3	8	.....	3·5	5·3	8·8	11	13·5	12·2	11·9
58—Drumheller	25	6·7–7·2	.....	3·5	5	8·2	10·4	14·6	12·5	12·5
59—Edmonton	24·3	7·2–8	18·2	3·4	5·5	8·8	11	14·2	11·9	12·1
60—Calgary	27·8	8	16	3·5	5·6	9	10	14·6	12·6	12·2
61—Lethbridge	25·1	8	20	3·6	5·5	9·8	10	14·1	11·6	12·1
British Columbia (average)	25·9	8·0	18·8	3·8	5·5	7·9	8·8	13·6	12·4	12·5
62—Fernie	24·1	8	18	3·9	5·4	8·8	10·6	13·5	12·7	13·1
63—Nelson	27·2	8·3	20	3·9	.....	8·1	9	15	14·6	14·2
64—Trail	24·1	8·5	16	3·9	5·7	8·5	8·6	13·6	13·7	14
65—New Westminster	25·2	7–7·5	19·2	3·8	5·3	7·1	8·5	13·2	11·7	11·2
66—Vancouver	26	7–7·5	19·8	3·7	5·2	7·3	8·1	12·8	10·7	10·8
67—Victoria	25·9	8	18·3	3·6	5·9	8·1	8·2	13·4	11·6	11·2
68—Nanaimo	29·8	8	20	3·8	5·3	7·7	9·5	14·1	11·7	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	8–9	.....	4·1	5·9	7·6	7·8	13·5	12·2	13·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1939

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·8	3·6	1·638d	30·6	17·2	15·0	11·6	17·1	15·1	54·8	16·1	50·7	43·1	
6·8	4·3	1·490	26·4	18·1	14·2	12·1	16·3	15·1	55·6	15·8	53·9	48·0	
6·6	4·1	1·551	27·2	.....	12	12·3	15·2	14·7	49	16	59	47·5	1
6·5	4·1	1·675	29·1	20	.....	13·2	15·8	14·9	49	16·3	49	46·8	2
6·4	5	1·262	22·2	17·5	16	12	16·4	14·2	50	15	50	47·5	3
7·2	4·2	1·513	26·5	17·3	15	12·6	17	17	70	16·3	59·5	48·2	4
7·4	4	1·588	27·6	.....	.....	10	16·7	15	.....	15	.....	52·5	5
6·6	4·5	1·348	25·5	17·5	13·7	12·6	16·4	15	60	16·3	52	45·5	6
6·3	4·2	1·077	20·0	13·7	.....	12·0	16·8	14·5	.....	17·5	49·0	49·1	7
6·8	4·2	1·403	24·9	14·9	14·4	11·6	16·8	14·7	52·2	15·9	55·9	48·8	
6·8	4·4	1·188	21	14·8	14·3	12·5	16·4	15·2	52·5	16·9	.....	50·7	8
7·1	4·5	1·551	27·6	15·5	14	11·3	16·8	13·6	57·7	15·1	56	49·1	9
6·9	3·7	1·436	27·9	14·3	15·7	11·4	17·1	14·3	49·7	15·9	53·7	47·2	10
6·4	4·2	1·437	23·2	.....	13·5	11·3	17	15·7	49	15·5	58	48	11
6·7	4·6	1·538	28·0	17·1	13·8	11·8	17·3	14·6	54·5	16·1	53·6	42·2	
7·2	5·1	1·593	29·2	18·3	13·7	12·8	17·6	14·8	65	16·8	54	44·3	12
6·3	4·9	1·659	29	19·5	14·2	11·1	16·4	14·4	47·2	16·7	50·7	42·6	13
6·5	5	1·607	27·8	17·9	14·5	11·9	17·9	14·5	44·9	16·4	54·6	42·9	14
6·9	3·2	1·379	28·1	15	12·8	12·1	17	14·3	49	15·6	52·5	42·3	15
6·2	5	1·474	26·2	15	13·7	12·3	16·7	15·2	48·7	15·3	49·8	41·2	16
6·9	4·8	1·263	26·1	.....	13·8	11·3	17·9	14·9	48	15·7	58·3	42·5	17
6·7	4·8	1·698	30·2	.....	13·3	12·2	18·8	13·8	60	16·5	55	44·5	18
6·8	4·1	1·574	27·7	18·1	13·2	11·3	16·8	13·7	78·9	15·4	54·5	39·4	19
6·9	4·7	1·592	27·6	15·8	14·6	11·3	16·2	15·4	48·8	16·6	53·4	40·1	20
6·5	3·4	1·650	29·0	17·5	15·0	11·7	16·9	15·4	52·6	15·4	49·8	41·3	
6·7	4·5	1·684	30	17·5	14·4	11·5	16·7	16·5	47	15·3	51·8	40·9	21
6·5	3·3	1·587	26·4	20·8	.....	12·2	17·2	15	50	15·3	57	41·6	22
6·3	3·8	1·583	27·8	18·2	11	11·9	16·7	15	55	15	47·5	41·2	23
7·1	3·4	1·597	27·7	18·8	.....	11·9	17·3	14·7	50·2	15·1	46·7	39·8	24
6·3	3·6	1·467	26·1	15·6	.....	11·8	16·9	14·4	60	16	52	39·2	25
7	2·8	1·435	25·8	13·7	.....	12·5	17	14·9	47	14·6	52·2	40·3	26
6·9	2·9	1·474	26·4	22·5	.....	10·5	15·3	14·4	55	15·6	46·7	40·4	27
6·3	3·3	1·51	26·2	15·8	.....	11·1	16·6	15·5	59·8	16·7	51·1	40·5	28
6·2	3·5	1·62	28	11·8	18	11·7	16·5	15·2	54·3	14	52·3	42·7	29
6·7	3·4	1·684	29	11	.....	12	17·5	15·4	53	14·2	47·7	41	30
6·8	3·5	1·538	28·7	17·8	.....	11	17·2	15	47	14·3	51	38·5	31
6·4	2·9	1·513	24·8	12·7	.....	11·8	16·9	14·9	54	14·4	45	41·7	32
5·4	3·3	1·514	27·4	12·3	.....	11·5	16·7	14·8	54	14·6	44	40·4	33
5·8	2·8	1·456	25·4	17	.....	11·4	15·9	14·4	.....	15·1	45	39·2	34
7·1	3·4	1·557	28·6	22·5	.....	11·8	17·4	15·4	.....	14·9	.....	40·4	35
5·9	2·6	1·515	25·5	14·2	.....	11	15·8	14·7	47	15	.....	39	36
6·7	2·8	1·561	25·7	13·2	.....	11·1	16·5	14·8	.....	15·4	54	40·3	37
6·8	2·9	1·478	26	19·9	.....	12·5	16·6	14·3	44	14·8	49·2	39·9	38
6·7	3·4	1·632	27·2	20·3	.....	12·2	16·6	15	44	18·1	47·7	41·1	39
5·9	2·9	1·588	27·2	25·7	.....	11·7	16·6	14·8	43	15	49	39·9	40
5·9	2·7	1·692	25·7	12·8	.....	11·1	15·8	15·3	.....	15·3	.....	40·2	41
6	3·1	1·593	29	15·4	.....	12·4	17·3	15·6	.....	15	.....	42·8	42
5·7	2·7	1·342	25·7	12	.....	11	16·4	15	47	15	.....	39·8	43
6	4·1	1·742	32·8	22·5	15	11·7	16·4	16·7	60·8	17·2	55·5	44·3	44
7·2	3·6	1·965	36·7	25	15·2	12·6	17·8	17	61	15·5	52·2	44·5	45
7	4·5	2·277	39·7	.....	17	13·3	18·5	17·7	60·5	17·5	54	44·5	46
8·3	4·7	2·150	42·9	.....	15·3	12	18	17	60·5	16·8	51·8	44·7	47
6	3·4	2·083	35·3	21·8	15	10·2	17·4	15	53·2	15·4	50	45·2	48
6·8	3·8	1·821	31·2	25·5	14·3	11·4	17·6	17·3	53·6	15·6	46·4	42·1	49
6	3·6	1·853	30·7	15	15·2	12·1	18·2	16·7	53·9	15·4	46·1	43·5	50
7·2	3·1	1·285	23·6	.....	14·1	10·3	17·7	15·4	59·6	15·8	47·1	41·7	
6·7	2·9	1·20	21·8	.....	13·2	10·3	17·6	15	58·6	15·4	45·5	41·4	51
7·6	3·3	1·37	25·3	.....	15	10·2	17·8	15·7	60·5	16·2	48·6	41·9	52
7·0	3·5	1·725	28·1	.....	16·5	11·4	17·4	15·3	61·7	17·6	50·5	46·2	
6·6	3·8	1·78	29	.....	15·7	11·6	18·9	14·6	60·5	16·6	50·5	46	53
7·6	3	1·50	22·5	.....	17·5	10·6	19·2	16·7	65·2	20	53	48·7	54
7·4	3·6	1·80	31·2	.....	17·7	10·7	16·9	15	61·6	17·6	48·8	45·6	55
6·4	3·6	1·82	29·7	.....	15	12·7	14·5	14·7	59·5	16	49·5	44·5	56
7·3	3·0	1·870	30·4	.....	17·1	10·7	17·9	15·3	57·1	18·1	50·1	44·5	
7·3	2·4	1·81	30·7	.....	.....	10	17·2	16·1	57	17·4	50·8	45·5	57
6·4	3·3	2·07	32·5	.....	17	10·9	18·1	15	56·5	17·8	51	45·7	58
7·9	3·5	1·88	31·3	.....	17·3	10·9	17·9	15	57·9	17·4	48·4	44·5	59
7·4	3·1	2·02	33·3	.....	.....	10·6	17·4	15·2	56·8	19·9	49·1	43·2	60
7·7	2·6	1·57	24	.....	17	11·2	19	15·2	57·5	18	51	43·7	61
7·8	3·5	1·900	30·8	.....	17·6	11·2	17·7	14·2	56·9	17·2	48·1	41·6	
8·7	2·5	1·82	30	.....	20	12·6	18	15·4	59·2	18·7	53·7	46	62
8·4	3·7	1·97	32·3	.....	.....	13·4	19·1	15·2	62·5	20	52·5	47	63
8·4	3·2	1·944	35	.....	.....	10·9	19·3	15·4	60·7	20·4	52·2	44·8	64
7·2	3	1·77	27·8	.....	16	10·9	16·1	12·7	50·9	14·7	44	36·7	65
7·1	3	1·71	27·5	.....	.....	9·5	15·7	13	51·8	14·9	43	35·9	66
7·8	4·1	1·94	34·6	.....	.....	9·5	17·3	13·3	55·7	15·3	44·3	39·7	67
7·6	3·5	1·84	26·7	.....	.....	11	17·4	13·3	54·1	15·4	46	39·8	68
7·2	4·6	2·205	32·7	.....	16·7	11·9	18·4	15	60	17·8	49	43	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
f. Grocers' quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·1	7·0	43·7	63·5	19·6	13·8	2·8	35·4	50·3	11·4	5·0	14·890b
Nova Scotia (average)	6·9	6·7	49·5	60·5	19·3	9·8	2·8	42·3	47·8	12·4	5·0	17·250
1—Sydney	7	6·8	50·2	61·3	19·6	9·8	2·8	45·7	47·8	12·1	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·9	6·7	53·3	60·4	21	10	2·7	48	48·2	13·6	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·8	6·4	48	61	18	9·5	2·8	37·5	52	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·9	6·8	44·2	60	23·1	9·7	2·7	43	48	12·5	5·1	17·25
5—Windsor	7	6·8	50	60	17	10	2·7	40	40	12	5	.....
6—Truro	7	6·8	51·1	60	17	10	2·8	39·8	51	12·4	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·0	6·6	49·4	60·0	19·0	13·6	2·7	42·2	56·6	12·2	5·0	14·500
New Brunswick (average)	7·0	6·9	49·2	60·8	18·2	10·9	2·8	41·0	52·7	11·9	5·0	15·750
8—Moncton	7	6·9	51·3	60·7	20·5	9·8	3	45·1	55·8	12	5·1	16·00g
9—Saint John	6·9	6·8	48·1	61·7	18·8	10·7	2·6	43	56·5	12·1	5·1	15·50
10—Fredericton	7·2	7	47·4	59·4	17·3	11·1	2·8	35·1	51·9	11·5	4·9	.....
11—Bathurst	7	6·9	50	61·2	16	11·8	2·8	.....	46·7	12	5	.....
Quebec (average)	6·8	6·5	41·3	65·8	20·2	13·2	3·1	40·6	47·3	10·3	5·0	14·321
12—Quebec	7·1	6·8	43·1	69	19·7	15·4	3	38·8	45	10·3	5	14·00
13—Three Rivers	7	6·8	42·2	70·3	22·2	14·8	3·5	40	50	11·4	4·9	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	6·9	6·7	39·1	65·3	21	11·7	3	39·7	45·2	10·8	5	14·50
15—Sorel	6·7	6·4	40·1	66·2	20·7	10	3·2	37·8	50	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·7	6·4	39·9	59·4	19·7	13·5	3·3	38·9	43·3	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·7	6·4	36	58·7	19·1	13·5	3·6	41·5	50	10	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	6·9	6·6	44·4	70	18·7	13·3	2·9	43·1	45	10	5	.....
19—Montreal	6·3	6·3	44·5	67·8	19·1	14	2·8	42·5	52·4	10·1	4·9	14·50
20—Hull	7	6·5	42·3	65·8	21·4	12·6	3	43·1	45	10	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	7·0	6·8	43·5	66·0	19·4	11·9	2·6	34·0	49·8	10·6	4·9	14·558
21—Ottawa	6·8	6·6	43·9	64·8	20·1	13·2	2·9	40·5	55·5	10·2	4·9	14·75
22—Brockville	6·8	6·7	43·5	61·7	20·7	10·6	2·6	32·1	46·2	10	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6·9	6·7	41·2	59·7	18·8	11·6	2·9	31·3	50	10·1	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	6·9	6·6	43·3	63·6	18	10·7	2·5	29·2	46·2	10·3	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·6	6·5	49·2	62	18	13·5	2·6	37·3	53·7	10·4	5·2	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·7	46	67·5	18·4	10·2	2·5	34·7	51	10·5	4·7	14·00
27—Orillia	6·8	6·8	42·7	62·7	18	9·8	2·5	31·5	52·2	10·1	5	15·25
28—Toronto	6·8	6·6	45·3	69·2	18·9	11·6	2·6	36·5	55	10·1	4·6	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·8	6·8	46	68·1	20·8	11·1	2·4	36·1	55	10·2	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·9	6·9	44·8	69·7	20·2	11·7	3	37	.....	11	5	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6·8	6·5	43·8	65·8	19·4	10·5	2·6	33·8	42	10·2	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·7	43·4	69·9	19	10·9	2·8	35·5	49·2	9·9	5·2	14·50
33—Galt	7	6·9	41·4	64·3	18	11·6	2·8	35·6	45	10·4	4·7	14·50
34—Guelph	6·8	6·7	39·8	66·3	17·7	10·1	2·6	30	51·7	10·1	4·8	14·50
35—Kitchener	7	7	41	70·1	21·5	10·4	2·4	35·5	55	10·1	4·7	14·50
36—Woodstock	7	7	43·4	63·6	18·2	10	2·6	31·8	49·5	10	5	14·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·8	43	71	17·8	10·9	2·7	31·7	52·5	10·2	4·8	14·50
38—London	6·9	6·9	43·5	67·2	17·9	10·7	2·4	32·4	45	10	4·9	14·00g
39—St. Thomas	6·9	6·8	48	66·5	19·8	12·6	2·6	39·3	51·4	10·6	5·5	13·50g
40—Chatham	6·9	6·8	41·9	66·7	17·4	10·9	2·5	35	49	10	4·6	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·7	6·5	39	61·3	20·5	11	2·3	32	56·6	10	4·9	12·50g
42—Sarnia	7·2	7·2	44·7	72·8	19·4	10·4	2·3	36	40	10	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·9	6·9	51·6	69	18·5	10	2·2	26	45	10	5·2	14·00
44—North Bay	7·5	7·1	45·8	69·1	22·2	14·4	3·1	34	50	11·5	5	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·2	6·9	42·7	66·7	19·3	15	2·8	34·2	.....	14·5	5	16·75
46—Cobalt	7·9	7·7	41	62·5	22·5	15	3	31·2	48·3	13	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·6	7·4	44·5	65·2	19·7	16	3·4	36	.....	10	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	6·8	38·8	63·8	21	15	2·7	35	45	12·4	4·6	15·00
49—Port Arthur	6·9	6·9	42·5	66·2	22	15·4	2·5	30·8	55	11·2	4·9	15·50
50—Fort William	7	6·9	39·8	63·5	19·2	13·1	2·6	38·1	48·3	12·2	4·7	15·50
Manitoba (average)	7·5	7·3	40·4	57·4	18·8	14·6	2·9	25·7	48·5	12·9	5·3	20·000
51—Winnipeg	7·2	7·2	40·9	58·1	18·5	13·8a	2·9	25·8	47	11·7	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	7·7	7·4	39·8	56·7	19·1	15·3a	2·9	25·5	50	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	7·9	8·0	42·8	60·8	21·7	19·0	2·9	33·7	55·5	14·0	5·0	.....
53—Regina	7·7	8	43	59·9	18·8	16·8a	2·9	32·8	56	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8·2	43	62·7	24·7	21a	3·4	40	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	8	44·1	60·4	21·1	20a	2·8	32·1	55	13·7	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·6	7·7	41	60	22	18a	2·5	30	.....	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	7·6	7·6	39·8	59·7	18·8	17·2	3·0	29·6	52·8	13·3	4·9	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·5	7·5	38·3	60·7	16·8	18·3	2·9	30	55	13	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·9	7·7	40	59·5	17·5	17a	3	26·2	.....	13·7	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·6	7·6	42·9	57·4	19·7	17a	3·1	32·3	53	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·5	7·5	40·3	60·3	21·2	16·7a	2·9	29·4	50	11	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·6	7·9	37·7	60·6	19	17a	2·9	30	53·3	15	4·9	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	7·3	7·1	43·3	60·8	21·1	21·3	3·2	32·9	53·4	12·2	5·3	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7·9	44·7	58·3	17·7	23·3	3·4	25	55	12·7	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·4	47	66·2	23·7	22·5a	3·5	40	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	7·6	7·2	41·4	62·7	22·9	24·2a	3·6	30·6	57	13·8	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·5	6·4	43·1	57·1	18·5	19·2a	2·8	30·8	47·5	11	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·7	6·6	40·3	56·3	18·9	18·3a	2·8	28·7	56·2	10·3	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	7·6	7·1	43·6	60·2	22·7	20·6a	2·8	40	58	11·7	5·4	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·1	6·9	40·9	62·1	20·5	20·1a	3·3	35	55	11·7	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·1	6·9	45	63·4	23·8	22·5a	3·1	.....	45	14	7·2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1939

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·667	**12·189**	**9·712**	**11·745**	**7·165**	**8·614**	**7·458**	**26·4**	**9·2**	**24·235**	**17·823**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**7·167**	**6·000**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**21·250**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6.50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8.50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00– 9·00	5·00	29·3	9·1	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·750–10·150	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**	**24·6**	**9·8**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·156	**12·083**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**7·500**	**7·500**	27·8	9·8	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	28·2	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–10·75	12.00–12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·193	**12·286**	**10·860**	**11·583**	**8·195**	**8·524**	**8·200**	**22·8**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·33c	12·33c	11·00c	11·00c	7·50c	21·7	9·4	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7.50– 9·00	11·50	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·2	9	22.00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9.50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·3	9·4	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·2	9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	9	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
9·50	14·00	.....	8·25c	.....	6·00c	.....	24·3	9·2	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7.50– 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	24·9	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·717	**12·188**	**10·265**	**12·625**	**7·794**	**9·875**	**8·792**	**24·7**	**8·9**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11.50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·9	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7.50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	8·7	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24	9·2	20·00–28·00	18.00–20·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·2	9	18·00–26·00	14.00–18·00	24
10·00–13·00d	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	7·9	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10 00	9·00	19·7	8·8	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·00–13·00d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	22·5	8·5	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00d	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·6	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·25–8·50g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	22·2g	8·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	12·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	23·7g	8·7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·50	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·6	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·3	8·7	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00–13·00d	12·50	.....	17.00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00	25	8·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	8·7	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00	12·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
10·00–13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
9·00–12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	22·3	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·25–12·50d	11·50–12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	6·00g	25g	8·8	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50d	12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	11·00–12·00g	8·00g	24·8g	9·4	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·6	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	8·1	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
9·00– 9·50	11·50–12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·6	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	.....	7–50–8·00	9.50–10·00	5·50	7·00– 7·50	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50d	14·00–14·50	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·6	9·3	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
12.50–13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	33·2	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	16·25	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	9·4	p	p	47
8·75–11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	28	9·6	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·250**	**7·000**	**26·4**	**9·4**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6·50–9·00	6·50– 9·50	.....	26·5	9·4	25·00–37·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·00–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·2	9·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·356	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**27·6**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	26	9·8	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3.50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·5	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·5	20·00–27·00	14–00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	26	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·156	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·9**	**9·1**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	9·4	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·1	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·5	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·25– 7·00h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28	9	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·00– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	8·6	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
9·929	**9·875**	.....	.....	**6·594**	**7·089**	**4·825**	**33·0**	**9·7**	**23·188**	**17·563**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·35c	37·5	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·1	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·2	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·6	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
7·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·2	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively.
$35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938	Nov. 1939	‡ Dec. 1939
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·9	94·6	96·0	77·7	69·0	79·6	82·7	73·3	80·3	82·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	95·0	86·3	93·9	59·3	60·4	84·0	85·2	60·2	68·4	72·9
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·0	109·4	109·8	90·5	63·7	73·9	78·2	72·9	80·8	80·2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·2	93·2	89·6	76·9	71·7	71·1	69·0	66·3	79·0	82·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	99·0	98·3	93·2	85·2	64·4	69·6	75·5	76·2	84·6	85·4
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·0	93·4	89·0	86·7	91·4	103·9	98·1	101·9	102·7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	95·7	95·1	96·5	71·6	66·5	77·8	72·5	71·5	74·5	76·2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	103·1	93·4	93·4	89·4	85·8	85·9	87·2	86·3	86·5	86·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·3	94·2	95·1	90·3	80·8	79·1	80·7	79·0	85·8	86·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·3	94·5	95·3	83·2	73·3	76·9	79·1	76·0	81·2	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·0	97·4	103·3	81·0	67·4	77·5	80·2	75·0	78·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	96·1	92·5	90·0	84·6	77·3	76·5	78·3	76·7	82·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·8	93·4	95·9	71·3	64·3	80·4	82·6	68·4	75·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	110·4	94·5	96·2	91·5	87·2	91·8	94·3	95·2	96·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·4	93·3	95·9	69·0	61·8	79·1	81·3	65·4	72·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·8	98·1	97·9	85·0	80·6	87·8	91·7	89·1	93·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·1	92·3	95·5	65·5	58·6	77·6	79·5	61·4	69·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·2	86·0	91·5	60·5	60·3	79·5	80·2	58·9	66·7	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	99·8	106·5	106·7	88·0	65·3	75·5	78·5	73·7	82·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·7	95·5	104·5	61·8	53·6	82·4	84·2	64·6	65·1	70·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·7	107·7	107·0	87·0	66·8	69·6	73·5	67·4	80·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	99·0	98·3	93·1	85·1	64·7	69·5	75·3	75·9	84·2	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	100·2	92·3	92·3	85·3	82·2	85·1	87·8	85·6	87·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·2	94·0	98·9	67·3	58·9	79·3	80·8	64·9	71·9	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·5	93·8	93·2	81·5	72·0	77·3	80·3	73·6	80·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended December 29, 1939; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 78*)

from an average price of 28·7 cents in November to 27·8 cents in December; fresh pork from 23·8 cents per pound to 23·1 cents; breakfast bacon from 31·7 cents per pound to 30·4 cents and boiled ham from 58·3 cents per pound to 57·5 cents. Lard was lower in price in many cities and the Dominion average declined from 13·7 cents per pound in November to 13 cents in December. The price of fresh eggs declined in many localities particularly in Ontario and British Columbia and advanced in the Maritime provinces. The Dominion average price for fresh grades was only slightly lower at 41·5 cents per dozen. Cheese averaged ½ cent per pound higher in December at 23·4 cents per pound. Bread has been unchanged in price at 6·5 cents per pound since June. Flour was fractionally lower at 3·3 cents per pound at December 1 as compared with 3·4 cents for November and 3·5 cents for October. Rolled oats also were fractionally lower at 5·2 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged $1.64 per hundred pounds as compared with $1.66 for November. Granulated sugar averaged 7·1 cents for December 1 and 7·2 cents for November 1. The price of tea averaged 2 cents per pound higher at 63·5 cents. Anthracite coal was higher in several localities the Dominion average being up from $14.83 per ton to $14.89.

The following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of December; Halifax $17.50; Charlottetown $14.50-$15.50; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15.50 and $14.50; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15 and $15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16; Timmins $19.75; Cobalt $20; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1939" which will be isued shortly as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain, both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 117·2 for November, as compared to 110·9 for October. As in the two previous months each of the eleven groups making up the "all items" index showed increases. The index for the combined food and tobacco groups was up 5·4 per cent for the month, there having been increases of 13·2 per cent in the prices of cereals, 3·3 per cent in those for meat, fish and eggs and 1·7 per cent in the prices of other foods and tobacco. The index for the combined industrial materials and manufactures groups showed an increase of 5·9 per cent for the month the important changes in its subgroup indexes being in "wool" and in "other textiles" which increased 8·6 and 8·8 per cent respectively and in "iron and steel" which increased 8·7 per cent. Comparing the "all items" index for November, 1939, with that for November, 1938, we find that there has been an increase of 27·3 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 173 at the beginning of December as compared with 169 a month earlier, an increase of 2·4 per cent for the month. The index of food prices increased from 154 to 157 or 1·9 per cent, due to increases in the retail prices of bacon, eggs, fish, cheese and margarine. The index of rents was unchanged, that for clothing prices increased from 235 to 245 or 4·2 per cent, the index of prices of fuel and lighting materials increased 4·0 per cent to 195 while that for sundries increased 1·3 per cent to 189.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·2 for November as compared with 79·4 for October and 79·1 for September. The decline of 0·3 per cent in the index for November as compared to that for October is the first since August when the index was 75·0. The largest decrease in the indexes of the subgroups was one of 1·4 per cent in foods while that for sundries declined 0·8 per cent. The index for Textile products increased 1·2 per cent while that for house furnishings increased 0·7 per cent. Changes in the remaining subindexes were all less than half of one per cent. In November, 1938, the all commodities index was 77·5, the corresponding figure for 1939 being 2·2 per cent higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·7 for November, 1939, as compared with 85·8 for October, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. The decline in the index was due to a decrease in the price of food the index for which declined 0·6 per cent. The index of fuel and lighting materials prices increased 0·5 per cent, that for clothing 0·4 per cent and that for rent 0·1 per cent. The index of prices of sundries was unchanged. The general index for November, 1939, was 0·1 per cent higher than that for the corresponding figure for 1938.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Supreme Court of Canada Awards Pension to Civic Employee Whose Claim was not Properly Considered

IN a unanimous judgment on October 30, the Supreme Court of Canada, while disagreeing with the grounds on which the original decision was given, reversed the judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench and restored that of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal with costs to the appellant throughout, allowing the application of a fireman employed by the City of Montreal for superannuation and pension in accordance with a city by-law.

The by-law provides for pensions for permanent employees of the City who become unable to perform their duties "by reason of a chronic or incurable disease or of permanent infirmity contracted as a result of or on account of the discharge of....municipal duties." The decision as to eligibility lies with the Executive Committee and the right to pension only arises when this decision is made.

On July 23, 1931, the appellant resigned his position on the grounds of ill health and requested a medical examination, which was given on July 27 by two medical officers of the Fire Brigade who reported to the Committee that he was still fit to perform his duties. The applicant made repeated inquiries but not until some months later, in 1932, was he informed by the Committee that his application had been refused. In the meantime he had been required to return his uniform and treated as if his employment had ended. He had no opportunity of supporting his application before the Executive Committee. No machinery is provided for working out the rights of the parties. The man was dismissed although he was declared not unfit, and to establish his status he was forced to bring action.

The trial judge referred to Article 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure under which any politic and corporate body is "subject to the superintending and reforming power, order and control" of the Superior Court as provided by law. In his opinion the physicians' failure carefully to examine the plaintiff was a grave injustice and the City's refusal of pension after acceptance of the resignation for reasons of health was abuse of power. He found as a fact that the plaintiff suffered at least since 1928 from diseases contracted in discharge of his duties which rendered him unable to perform them. He gave judgment for the plaintiff and rejected the contention that the Court had no authority to review the decision of the Executive Committee. It was on this ground, however, that the Court of King's Bench allowed the appeal of the defendant and dismissed the action.

The Supreme Court judgment was given by Chief Justice Duff. He considered that the trial judge had no power to determine the state of the appellant's health. This issue of fact was for the Executive Committee and had the decision of the Committee been made after proper consideration of the claim it was not open to review on the merits by any Court. But since the decision was given without a fair opportunity for the applicant to support his claim, then the Court was in a position to examine its merits and the City could not set it up as a bar to the claim. In this case the Supreme Court considered there was "either deliberate deceit or gross inattention to plain duty" on the part of the Executive Committee and the claim was allowed. The Court quoted Lord Loreburn as to the duty of an administrative body charged with an inquiry into facts the result of which is to affect the civil rights of parties, "they must act in good faith and fairly listen to both sides.... They can obtain information in any way they think best always giving a fair opportunity to those who are parties to the controversy for correcting or contradicting any relevant statement prejudicial to their view." *Mantha v. Montreal* (1939) 4 Dominion Law Reports 425.

Joint Committee under Quebec Collective Agreements Act has no Power to Exempt an Establishment from Legal Rates

On November 28, Mr. Justice Mackinnon of the Superior Court of Montreal awarded a workman $272.78 with interest and costs from July 10, 1939, in an action for recovery of the balance of wages due at the rate fixed by a collective agreement between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Montreal Manufacturers' Council which was made legally binding on the whole industry. The agreement fixed an hourly rate of 75 cents for an underpresser and the plaintiff had been paid only 25 cents from January 6 to July 4, 1939, on which date he was dismissed by the defendant.

The order in council legalizing the agreement gives the Joint Committee set up to administer it power to determine for employees whose production is below normal a special rate of wages below the ordinary minimum for any class of workers. In this case such a rate was permitted for all workers in the defendant's factory and defended on the

ground that the production of the employees as a whole was below that of ordinary workers and therefore every employee in the establishment could be paid less than the regular minimum rates. There was no evidence to show that the Joint Committee made any investigation to determine that production was below normal.

Before this agreement was legalized, a meeting was held on January 30, 1936, at Laprairie, where the plant was established, at which were present the defendant, representatives of the Joint Committee, an officer of the Quebec Department of Labour, a delegation representing the town of Laprairie and the federal member for the constituency. The defendant represented that he could not continue to carry on business if he had to pay the rates fixed in the agreement and it was urged by others that should his business cease to function his employees would be added to the relief rolls. The Joint Committee therefore agreed to the defendant's paying considerably less than the ordinary minimum rates. There was no evidence to show that the arrangement was made because the worker's production was below normal. The order in council came into effect on September 18, 1937, and the defendant continued to pay the lower rates.

The Court held that the Joint Committee had no power to determine a special rate for all the workers in the plant but could do this only for individual employees when it was satisfied that they were unable to do a normal amount of work. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to the minimum wage provided in the decree for an underpresser and not a piece presser as the plaintiff contended he was. His acceptance of the wage paid did not waive his right to claim the legal rate.

The claim of damages for dismissal without cause was not allowed as the evidence showed there was no work for the man to do and the industry was a seasonal one. *Hebert v. Levin*, Superior Court of Montreal, November 28, 1939.

County Court Grants Injunction and Damages for Picketing Toronto Restaurant

On November 23, Judge Denton of the County Court of York gave judgment for the plaintiffs, restaurant operators in Toronto, declaring to be a nuisance the picketing of their premises for five days in July, 1939, by two of the defendants. The third defendant, as secretary of the union, had organized the picketing. All three defendants were members of the Cafeteria and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, Local 168. The Court granted a permanent injunction restraining "picketing, watching or besetting" of the plaintiff's premises, also damages for loss of sales estimated at $13 on comparing sales during the days that picketing occurred with sales on days when there was no picketing, and costs.

The Court found that the defendants had asked the plaintiffs, who refused, to sign an agreement with the union to employ only union men at union wages and hours and that the plaintiffs were warned, in effect, that if they did not sign the place would be closed. Picketing was then begun, the two men walking back and forth in front of the plaintiff's premises, carrying a sign reading: "Unionists and Friends, the Golden Grill is Unfair to Organized Labour." Although the plaintiffs originally alleged defamation and there was doubt as to the right of the County Court to hear that part of the action, it was abandoned at the trial.

Since the picketing was in furtherance of the threat "to close" the restaurant, Judge Denton held that it constituted a civil wrong. As to whether picketing in itself was a nuisance as claimed by the plaintiff, the Court felt bound to adopt the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal in *Allied Amusements vs. Reaney* (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1291) in which Mr. Justice Robson followed *Lyons v. Wilkins*, an English case decided in 1899, in which Lord Lindley held:

> . . . to watch or beset a man's house with a view to compel him to do or not to do what is lawful for him not to do or to do is wrongful and without lawful authority, unless some reasonable justification of it is consistent with the evidence. Such conduct seriously interferes with the ordinary comfort of home existence and ordinary comfort of the house beset and such conduct would support an action on the case for nuisance at common law.

The following paragraph from the judgment of Macdonald, C. J. A. in *Schuberg* v. *Local International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees* (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1927, p. 339), an action decided by an equal division of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, which was quoted with approval by Mr. Justice Robson was also quoted by Judge Denton:

> Even assuming that they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, the question is, had they the right to bring about what was virtually a boycott of the Plaintiff? The Defendants' object in distributing the handbills and in parading with banners, was unquestionably to prevent persons from patronizing the theatre. No matter how peaceably this may have been done, and even admitting the absence of actual malice, yet I think it was an actionable wrong done by these Defendants, in combination, with the object of compelling the Plaintiff by inflicting loss upon him to do something from which he had a legal right to abstain from doing.

There was reference also to an unreported judgment of Judge O'Connell of the County Court of York County in another case of picketing a Toronto restaurant (Johns vs. Dimoff et al, June, 1936) when it was declared to constitute a nuisance entitling the plaintiff to damages and an injunction. Judge O'Connell was quoted, in part, as follows:

> The besetting and watching of the premises were not carried on merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information. Its object was to compel the Plaintiff to employ none other than members of a Trade or Labour Union, and the means by which the Defendants sought to accomplish this object was to adopt this system of picketing in a manner to influence the customers of the restaurant to remove their patronage from the place, interfere with the trade and business of the Plaintiff, and to adversely affect the revenue of the restaurant, so that under this compulsion she should be compelled to comply with the Defendants demand to employ none but Union Labour, although no doubt the motive was to promote the trade interests of the Defendants. . . .
>
> There is no doubt in my mind that this action of the Defendants was productive of considerable worry and annoyance to the Plaintiff, and seriously interfered with her comfort and enjoyment of her place of business, and in my opinion constituted a nuisance. . . . Consequently, the Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages and to an injunction.

Counsel for the defendants cited an Ontario and an Alberta case but the Court considered that the Manitoba and British Columbia judgments dealt with the question fully. In *Bassel's Lunch Ltd.* v. *Kick* (1936) which did not come to trial but in which on a motion for writs of attachment for contempt of Court by disobeying an injunction restraining picketing Mr. Justice Kingstone of the High Court of Justice of Ontario remarked:

> The law in Ontario is reasonably clear and does not forbid peaceful picketing as such.

In *Dick* v. *Stephenson* (1923) Mr. Justice Ives of the Alberta Supreme Court was quoted as saying:

> There is no doubt that the Defendants agreed together to picket the City Cafe when at the special meeting the resolution was adopted. And, at the time, it must have been in the mind of the Defendants that the result of such picketing would reduce the cafe business. Indeed they could have no other object than that such reduction would compel a compliance with the Union terms of employment. But there is no evidence that any malice actuated the Defendants or that injury to the Plaintiff was their primary object or intent. They did legally what they were legally entitled to do. The public patronage of the Plaintiff's business was entirely voluntary. His customers could lawfully cease their patronage at any moment and were induced to do so by the Defendants in an effort to advance the legitimate interests of themselves and other members of the Union.

Stoycheff et al v. *Peroff et al,* County Court of the County of York, November 23, 1939.

Quebec Court Continues Injunction Against Picketing and Awards Damages

On December 9, 1939, Mr. Justice Duranleau of the Superior Court of the District of St. Hyacinthe not only confirmed and permanently continued the injunction against picketing made by Mr. Justice Forest of the same Court on September 25, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1292) but he ordered the defendants, members of the Syndicat Catholique et National du Textile de Bagot to pay the plaintiff company damages estimated at $1,200 with interest from the date of judgment, the defendants to bear costs of the action throughout. The claim was for $1,999.99.

For about four years the plaintiff had operated a silk mill in Acton Vale employing some 200 persons, when in August, 1937, the defendants among other employees organized a strike for higher wages and union recognition. The defendants were alleged to have watched the factory by day and night, erected shelters for themselves and put up barbed wire and used violence to prevent any workers from entering the factory and raw materials from being taken in, with the result that the factory was closed for a month. Several of the defendants had been individually charged with assault on officials of the company. Some had been convicted, in other cases actions were still pending.

The Court refused to accept the defence that even if there had been isolated acts of violence and intimidation, which was denied, the damages suffered, if any, were not a result of these acts but of the strike which was organized according to the rules of the union which had been registered under the Professional Syndicates Act and that the wages and working conditions in the plant, the refusal of the company to accede to their reasonable demands and to recognize their right to organize justified the strike.

It was held that although workers in order to better their conditions have the right to strike and to persuade other employees to do likewise, they are liable to damages for such acts as spying, violence and intimidation for the purpose of preventing others going to work and of paralysing business. Although the plaintiff was not entitled to be reimbursed for all the damages suffered through the stoppage of work, the Court estimated at $1,200 the loss suffered by reason of the illegal acts. *Acton Vale Silk Mills Ltd. v. Leveille et al,* Superior Court, District of St. Hyacinthe, December 9, 1939.

Ontario Court Rules Notice of Dismissal must be Reasonable having Regard to all Circumstances

The Ontario Court of Appeal on November 23 reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Roach dismissing an action for wrongful dismissal of a man formerly employed as a vulcanizer by a dealer in automobile supplies. The appellant in Toronto received from the respondent in Schumacher, Ontario, an offer of employment "for the winter months (6 months) at $20 per week and the other 6 months at $25 per week." The offer was accepted by telephone, the appellant having stated that he would not be willing to make the trip except for a permanent job for at least a year to which the respondent replied that there was no need to worry about that as he had a man working for him who had been there five years. After four weeks the appellant was dismissed with one week's notice.

The trial judge considered that as the wages were to be paid by the week he was bound to hold that the hiring was a weekly one and, therefore, that the appellant was entitled only to a week's notice. The Court of Appeal held that the effect of the evidence, while showing that there was no definite arrangement for a year, was to destroy any presumption of a weekly hiring that might be derived from the offer of the weekly payment of wages and that the hiring was in fact for an indefinite term. As there was no evidence of any custom about the length of notice in such cases the Court decided that two months' notice would be a reasonable notice to terminate the contract. The appeal was, therefore, allowed and judgment given for the appellant for $187.50 and costs. *Mitchell v. Sky* (1939) 4 Dominion Law Reports, 712.

Saskatchewan Truck Driver Employed on Hourly Basis but Paid Weekly Held Not Entitled to Week's Notice

Judge Bryant of the District Court of Saskatoon on November 28 disallowed with costs the action of a driver dismissed without notice on July 29 at the age of 58 after working since about 1922 for the defendant company. The plaintiff was hired first as a teamster and then to drive a hard-wheeled slow truck. He was paid weekly, the amount being determined by the number of hours worked at the rate agreed on from time to time. Since commencing work he had once been laid off for some seven months and on another occasion he had left to work elsewhere for a year and a half. As drivers were called by a rotation system commencing work when their numbers appeared on "the board," the plaintiff reported for work every day, sometimes working a full day, sometimes less, and latterly on a fast truck was paid weekly at 43 cents an hour from the time he commenced work each day until 6 o'clock whether he worked all that time or not. He received time and a half for overtime and was given no holidays whereas other employees of the company who were paid a monthly or weekly wage were not paid for overtime and were given annual holidays. The plaintiff claimed $25 for breach of contract and for damages suffered through unemployment or, in the alternative, the same sum in lieu of a week's notice.

The case turned on whether the plaintiff was hired by the week and entitled to a week's notice or whether he was hired by the hour. Relying on two English cases, *Warburton v. Heywood or Heyworth* (1880) and *Parkin v. South Hetton Coal Company* (1908), the trial judge concluded that there was no contract for a weekly hiring at weekly wages and the plaintiff was therefore not entitled to a week's notice or in the alternative payment of an average week's salary. In one of these cases where a woman weaver was paid by the piece and all work done was booked once a week and paid for three days later it was held that there was not a weekly hiring at weekly wages but the price for the work done and booked was earned and due though not payable when the weaver left on the reckoning day. In the other case the wages of a putter in a colliery depended on the amount of work done each day and Lord Alverstone C. J. stated: "The wages in respect of each shift became due as they were earned *toties quoties,* on the completion of successive shifts, although not payable until the end of the fortnight." He did not infer a fortnightly hiring.

Counsel for the plaintiff cited a case (McDonald v. Swift Canadian Company, Ltd.) where the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in 1936 held that when the only indication as to the duration of a hiring is weekly payment of wages that alone should be taken to prove that the hiring is by the week. Mr. Justice Fullerton of the Manitoba Court of Appeal came to the same conclusion in 1924 (Fiddes v. Famous Players). The plaintiff's counsel also quoted an English case, *Gregson v. Watson* (1876) where a factory winder was paid weekly for the number of sets wound during a week. Although a rule of the factory required 14 days' notice in writing before leaving employment, the service was held to be weekly. The Court distinguished this from the present case where the plaintiff was not continuously employed at any time for the week and he was paid not for the work accom-

plished but for the number of hours he was employed, and expressed the opinion that "his employment did not constitute a full week's work at a weekly wage."

It was suggested by the plaintiff's counsel that the best ground on which the defendants could stand was to maintain that it had been a daily hiring. On this point, relying on two early English cases, *Rex v. South Killingholme (Inhabitants)* (1830) and *Rex v. Lydd (Inhabitants)* (1824), the Court concluded that there was no daily hiring, it appearing to depend on whether there was an obligation to employ. When the defendants did not have the work and did not choose to employ him they could decline to do so. The Court was of the opinion that "the plaintiff was an occasional servant employed from time to time at an hourly wage." *Johnston v. MacCallum et al.* (1939) 3 Western Weekly Reports 641.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1940, but the loss was below the average in the experience of the last nineteen years. The firms furnishing data laid off some 63,141 workers at the date under review, or 5·3 per cent of their December 1 payrolls, as compared with an average decline of about seven per cent recorded at January 1 in the years, 1921-1939. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,891 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,135,400, as compared with 1,198,541 in the preceding month. The index (average, 1926=100) stood at 116·2, compared with 122·7 at December 1, 1939, and 108·1 at January 1, 1939. The crude indexes for the beginning of January in preceding years were as follows: 1938, 113·4; 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7 and 1927, 95·9.

After correction for seasonal influences, the January 1, 1940, index was 120·7, as compared with 119·8 at December 1, 1939; the seasonally-adjusted index for January was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour at the beginning of January, 1940, by 1,967 local trade unions with an aggregate of 251,282 members, 28,555 or 11·4 per cent of whom were unemployed, contrasted with percentages of 9·7 at the beginning of December, 1939, and 16·2 at the beginning of January, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline from November, 1939, as well as from December a year ago as shown by the average daily placements effected, construction and maintenance and logging being mainly responsible for the decrease under the first comparison and farming and construction and maintenance under the second. Vacancies in December, 1939, numbered 25,395, applications 55,709, and placements in regular and casual employment 24,300.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.70 at the beginning of January, 1940, as compared with $17.72 for December, 1929; $16.93 for September, 1939; $17.18 for January, 1939; $17.48 for January, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little during January, 1940 and was 82·2 for the week ended February 2, 1940, the same as for the week ended December 29, 1939. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 81·7 for December, 1939; 72·4 for August, 1939; 73·2 for January, 1939; 83·8 for January, 1938; 81·9 for January, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·3 for January, 1930; 97·1 for January, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·9 for January, 1914.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 94. The index of the physical volume of business in December, 1939, continued at the relatively high level of the preceding two months and was 15 per cent higher than in December, 1938. Of the five principal groups included in the calculation mineral production and electric power output were considerably lower than in the preceding month while the indexes of construction and distribution indicated greater activity and the level of manufacturing activity was unchanged. In the mineral production group exports of copper and zinc, the imports of bauxite, as well as the production of coal were substantially lower in December than in the previous month. In the manufacturing group in the same comparison

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940	1939		1939	1938	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
(9) Trade, external aggregate.. $	.....	174,082,066	183,051,577	114,552,537	114,148,922	150,134,401
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	72,109,338	84,561,211	43,742,684	44,285,986	63,303,669
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	90,101,933	101,021,522	97,163,176	70,082,752	68,887,665	85,979,453
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	12,244,702	10,992,919	6,182,925	6,723,812	8,418,454
Bank debits to individual accounts ..... $	.....	3,056,866,581	2,930,345,995	2,511,881,724	2,906,124,371	2,965,079,443
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	90,061,563	93,126,044	90,088,507	94,522,673	97,091,023
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,741,058,768	1,734,837,368	1,667,403,289	1,659,646,208	1,654,748,856
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	960,264,582	972,784,147	791,847,317	806,466,362	836,927,428
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	101·2	103·6	102·9	106·8	110·4
Preferred stocks.....	.....	91·3	90·1	85·0	86·9	87·5
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	.....	68·8	69·0	62·1	61·8	61·5
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario...	.....	73·5	72·9	68·1	65·8	65·1
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number	†82·2	81·7	80·3	73·2	73·3	73·5
(2) Prices, retail, family list ... $	.....17·70	17·72	17·77	17·18	17·25	17·29
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	122·2	88·6	62·3	112·6	83·8
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	87·5	83·3	78·2	78·0	79·1
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)...	116·2	122·7	123·6	108·1	114·0	114·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·4	9·7	9·0	16·2	13·7	12·3
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	184,926	181,488	227,967	158,307	155,010	198,647
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17,601,735	18,869,470	20,584,777	13,495,005	15,023,620	16,785,084
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,391,174	11,975,550	12,073,988	11,885,447
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	13,731,169	15,437,307	9,699,062	11,948,454	13,029,844
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,349,200	9,845,031	9,238,060	8,602,693	9,000,363
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,371,336,000	1,871,323,999	2,099,923,550	2,667,637,335
Building permits..... $	.....	6,035,212	4,148,889	1,706,000	3,483,000	4,702,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	8,844,700	11,815,000	12,739,300	7,261,000	10,523,000	15,183,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	104,703	94,620	87,822	57,660	53,381	46,216
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	163,000	150,062	147,182	78,198	78,614	90,120
Ferro-alloys.....tons	8,065	10,494	7,285	2,855	2,810	5,999
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	423,358	411,328	435,171	412,707
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,696,215	1,532,922	1,675,992	1,705,601
Coal.....tons	.....	1,457,825	1,719,479	1,178,360	1,350,986	1,552,841
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	62,790,000	144,100,000	56,200,000	40,940,000	128,450,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,218,000	3,363,007	6,426,000	4,924,000	6,995,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	26,573,000	30,860,000	7,422,000	9,834,000	21,327,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	2,069,000	2,235,000	1,588,000	1,078,000	1,176,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	570,948,000	218,485,000	7,572,000	32,899,000	36,923,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	247,938,734	267,630,091	117,190,941	222,311,933	288,854,035
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,599,966	1,960,429	1,097,822	1,052,002	1,605,557
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	54,728,387	125,980,987	190,390,511	18,575,204	65,643,825	144,018,061
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,208,374	2,623,356	1,520,498	1,570,190	1,795,979
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	81,766,000	86,748,000	76,992,000	75,910,000	79,188,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	36,295,000	35,710,000	30,101,000	35,343,000	36,181,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	240,660	288,730	208,300	209,750	245,300
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	11,491	9,882	11,404	15,518	15,423
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	133·3	133·0	113·0	115·6	123·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	138·2	139·0	114·2	118·1	128·3
Mineral production.....	.....	202·4	236·7	176·8	183·1	206·6
Manufacturing.....	.....	136·9	136·9	111·1	111·3	125·3
Construction.....	.....	61·9	40·4	40·3	62·7	48·4
Electric power.....	.....	239·1	248·1	230·0	221·6	226·4
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	119·1	115·8	109·3	108·6	109·2
Trade employment.....	.....	141·8	137·3	133·8	137·0	132·5
Carloadings.....	.....	82·6	84·0	70·7	73·7	74·2
Imports.....	.....	108·1	102·1	77·6	75·8	85·7
Exports.....	.....	123·7	114·3	122·9	99·6	122·7

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended February 2, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 27, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 27, 1940, December 30, and December 2, 1939; January 28, 1939, December 31 and December 3, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

greater activity in the tire industry was indicated by the increased volume of imports of crude rubber. Greater volume in manufacturing was also indicated by the figures for the textile industry, by the exports of planks, boards and wood-pulp as well as in the manufacture of sugar. Newsprint was made in smaller volume than in November and the output of pig iron and steel were also lower. In the construction group improvement was indicated by the figures for contracts awarded and for building permits. In distribution, trade employment and carloadings were lower than in November while the figures for external trade indicated greater volume. All of the above principal groups were considerably higher in December, 1939, than in December, 1938, except construction which was slightly lower. Information available for January, 1940, shows employment, earnings of the Canadian National Railways and the value of contracts awarded at a lower level than in December but higher than in January, 1939, while the number of cars of revenue freight was greater in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during January was six, involving 919 workers, with time loss of 6,861 man working days, as compared with 11 disputes during December, 1939, involving 1,570 workers and causing time loss of 20,679 days. Most of the time loss in January was due to strikes of gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., and electric wire workers at Brockville, Ont. In December important disputes were those involving gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., coal miners at Estevan, Sask., fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., knitting factory workers at Brantford, Ont., and felt factory workers at Guelph, Ont. In January, 1939, while there were 10 disputes recorded, involving 1,228 workers and causing 8,047 days' time loss, the only important dispute involved coal miners at Blairmore, Alta. Of the six disputes recorded for January, 1940, four were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer and one in favour of the workers involved, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving approximately 480 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of January. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between various grain elevator companies at the Head of the Great Lakes and their employees were received by the Department of Labour.

Applications for the establishment of Boards were submitted to the Department in the case of five industrial disputes and one Board was established by the Minister of Labour, while the personnel of a Board established during the preceding month was completed.

A full account of these proceedings under the Act will be found at page 101.

Annual Report of Dominion Department of Labour

The report of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. M. Dickson, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, has recently been issued. In reviewing the work of the Dominion Department of Labour during the year the report gives attention to the administration of the following statutes: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act; and The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938. Other departmental activities covered in the report include the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada and the work arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization.

Statistics of relief recipients for December

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in December last was 625,000, an increase of 6·9 per cent from the month of November. These figures were released by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, and are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in December. The grand total for December, 1939, compared with the same month of 1938, showed a decrease of 30·3 per cent, while compared with December, 1937, the Dominion figure was down by slightly over one-third: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago. December figures invariably show an increase over November, but this increase in 1939 was less than in previous years. Thus, in 1938, December increased by 13·9 per cent over November, and in 1937 the increase was

9·2 per cent. In last December, while numbers on urban relief increased, numbers on agricultural relief declined.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in December this year numbered 145,000, an increase of 9·5 per cent from the revised November total, compared to an increase of 13·4 per cent from November, 1938, into the following December. The figure for December this year showed a decrease of 10·7 per cent from December a year ago, and a decrease of 5·8 per cent from December, 1937.

A total of 550,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in December, an increase of 8·6 per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month: December, 1938, had shown a 13·0 per cent increase over November. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 9·0 per cent from the figure for December, 1938, and a decrease of 5·2 per cent from the figure for December two years ago.

Following payment of the bonus awards under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, the number of farmers and members of their families in receipt of agricultural relief across Canada declined in December compared with November, the reduction being accounted for by Saskatchewan. The Dominion total continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 16,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 75,000 were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in December. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in December, was down by 4·5 per cent from the revised November figure, 74·3 per cent lower than in December, 1938, and 80·1 per cent less than in December, 1937. In the Province of Saskatchewan, while December showed a decrease of 15·6 per cent from the reduced total for November this year, it registered a decrease of 82·1 per cent from December one year ago, and a decrease of 86·4 per cent from December, 1937. The Saskatchewan total on agricultural relief still represented about 60 per cent of the Dominion total.

Wartime Prices Board revokes order fixing price on certain grades of wool

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced that after January 27, the maximum price fixed on quarterblood fleece and pulled wools of 44's to 50's quality (45 cents per pound) will no longer be in force. This is in accordance with an order issued on January 19. The new order of the Board revokes the order of November 23, 1939, setting a maximum price for these grades (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1202). The first wool order has been revoked as its purpose has been fulfilled, namely, to maintain the flow of these wools into manufacturing channels, and at the same time to safeguard the majority of the trade which had previously released extensive holdings at prices suggested by the Wool Administrator.

Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Conference

With a representative attendance of officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments engaged in Youth Training work, the conference called by the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, met in Ottawa on January 22-24 in a discussion of matters relative to this field. Featuring the sessions were discussions on courses and projects, such as air mechanics, which were of special significance in the national war effort.

In this respect, the question of the rehabilitation of soldiers into civilian life was dealt with at one of the general sessions. The facilities for this work available under the Youth Training set-up were reviewed, and while no formal resolution was adopted it was considered that the practical experience of the Youth Training group "places a special responsibility upon it to give whatever help is possible."

At a general session, the conference unanimously adopted a resolution on "Youth Training and the War Effort" which declared that one of the main objectives in all Youth Training projects would be to emphasize to young Canadians:

1. The inherent value of the democratic method as opposed to the dictator way of life in human relations.
2. The responsibilities which devolve upon every citizen living in a state which has chosen to follow that course.

Accordingly, it was resolved that "all Youth Training instruction should informally convey as well as formally teach, the value of the type of citizenship in which we believe and toward which we are striving."

The conference conducted its discussions in sections dealing with various phases of Youth Training work. Presiding over the general sessions was Dr. G. F. McNally.

The rural session, emphasizing wartime requirements in quality and economy of production as well as the enrichment of rural life, was presided over by Mr. R. D. Ramsay, of the University of Saskatchewan. The Women's Urban Section and the Men's Urban Section were presided over respectively by Mrs. W. J. Lindal, Dominion Adviser, Winnipeg, and

Colonel F. T. Fairey, Director of Technical Education, British Columbia. The Chairman of the Aircraft Mechanics Section was Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, while the Student Aid Section was presided over by Rev. J. A. Murphy, St. Dunstan's University.

Among others who participated in the various discussions were: Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labour, Ontario; Mr. J. M. Pigott, Pigott Construtcion Co., Hamilton, (Dominion Adviser); Mr. R. J. Tallon, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (Dominion Adviser); Hon. Oscar Drouin, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Quebec; Mr. Louis Coderre, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Quebec; Mr. L. Roy, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; Mr. Percy R. Bengough, (Dominion Adviser), British Columbia; Mr. J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick; Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of Educational Services, New Brunswick; Mr. R. H. MacKay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Nova Scotia; Dr. F. H. Sexton, Principal, Nova Scotia Technical College, (Dominion Adviser); Mr. W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Prince Edward Island; Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada; Mr. R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training; Air Commodore W. R. Kenny, Royal Canadian Air Force.

In a statistical summary, the Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training, Mr. R. F. Thompson, indicated the practical results of the program to November 30, 1939. This showed that of 11,772 enrolled (during the period April 1, 1939 to November 30, 1939) in projects designed to train for wage-earning employment, 5,049 were placed in employment. In these projects were listed: forestry, mining and prospecting, home service training, urban occupational, farm apprenticeship, and aircraft mechanics. Other projects were: physical training, agriculture and rural courses, and student aid. In these three projects a total of 14,517 received training.

Dominion conference on national forestry program

The first Dominion wide conference on the National Forestry Program opened in Ottawa on January 22 with some 50 delegates present representing Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour, Forest Services and other organizations. In opening the Conference and welcoming the delegates the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, stated that the Program had been "a most successful experiment." As Minister of Labour, Hon. Mr. Rogers, last spring initiated the National Forestry Program for which Parliament at its 1939 session appropriated $1,000,000.

"We can look back on the result obtained with the greatest satisfaction," the minister told the Conference. "Its success, coupled with the co-operation experienced which achieved that success, arouses confidence that its future is assured no matter what its dimensions may be."

Mr. D. Roy Cameron, Dominion Forester, was elected as Chairman of the Conference, which dealt with a lengthy agenda covering all phases of the program during the two days set aside for their deliberations. Mr. Cameron pointed out that complete standardization of the N.F.P. was impossible owing to the great variation in conditions in different provinces. The purpose of the Conference was to reach an agreement on as many points as possible.

Although it was the opinion of the Conference that the majority of the work should continue to be applied in forest protection channels, it was generally agreed that a wide variety of projects—reforestation, sanitation and improvement cuttings, insect and parasite control, fish, game and wild life management, forest surveys and development of tourist and recreational facilities were legitimate objects of National Forestry Program activities.

One of the most important phases of the program under discussion at the Conference was that of Supervisory Personnel. It was considered that the success of the project was dependent in a large measure on the selection of capable camp foremen and supervising officers who were appreciative of the rehabilitation aspects of the scheme and the necessity of building up the physique and morale of the enrolees.

In terminating its deliberations, the Conference adopted resolutions urging that the program be continued as a means of re-establishing the morale, physical condition of its enrolees; developing, also, a sense of responsibility as citizens; as a means of rehabilitating, training and absorbing ex-servicemen at the conclusion of the war; and because of the benefits that accrue in the amount and quantity of the work accomplished in the field of conservation. It was also urged that the selection of the supervisory staff be a function of the various forest services responsible for the program; and that the program continue to promote the management and protection of our timber resources, to encourage wild life management and to increase the recreational use of our forests by tourists and others.

Supplement on Prices in Canada

A supplement on "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1939" is being issued with this number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It deals with the movement in retail prices and the cost of living as well

as with wholesale prices in Canada during 1939 and previous years. Statistics are also given showing the movement of prices in certain other countries throughout the world.

A supplement "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada" will be issued with the March number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. A table of index numbers for the period 1901 to 1939 was given in the issue for January on pages 75-76.

Control of prices in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in its December issue, recently received, reviews the provisions of the Prices of Goods Act which was given Royal Assent on November 16.

The object of the Act is to prevent the price of goods to which it is applied by Order of the Board of Trade from being raised above the pre-war price by more than the increase in the cost of producing and selling them.

The Act makes it unlawful for any person to sell, agree to sell, or offer to sell any price-regulated goods in the course of any business at a price exceeding the permitted price, price-regulated goods being of a description defined in Orders to be issued by the Board of Trade. By the permitted price is meant the basic price together with the amount of any permitted increase. The basic price is the price at which, in the ordinary course of the business concerned, similar goods were being offered for sale at August 21, 1939, this date being subject to variation by the Board of Trade in certain specified circumstances. The permitted increase is defined as an amount not exceeding such increase as is reasonably justified, in view of the matters specified in the First Schedule to the Act. These matters include, the cost of material, rent, insurance premiums, wages and salaries, etc. Additions may be made to the Schedule by Order of the Board of Trade.

Provision is also made for the specification in Orders made by the Board of Trade of basic prices, permitted increases, or permitted prices for particular kinds of goods on the application of a representative body of traders in these goods or on the advice of a Central Price Regulation Committee. Thereafter the traders selling such goods at or below the specified prices cannot be prosecuted under the Act. The Board of Trade may also specify by Order a basic price for new descriptions of goods which were not in existence on August 21, 1939. In both cases there may be appeal against these Orders to a referee sitting with technical assessors.

Provision is made against evasion of the Act by refusal to sell stocks of price-regulated goods at the permitted price or by attaching to the sale of them conditions as to the purchase of other goods or as to payment for services. The Act does not apply to sales by auction unless specially ordered by the Board of Trade, or to sales of goods intended for export.

The administration of the Act is in the hands of a Central Price Regulation Committee and a number of local Price Regulation Committees to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Co-operaton between Government departments and trade unions in Great Britain

In a recent issue of *Industrial and Labour Information,* official publication of the International Labour Office, detailed information is given concerning the organization and activities of various advisory bodies established in Great Britain in pursuance of the Government's policy of maintaining the closest co-operation and understanding between Government departments and the trade union movement.

Ministry of Supply.—Among the most important departments is that of the Ministry of Supply and the close co-operation maintained by this department with its advisory trade union committee is dealt with as follows:

As a result of a preliminary meeting of the National Trade Union Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Supply, methods of contact between representatives of the Advisory Committee and the various headquarters departments of the Ministry, including the different Controls, have been arranged. To avoid the multiplication of advisory committees and to economize time, members of the Committee or their representatives will have individual contact with responsible officers of the departments of the Ministry. Various difficulties standing in the way of industrial production, including lack of co-ordination in the transport services, localized shortages of skilled labour, unequal distribution of Government contracts, and details of the regional organization of the Ministry and the machinery it was proposed to develop for contact with the trade unions, were discussed at the meeting of the Advisory Committee, which was placed in possession of information concerning the trade panels committees and control organizations already working in connection with the Ministry of Supply.

Conferences have taken place between representatives of the Trades Union Congress General Council and of unions in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. At these conferences a scheme for setting up district committees in connection with the Ministry of Supply has been considered and adopted by the unions concerned. These district committees are to be composed of equal numbers of employers' and trade union representatives and will be constituted as advisory bodies to the Ministry's Area Boards (composed of officials from the Air Ministry and the Admiralty, as well as the Ministry of Supply, with additional officers appointed to deal with various industries). The functions of the district committees are to advise on questions

arising in the engineering industry. The unions concerned have accepted the scheme and approved the terms of reference for the district committees, the functions of which are defined as follows: (1) to advise the Area Boards established by the Ministry of Supply regarding the efficient output of anything required by the Ministry of Supply and other supply departments and to assist them in overcoming local difficulties; (2) to survey the area within which the Committee is working, with a view to its increasing efficient production therein; and (3) to take into consideration and to make recommendations upon any matters arising, except those which are properly the concern of the Ministry of Labour or are normally handled by the joint organizations of employers and trade unions in connection with wages or conditions of employment.

Other Government departments having direct contacts with responsible organizations of employers and employees are: the Ministry of Shipping, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Food, and the Board of Trade. Under this last named department it is the duty of a Central Price Regulation Committee to secure uniformity in the activities of local regulating committees and to exercise a general supervision over the enforcement of the Prices of Goods Act (reviewed in the preceding note).

Skilled workers released from armed forces in Great Britain

A number of skilled men are serving in the armed forces, some of whom were called up in the early days of the war, and many applications have since been received by the British Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers who wish to secure the return of these men to their industrial employment.

Men belonging to certain important industrial occupations who are of or above the age specified in the schedule of reserved occupations are therefore being allowed to return to their civil employment, provided that they do not hold rank above that of private, that they are not employed in the armed forces in a service trade corresponding to their civil occupation, and that they are not serving in an anti-aircraft or coastal defence unit (though it may shortly be possible to arrange for the release of men in these units also).

Occupational registration of men called up for armed service in Great Britain

An important change has been made in the procedure for the registration of men for service in the armed forces in Great Britain in the new age group which has recently been called up.

In addition to their national registration identity cards and unemployment insurance books, the men must now give an exact description of their occupations. This is essential not only for the purpose of applying accurately the schedule of reserved occupations but also to identify those men who are not in an occupation which is reserved by the schedule but who could be employed in the armed forces in their trade capacity. It is emphasized that many men are wanted in the services as tradesmen in jobs comparable to their civilian occupations.

To avoid errors, the Ministry of Labour and National Service will write to the employer of every man registered asking for a confirmatory statement of the employee's job. If an employee who is not in a reserved occupation when he registers subsequently changes to a reserved occupation this change should be notified immediately.

Expulsion of Russia from League of Nations

In view of the expulsion of Soviet Russia from the League of Nations last December following the invasion of Finland, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, meeting in Geneva on February 5, agreed that Russia's membership in the I.L.O. was also at an end.

At the same meeting, Belgium and the Netherlands were accorded representation on the Governing Body to replace the Russian and Italian vacancies.

Effect of war on world unemployment situation

The International Labour Office released at the end of 1939 the results of a survey on the effect of four months of war on one of the world's greatest peace-time economic and social problems—that of unemployment. The observations of the I.L.O. on this subject are given in the following paragraphs:—

It might be thought that war conditions and large-scale mobilisation had abolished unemployment for the many countries more or less directly affected. But information collected by the International Labour Office shows that the war has had a much more complicated effect on national employment markets.

In most belligerent countries and in many neutral countries, unemployment rose in the first month of the war and still remains at a relatively high level. In Great Britain nearly 200,000 more people were unemployed in mid-October than in mid-August, but by mid-November there was a slight drop of 28,000 as compared with mid-October; in France, unemployment increased by about 14,000, and in Belgium by over 45,000, in the first month of the war, although, in the latter country, this was followed by a decrease of 29,000 during October; the percentage of trade

unionists unemployed in Denmark rose from 9·5 per cent to 16 per cent by the end of October and to 21·5 per cent by the end of November; in the Netherlands there was a moderate increase and in Norway a rather substantial rise from 18 per cent in August to 30 per cent in November. Trade restrictions have thrown many thousands of workers out of employment in Greece. In Germany the number of wholly unemployed persons has remained low, but there appears to have been an increase in short time. In Switzerland the unemployment situation has remained practically unchanged. Among American countries there has been an increase in Chile but a decrease in Canada and the U.S.A.

For those who remember the last war these increases in unemployment are not as surprising as they at first appear. Today, in fact, the rate of increase in unemployment has been considerably less rapid than in 1914. Then, the first weeks of war raised Germany's level of unemployment to such an extent that one-fourth of all the non-mobilised industrial workers were unemployed. And in Great Britain, although no comparable total statistics are available, the Minister of Labour recently declared that "in the second month of the last war the trade union rate of unemployment was more than double what it was before the outbreak".

Industrial dislocation. — Where have the extra unemployed come from? It is clear that there have been new demands for labour in certain trades, but at the same time considerable unemployment has accompanied the transition from a peace or a semi-war economy to an economy directly geared to war needs. Many small enterprises have closed down and many small trades have been disorganised by mobilisation and civilian evacuation. In France, for example, nearly half of the country's unemployed are concentrated in Paris, a city particularly affected by dislocations of small-scale industry and trade. A second important cause of increased unemployment is, as in 1914, the arrival of large numbers of women workers in the labour market, many of them forced into job-hunting by the mobilisation and many more dismissed from employment in the personal service industries. Also, considerable numbers of salaried employees and of workers in such trades as the building trades have lost their jobs and have not yet been absorbed into the changed economy. Seasonal factors, of course, account for some unemployment. Finally, in many countries trade restrictions have affected employment in export industries or industries which depend on imports for their raw materials.

In the United States and in Canada, on the other hand, there was a spirit of optimism in the first weeks of war. Large numbers of unemployed workers were absorbed in industries producing for war needs. Nevertheless, national officials in these countries continue to warn against over-optimism as to the future, and to point out the large pockets of unemployment which are—and will probably remain for some time—basically unaffected by current war developments.

Shortage of skilled labour.—A particularly striking feature of the present situation has been the fact that, parallelling a fairly general increase in total unemployment, shortages of many kinds of skilled labour have been greatly accentuated. Belgium lacks coal-miners, the Netherlands need skilled workers in several trades, Great Britain and France are concerned with maintaining a sufficient supply of skilled engineers, mechanics, ship-builders, etc., and Germany is taking steps to assure a reserve of properly trained workers for her industrial needs. Even in the United States, with its vast reservoir of unemployed workers, skilled labour shortages are already acute in several trades and in various parts of the country.

In an address delivered by the United States Secretary of Labor opening the Sixth National Conference on Labor Legislation, Miss Frances Perkins, in referring to the problem of age discrimination in employment of older workers stated:

"Two years ago the conference asked me to appoint an advisory committee to study the question of age discrimination, and to draft a practical program. The committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of President Chase of New York University, and was composed of labour representatives, businessmen, and public officials. In its unanimous report, the committee said:

" 'Unthinking acceptance of the idea that workers of 40 or over are less desirable than younger workers, has created a serious situation. An examination of factual data on productivity, accident, sickness, group insurance, and pension plans, has led us to the conclusion that there is little significant relationship between age and costs, and that the prejudice against hiring older workers rests largely on inadequate and erroneous impressions. We urge that everything possible be done to dispel the idea that workers are through after 40.' "

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FIVE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From foremen, clerks, drivers, chauffeurs, checkers, etc., in the employ of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., at various points in Canada. The dispute directly affects 60 employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, who request an increase in their wage rate of 5 cents per hour to conform with a similar increase granted on August 1, 1937, by the same company to its employees in the United States.

(2) From employees of certain coal dealers in the City of Toronto, members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association. Approximately 600 drivers, helpers, yardmen and truckers, members of Local 83, Coal Drivers, Helpers and Truckers' Union, were stated to be directly affected. The applicants stated that certain conditions existed in the coal trade in Toronto, such as group buying, guaranteed prices, coupons, premiums and late deliveries, which they alleged to be detrimental to the employees' interests and might lead to a strike. Inquiry disclosed, however, that the matters in dispute related wholly to trade practices and were not such as would come within the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A board, therefore, could not be established.

(3) From the Dominion Coal Company Ltd., and its employees being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute concerns wages and working conditions. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on January 22 and members thereof were appointed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Professor Frank R. Scott, of McGill University, Montreal, and Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Halifax, nominated by the employees and the company, respectively.

(4) From motormen-conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen in the employ of the London Street Railway and being members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The dispute directly concerns 172 employees and arises out of the refusal of the company to complete the restoration of wage rates recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in April, 1937.

(5) From 75 marine engineers employed on the Canadian Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and Canals by the Paterson Steamship Lines, Ltd., of Fort William, Ontario, and represented by District Council No. 3, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. Failure of the company to discuss conditions of employment with the employees' representatives or to consider their request for adoption of a higher wage scale is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

The personnel of the board established on December 8 to deal with two applications received from certain sleeping car conductors and porters in the employ of the Canadian National Railways and being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1207), was completed on January 26 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, of the Superior Court, Montreal, P.Q., as third member and chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Edward H. Crawford, of Winnipeg, Man., and F. C. Dobell, K.C., of Montreal, nominees of the employees and company, respectively.

There appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1939, page 978, the text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between SMT (Eastern) Limited and its motor coach and freight truck drivers, members of Division 1182, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The report of the board, which was signed by the chairman, Rev. Herbert E. Thomas, D. D., and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. James A. Whitebone, contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute, including certain wage increases and union recognition. Mr. Louis McC. Ritchie, the board member nominated by the company, submitted a

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minority report. A strike threatened when the company declined to recognize the union. Conferences between the parties followed and a settlement was reached, the board's recommendations, including union recognition, being accepted.

Negotiations between the Canadian National Railways and representatives of its cartage service employees at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Brantford, London and Guelph, respecting wages and working conditions, to which reference was made at page 8 in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, resulted in an adjustment of the points at issue, and the application for a board was withdrawn on February 5. Three hundred and ten employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, were directly affected by the dispute.

Interim Report

The board established to deal with the demand of the employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., for a horizontal increase in wages of 8½ cents an hour, reported to the Minister of Labour on January 15 that it had held five meetings, and, after hearing the representations of the parties concerned and evidence by six witnesses on behalf of the employees, had adjourned for a period of three months. The board members are His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, chairman, Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., nominated by the company, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., nominated by the men.

Report of Board in Dispute between Various Grain Elevator Companies at Port Arthur and Fort William and their Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in October to deal with a dispute between various grain elevator companies at the Head of the Great Lakes and their employees being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, reported to the Minister of Labour on January 12. The employees, approximately 370 in number, had requested increased wages and certain improvements in working conditions.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman, Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, Chief Justice of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, and the board member nominated by the companies, Mr. M. A. MacPherson, K.C. A minority report was submitted by the employees' nominee, Mr. Alexander Gibson. The text of these reports is given below:—

Report of Board

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a dispute between Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited, Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, et al, Employers, and certain of their employees being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Employees.

To the Honourable NORMAN MCLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Your Conciliation Board in the above matter consisting of the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Mr. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., of Regina, and Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Port Arthur, have the honour to report:

1. Sessions of the Board were held at Winnipeg on October 23, 1939; at Port Arthur on November 29 and 30, and from December 1 to 8, inclusive; and again at Winnipeg from January 5 to January 10, inclusive.

2. Mr. C. E. King, of Port Arthur, was appointed Secretary of the Board by action of the Department under Section 15 of the Act.

3. The companies concerned in the investigation were represented before the Board by the following gentlemen:

W. C. Hamilton, representing Federal Grain Company, Limited; P. F. Bredt, representing Manitoba Pool Terminals, Limited; J. D. Read, J. B. Jenkins, and F. J. MacLaren, representing Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited; Peter Watt of the United Grain Growers Limited; Mr. Reilly of the Canadian Consolidated Elevator Company; and Mr. Ross, Eastern Terminal Elevator Company.

4. The employees of the companies who requested the investigation were represented by the following gentlemen: F. H. Hall, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; J. J. Ratcliffe, General Representative, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; and J. L. Pateman, General Chairman, System Board of Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

5. The demand put forward by the employees at whose request the Board was appointed took the form of a proposed contract to be executed, as parties, by each of the companies, on the one part, and by Local 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on the other part. This proposed

agreement was intended to take the place of a former agreement between the same parties which came into effect on September 1, 1938.

6. The controversy between the parties had to do mainly with the following points:

(1) The degree of recognition to be given to the Brotherhood; (2) Hours of labour; (3) Rates of pay; and (4) The status of monthly employees in respect to the Brotherhood and to hourly employees.

7. The Board regrets to say that it has not been able to reach unanimity on all the questions involved. As the discussion had to do with the terms of a new contract between the parties, it has been thought convenient to annex hereto the draft which the majority of the Board, the undersigned, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon and M. A. MacPherson, recommend as being, in their opinion, a proper agreement in the circumstances. Mr. Alexander Gibson, who differs with the other members of the Board on certain points, submits his recommendations upon these points under his separate signature.

8. As to the status of the organization as a bargaining agency, all three members of the Board agree to the formula set out in Section 1 of the draft contract, except that Mr. Gibson does not agree to the exclusion of monthly employees from certain enumerated sections of the draft as set out in this Section 1.

9. On the question of rates of pay and the length of the working day, the undersigned, the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon and Mr. M. A. MacPherson, are of the opinion that no sufficient cause has been shown for making any change at the present time in the figures arrived at in 1938 and embodied in the agreement made between the companies and the organization and brought into effect on September 1 of that year.

10. The pay of the companies to their employees is substantially higher than wages paid to similar labour in other lines of employment at the head of the lakes, except in the case of the paper companies, whose wage levels appear to be higher than those of the elevator companies. The elevator industry manufactures nothing for sale and is confined for its revenues to storage fees it receives for the space in its houses. The occupancy of this space depends upon circumstances which it cannot control, and the present crop year has brought disappointment to the industry in this regard. Moreover, its rate of remuneration is fixed by a tariff set by a Government Board, and its earnings in late years under the present tariff have left nearly all the companies in bad financial condition. The financial statements filed show losses in operation, inability to provide suitable depreciation, and the failure to pay any dividends over a long period of years. At the same time no suggestion is made of any lack of efficiency in management.

11. These considerations have to do with the question of the hours of labour as well as with that of the rates of pay. The ten hour day, which was agreed to in 1938, is a feature of the peculiar character of the industry which has a rush season of usually about four months in the autumn and another of about one month to six weeks in the spring. The rest of the year is slack time. To shorten the day to eight hours and to provide for the payment of overtime after these eight hours would appear to impose a financial burden upon the companies which they are unable to stand at present. From the point of view of providing a working day in which, probably by the use of three shifts when necessary, no man would work more than eight hours in any day even in the rush period, the undersigned think that, while this may be a desirable object to look forward to, it is not one that can be accomplished to-day having regard to the present condition of the industry.

12. As to the position of the monthly men within the industry, the undersigned think that this is being dealt with fairly under present circumstances, regard being had particularly to the provisions of the draft regarding seniority, which apply to them as well as to the hourly employees, and also to the provision to be found in Section 1 excluding them from the operation of certain other sections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. F. A. TURGEON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) M. A. MacPHERSON.

AGREEMENT COVERING ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES AT PORT ARTHUR AND/OR FORT WILLIAM (INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED BY THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES) AND LOCAL 650, BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE "ORGANIZATION."

1. The Company recognizes the organization as a bargaining agency for all the elevator employees below the rank of general foremen, and agrees not to recognize during the currency of this agreement, any other trades union organization as a bargaining agency in respect to wages, hours of labour, working conditions or any other matter herein dealt with; and also agrees, for the said period, not to take any action in respect to any of its employees which shall have the effect, either directly or indirectly, of altering any of the terms of this agreement without the consent of the organization. Provided however, that Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 19 shall not apply to monthly

employees, and that no employee shall be deemed to be precluded by this agreement from dealing directly with the company respecting his own position in matters not particularly provided for herein, or in other cases where he believes that any provision of this agreement is not being applied fairly to him.

2. Although the principle of "open shop" is maintained, the company will show no discrimination, and employ no discriminating methods against membership in the organization.

3. A ten-hour day shall prevail. During the open season of navigation, a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work, and during the closed season of navigation, a minimum of forty (40) hours shall constitute a week's work. The company will use every endeavour, as long as work is available, to provide every man employed each week with a week's work as defined herein.

4. The general working hours shall be as follows: 7 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. in the open season of navigation and 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the closed season of navigation. If the meal period is not allowed at the usual time and is worked, twenty minutes with pay in which to eat, shall be allowed.

When a regular night shift is employed, the general working hours shall be as follows: 7 p.m. to 12 midnight, 1 a.m. to 6 a.m.

5. A minimum of 15 cents an hour extra shall be paid for all overtime over ten (10) hours.

6. Time and a half shall be paid for all work performed on Sundays and the following holidays:

New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day and Christmas Day.

7. Subject, always, to the provisions of section three hereof, every employee started to work on any day shall be paid for at least a half day at the prevailing rate.

8. Any employee ordered back to work after 6 p.m. shall be paid for at least two hours and a half at the prevailing rate.

9. Any employee assigned to a higher rated position for a period of three (3) days or over shall be paid at the rate of wages prevailing for said higher rated position.

10. Vacancies and the filling of new positions shall be governed by seniority, subject to the requirements of competence and fitness.

11. A seniority list of all employees showing name, date of entry into the service, position occupied, shall be posted in a place accessible to those affected. The list shall be revised and posted in date order on the first day of September of each year, and shall be open for correction on proof of error by an employee or the Local Shop Committee. The chairman of the Committee shall be furnished with a copy of the seniority list. No names shall be placed on the seniority list until the men have worked for *four (4) months.*

12. In reducing forces seniority shall govern subject as in the case of section ten to the requirements of competence and fitness. Employees whose positions are abolished, or who have been displaced, may exercise their seniority over junior employees. When forces are increased, employees will be returned to the service and positions formerly occupied in the order of their seniority.

13. To assist both parties to carry out their obligations and responsibilities under this agreement, there shall be formed amongst the staff of each elevator a Local Shop Committee. The Committee shall consist of three employees of the elevator concerned. The Committee shall be recognized by the company and all matters arising from the application of this agreement, or any matters wherein the employees feel aggrieved, shall be taken up by the Shop Committee with the company's designated officers.

14. An employee disciplined, dismissed, or who considers himself unjustly treated, shall have a fair and impartial hearing, providing written request is made to his superior within FIVE DAYS thereafter, and the hearing shall be granted within five days of request for same. At such hearing he may be represented by the Shop Committee. The decision shall be rendered within five days thereafter. If an appeal is taken from the decision to a higher officer of the company, the employee may be represented by the Shop Committee and a representative of the organization. If the final decision of the company's officer fails to sustain the charges against the employee, he shall be paid for all time lost and shall be restored to his former position.

15. Prior to settlement of any dispute between the organization and the company there shall be neither a suspension of work by the employees nor a lock-out by the company. In the event that the Shop Committee and a representative of the organization is unable to secure adjustment of any matter concerning which trouble may develop, said matter shall be referred to the organization's Vice-President or to any person specially designated by him for the purpose of negotiation with the company.

16. The members of the Local Shop Committee shall be allowed necessary leave of absence for the discussion of grievances with the officers of the company.

17. Monthly employees with more than a year's service and permanent hourly employees who have worked not less than forty-six (46) weeks in fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks, shall be allowed two weeks' vacation with pay in each yearly period.

18. Adequate lunch room accommodation and proper sanitary conveniences will be provided in each elevator as soon as possible.

19. For all hourly men, and subject to the provisions of Section nine, rates of pay shall be established as follows:

For shovellers, and ordinary labourers, a minimum of 50 cents per hour.

For all other classes of experienced labour, which shall include assistant weighmen, assistant electricians, assistant millwrights, cleanermen, bin floormen and oilers, etc., 55 cents per hour.

In case any higher wages are as of the first day of September, 1939, being paid to any of the employees as classified above, there shall in absence of agreement, and during the period of this agreement, be no reduction in the said higher wages so paid.

20. Employees not covered by this agreement shall not perform any work which might properly be performed by employees coming within it.

21. This agreement shall as to rates of pay and working conditions be effective as of August 1, 1939, and shall continue in effect until December 31, 1940, and thereafter shall remain in effect for the following calendar year periods, subject to sixty (60) days' written notice prior to expiration by either party requesting revision or cancellation.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a dispute between Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited, Bawlf Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, et al, Employers, and Certain of their Employees being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Employees.

To the Honourable NORMAN MCLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As a member of the above Board of Conciliation, consisting of the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, Chief Justice, Saskatchewan, Mr. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., of Regina, and the undersigned, I beg to submit the following minority report:

1. Clause 1 of the draft agreement, which deals with the recognition of the organization as a bargaining agency, but qualifies same by the insertion of clauses which determine certain conditions respecting hours of labour and overtime rates for monthly employees. It is my contention that unless agreement is reached whereby the organization has full jurisdictional control over monthly as well as hourly employees, no agreement could be satisfactory to both parties.

The principle of collective bargaining has been accepted by most large industrial concerns at the head of the lakes, at which place these elevators are situated, and this principle has become recognized by the men employed in these industries as a right. Working agreements covering employees on the railway, at the paper mills, and with both the corporations of the city of Port Arthur and of Fort William, were submitted to the board, in which collective bargaining was granted to monthly as well as hourly employees. On that basis I submit that an agreement should be consummated covering both monthly and hourly men.

2. Hours of labour. The request of the men for the 8-hour day seems to me a reasonable request. The 8-hour day is recognized in all industries, with few exceptions, and certainly by industrial concerns at the head of the lakes which do business with the Unions. Some twenty-two trades union organizations in the city of Port Arthur and some twenty-five in the city of Fort William have the 8-hour day recognized and incorporated in agreements with companies.

The majority members of the board, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon and Mr. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., contend that the pay of the companies to their employees is substantially higher than the wages paid to similar types of employees at the head of the lakes. I submit that elevator work has little comparison with other work at the head of the lakes, with the exception of common labour. The work in all other industries at the lake head is different from grain elevator work, and the conditions of work in a grain elevator cannot be compared with work in a freight shed, paper mill, on a railroad, etc., inasmuch as the conditions differ greatly. The dust hazard and its effect upon the health of the employee is one very good reason why the hours of labour should be shortened; the strain of shovelling wheat from box cars is continual, and the work demands skill as well as endurance, and should not be classified with work of other types. In the interest of the health of the employee, a shorter working day should be recognized.

The majority members of the board, among other things, claim that the rate of remuneration fixed by the tariffs set by a government board, has curtailed the earnings of the elevators during late years, and this in addition to bad crops has left nearly all the companies in a poor financial condition. While I admit that this situation exists, I submit that the first charge against industry is wages, hours of labour and working conditions, and that the financial position of the companies in this instance is not sufficiently poor to make it necessary for them to deny their employees an 8-hour day.

3. Again, Sir, I would draw your attention to the fact that time-and-a-half for overtime rates is universally recognized, and that while the grain elevators may have their busy as well as slack seasons, they are not the only industries subject to such conditions. Both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways have the same conditions. During the fall rush of wheat, extra train crews are taken on, and during the slack season they are laid off. Notwithstanding this condition, no effort is made by the railways to offset an eight-hour day in their yards, or interfere with the overtime rates. In the paper mills at the lake head, and in other industries, time-and-a-half is paid for all work over eight hours per day as well as Sundays and holidays.

May I respectfully draw your attention also to this fact, that the underlying principle of time-and-a-half for overtime is meant to penalize the company, and is not advanced by the unions as a means for receiving punitive rates for such work.

4. In the matter of wages, I am of the opinion that the conditions under which these men work justify their demand for higher

rates than they received under the old agreement.

With all other recommendations of the majority of the board I am in substantial agreement, but unless these three cardinal points: the right to bargain exclusively; the 8-hour day; and the time-and-a-half for all overtime are recognized, no agreement satisfactory to the men can be entered into.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) ALEXANDER GIBSON.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Numbers of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Jan. 1940	6	919	6,861
*Dec. 1939	11	1,570	20,679
*Jan. 1939	10	1,228	8,047

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for January, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, was much smaller than in the previous month when strikes of gold miners in British Columbia, coal miners in Saskatchewan, fish handlers in Nova Scotia, knitting factory workers at Brantford, Ont., and felt factory workers at Guelph, Ont., involved about twelve hundred workers and caused considerable time loss. The only strikes in January involving many workers and much time loss were those of gold miners in British Columbia and electric wire workers at Brockville, Ont. In January, 1939, a strike of coal miners at Blairmore, Alberta, caused seventy-five per cent of the time loss.

Two disputes, involving 184 workers, were carried over from December, that affecting some forty women's clothing factory workers at Montreal not having been reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Four disputes commenced during January. Of these six disputes, four were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer and one in favour of the workers involved, while a compromise settlement was reached in one case and the result of one dispute was recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C., and electric wire workers, Brockville, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939-March 11, 1939, one employer; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939-October 31, 1939, one employer; and work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939-December 15, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to January

GOLD MINERS, PIONEER MINES, B.C.—Early in January following the failure to settle the dispute by negotiations the company announced that the mine would be re-opened on a reduced scale of operations if sufficient men would resume work. This was not accepted and a union committee discussed the dispute with the provincial Minister of Labour who discussed the proposal of the union with the management of the mine, but a settlement was not reached. On January 22 the appeal of six men convicted of violation of the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was withdrawn in the Court of Appeals. The conviction by a

magistrate had been confirmed by a county judge but the fines of $125 to $200 were reduced by two-thirds. On January 26 it was reported that eviction orders against a number of workers in company houses were being carried out. Toward the end of the month union representatives communicated with the Federal Department of Labour with a view to the reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Since the enactment of the provincial statute above referred to in 1937, in British Columbia the federal statute has applied directly only to disputes under dominion jurisdiction, such as interprovincial railways, water transportation, communication, etc., and a board can be appointed only on an application concurred in by both parties to the dispute. This proposal was accordingly discussed with the management of the mine by the western representative of the Department but early in February the necessary consent had not been given.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dresses), Montreal, P.Q.—As a result of the failure of negotiations as to increases in piece rates for certain work, machine operators ceased work on December 19, being joined by other employees on December 21. The establishment was operated under an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and on January 13 it was arranged that work would be resumed on January 15, the piece rates in dispute to be negotiated as under the agreement which provides for arbitration if unsuccessful. Four of the employees were not reinstated and secured work elsewhere.

Disputes Commencing During January

Coal Miners, Port Hood, N.S.—Employees in a colliery being re-opened ceased work to secure an increase in wage rates. It appears that wage rates had been tentatively agreed upon as a result of a strike from November 23 to December 7, 1939. As a result of con-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1940				
Mining, Etc.—				
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	3,690	Commenced Oct. 8, 1939; for recognition of union, check-off of union dues and increased wages; unterminated.
Manufacturing—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses), Montreal, P.Q.	1	42	462	Commenced Dec. 19, 1939; for adjustment in piece rate wages; terminated Jan. 13, 1940; negotiations; indefinite.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1940				
Mining, Etc.—				
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S.	1	15	255	Commenced Jan. 12; for increased wage rates; terminated Jan. 31; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Coal miners, Westville, N.S.	1	350	700	Commenced Jan. 18; against working with non-union employees; terminated Jan. 19; return of workers when other employees joined union; in favour of workers.
Manufacturing—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	32	64	Commenced Jan. 3; against change in working conditions alleged to involve speed-up; terminated Jan. 4; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Electric wire workers, Brockville, Ont.	1	338	1,690	Commenced Jan. 26; for amendment to union agreement with increases in wages, etc.; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement in that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ciliation by the Nova Scotia Department of Mines an agreement for preliminary operations was reached with the United Mine Workers of America providing for day rates from $3 to $3.50, also contract mining rates and certain working conditions. Work was resumed on February 1.

COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.—Three hundred and fifty coal miners ceased work on January 18, refusing to work with some 150 other employees not members of the union, the Co-operative Labour Protective Association, No. 1 (Miners), affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour. After a cessation of two days the other miners joined the union and work was resumed on January 20.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, KITCHENER, ONT.—Employees in two sections of one establishment ceased work on January 3 in protest against a change in production methods alleged to involve speed up of operations. The management reported that the number of operations had been reduced and proposed to reduce the number of workers or to increase the speed of the machines. The employees rejected both changes and the management then decided to increase the speed. After the stoppage several of the workers were replaced and the strikers applied for reinstatement and those whose positions had not been filled were reinstated. It was reported that over one hundred employees were indirectly affected and several hundred partially affected.

ELECTRIC WIRE WORKERS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on January 26, negotiations for amendments to the agreement as to increases in wages of ten cents per hour, overtime rates, seniority, etc., having failed. The agreement with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations provided for reference of any disputes as to amendments, etc., to an arbitrator appointed by the Ontario Minister of Labour if not agreed upon by the parties. It appears that differences of opinion arose as to the application of the terms of the agreement to the points in dispute. When the strike occurred the management applied to the Ontario Department of Labour and as a result of conciliation a settlement was reached and work was resumed on February 5. Wages were increased by five cents per hour for male and three cents for female employees, with certain changes as to seniority, vacation, etc.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1939, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1938. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during November was 79 and 10 were unterminated at the end of October, making a total of 89 in progress during the month; the number of workers involved was 42,900 and the resulting time loss was 132,000 man-working days.

Of the 79 strikes which began during November, 23 arose out of demands for increases in wages, three were against proposed wage reductions and 15 were over other wage questions. Questions of working hours led to three strikes; 15 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13 arose over questions of working conditions; questions of trade union principle led to four disputes. Three disputes were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during November numbered 64. Of these, 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 34 were settled in favour of the employers, and 14 resulted in compromises. In the case of 12 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during November began on October 30 at several tinplate factories in Monmouthshire and South Wales, when one

class of labourers demanded increased wage rates. There were 7,000 workers involved but work was resumed unconditionally on November 4.

Near Doncaster, Yorkshire, a one day strike which occurred on November 14, and involved 3,500 workers in one colliery resulted in a change in the method of payment of wages.

Near Barnsley, Yorkshire, a strike of 48 haulers in one colliery over dissatisfaction with travelling time allowance indirectly affected 2,071 other workers. The strike began on November 15 and work was resumed on November 17 under conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

Another strike at one colliery near Barnsley involving 1,633 workers occurred on November 22. The strikers demanded the reinstatement of a labourer who had been dismissed. Work was resumed the next day and the collier in question was subsequently restarted in another part of the pit.

On November 10, a claim on the part of drawers for increases in tonnage rates led to a strike of 480 employees of one colliery at Shotts, Lancashire. Three days later 1,770 employees of other collieries in the same district went out in sympathy. Work in all these collieries was resumed November 15, but the terms of the settlement are not noted.

A demand that a dismissed employee be reinstated led to a strike of 1,500 employees of a clothing factory at Treorchy, Glamorganshire, on November 10. The employee was reinstated and work was resumed the same day.

On November 2, at a steel plant near Glasgow, 265 labourers, locomotive drivers and plate layers went on strike demanding an increase of 3d. per hour. About 1,000 other employees were indirectly involved. Work was resumed unconditionally on November 10.

A claim on the part of strippers at a colliery near Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, for increased tonnage rates led to a strike of 973 colliers on November 16. About 200 other workers were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on December 5 at the same rates which had been in force prior to the stoppage.

Australia

The latest quarterly summary of Australian statistics published by the Commonwealth Statistician, which has recently been received, contains statistics on industrial disputes during 1938 and for the first two quarters of 1939.

In 1938 there were 376 disputes which involved 132,480 workers directly and 11,474 indirectly, with a resultant time loss of 1,337,994 man working days. The number of establishments involved was 558 and the estimated loss in wages was £1,303,820.

During the first three months of 1939 there were 92 strikes directly involving 27,211 workers and resulting in a time loss of 78,894 man working days. In the second quarter there were 109 strikes, directly involving 26,962 workers with a resultant time loss of 141,085 man working days.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during the first nine months of 1939. During the period there were 55 strikes which involved 13,977 employees of 624 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 44,851 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was £50,526. During the corresponding nine months of 1938 there were 56 strikes involving 8,262 workers and resulting in a time loss of 19,761 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in November, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labor Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 165 strikes as beginning during the month which with 125 unterminated at the end of October made a total of 290 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 125,000 with a resultant time loss of 1,600,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 315 strikes in progress involving about 130,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 1,500,000 man working days.

Training for Industries of National Importance

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons on the steps being taken for the training of new recruits for the less skilled operations in industries of national importance, the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that the Ministry of Labour Centres provide training in a number of occupations of special importance and at present include over 6,000 men.

The expansion of industries producing for war needs is however mainly effected by the upgrading of men already engaged in them and by the training of newcomers in the works themselves. This method is effective and, having regard to the large numbers involved, is the only practicable system for meeting the bulk of the requirements.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Summary of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE twenty-eighth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1938, has been published recently by the Labour Intelligence Branch of the Department of Labour. The purpose in publishing these reports is to present as accurately as possible the standing of the trade union movement in the Dominion. The many phases of the movement, as well as the various central bodies operating in Canada, are discussed at some length in the report. Labour organizations are classified under two main headings, viz., local branch unions of international bodies, those having membership in the United States and Canada, and unions the membership of which is wholly in the Dominion. There are also two principal types of labour bodies: (1) the craft union, which includes workmen in a single craft or a number of closely related crafts or trades, for instance bricklayers and stone masons; and (2) the industrial union, having members in the various occupations in a particular industry, such as coal mining.

Trade Union Membership.—The total membership of all classes of trade unions in the Dominion, as at December 31, 1938, was 385,039 an increase of 420 over the previous year, comprised in 3,318 local branch unions, a gain of 60, as compared with 1937. The International union group, consisting of the Canadian members of 98 central organizations, 2 more than recorded in 1937, had 2,086 branches in the Dominion, an increase of 38, with a combined membership of 230,547, a gain of 13,082. The group of Canadian central organizations, which numbered 30, a loss of 1, had 878 branches, an increase of 25, with a combined membership of 91,764, a decrease of 6,869. The National Catholic group consisted of 292 syndicates and study circles, an increase of 7, with a combined membership of 50,188, a loss of 1,812. The independent units numbered 62, a decrease of 10, the membership reported by 58 units being 12,540, a loss of 3,581 as compared with 16,521 reported by 67 units in 1937.

Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage-Earners to Population.—According to the latest estimate of population (June 1, 1938), trade unionists in 1938 represented about 3·44 per cent of the total population of Canada; adding 136,120, the number of members in the non-trade union associations, the organized wage-earners in the Dominion at the close of 1938 represented 4·65 per cent of the population.

Twenty-eight Years of Trade Unionism in Canada.—The accompanying chart based on the membership figures indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-eight years.

Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.—The division of union membership among the various industries and trade groups is shown in the accompanying table. The membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed.

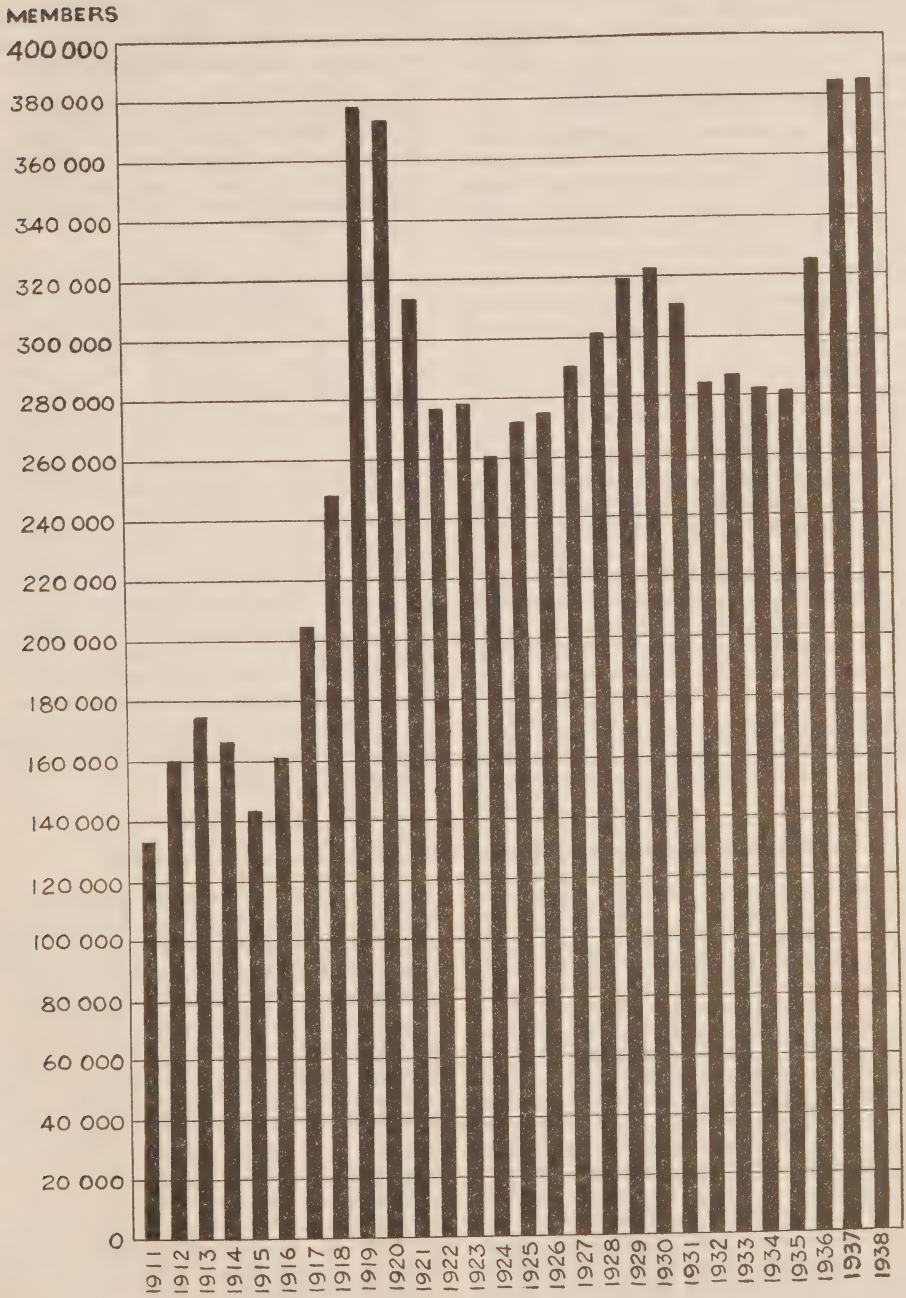
Groups of Industries	Membership	Per-centage
Mining and Quarrying	31,212	8·1
Building	31,132	8·1
Metal	35,608	9·3
Printing and Paper Making	25,386	6·6
Clothing, Boots and Shoes	36,364	9·4
Railroad Employees	80,950	21·0
Other Transportation and Navigation	35,006	9·1
Public Employees, Personal Service and Amusement	40,372	10·5
All Other Trades and General Labour	69,009	17·9

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 3,318 local branch unions of all classes in Canada for 1938 was as follows: Ontario, 1,214; Quebec, 713; British Columbia; 345; Alberta, 286; Manitoba, 204; Saskatchewan, 194; Nova Scotia, 188; New Brunswick, 164; and Prince Edward Island, 10.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There were 30 Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, one less than the number recorded in 1937. The 1924 branches in these 30 localities represented 58 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada. The 1,717 reporting branches in these cities represented 58 per cent of all reporting branches in the Dominion.

Unions Having Large Memberships in Canada.—Of the 98 international organizations with branches or members in Canada, there were 18 with 5,000 or more members, 7 of these being composed of employees who are identified with railway operations. In the Canadian group were two bodies with over

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



5,000 members, one being a railway organization. These 18 bodies represent a Canadian trade union membership of 181,419 (comprised in 1,308 local branches)—47 per cent of the total membership and 39 per cent of the total trade union branches.

Trade Union Benefits.—Of the 30 Canadian central organizations making returns to the department, 7 reported expenditures for benefits, the total amount disbursed being $86,910.44, an increase of $39,252.66 as compared with the figures furnished by 6 organizations in 1937. Of the 98 international bodies operating in the Dominion, 56 reported having expended in Canada and the United States a total of $19,297,456 in benefits, a decrease of $1,609,017 as compared with the previous year. The disbursements of the international organizations in 1938 for the various classes of benefits were:—

Death benefits.. .. ..$	12,408,920
Unemployed and travelling benefits.	276,114
Strike benefits..	880,076
Sick and accident benefits..	1,658,023
Old age pensions and other benefits.	4,074,323

In addition to the expenditure made by the central organizations, the local branch unions disbursed benefits to their own members. The aggregate amount of such expenditure by 883 local branch unions was $381,228, which was $57,666 larger than that reported in 1937, by 811 local branches. The outlay for the various classes of benefits by local branch unions in 1938 was:—

Death benefits.. .. ..$	51,377
Unemployed benefits..	104,735
Strike benefits..	33,186
Sick and accident benefits..	124,401
Other benefits..	67,529

Non-Trade Union Associations.—Apart from the organizations identified with the trade union movement in the Dominion, there are a considerable number of associations in Canada which cannot be included in the category of trade unions. The importance of such associations, however, warrants some reference to them in a publication designed in part to indicate the numerical strength of organizations of wage-earners operating in Canada. Reports were received from 136 such bodies, including associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 136,120.

Complete Labour Organization Directory.—As in previous issues, the twenty-eighth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a complete labour organization directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central bodies with which Canadian trade unionists are identified. Another feature of this directory is the recording of the names and addresses of the chief officers of those local unions concerning which information was received, in the department, which were formed during the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the publication of the review. So far as possible the names and addresses of all officers mentioned in the directory are corrected to date of printing.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a nominal charge of 50 cents per copy.

Military Service and Reserved Occupations in Australia

A provisional list of reserved occupations similar to that issued in Great Britain has now been published in Australia. The list is intended to serve as a guide to the principles that will be followed in deciding what exceptions from military service are desirable in the interests of maintaining industrial stability.

The statement that accompanied the list declared that "volunteers for enlistment in the combatant forces of the Commonwealth will henceforth be accepted only subject to restrictions as to certain industries. The object of the restrictions is to ensure that, while the requirements of the combatant forces are met, those men whose services in other occupations are essential to national requirements shall not be permitted to enlist in the fighting services". The Minister for Defence made clear, however, when commenting on the list, that its publication did not mean that any person covered by it could not offer himself for enlistment, nor did it mean that anyone already on military service who might be regarded as belonging to one of the specified groups would be removed from the army. It was intended merely as a general guide in determining the allocation of man power.

Previous to the publication of the list, the Military Board had issued instructions to commanding officers of militia units to release from military duty as far as possible all men called up for various duties who held key positions in companies carrying out contracts for important defence requirements.

Shortage of Skilled Workers.—A shortage of skilled workers for defence needs has been reported by the Commonwealth Assistant Minister for Supply and Development. The position is expected to become increasingly difficult within the next twelve months, and in addition to skilled men a considerably greater number of semi-skilled workers will be required.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Presentations by the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada—All-Canadian Congress of Labour—Canadian Federation of Labour—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

FOR the purpose of presenting its annual memorandum of proposed legislation to the Dominion Government, a delegation of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada headed by its general president Mr. Alfred Charpentier met members of the Dominion Cabinet on January 16.

The delegation was welcomed by the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, and other members of the Cabinet present were:—Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. C. G. Power, Postmaster-General, and Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue.

The Minister of Labour, after noting the contents of the memorandum, thanked the Confederation for its offer of co-operation which he characterized as being "most timely, most helpful and most appreciated." Discussion on the detailed requests contained in the memorandum were then carried on between the Minister of Justice and the president of the Confederation and several of his colleagues.

At the outset, the memorandum re-pledged the Confederation's "fullest co-operation to the Federal Government" and stated that "We recognize the duty we have, particularly at the present time, of collaborating with the Government of Canada to prevent our industries from being paralysed by any labour conflicts."

In the attainment of this objective the Confederation urged the generalization of the use of collective labour agreements and that the Federal Government reach an understanding with the Provincial Governments "to legally oblige both employers and employees in all industries where the latter are sufficiently organized, to participate in joint conferences with a view to entering into such collective labour agreements." In this connection it was also suggested that in order to assure the regularity of industry during the war the Federal and Provincial Governments should reach an understanding to guarantee workers the right of revising wage scales to correspond with fluctuations in living costs.

The Confederation reiterated its request that legislation be presented to Parliament prohibiting the legal existence of the Communist Party.

Unemployment Insurance

Again expressing itself as being in favour of unemployment insurance on a national and contributory basis, the Confederation's memorandum stated: "We eagerly desire that the Federal and Provincial Governments arrive at an understanding as soon as possible on the most appropriate constitutional methods in the application of such a helpful measure." It was also suggested that any Act covering the establishment of unemployment insurance should include sickness and invalidity.

National Housing Act

The Confederation requested that the National Housing Act be extended to March 31, 1941 and that the construction of workmen's houses under Part II of the Act be facilitated.

Combines Investigation Act

The amendment of the Combines Investigation Act was requested, it being suggested that an insertion be made at the end of subsection one of Article 2 of the Act, the amendment to read as follows:—

"Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to collective agreements between one or more trade unions, and one or more employers or association of employers for the purpose of fixing uniform conditions of employment and minimum prices to be charged to consumers for the services to be supplied as a result of such employment provided said agreements are legally entered into and made binding under the laws of the province in which they are intended to be effective."

Old Age Pensions

The Confederation again requested that the present old age pensions scheme be made a contributory old age insurance plan. Pending the institution of this proposal it was suggested that old age pensions be paid at the age of 65 years instead of 70 as at the present time.

Other Proposals

Other proposals contained in the Confederation's memorandum included suggestions for the overcoming of any ambiguity in the enforcement of the Sunday Observance Act; favouring the adoption of "all necessary steps"

to prevent the importation of foreign goods competing unfairly with Canadian goods and industries; resumption of the study of the possibility of making uniform the different Companies Acts in Canada; more restrictive measures in the granting "of temporary sojourn permits in Canada to alleged experts"; requesting that a delegate of the Confederation be appointed as a member of the labour group included in the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference; requesting the establishment of a Federal Economic Council; etc.

Reply of Minister of Justice to Delegation's Submission

Replying to the delegation's submission on behalf of the Dominion Government, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, thanked the delegation for the benefit of the Confederation's views as presented in the memorandum.

Dealing with Communism, Mr. Lapointe stated that the Government had already taken and would continue to take all necessary measures to prevent the dissemination of subversive ideas in Canada and added that such measures were equally aimed against Nazism.

Referring to the Confederation's representations in connection with unemployment insurance Mr. Lapointe pointed out that under the terms of the British North America Act, the central Government cannot compel the provinces or employers to contribute to a system of unemployment insurance, nor can the provinces transfer to the Dominion their powers in this regard allotted to them under the British North America Act. The only possible solution therefore, stated Mr. Lapointe, lay in the amendment of the British North America Act in such a manner as to permit the adoption of a national system of unemployment insurance. The Dominion Government, he added, was presently negotiating with the provinces with a view to securing the required consent for the adoption of such an amendment.

Mr. Lapointe also expressed agreement with the Confederation that the ideal old age pension system would be a contributory plan. In closing the Minister of Justice congratulated the delegation on its well prepared presentation.

Canadian Federation of Labour

On January 25, the Canadian Federation of Labour submitted its legislative requests to the Dominion Government, the memorandum being presented by Mr. Allan Meikle, president, and Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Federation.

In commencing, the Federation reiterated "its assurance of practical co-operation in the fulfilment of Canada's paramount obligation to share in the defence of the British Commonwealth" and stated that "only in so far as it may help the Government in this primary task will the Canadian Federation of Labour venture to offer counsel."

War Administration

The Federation congratulated the Government upon the consummation of the Empire Air Training scheme and expressed gratification "at the quick recruitment, organization and dispatch of the First Canadian Division of land troops." Referring to mobilization, the Federation expressed the belief that in so far as "mobilization extends to industry the principle of voluntary service should be maintained wherever possible, not because of any moral objection to the conscription of men, materials or money but because the voluntary way is usually more economical." For this reason the Federation recommended that no further administrative agencies should be set up to regulate industrial affairs.

Referring to the findings of a Royal Commission which inquired into ordnance problems in Great Britain six years ago, the Federation expressed the belief that the state manufacture of war supplies "by eliminating competition and discouraging invention has all the evils of cost plus operation without any compensating advantages."

Wartime Prices and Trade Board

The Federation commended the Government's active measures to prevent profiteering in war materials and in the ordinary commodities of domestic consumption. Reference was made to the "initial success of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board under the direction of the Minister of Labour as a striking demonstration of what can be accomplished by enlisting the voluntary co-operation of industrial management with a modicum of compulsory power to cope with exceptional recalcitrancy."

Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus

The Federation expressed the opinion that wages should be augmented by an allowance to compensate for any decrease in the purchasing power of money and recommended "that the Minister of Labour should periodically anounce such changes in the cost of living as occur, and that he should urge the adjustment of the cost-of-living allowance bonus accordingly." The Federation further

suggested "that the cost-of-living allowance should be particularly applicable to workers who ordinarily receive no more than the income in pay, allowances, and supplementals of a private soldier on active service who has a family to provide for." It was pointed out that the cost-of-living provisions in all wage agreements which the constituent unions of the Canadian Federation of Labour have made since the war began recognize this limitation.

The Federation's memorandum also contained recommendations for the removal of anomalies in the rates of pay in the Army, Navy and Air Force and that all rates of pay be put upon an equitable basis; and that steps be taken to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of wide disparities between military and civilian rates of pay.

Co-ordination of Railway Services

As an economy measure the Federation recommended the co-ordination of railway services. It was considered that the objection on the ground of the resultant unemployment of railroad men had been removed by the 1939 amendment of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act providing for compensation for employees adversely affected by co-operative economies. The belief was also expressed that by lowering the age of eligibility for retirement on pension from 65 to 60 "co-ordination could be effected without diminishing the younger men's opportunity of advancement to senior positions."

Civil Service

Referring to the Civil Service, the Federation expressed the hope "that in making economies in the Civil Service of Canada regard will likewise be had to expectation of periodical salary increment which is an established condition of employment, and in the main an assurance against expensive variations of personnel."

Industrial Sabotage

The Federation also requested the Government "to give due attention to the need for protection against industrial sabotage," in view of the important role Canadian industry is playing and is destined to play in munitions production. The internment of probable enemy agents was requested, particular reference being made "to persons showing their attachment to the Communist Party and its subsidiaries by their prominence at meetings of those organizations during the last five years."

Unemployment Insurance

Concluding its memorandum the Federation stated:

"With the end of the war still far out of sight, the Federation believes that no good purpose would be served by preparing in any detail for the outbreak of peace. It hopes however that the Government will proceed as early as possible to fulfil the intention expressed two years ago to introduce a national system of unemployment insurance, as some such provision to cushion the shock of a cessation of munitions employment will undoubtedly be needed. No one can foretell what economic and social changes may occur in Canada during a long war, and until there is some indication of the shape of things to come any attempt at more than very general planning would seem to be futile."

All-Canadian Congress of Labour

On January 26, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president, Mr. N. S. Dowd, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. M. M. MacLean, secretary, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, presented a memorandum of legislative requests on behalf of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour to the Dominion Government.

Confirming the Congress' previous pledge of support and co-operation to the Government made at the outbreak of war in September the memorandum stated: "This pledge of support is gladly confirmed, and will be carried out both in the letter and the spirit. The Canadian workers whom the Congress represents believe that the war should be vigorously prosecuted, and as loyal and patriotic citizens, they are willing to take their share of the war-effort. It is desirable, however, to emphasize at the outset the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the traditional rights of citizens of a democracy. Even if it be granted that it is necessary for the Government to adopt legislation under which it is granted wide powers, these should be so clearly defined as to enable every citizen to understand them and they should be used with discretion. It is generally assumed that the war is being fought to maintain the principles of democracy, and any infringement of those principles should be made only on grounds which are so obviously necessary that no reasonable person could object to them. Under the stress of wartime, there is a tendency to magnify offences out of all proportion to their importance, and the Government is urged to do everything possible to ensure that excess of zeal is not permitted to undermine at home the rights which our country is striving to defend overseas."

The Congress drew special attention to the fact that British regulations had been amended "so as to preserve practically unimpaired the right of free discussion and the right of labour to organize and to take strike action" and suggested that Canadian regulations should be similarly amended "since in their present form they curtail civil liberties to an extent which appears to be far beyond that necessitated by the war."

The Basic Problem of Civilization

Stating economic insecurity as being the fundamental cause of the evils prevailing throughout the world to-day, the Congress maintained that "even in the midst of war, there should be a widespread realization that the solution of the economic problem would solve almost every other problem which confronts mankind." The Congress urged that attention should be given by the Government "to the preparation of plans for the employment of returned soldiers as well as those workers who will be thrown into the ranks of the unemployed after the cessation of war activities."

Unemployment Insurance

Referring to the subject of unemployment insurance the Congress' memorandum stated:

"The Congress is interested to learn that the Government is considering the introduction of legislation at the present session of Parliament for the provision of unemployment insurance, and is communicating with the provincial governments with respect thereto. It is hoped that a determined effort will be made this year to put through the necessary legislation, and to bring Canada into line with other industrialized nations which have recognized the desirability of this measure of social justice. While it is no more than a palliative of the distress due to unemployment, this in itself is of some value. In this connection, the Congress desires to reiterate its opinion that unemployment insurance should be dealt with federally, on account of the need for uniformity throughout the Dominion."

It was pointed out that the present time with improved employment conditions due to war conditions afforded a favourable opportunity of introducing a system of unemployment insurance, and that these conditions would afford a larger number of workers to come under the scheme than in so-called normal times and would lessen the difficulties of post-war adjustments.

The Congress also repeated its request that in any scheme of unemployment insurance provision should be made to exempt workers who are in receipt of wages below a definite minimum. The Congress also considered "that the cost of unemployment insurance should be a direct charge upon industry, but if a contributory scheme is adopted, at least the low paid workers should be exempted from payments thereto."

Opposition to Railway Amalgamation

The Congress considered that the passing of the amendment to the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act providing compensation for railway workers who lose their positions because of the adoption of co-operative plans "has given the people of Canada a misleading impression that displaced railway workers would be adequately compensated and thus tended to lessen their opposition to more comprehensive schemes."

The memorandum then reiterated the Congress' belief "that all forms of transport should be co-ordinated and operated in the public interest, but that this should be carried out only as a part of a national system of public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution."

The Congress' stand in regard to the St. Lawrence Waterway was that "this huge undertaking with its important international aspects and the Federal and Provincial interests involved should be given careful study by the Governments concerned, and that no action should be taken until the project has received unmistakable approval by the Canadian people."

Old Age Pensions

The Congress recommended that the Old Age Pensions Act be amended to provide for the payment of pensions at 60 years of age. If this was done, the Congress was of the opinion that younger workers who are now unemployed would be able to secure employment.

Nationalization of Munition Plants

The Congress urged the nationalization of the manufacture of arms and munitions "to prevent profiteering in war-supplies generally" . . . . "since it is intolerable that profits should be made out of the necessities of wartime."

Government Employees

Expressing commendation and appreciation for the abolition of the Order in Council which provided that not more than 80 per cent of any unit within the Civil Service should be made permanent, the Congress protested "very strongly" against any proposal to stop the statutory increases for the duration of the war "on the ground that it involves a policy of wage-cutting, applicable to those who are least able to bear it, and sets a bad example to employers of labour generally."

Other Proposals

Other legislative proposals put forward by the Congress dealt with the establishment of a maximum eight-hour working day for all workers including those employed in agriculture and a minimum rate of fifty cents an hour for all industrial workers; holidays with pay to all workers for at least two weeks; Canada's Peace Policy; the League of Nations Society in Canada; etc.

In conclusion the Congress' memorandum declared:

"There are obviously many other matters of interest to the workers of Canada represented by the Congress with regard to which representations might be made. It is felt however, that emphasis should be laid primarily upon matters of urgency and importance at the present time. The chief concern of the Congress, in the field of legislation, is the maintenance of democratic institutions and the provision of economic security. These questions are closely allied, and it is impossible to lay too much stress upon them, even in wartime."

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Memorandum of Legislative Requests to Government of Ontario

On January 17, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada submitted its memorandum of legislative requests to the Government of Ontario. The delegation from the Congress was headed by Mr. Tom Moore, president, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer. Receiving the delegation were the following members of the provincial Government: Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labour; Hon. E. Cross, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Welfare; Hon. G. D. Conant, Attorney-General; Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways; Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.D., Minister of Education; and Hon. P. M. Dewan, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour was also present.

The Congress' memorandum opened by extending to the provincial Government its pledge of "unwavering support in Canada's war effort" given to the Federal Government. In this regard the memorandum further stated:

> Without modifying this in any way, experience of the past few months forces us to warn that our full co-operation can only be effective if the same willingness to co-operate is shown by those to whom it is offered. Our declarations should not, therefore, be misinterpreted as meaning we are willing to accept without question and submit to every edict imposed without consultation merely because it is claimed to be essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Employers who openly or by more subtle means seek to prevent organization of workers will continue to meet our stubborn resistance and the responsibility for any disruption of industrial activity on that score primarily is theirs.

The memorandum then expressed the Congress' desire of avoiding "every unnecessary controversy during this critical period" and urged the provincial Government to enact a measure based on the draft bill of the Congress prohibiting interference by employers with workers in exercising their right to organize; and recommending the representation of labour on Boards and Commissions where labour's interests are particularly affected.

Freedom of Association

Drawing attention to the disappointment voiced at the Congress' last annual convention upon the failure of the Government of Ontario to enact legislation guaranteeing workers against discrimination because of their forming or joining a trade union of their own choice, reference was made to the amendment of the Criminal Code by the Federal Government respecting the right of workers to organize into trade unions. In this connection it was pointed out that during the debate on the amending measure it was contended that the Federal legislation could only apply in Provinces where similar legislation existed. The Congress therefore urged that, as Ontario was the only one of eight industrial provinces without this enabling legislation, action should be taken at the present session of the Legislature to give effect to the Congress' previous requests in this matter.

Injunctions

The memorandum reiterated the Congress' "firm opposition" to the use of court injunctions in labour disputes and condemned them as being "fundamentally wrong and unjust interference with lawful conduct of strikes inasmuch as the issuing of temporary or interim injunctions prevents peaceful picketing and communication of information." The Congress requested the enactment of legislation prohibiting the issuance of such injunctions by local judges before both parties to the dispute have been afforded an equal opportunity to be heard.

Unemployment and Relief

In dealing with unemployment and relief the memorandum re-submitted the Congress' previous proposals for "the provision of better housing and the carrying on of essential public works including reforestation, highway construction, elimination of level railway crossings, etc., to provide employment for the

employables until their services may be required elsewhere, and that on such work a maximum eight-hour day be fixed and the prevailing union rates of wages paid." The Congress also reiterated that "at the opportune time a six-hour day and five-day week be established without reduction in the workers' aggregate earnings." Upward revision of relief scales "to meet higher prices of the necessities of life" was also advocated.

The Government was commended for its efforts in connection with the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training scheme, and it was suggested that as an additional phase of the program a forestry school for the technical training of young men be established in Ontario.

Social Security

Expressing the opinion that social and labour legislation to be fully effective should be national in scope the Congress asked "that the Ontario Government consent to amendments to the British North America Act to permit Federal enactment and administration of legislation of this character.

Unemployment Insurance.—Referring to the fact that the Government of the Province of Ontario had accorded its consent to the Federal Government to enact unemployment insurance legislation the Congress hoped "that full co-operation will be rendered so as to make immediately possible the enactment of this very necessary and long overdue legislation."

Old Age Pensions.—The Congress reiterated its request that a retirement scheme should be incorporated into the Old Age Pensions Act "whereby all who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of sixty or over be entitled to receive benefits." Other amendments to the Act sought were: That there be no reduction in the amount of benefits where the recipient's income is less than $1,000 per year; that the practice of counting as income an amount equal to 5 per cent of the assessed value of a home owned and occupied by a pensioner be discontinued where it is shown that the pensioner has paid local taxes on the property; that the present scale of benefits be substantially increased, and that the clauses respecting Provincial residence qualifications and the signing over of property be eliminated, etc.

Other legislative proposals dealing with social security recommended the amendment of the Mothers' Allowance Act raising the property exemption to $5,000, and the institution of a system of hospitalization and medical care under state control.

Minimum Wages

The Congress stressed the need for increased enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act as it applies to women, girls and boys under nineteen years of age, where the latter are not already covered by the Apprenticeship Act or trade union agreement; the bringing of domestic help and employees located on the outskirts of industrial centres within its scope; that workers seeking the aid of the Minimum Wage Board be accorded legal protection and guaranteed all back wages without having to go to court to obtain the same; and that organized labour be given direct representation on the Board administering this legislation.

Industrial Standards Act

Referring to the administration of the Industrial Standards Act the Congress stated:

While not denouncing the principals of this Act and holding the opinion that it could be of valuable assistance in stabilizing conditions in industry, experience has shown that under the unfriendly administration of the present Board, the purposes of the measure are being largely frustrated. On numerous occasions during the past two years changes in the personnel of the Board have been requested and evidence submitted in justification of this. We regret to say there has been no improvement shown in the administration. We therefore firmly ask that the Board be reconstituted under a new chairman and a labour representative included in its membership.

It is also suggested that to be really effective, the cost of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act should be borne by the Government and more adequate inspection provided.

Other Proposals

Other legislative requests and proposals contained in the Congress' memorandum included: Direct representation of labour on the Liquor Control Board; compulsory registration of barbers; requesting the rigid enforcement of the 11 o'clock limit for the employment of women under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and discontinuance of the issuing of permits under the relative section of the Act; endorsing the compulsory introduction of the three-platoon system in municipalities of 10,000 or more; compulsory institution in all municipalities of a superannuation and benefit fund to cover all permanent employees whether employed directly by the municipality or a municipal commission.

The Congress registered its opposition to the use of one-man cars and buses "as a danger to the public" and pending action prohibiting this type of operation suggested that legislation be enacted to prevent operators from performing other duties while such vehicles are in motion. It was also suggested that strain on the operator resulting in nervous or other breakdown in health should be classed as an industrial disease under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The memorandum also reiterated the Congress' requests for action respecting the

following: Compulsory employment of one certified projectionist for each motion picture machine; compulsory introduction of sprinkler systems in hotels, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged; apartment houses, etc.; regulations governing the use of poisonous materials in industrial processes and sand-blasting operations; legislation for the compulsory bonding of lawyers, notaries and others handling trust funds; maintenance of competent life-guards at bathing beaches; free text books to all school pupils, etc.

Reply of Attorney-General

Following the presentation of the memorandum the Attorney General, Hon. G. D. Conant, dealt particularly with the Congress' representations in connection with freedom of association, and stated that provincial legislation was not necessary to make the amendment to the Criminal Code effective in the province, declaring:

"There is no question of the right of men to form a union and there is nothing that we could pass that would add one iota to the legal situation." Mr. Moore then suggested that a practical test might be made to clarify the legal confusion. To this Mr. Conant replied that his department was always ready to take action whenever there was any substantial complaint of interference of any employer with the rights of workers.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE twenty-seventh annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Moncton, N.B., on January 9, with the president of the Moncton Trades and Labour Council, Mr. F. H. Weir, presiding.

Among the guests of the convention who addressed the delegates was Dr. Charlotte Whitton C.B.E., Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council who spoke on welfare matters drawing attention to the necessity of further welfare legislation in the Province. Miss Whitton pointed out that New Brunswick had one of the best Children's Protection Acts of any province in the Dominion but that it had not been proclaimed and brought into force assumedly because of the cost of administration.

Following the preliminary proceedings Mr. Jas. A. Whitebone, president of the Federation, declared the convention officially opened and announced the appointment of the Credential and Constitution Committees. The Credential Committee later reported 37 locals and 2 councils had sent in the credentials of 77 delegates, and that 35 locals and 2 councils had 60 delegates in actual attendance.

The following fraternal delegates were also present and extended greetings from their respective organizations: R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Magnus Sinclair, International Representative, A.A. of S. and E.R. and M.C.E.; J. Frank Caine, chairman of the Joint Provincial Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods; and E. R. Steeves, vice-chairman of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board.

The president and secretary-treasurer each submitted detailed reports on the business of the Federation during 1939, and forty-nine resolutions were referred to various committees of the convention and in due course these committees reported back to the convention.

Resolutions Adopted

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one endorsing the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in pledging the full support of Labour to the Government in the prosecution of the war and also pledging the Federation's co-operation and support to the Provincial Government in its war work.

The following is a summary of the other resolutions adopted by the convention:

Recommending that the Provincial Government pass legislation that would give a Federal Commission control over all transportation by water, rail, on the highway and in the air.

Requesting Federal and Provincial assistance for fishermen in the establishment of co-operatives.

Urging the Government to pass legislation permitting workers two hours off work with pay on election days.

Favouring direct labour representation on all public boards and commissions.

Favouring the organization of all technical men into trade unions.

Urging stricter enforcement of regulations governing licensed trades.

Favouring the affiliation of the Railway Running Trades with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Federation.

Opposing the use of Court Injunctions in labour disputes.

Requesting that all unemployed be put to work on necessary jobs and paid the prevailing rate of wages for an eight-hour day, and that those unemployed be adequately supported until such work is provided.

Urging the conservation of the forests.

Endorsing the adoption of a modern apprenticeship system.

Urging the complete nationalization of all social and labour legislation and pressing the Provincial authorities to consent to the necessary amendments to the B.N.A. Act to permit such nationalization.

Requesting that the homes of old age pensioners be exempt from deductions.

Superannuation of all workers serving 25 years in an industry.

Urging the adoption of the six-hour day and five-day work week by law.

Requesting legislation providing for state hospitalization and medicine.

That all industrial diseases be included under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

That all domestic servants be included under the Minimum Wage Act for Women and Girls.

Urging the Provincial Government to take steps to give effect to Part II of the National Housing Act.

Urging the partial exemption from taxes of small homes.

That 50 per cent of all licence fees and gasoline taxes be paid to the municipal authorities.

Requesting legislation to compel all vehicles to stop at all railway crossings, and that road markers be brought up to date by the insertion of reflector buttons.

That the principle of free school books be extended up to and including grade nine.

Establishment of legislation abolishing arrest for debt.

Requesting legislation providing for vacations with pay for all permanent workers.

Urging that the provisions of the Labour and Industrial Relations Act be extended to include Government employees.

Requesting a superannuation scheme for all Provincial Government employees.

That three weeks vacation with pay be granted to Provincial Hospital nursing attendents.

That a 48-hour week for Provincial Hospital employees be adopted.

Urging the amendment of the Labour and Industrial Relations Act in order that employers must bargain with their employees collectively when properly organized.

That legislation be adopted protecting workers' wages when employed by government contractors.

The following were elected to serve as executive officers of the Federation for the ensuing year: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; 1st Vice-President, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton; 2nd Vice-President, T. J. Lawlor, Dalhousie; 3rd Vice-President, E. C. Camick, McAdam; Legislative Representative, J. S. MacKinnon, Saint John; and Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John. District Vice-Presidents were elected for each county in which there is an affiliated union. Edmundston was chosen as the next convention city.

During the progress of the convention, it was noted that the only two living Past Presidents of the Federation, C. A. Melanson and E. R. Steeves, were present as delegates and on a motion being unanimously adopted they were made life delegates to future conventions.

PENSION PLAN OF TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

According to an article appearing in the January issue of *Canadian Transportation* the employees of the Toronto Transportation Commission, by 1,112 votes to 461, approved of entering into an agreement with the Commission for the inauguration of a contributory pension plan effective January 1, 1940.

Benefits.—Under the plan, the amount of pension payable to the employees upon retirement depends upon the number of years of service and the annual earnings of the employee concerned. "Final average earnings" on which the pension is calculated, is taken as one-fifth of the five best years' earnings in the last ten consecutive years of service. Pensions are payable monthly and under the plan a male employee may retire, if he wishes, at the age of 65, and must retire at the age of 70. For female employees, the optional retiring age is 60 and the compulsory retiring age, 65. To be eligible for a pension, an employee must have at least 25 years' continuous service, at his retirement age. It is also provided that employees now over 70 years old, and with 25 years' service are eligible.

The amount of pension payable is calculated as being equal to $10.50 plus one-quarter of 1 per cent of the final average earnings, multiplied by the number of years of service. Thus in the case of an employee whose average annual earnings were $1,600 and length of service 40 years, the annual pension would be equal to $10.50 plus ¼ of 1 per cent of $1,600 multiplied by 40 which would equal $580.

Pension Fund Contributions.—The pensions are to be paid from a pension fund built up of deposits as follows: An initial payment of $250,000 by the Commission, an annual payment of $149,000 by the Commission paid in monthly instalments, and an annual payment by the Commission based on one-half of 1 per cent of the earnings of new employees.

Employees are to contribute 3 per cent of their wages and salaries estimated to produce a deposit of $120,000 a year into the fund. The deposit of each employee will draw interest at 2½ per cent compounded and if the employee dies or leaves the service of the Commission prior to reaching retirement age, his deposits will be refunded in full, together with accumulated interest.

Pensions will be paid monthly during the lifetime of the pensioner, it also being provided that should a pensioner die after receiving any pension money, but before having received in monthly payments an amount equal to the total deposits to his credit, the difference between such total deposits and the total amount of pension paid will be refunded to his beneficiary.

The pension fund, and all questions relating to pensions, is administered by a joint board of officials and other employees.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Quebec Fair Wage Act, Rules of Interpretation, and repeal of Order 1-2-3 —Safety Regulations in Quebec—Saskatchewan Regulations Governing Income Tax Deductions for pension fund contributions —First regulations under Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act.

THE Quebec Fair Wage Board has repealed Order 1-2-3 which regulated wages in factories and shops in rural districts and Order 4 now covers the whole province. Rules of interpretation have been issued as an appendix to Order 4 and govern that order and others relating to particular industries or occupations. The order covering sash and door factories is again suspended for two months from January 3 and there is a new order for canneries. Safety regulations have been made under the Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act for window cleaners in factories. In Saskatchewan regulations determine the conditions, for income tax purposes, of deductions on account of contributions by employers to an employees' superannuation or pension fund. The first regulations under the Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act were also published recently.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Rules of Interpretation governing Wage Orders

Pursuant to the 1939 amendment in the Act allowing the Board to issue rules of interpretation of the various provisions of its orders and decisions such rules were gazetted on January 20. They are to be read as part of Order 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512).

Orders are to apply only to work done and salary earned within the province. Members of partnerships are not to be considered as employees. Population is determined according to the last published federal census or if the census is not definite it is fixed by the Board. For determining a period of apprenticeship a month is 26 working days and temporary employees are not to be included in the number of apprentices. The orders do not cover boys and girls in reformatory and industrial schools.

Orders applying to the district within a fixed radius of Montreal affect only municipalities totally within that radius and orders applying to cities and towns cover those subsequently incorporated as well as territory subsequently annexed to them. The zone in which such cities and towns falls is to be determined by their population or if the population does not appear in the census report, they are to be considered as in the zone for which the lower rates are fixed unless the Board decides otherwise. Persons employed by regular employers are to be regarded as in the same zone as the establishment in connection with which they work; if an employer has workplaces in several zones the workers are to be considered as in the zone where the work is done. A worker employed by a person who is not a regular employer is to be paid according to the rate for the zone in which the work is done and, if he works in more than one zone in the same week, at the rate for the zone where the employer resides. In motor transport the workers are to be paid according to the rates for the zone in which are the employer's headquarters. Workers no longer covered by a collective agreement are to be governed by rates for the category in which they would fall under Order 4. In all cases the Board may, by resolution, determine the zone and the wage order which applies to any workman.

Ushers in theatres are to be treated like other workers in commercial establishments with the minimum rate applying to a week of 54 hours but in the case of ushers employed at hockey, baseball or other games, remuneration may take the form of free admission to the games. Employees in public buildings and apartment houses including elevator operators are also to be considered as employed in commercial and industrial establishments but the rates apply to a 60-hour week. The telephone operators for whom special rates are given in Order 4 are those employed by telephone companies. Other switchboard operators are to be regarded as office workers and paid accordingly. When operators work at night but are provided with beds or couches and have four to five hours for sleep, they may work up to 66 hours a week and be paid the minimum rate for a 48-hour week.

The class "office worker" includes persons employed by stock brokers, outside collectors, ticket sellers and collectors for railway and shipping companies, persons engaged in checking incoming or outgoing merchandise

for commercial or industrial establishments, persons in charge of stores or tools and persons employed by custom brokers to clear merchandise and determine rates of duty, etc.

The minimum rates for office workers are revised to permit lower rates for the first year of employment. Instead of minimum hourly rates of 25 cents, 22½ cents, 20 cents and 15 cents in the four zones into which the province is divided, 17 cents, 15 cents, 13 cents and 12 cents may be paid for one year. Beginners hired by the week may be paid for the first year in Zone 1, $8, $9 or $10 according as the regular work week is 48, 54 or 60 hours; in Zone 2, $7, $8 and $9; in Zone 3, $6, $7 and $7.75; and in Zone 4, $5.75, $6.25 and $7. The ordinary work week of office workers is according to Order 4, 48 hours but office workers in industrial and commercial establishments employed for the regular hours of the establishment must be paid for those hours. The new provisions permit bank messengers engaged by the year to agree to a 60-hour week for $600 or more. It is also provided that office workers in biscuit factories and bakeries in Quebec district who are not covered by the collective agreement governing these plants are, however, subject to the regulations as to hours of work, overtime and legal holidays laid down in the agreement as long as it is in force.

Another section of the new regulations stipulates that an employer who sells goods delivered and contracts with a carrier to deliver them is co-responsible for payment to the employees of the carrier for the wages fixed by the order. The rates for messengers are to apply to the normal weekly hours of the establishment where they are employed. Messengers working inside more than half the time and paid at the rate for the general workers are not to be included in calculating the percentage for the purpose of determining the numbers to which the different minimum rates apply. Persons employed in cloakrooms in hotels and restaurants are classed as messengers and girls peddling articles such as cigars, cigarettes, etc., inside an establishment are to be paid as sales girls.

Certain rules are laid down as regards hotel employees. Stenographers in hotels who are employed by other than the owner have a normal 48-hour week. Hotels of more than 50 rooms in Zones 3 or 4 are ordinarily required to pay the rates fixed for Zone 2 but if they close down rooms in winter to bring the number in use to 50 or less they are permitted to pay the rates for the zone in which they are actually situated. The weekly wage for bell-boys, porters and messengers based on a 60-hour week is raised from $5.40 to $6. Waiters in taverns and waiters, kitchen help and cooks in hotels, restaurants, etc., have a normal 60-hour week with a weekly salary of $15, $65 monthly and $780 yearly.

Except teachers, office workers employed by municipal corporations and school boards and church officers employed by parish vestry boards, all employees of public corporations are to have the same conditions as workers in industrial and commercial establishments who are employed for a normal 60-hour week. For firemen and policemen the normal week is 72 hours but cities and towns may arrange for a day shift of 10 hours and a night shift of 14 hours provided the average hours per week are 72.

When a watchman works regularly a 56-hour shift instead of 60 hours a week, any hours beyond 56 must be paid for at time and a half. Special constables in industrial and commercial establishments are to be classed as watchmen and not included in percentages. The provision for a weekly rest day does not apply to watchmen hired specially on account of the war. Watchmen or janitors regularly employed by one employer and working part-time for another are entitled, from the former employer, to 25 cents an hour with a minimum of three hours a day or $5 a week or $21 a month, subject to a deduction of $15 a month for a heated apartment. The employer is to furnish water, electricity and gas if they are installed in the building and must pay taxes for the apartment and the services.

Construction labourers not employed in connection with commercial or industrial establishments are to be paid 25 cents, 18 cents or 13 cents an hour in Zones 1 and 2, 3 and 4, respectively for a normal work-week of 54 hours in Zones 1 and 2 and 60 hours in Zones 3 and 4. Shoe polishers have a normal 54-hour week. The special rates for motor mechanics under Order 4 apply only where the garage in which they are employed is a separate undertaking and apply to a 60-hour week throughout the year. Other workers of the kind are to be paid according to the type of establishment in which they work.

The provision in Order 4 for maintaining the rates of wages in effect on January 1, 1938, if higher than under the order, which applies equally to wages on December 1, 1939, in the case of persons who on that date were not subject to Order 4, is declared not to apply to an employee engaged between January 1 and May 15, 1938, to replace one who had left or to a workman who, although employed in an establishment on January 1, 1938, and occupying the same position on May 15, 1938, agreed in the meantime to a reduction of salary or to the employee who replaces him. Neither does the provision

apply to those who, in December, 1937, were paid wholly or partly on a piece-work or commission basis nor to one not receiving in December, 1937, a wage above the highest minimum rate prescribed for persons employed in industrial and commercial establishments.

When the Board fixes by permit or special order for a certain establishment, a normal week longer than is fixed by the regular orders, workmen previously engaged by the week and paid at least from $20 to $30 a week depending on the zone, can claim payment for these additional hours only if they represent an increase over the normal hours in December, 1937, or on any other date at which this provision is made applicable by special order. When a special order governs employees subject to the provision concerning wages in effect on January 1, 1938, the rates to be maintained are only those which are higher than those fixed for Class "A" workers by the special order. The rates for December, 1937, need not be maintained unless expressly provided for in the order.

Methods are given for determining from the weekly rate hourly or monthly rates. When a workman works outside the employer's plant and beyond his control, the daily hours are fixed at one-sixth of the normal week. Time taken for lunch is not included in the work-period if it is noted in the time-book. Hours of drivers of vehicles include only the actual hours spent in charge of their vehicles, but if they must wait elsewhere than at their place of residence or departure for at least eight hours these hours must be counted in the ten hours in the day for which they are to be paid but not as overtime. The provision that payment must be made for at least three hours' work in any day applies to all part-time workers except those employed less than 30 hours a week, those working in the same day for two or more employers as watchmen, furnacemen, etc., employees such as maintenance men, cleaners, charwomen, furnacemen, janitors, etc., who do not work habitually a complete day but are hired for a month or longer and employees engaged and working regularly by the week or for a longer period but less than three hours a day.

The weekly limit of 72 hours for male workers is extended to 84 from April 20 to May 15 for persons employed in moving household goods but time and a half is payable for the hours in excess of 72. The provision for time and a half after 10 hours' work in a day where the normal number of hours per week is not exceeded applies only to workmen engaged by the hour. The overtime provisions of Order 4 are suspended in the case of employees in establishments subject to the collective agreement covering the shoe industry but who are not within the scope of the agreement but the regular hourly rates must be paid for all hours worked. The exception to payment of time and a half when weekly wages exceed $20, $25 or $30 according to the zone does not apply to employees paid by the hour to whom the time and a half rate is payable only after 72 hours' work. When holidays are granted instead of payment for overtime, the holidays must be granted within three months from the date overtime was worked.

The provision that an employee doing two kinds of work is to be paid the rate fixed for the higher paid occupation does not apply to work done partly in winter and partly in summer but only where the employee works at different occupations during the same period. Employers must give the Board on request the names and addresses of contractors arranging for home-work and they are not to change the numbers of employees so entered in the registers without permission from the Board. After February 1, 1940, when the provisions of Order 4 have been suspended because of the coming into effect of a special order in any district, the area not so covered becomes again subject to Order 4.

Repeal of Order 1-2-3

The repeal was effective on December 30 of Order 1-2-3 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 623) which applied to men and women in similar occupations in factories and retail and wholesale stores in rural districts. The provision in Order 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 512) exempting from its application municipalities other than those erected in cities or towns is repealed and the section defining the zones has been rewritten to bring under the order all factories and shops in the province. Factories outside cities and towns are treated as in Zones III or IV according to the size of the municipality. Otherwise the four zones under Order 4 remain unchanged. The only exceptions are that the textile industry in Chicoutimi is to be governed by the conditions of Zone IV and servants in hotels, restaurants, etc., and waiters in taverns in the city of Thetford Mines are to be considered in Zone III.

Canneries—Order 27 governing the canning industry, a draft of which was gazetted on June 3, 1939, is now published in final form to be in effect for one year from February 11 and renewable for another year. Exception is made of establishments open only from June 15 to October 15, those where the main industry is other than canning and food is canned only for the use of the principal industry, and

of religious or teaching institutions, etc. Quebec is divided into two zones, Zone I being Montreal and within a five-mile radius, the rest of the province making up Zone II. There are eight categories of workers. Part-time workers are those employed intermittently from June 15 to October 15 in plants operated throughout the year or for not more than 12 days, consecutive or not, during the other eight months if the days fall within a period at the end of which the workers must be reclassified in order to determine the numbers to which the minimum rates apply.

There is no prescribed work-period to which are to be applied the wages of travelling salesmen, part-time employees, or strawberry hullers but for other classes an overtime rate of time and a half is fixed for hours in excess of the prescribed period. Men working part-time in Zone I receive 25 cents an hour and 20 cents in Zone II; women 17 cents and 15 cents. All strawberry hullers receive a flat rate of one cent per quart, one-half cent per pint. For office workers and salesmen who work a 54-hour week in Zone I there is a 17 cents hourly rate for the first year, then 25 cents; in Zone II it is 15 cents and 22½ cents. Travelling salesmen must be paid at least $20 and $18 a week in the two zones. Stationary enginemen in Montreal and district are to work for the number of hours and receive for regular work and overtime the rates fixed by Order 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 624); in other parts of the province the rates are as for the general body of workers under this order, rates applying for a 60-hour week. Watchmen throughout Quebec work a 72-hour week and have a 25 cent minimum hourly rate; carters' and drivers' helpers are to receive 20 cents and 18 cents an hour according to the zone. Their work-week is 54 hours.

Sixty per cent of the male employees other than the above special classes are entitled to 35 cents an hour and the rest are to be paid 30 cents. The hourly rates in Zone II are 30 cents and 25 cents for the same percentages of workers. Females in comparative work are paid less: 60 per cent receive 24 cents and 40 per cent 20 cents in Zone I and in Zone II 22 cents and 17 cents for these percentages, respectively. Office workers and salesmen, carters' and drivers' helpers and employees not included in any of the other categories have a regular 60-hour week each year from June 15 to October 15.

Employees are to be classified every four weeks unless the Board issues a permit to the contrary. The provisions of Order 4 apply when not incompatible. However, temporary employees and strawberry hullers are not affected by the provisions that payment must be made for at least three hours when a man is called and willing to work, provision for a weekly rest day or for the maintenance of higher wages if fixed by agreement or otherwise on January 1, 1938. None of the employees covered by the order for the canning industry is entitled to the 15 per cent increase provided under Order 4 when an employee works less than 30 hours a week or for three hours or less in a day.

This order abrogates resolution 30 of June 15, 1938, which allowed employment during the busy season in seasonal industries of part-time workers at less than the regular rates.

School Teachers.—An order in council gazetted on January 20 amends Order 4 with respect to minimum salaries for school teachers. The minimum for any teacher employed by a school commission in any part of the province is now $300. Formerly, when the order applied only to cities and towns, the minimum was $300 if full lodging was provided; otherwise the wage was $400. Another change is the repeal of the order in council of December 22, 1938, permitting municipal or school corporations by majority vote to declare themselves exempt from Order 4.

Janitors.—An amendment in Order 14 dealing with maintenance men in public buildings in Montreal and district (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099) concerns janitors employed on a part-time basis, and reduces the number of rooms for the care of which a man receives only living quarters. Formerly those looking after less than 60 unfurnished or 50 furnished rooms were entitled only to heated living quarters. Now janitors must be paid if the number of rooms exceeds 40 unfurnished or 30 furnished, the rate in the former case being 30 cents a month for each room over the fixed number and in the latter case 35 cents. The original order provided that this 30 cents additional rate was payable for rooms in excess of 60 unfurnished and the 35 cents rate for furnished rooms over 50. Where living quarters are not provided, an additional $10 a month is payable when the rooms are unfurnished regardless of the number instead of being payable only where there were more than 60 unfurnished rooms. The same wage is payable where there are less than 30 furnished rooms but if there are more than 30 furnished rooms, the janitor is entitled to $12 a month in lieu of living quarters, which was the sum fixed originally for more than 50 furnished rooms.

Sash and Door Factories.—Order 24 governing the manufacture of doors, sashes and wood building products is further suspended for two months from January 3, 1940, by order in council gazetted January 27.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

By an order in council gazetted on January 5 a section was added to the general regulations under this Act in force since June 13, 1934, applying to window cleaners in factories the regulations of December 22, 1938, under the Public Buildings Safety Act. To prevent accidents persons washing windows from the outside are to use either a solidly built platform balcony or safety belts held with anchors or hooks.

Saskatchewan Income Tax Act

In line with a 1939 amendment in the Act providing that the deductions from income which are to be allowed on account of contributions made by employers to an employees' superannuation or pension fund must be approved pursuant to regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such regulations dealing with incomes earned in 1938 and in respect of fiscal years ending after August 31, 1938, were embodied in an order in council gazetted on January 15.

No deduction is allowed for a company's contributions set up in the nature of a reserve out of which pensions may be paid but where a company contributes certain amounts to the fund and retains a portion of an employee's salary, in computing the amount of the profits or gains to be assessed, if the company's contribution is set apart and entirely severed from the company the amount may be deducted by the company as well as by the employee. When a company makes a lump sum payment in Saskatchewan on account of an employees' superannuation or pension fund in respect of past services and the sum is irrevocably charged for the benefit of the fund one-tenth of the lump sum payment may be deducted in each of ten successive years commencing in the year in which payment is made.

Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act, 1939

The first regulations under this Act, gazetted on January 2 and in force on February 1, include regulations for all trade schools as well as those covering only beauty culture and hairdressing and barbering schools. Final interpretation of the regulations lies with the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare to whom an annual statement must be submitted. The regulations set out the procedure and the information required for the registration of a trade school. After registration the Commissioner's approval must be obtained for any change in a course of instruction or in the fees or texts or supplies required or in any advertisements, and he must be informed of any change in the teaching staff. He is to approve requirements for admission, qualifications of teachers, standards of instruction, length of courses, safety and sanitary conditions of buildings and suitability of premises. Salesmen of trade school courses must be approved by the Commissioner and neither agent nor operator may guarantee positions. No person under 16 may enter a trade school.

Every operator of a trade school must deposit with the Commissioner as security $1,000 for the payment of creditors holding judgments in respect of contracts for instruction. The judgment debtor is obliged to provide further security to maintain the sum at $1,000. A contract for a course of instruction may be terminated by written notice to the school or its representative or teacher and the student is entitled to a refund of moneys paid above fees for "the then current week and the seven weeks next following or for the then current month and the month next following." With the Commissioner's approval the student may arrange to take a course terminable on shorter notice. The student is also entitled to a refund when the operator of the school is not registered or the situation has been falsely represented.

The regulations dealing with beauty culture and hairdressing or barbering schools provide that a course is to consist of at least 1,000 hours of instruction and practice during not less than six months of which in the former case at least 250 hours and in the latter 150 hours must be instruction in theory or demonstration of technique by instructors. No short courses other than in manicuring are to be given except to operators returning for refresher courses and persons holding certificates of competency. There must be at least one instructor with two years' practical experience for each 15 students. Any licensed nurse or physician may instruct in sterilization of equipment and personal hygiene. Every school must be separated by a solid partition from any beauty shop or barber shop, as the case may be. There is restriction on the rates which may be charged for student services as well as the hours during which they may be performed. Students are to have an hour off for lunch between 12 noon and 2 p.m.

In addition to providing for the observance of the regulations concerning sanitation in barber shops which were issued on June 15, 1931, under the Public Health Act, the new regulations require every student to furnish a medical certificate. Instructors must do so annually and at such other times as the Commissioner may require.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at December 31, 1939

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at December 31, 1939. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar, 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,586	13,240	12,530	11,854	14,540	59,895
Average monthly pension	$18 50	19 15	18 69	14 56	14 82	18 51
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·35	1·74	1·74	2·66	2·65	1·61
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·59	3·12	4·22	5·00	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	57·26	48·52	55·73	63·15	53·05	36·46
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1939	$437,922 40	560,653 06	515,812 13	389,336 39	482,933 59	2,464,388 16
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939 to Dec. 31, 1939	$1,295,872 49	1,650,520 24	1,543,308 11	1,141,852 77	1,430,577 63	7,308,313 88
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	11,008,581 05	15,634,546 53	16,237,315 55	4,784,188 44	10,109,192 77	75,773,426 41

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	1,983	49,017	12,502	7	186,154
Average monthly pension	$11 20	17 83	16 72	20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·11	1·55	1·33	0·07	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·23	3·04	2·36	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	33·88	50·79	56·41	5·79	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1939	$49,153 91	1,963,259 52	477,167 14	405 29	7,341,031 59
Dominion Government contributions Aptil 1, 1939 to Dec. 31, 1939	144,131 24	5,809,528 81	1,419,189 77	1,338 87	21,744,633 81
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	1,003,098 57	24,177,885 50	14,682,287 16	16,280 31	173,426,802 29

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1938—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	181	276	257	641	551	1,305
Average monthly pension	19 61	19 24	19 46	19 71	19 08	19 55
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1939	$7,839 12	12,007 21	10,899 00	28,555 22	53,434 93	58,148 69
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939 to Dec, 31, 1939	$21,947 71	34,085 26	30,940 30	79,845 43	67,327 94	166,984 78
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$41,237 52	74,434 22	70,859 46	175,356 13	153,730 85	404,682 80

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	110	1,700	244	5,265
Average monthly pension	$13 96	19 46	19 81	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1939	$3,347 87	77,283 30	11,389 36	232,904 70
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1939 to Dec. 31, 1939	$9,680 56	217,386 76	32,595 39	660,794 13
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$20,858 91	537,866 78	70,540 13	1,549,566 80

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Annual Convention Featured by Resolutions on Post-war Preparation and Youth Training

WITH a registration of over 600 in attendance, the twenty-second annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held in Toronto on January 16-18.

Among the resolutions adopted were four of particular significance at this time, viz.: wartime policy, preparation for the post-war period, youth training, and trust fund legislation.

The resolution on wartime policy reaffirmed the stand the executive had taken and had already expressed to the Dominion Government, namely, that "the full resources of the construction industry are placed at the disposal of our country to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

In regard to preparation for the post-war period, the resolution, after declaring "it is inevitable that an unsettled period will follow after the close of the war unless definite precautions are taken," called upon its incoming officers to place before "the Dominion Government such representations as may be necessary, asking for the setting up of a commission or by such other means as may be deemed expedient, to have in readiness various schemes of work and industry fully prepared and financed, so that they may be set in motion directly the war is over."

The convention dealt with youth training in a resolution which advocated the appointment of a committee of three to represent the Association for the purpose "of meeting with a similar committee when appointed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to consider the necessary steps to be taken to bring about the appointment of provincial government committees to study and report on necessary reforms in vocational and trade training in relation to industry and business."

In addition the Dominion and provincial governments were urged "that the programs of youth training on a co-operating basis be continued, and particularly that part of the work which seeks to tie up vocational and technical school work with placement in industry."

The resolution on trust fund legislation placed the Association on record as favouring such enactments in all provinces along the lines of the Manitoba Act.

In his presidential address, Mr. C. D. Harrington emphasized that the Association's common objective should be to decide what is the best way in which the construction industry can serve Canada and to see to it that this objective is reached. In this respct he declared:—

"It is our duty to consider what measures may be necessary to prevent disorganization and financial loss, in the rapidly changing financial and business conditions. Further, we must seek measures which will tend to stabilize costs of labour and materials, so that there may be no undue wartime inflation, which, if permitted, will inevitably lead to another and perhaps even greater post-war depression."

After reviewing the position of the industry in a number of matters, Mr. Harrington referred to the administration of the housing legislation as follows:—

"There has been a very encouraging advance during the past year in the operation of the National Housing Act. The government has apparently found it necessary to make some restrictions as from the first of this year, cutting out apartment houses and duplexes and houses over $4,000. This, I feel, was justified under war conditions. I think we should be prepared to urge the government to continue help to the small home owner."

One of the major discussions of the convention centred on construction during and after the war. Leading off on this subject, Mr. Walter G. Hunt, Montreal, observed that the construction industry did not want a war boom. It had been progressing favourably in the past few years, and he considered that it was "essential that material and labour prices should not be allowed to rise exhorbitantly but should be held within reason." He declared that there should be no profiteering in the industry.

He recommended that some action be taken "to counteract prejudiced opinion that was developing in the mind of the general public" as reflected in letters appearing in the press. Declaring such assertions to be untrue, Mr. Hunt advocated that "the lump sum and cost plus methods" in contracts as being the fairest for all parties concerned.

The activities of the Association during 1939 were reported by its manager, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, who reviewed developments in an eventful year as well as the organization's relations with the government.

Other topics of discussion included "Credits and Trust Fund Legislation" (introduced by Mr. F. G. Rutley); and "Improved Co-operative Relations Between the General Con-

tractor and Separate Trade Contractors" (introduced by Mr. John Parkin).

The officers elected for 1940-41 were as follows:—

Past president—C. D. Harrington, Anglin-Norcross Corp. Ltd., Montreal.

President—Cecil H. Gunn, John Gunn and Sons Ltd., Winnipeg.

Vice-president—John E. Clarke, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Eastern vice-president—Geo. Flood, John Flood and Sons Ltd., Saint John, N.B.

Mid-western vice-president—C. M. Miners, Saskatoon Construction Association, Saskatoon, Sask.

Western vice-president—Col. J. F. Keen, E. J. Ryan Contracting Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Honorary secretary—R. A. Seasons, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Honorary treasurer—E. F. Longfellow, Canada Electric Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Chairman, Membership and Finance Committee—E. M. Seale, Canadian Tube and Steel Products Ltd., Montreal.

Chairman, Trade Contractors' Section—G. P. Wilbur, Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Chairman, Manufacturing and Supply Section—John W. Gooch, Canadian Metal Window and Steel Products Ltd., Toronto.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1939

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued recently its Annual Review of Employment in the Dominion for 1939. The report deals with the situation in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade, and also contains a brief section dealing with the subject of employment in banks, and other financial institutions.

The review points out that a number of events, both domestic and foreign, combined to make 1939 an unusual year in many respects. Among the adverse factors entering into the situation was a generally late spring that seriously retarded the commencement of seasonal operations during April and May, while another was the widespread uncertainty in business over a period of many months, due to the dangerous political situation in Europe. The impetus to business provided by the Royal Visit, and the harvesting of the largest wheat crop in eleven years were among the beneficial influences of domestic origin, while the revival of industrial activity in the United States also had a favourable reaction in the Dominion. Finally, the outbreak of hostilities in September was of first importance in its effect upon Canadian business. Responding to these various factors in different parts of the year, employment in 1939 showed fluctuations that in direction or extent were frequently at variance with those indicated as normal in the nineteen years of the employment record. At the 1939 minimum of industrial activity, recorded at April 1, the index was lower than at the same date in either 1938 or 1937; beginning with May 1, however, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable, the rate of improvement being accelerated as the year advanced, until at December 1, industrial employment was generally greater than in the same month in any other year of the record.

During 1939, 139,810 individual reports on employment were tabulated by the Employment Statistics Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, a monthly average of 11,651. The employees of these establishments averaged 1,105,712, ranging from 1,015,632 at April 1 to 1,206,183 at November 1. In addition, data were received from many companies in the financial group; over 800 branches of financial institutions employed some 56,100 persons in 1939.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment in 1939 averaged 113·9, not quite two per cent higher than the 1938 average of 111·8; at January 1, 1939, the index was nearly five per cent lower than at the same date in the preceding year, while at November 1 and December 1, it was between seven and eight per cent higher than it had been in the last two months of 1938. The average for the year under review was fractionally lower than that of 114·1 in 1937, but was higher than in any other year of the record except 1929.

Employment Comparison Canada—United States

In a comparison of the course of employment in manufacturing in Canada and the United States, the review states that, on the whole, rather less fluctuation is shown in Canada than in the States. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that employment in manufacturing in the Dominion is generally more subject to seasonal variation than is the case in the United States. It is suggested that differences in the industrial distribution of the workers included in the surveys in the two countries largely contribute to this more advantageous position in the Dominion, where a larger proportion of the total workers belong to the non-durable groups of industries than is the

case in the United States. Non-durable groups ordinarily show less marked fluctuations than occur in the production of durable goods, which probably provide work for a greater proportion of the workers included in the American than in the Canadian surveys of employment.

The 1939 Annual points out that, in revised statistics recently issued by the United States Department of Labor, 1937 has displaced 1929 as the year of maximum industrial activity, the latter yielding the position in this respect that it has been accorded for a decade. In the Dominion, however, 1929 retains its general superiority over any other year of the record.

With regard to the situation on steam railways, it is remarked that from 1929 until 1933 there were successive and pronounced declines in the personnel of these utilities in both countries, while the recovery since then has been relatively slight. However, the level of employment on the Dominion railways has, since 1929, been higher than on the American lines.

Employment by Industries

The review devotes another section to a comparison of the varying levels of employment in recent years in the main industrial groups and in all industries in the Dominion, showing that since 1929 manufacturing and transportation have been almost uniformly at a lower level than general industrial employment, although the disparity in manufacturing has considerably diminished in the last four or five years, and at the end of 1939, the general and the manufacturing indexes were very similar. The course of employment in construction, governed to some extent by unemployment relief work in the years since 1931, has been erratic, the curve having in some years been considerably above, and in others considerably below, the general average. However, in the last three years some recovery has been indicated, with the result that the 1939 construction curve was quite close to that for all industries. On the other hand, the level of employment in mining, trade and services has for many years been considerably above that in other industries; the employment figures for these industries not only exert a stabilizing effect upon the general volume of employment, but also have an important influence in raising the all-industries curve to a position above that of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

In a comparison of the trends in the four great divisions of manufacturing—(pulp and paper, lumber, textiles, and iron and steel)—with those in manufacturing as a whole, it is pointed out that the factors making for intensified activity in 1939 operated with greater force upon the last three than upon the pulp and paper division, with the result that the movement in that group was not so steeply upward during the 1939 period of expansion as in the other three divisions. In comparison with the other major manufacturing industries, the textile trades appeared in a particularly favourable position, employment in recent months having reached an exceptionally high level. The improvement in iron and steel has recently also been pronounced, until at December 1, 1939, the employment index was slightly higher than in any preceding month since the early part of 1930.

In regard to transportation, it is stated that the level of employment in the western areas has been consistently higher than in the remaining parts of the Dominion; in most provinces, this industry in the latter months of 1939 was more active than in the autumn and early winter of any other recent year. The staffs of trading establishments in all five economic areas have since 1933 shown successive increases, resulting during 1939 in the greatest volume of employment yet recorded. The review remarks that the level in trade has been highest in Quebec, where the increases in the total population have also exceeded those in other parts of Canada.

In a detailed analysis of the situation, the review points out that from the 1939 low point at April 1 until the maximum of employment at November 1, the uninterruptedly favourable movement resulted in an increase of 17·8 per cent in the index, an advance that in the years since 1920, was exceeded only by that reported in the same period of 1937. The November 1 index was the third highest figure in the nineteen years for which statistics are available, while that for December 1 was the highest yet recorded at that date. It is estimated that at December 1, 1939, the staffs of the co-operating employers included some 85,000 more workers than these establishments had employed at December 1, 1938.

Employment by Provinces and Cities

Employment in all provinces except in New Brunswick was generally brisker in the year reviewed than in 1938. In most other provinces the improvement in 1939 commenced after the lapse of a few months, during which the comparison with the same period of 1938 was unfavourable; also in most of the provinces the rate of expansion was accelerated towards the close of the year, the December 1 gain over the same date in 1938 considerably exceeding the average increase shown by the same province in the annual comparison.

The situation reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver was generally better in 1939 than in the preceding year, the gains in the indexes of

employment ranging from just under one per cent in Winnipeg, to 11·3 per cent in Quebec City; in each of these centres except Winnipeg, the increase exceeded the percentage advance reported in the Dominion as a whole. In Hamilton and Windsor, on the other hand, activity was generally lower than in 1938. An index calculated for these eight cities as a unit, showed an increase of two per cent over 1938, compared with that of 1·9 per cent in the general index for Canada. The cities' index was higher than in any other year since 1930, being two points above the 1937 figure, whereas the Dominion index was fractionally lower than that for 1937. The review goes on to state that employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities, in 1939 as in immediatly preceding years, did not reach a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. On the other hand, the cities' employment index for transportation in recent years has been above the Canada figure.

Industrial Analysis

In an analysis dealing with the various industries, the review points out that manufacturing showed uninterrupted expansion from the first of January to December 1, during which period the index increased by 17·2 per cent to an all-time maximum of 122·2 at the beginning of December. This advance compared favourably with the average gain of rather better than eight per cent, indicated from January 1 to December 1 in the experience of preceding years since 1920. In spite of this unusually pronounced expansion, the 1939 average index was only slightly above that for 1938; this was due to the relatively low level of activity prevailing in the first part of last year, when the monthly indexes from January to July were below those for the same date in 1938.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, substantial improvement was reported in logging in the last quarter of 1939, but owing to slackness in the earlier part of the year, the annual index of employment was below the 1938 average. In mining, employment showed nine monthly advances, and the situation was more favourable than in any other year of the record. Transportation, on the whole, reported a slight gain over 1938 and 1937; the increased movement of grain and other commodities brought about improvement during many months, until the level of employment at the end of the year was the highest indicated since 1931. Construction and maintenance afforded more employment in the first three quarters of 1939 than in the same part of 1938, after which the comparison was unfavourable. However, the index for the twelve months of 1939 was above that for the preceding year. Building and railway construction and maintenance showed slight improvement, and road construction was also more active, partly as a result of an increase in the unemployment relief projects undertaken during the year. In services and trade, employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1939

THE Department of Labour receives monthly reports from local trade unions throughout the country, indicating their membership and the number of members unemployed on the last day of each month, a tabulation of this data furnishing a continuous gauge of the situation for organized workers during the year. Local unions reporting each month during 1939 averaged 1,943 with a membership average of 245,748 persons, 12·2 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed. This percentage for 1939 was the lowest on record since 1930 with the exception of the year 1937 when unemployment averaged 10·7 per cent.

There was some measure of revival in conditions for organized workers during 1939 from the previous year, the percentage of idleness for each month from the close of April onward being at a level below that of the corresponding month in 1938. Employment for the year reached its height in October when 9·0 per cent of the members reported were off work, which percentage was the smallest that has been recorded in any month since October, 1937. The percentage of 16·4 reflected in February, 1939, constituted the unemployment maximum for the year.

The manufacturing industries during the first quarter of the year showed some curtailment in activity from the same period in 1938, but more favourable conditions prevailed in the remaining months. In the iron and steel trades the situation was quieter in the first six months, but employment was more plentiful from then onward, particularly in the latter part of the year. The garment trades indicated substantial improvement during ten months of the year, the increases being especially marked in April, May and July, while in January and March some employment cessation was apparent. Varying conditions were noted in the pulp and paper industries during 1939, January, March, April and May

showing but slight curtailment in employment from the corresponding months in 1938, and August and September recessions on a somewhat larger scale. In June, however, noteworthy employment advancement was evident, and an upward movement of employment was reflected in the remaining months. The wood products division of the manufacturing industries registered substantial employment recovery from 1938 in all months except August and September. Building and construction activities were stimulated during 1939, January, February and April being the only months to record any slackening in employment, while of the gains in the other months those registered in the last quarter of the year were of quite generous proportions. The transportation industries likewise showed a higher level of activity, the first four months only indicating a less favourable situation, the steam railway division reflecting consistent gains from the close of April, while in navigation some lessening in the volume of activity was evident during a large part of the year, though tending to improve in the latter months. The coal mining industry was generally quieter during 1939 than in the previous year, though the variations month by month were not outstanding, October and December alone reflecting moderate gains in activity. Retail trade was quite active, the change in conditions from 1938 being so slight as to be almost negligible. Communication workers were afforded a somewhat better volume of employment in all months during 1939 with the exception of September, when compared with the corresponding months of 1938, while the drop in activity recorded in that month was quite small. The services division showed little variation in the employment level month by month when compared with 1938 conditions, several months showing rather slight increases in activity, and others recessions of little importance. The situation for lumber workers and loggers reflected a more favourable trend toward the close of the year, but for the most part slacker conditions prevailed. The fishing industry showed a greater prevalence of available employment during January, February, August, October and November, while in the other months losses were recorded, which in March and April were quite pronounced.

During January, 1939, there was a minor increase in the volume of work afforded local trade union members from the close of 1938, the manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel, and garment trades, being largely responsible for this better trend. In February there was a general lowering in activity, the majority of trades participating in this slightly less favourable employment movement noted from January. At the close of March a small gain from February conditions was apparent, the building and construction trades, and manufacturing industries reflecting an upward trend. This improvement continued throughout April, the manufacturing and transportation industries particularly, indicating heightened employment, though activity in practically all trades tended in a favourable direction. The period of diminishing unemployment which set in during March was maintained without interruption until the close of October, though the changes from month to month were small. In November there was a slight tendency toward retarded employment, due largely to the seasonal lull in building and construction activities, and in a smaller measure to losses in coal mining and in the transportation industries. However, the percentage of unemployment for November proved to be the lowest on record for the corresponding month in any year since 1929. Due partly to seasonal inactivity and in some measure to conditions consequent upon the holiday period when a number of firms take advantage of the usual quietness in business for inventory and stocktaking purposes, the December percentage of idleness showed a slight rise from November.

The International Labour Organization in 1939

The increasing gravity of the international outlook and the subsequent outbreak of war necessarily influenced the activity of the International Labour Organization during the year 1939, records the International Labour Office in a recent review of the activities from which the following is taken.

The Organization has adapted itself to events. It has shown that its tripartite character, uniting Governments, employers and workers for a common aim, is capable of facing social problems in a time of crisis as well as in normal times.

Thus, from the beginning of the year, it drew the practical conclusions from the condition of "near war" and the speeding up of re-armament which obtained in most countries, by renouncing attempting to secure the immediate realization of the 40-hour week. In June, at the International Labour Conference, Governments, employers and workers, under the menace of imminent hostilities, decided almost unanimously to postpone the consideration of the questions of the reduction of hours of work submitted to them, while reserving action on them for the future as a reform which will be of vital importance when excessive armament production has ceased and the world returns to a peace-time economy.

On the other hand, in dealing with the other items on its agenda, less affected by exceptional circumstances—road transport, contracts

of employment to indigenous workers, the protection of migrant workers, and technical and vocational education and apprenticeship—the Conference adopted no less than 4 draft Conventions and 6 Recommendations.

This session of the International Labour Conference was not only noteworthy because of this important contribution to the volume of international social legislation which has been created during the past 20 years. It also gave striking evidence of the loyalty of the States Members. Forty-six were represented, in spite of the political crisis. Some were countries which, like the United States, never belonged to the League of Nations, or which have either left the League or have given notice to do so but have remained Members of the International Labour Organization—like Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Peru, and Hungary. During the general discussion on the Report of the Director, Mr. Winant, 60 speakers—Governments, employers and workers—from every Continent maintained energetically that the Organization must continue its services to the world whatever the circumstances.

It thus endorsed the principle already adopted unanimously by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in February—that the International Labour Organization should continue its work, even in the ultimate event of war.

The Governing Body, moreover, did not stop at stating this principle, but also took various steps to ensure its practical application in the event of an armed conflict ensuing.

Therefore, when hostilities broke out at the beginning of September, the I.L.O., thanks to the wise provisions taken, was able to continue its activity despite the mobilization of part of its staff and other difficulties of all kinds. It is carrying on.

For the past 4 months, the I.L.O. has continued its work of endeavouring to meet the various and changing needs of its States Members. More than 40 of them, 20 of which are actually European, are taking no part in hostilities. In the case of those countries which are at peace and which have not had to take serious military measures, permanent labour problems present almost an ordinary aspect. Others, although neutral, owing to mobilization have to meet new and complex problems. As for the belligerents, they are faced with great economic and social problems the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

Such are: the redistribution of labour; hours of work and rest periods; the employment of women, young persons and children; the question of elderly workers; the adaptation of wages to the cost of living; the prevention of, and compensation for, accidents; industrial diseases; labour inspection; the increasing importance of social insurance; the guarantee of employment on demobilization; assistance for the families of mobilized men; new conditions of maritime and agricultural work; and the organization of collaboration between public authorities, employers and workers.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1939

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1939, was less in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1938, as there was shown a decrease of 23 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected. An analysis of the different industries showed fewer placements were registered in farming, construction and maintenance, services, and transportation, the bulk of the decline being shown in the first two groups. These decreases were offset, in part, by gains reported in logging, manufacturing, trade and mining, of which the largest were in logging and manufacturing. Provincially, New Brunswick and Ontario alone reported more vacancies and placements. Losses in all remaining provinces, however, more than offset these gains, the declines recorded throughout the West in farming and in Quebec and British Columbia in construction and maintenance being particularly outstanding.

From the chart which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a downward course throughout October and November, the trend of the curves being less pronounced during the first half of October than during the succeeding periods, but in December a sharp recovery was noted, there being a rise of 10 points. At the close of the quarter, however, the levels reached were still considerably below those attained at the end of December a year ago. During the period October to December, 1939, there was a ratio of 46·4 vacancies and 44·5 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 54·2 vacancies and 52·6 placements during the corresponding periods of 1938.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,233, of applications registered 2,658, and of placements effected 1,184, in contrast with a daily average of 1,577 vacancies, 2,910 applications and 1,529 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1938.

During the three months October to December, 1939, the offices reported that they had made 93,044 references of persons to positions

and had effected a total of 88,758 placements, of which 57,540 were in regular employment and 31,218 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 41,708 were of men and 15,832 of women, while casual work was found for 16,848 men and 14,370 women. Comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1938 showed that 116,201 placements were then made, of which 79,906 were in regular employment and 36,295 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 144,008 men and

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**114**	**110**	**4**	**59**	**8**	**51**	**542**	**409**	**92**	**3,524**	**3,024**	**746**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	7	33	38	13	25
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	4	2	310	254	71
Lumber and its products	22	21	1	6	1	5	47	19	34	137	89	46
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pulp and paper products	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	44	8	198	72	125
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	57	49	8
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	37	5	762	985	79
Plant products, edible	32	31	1	15	.....	15	23	21	1	231	126	102
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	29	15	14
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	55	35	20
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	13	8	4	138	99	37
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3	313	285	30
Electric apparatus	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	3	.....	183	147	36
Iron and steel products	56	54	2	10	2	8	58	54	0	886	712	112
Non-ferrous metal products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	129	1	75	68	2
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	21	5	16	.....	.....	.....	40	18	25
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	1	71	56	14
Logging	**156**	**150**	.....	**62**	**62**	.....	**3,988**	**3,827**	**14**	**4,948**	**4,201**	**35**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**1**	**4**
Farming	**86**	**70**	**17**	**11**	**10**	**1**	**140**	**143**	**1**	**2,341**	**1,671**	**622**
Mining	**57**	**63**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9**	**6**	**2**	**235**	**217**	**9**
Coal	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	2	230	211	9
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	6	.....
Communication	**5**	**1**	**4**	**2**	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**25**	**3**	**22**
Transportation	**12**	**5**	**6**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**61**	**52**	**9**	**421**	**69**	**351**
Forwarding and storage	5	.....	5	13	1	12	16	7	9	227	29	197
Railway	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....
Shipping and stevedoring	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	185	31	154
Air	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**1,332**	**808**	**529**	**1,499**	**346**	**1,153**	**5,718**	**5,643**	**73**	**9,359**	**4,689**	**4,662**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	53	51	2
Highway	759	256	508	1,362	234	1,128	3,250	3,221	25	6,147	1,950	4,188
Building and other	573	552	21	137	112	25	2,443	2,397	48	3,159	2,688	472
Services	**2,096**	**416**	**1,580**	**2,062**	**391**	**1,659**	**11,969**	**5,686**	**3,740**	**11,941**	**4,709**	**6,849**
Governmental	42	2	41	46	36	10	20	11	9	700	412	272
Hotel and restaurant	46	20	21	22	15	6	218	169	12	508	351	145
Professional	227	13	207	10	2	7	97	76	7	242	134	105
Recreational	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	112	35	75
Personal	197	5	192	506	1	505	269	89	168	2,159	123	2,031
Household	1,579	372	1,119	1,478	337	1,131	11,356	5,338	3,542	8,190	3,625	4,221
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	30	29	.....
Trade	**82**	**16**	**64**	**74**	**4**	**69**	**224**	**177**	**27**	**928**	**295**	**629**
Retail	52	14	36	66	4	61	162	126	26	853	275	575
Wholesale	30	2	28	8	.....	8	62	51	1	75	20	54
Finance	**11**	**1**	**10**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**29**	**5**	**23**
All Industries	**3,951**	**1,640**	**2,214**	**3,786**	**823**	**2,950**	**22,654**	**15,944**	**3,959**	**33,756**	**18,884**	**13,952**
Men	2,037	1,205	837	2,270	474	1,796	10,906	10,336	386	23,975	13,846	9,309
Women	1,914	435	1,377	1,516	349	1,154	11,748	5,608	3,573	9,781	5,038	4,643

55,339 women, a total of 199,347 in contrast with the registration of 221,113 persons during the last quarter of 1938. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1939, of 92,463 vacancies, of which 59,107 were for men and 33,356 for women, as compared with 119,835 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1938.

A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1939, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1939.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
346	318	29	91	58	32	103	62	41	314	128	182	5,093	4,117	1,177
9	7	2	17	5	10	16	14	2	9	8	1	130	54	73
3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	65	57	.....
2	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	260	81
9	9	.....	6	4	2	25	22	3	51	21	30	303	186	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	24	5	304	148	143
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	53	8
58	53	5	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	12	10	1	894	1,091	90
15	12	3	38	37	1	5	.....	5	8	4	4	367	231	132
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	24	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	72	46	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	110	43
187	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	4	.....	4	516	475	43
3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	197	153	44
33	28	6	7	1	6	32	11	21	186	53	130	1,268	915	285
5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	213	205	3
1	1	.....	2	1	1	5	5	.....	3	.....	3	72	30	45
4	1	3	6	2	4	7	3	4	1	1	.....	106	78	26
394	871	.....	81	84	.....	725	725	.....	44	42	2	10,398	9,962	51
3														
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	10	6	4
2,258														
	2,228	34	1,357	1,284	37	2,477	2,365	110	313	278	27	8,983	8,049	849
22														
15	31	.....	6	2	.....	244	251	.....	32	25	7	605	595	18
7	15	.....	6	2	.....	240	247	.....	1	1	.....	268	277	.....
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	23	1	320	306	12
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	7	1	6	17	12	6
1														
	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	1	.....	1	41	11	30
39														
5	37	2	43	4	39	89	6	83	129	54	75	807	228	577
2	4	1	41	4	37	89	6	83	93	42	51	489	93	395
.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	3
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	12	24	267	88	178
	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	32	1
3,860														
7	3,821	39	365	252	113	659	598	61	4,289	2,182	2,106	27,081	18,339	8,736
3,272	5	2	.....	.....	.....	82	78	4	26	26	.....	193	185	8
581	3,268	7	215	168	47	451	426	25	3,292	1,362	1,930	18,748	10,885	7,858
	548	30	150	84	66	126	94	32	971	794	176	8,140	7,269	870
2,555														
11	1,092	1,443	2,037	1,026	908	2,013	1,114	652	2,799	1,169	1,632	37,472	15,603	18,463
116	4	7	8	2	6	5	4	1	100	39	61	932	510	407
78	98	18	65	52	10	94	74	12	78	45	34	1,147	824	258
11	73	5	175	148	27	63	50	11	264	28	236	1,156	524	605
171	2	9	5	.....	5	12	1	11	12	4	8	161	48	110
2,072	5	166	313	12	302	238	15	222	342	21	320	4,195	271	3,906
96	824	1,237	1,295	669	558	1,350	765	394	2,001	1,030	973	29,321	12,960	13,175
	86	1	176	143	.....	251	205	1	2	2	.....	560	466	2
105														
83	39	66	58	11	46	123	17	106	324	60	264	1,918	619	1,271
22	30	53	37	8	29	80	13	67	320	58	262	1,653	528	1,109
	9	13	21	3	17	43	4	39	4	2	2	265	91	162
4	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	55	11	42
9,587	8,443	1,615	4,040	2,721	1,177	6,441	5,146	1,053	8,248	3,939	4,298	92,463	57,540	31,218
7,055	7,286	262	2,361	1,735	592	4,674	4,062	614	5,829	2,764	3,052	59,107	41,708	16,848
2,532	1,157	1,353	1,679	986	585	1,767	1,084	439	2,419	1,175	1,246	33,356	15,832	14,370

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1939

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1 was 11,891, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,135,400 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,967, having an aggregate membership of 251,282 persons, 11·4 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1940, as Reported by Employers

The records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that there is invariably a contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of January, mainly due to curtailment of operations in the outdoor industries for the winter, together with the losses in employment resulting from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. There was the customary recession at the beginning of January, 1940, but this was less-than-normal in the experience of the last nineteen years, involving the release of some five per cent of the reported staffs, as compared with the average reduction of just under seven per cent between December 1 and January 1 in this period. The level of employment at the latest date was considerably higher than that indicated at January 1 in any other year of the record.

Statements for the month under review were furnished by 11,891 establishments, whose employees aggregated 1,135,400; as compared with 1,198,541 at December 1, 1939, this was a decline of 63,141 persons, or 5·3 per cent. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 116·2, compared with 122·7 in the preceding month, and 108·1 at January 1, 1939. The previous high figures for that date were those of 113·4 in 1938, and 111·2 in 1930.

After correction for seasonal influences, the January 1, 1940, index was 120·7, compared with 119·8 at December 1, when the reduction in employment had also been below the average. The seasonally-corrected index at the latest date was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

In accordance with the experience of other years of the record, there were general declines in employment at January 1, 1940, but the distribution of the losses among the various industries differed from that usually indicated. On the average the recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in the period, 1921-1939, has accounted for some 56 per cent of the total reduction in the staffs of the employers furnishing returns, and that in the non-manufacturing divisions for the remaining 44 per cent. At the date under review, however, less than a third of the total decrease was reported by manufacturers, while rather better than 67 per cent took place in other industries.

The contraction in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at January 1 in any year of the record; some 20,600 persons were released by the co-operating factories, a decline of 3·3 per cent, which compared favourably with the average January decrease of over seven per cent in the period, 1921-1939. There were considerable gains in tobacco factories at the date under review, but the trend in most other classes was downward. The largest reductions were in the food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper groups.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction suffered the most pronounced losses, there being a decline of 30,294 persons, or 25 per cent in this group, a decrease which

considerably exceeded the average. Logging, transportation and mining also reported important contractions, and there was a falling-off in employment in communications. On the other hand, retail trade and hotels and restaurants showed unusually marked seasonal improvement.

Following are the unadjusted general indexes as at January 1 in the years since 1927, (1926=100): 1940, 116·2; 1939, 108·1; 1938, 113·4; 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1 and 1928, 100·7.

For January 1, 1939, 11,210 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,041,042 men and women; as compared with 1,097,953 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 56,911, or 5·2 per cent. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of January, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,484 persons, compared with 33,408 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the December 1 survey of employment to 1,168,884 in 12,306 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 116·2 in the industries above enumerated, to 116·1; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for November 1, the index was lowered from 122·7 to 122·3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded seasonally reduced activity, the losses ranging from two per cent in New Brunswick to 11·3 per cent in British Columbia. Employment in four of the five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year, the exception being British Columbia, where the latest index was fractionally lower. In Quebec and Ontario, the general level of employment was higher than in any other January of the record; in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in British Columbia the index was very slightly lower than at January 1 of 1939 and 1938, but was otherwise the highest since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.—Most of the contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at January 1, 1940, occurred in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and trade were also slacker. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants showed the greatest declines, while there was improvement in textile factories. Heightened activity was also indicated by the track maintenance departments of the railways and in all branches of transportation, the gains in the latter being due to the reopening of the winter ports. There were losses in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, those in Nova Scotia being largest.

Statements were received from 830 establishments in the Maritime area, employing 88,031 persons, compared with 91,099 at the beginning of December. While the general recession at January 1, 1940, was seasonal in character, it exceeded the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1939, and was also greater than the decrease in employment

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	119·3	99·3	100·1	106·4	94·1
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	111·1	86·3	93·8	92·8	80·6
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	80·1	77·8	78·8	84·4	69·7
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Jan. 1, 1939	108·1	109·2	114·9	108·8	97·1	98·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1940	100·0	7·7	30·4	42·4	11·9	7·6

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight[1]	Jan. 1, 1940	Dec. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1935
MANUFACTURING	53·4	118·2	122·2	104·3	108·6	102·4	96·8	87·4
Animal products—edible	2·3	132·4	144·0	129·1	127·6	121·5	110·0	105·1
Fur and products	·2	106·0	114·2	82·8	76·4	82·6	94·5	83·0
Leather and products	2·2	120·9	125·7	100·7	99·4	97·8	96·1	86·8
Boots and shoes	1·4	119·7	123·9	102·5	101·2	96·8	95·8	84·7
Lumber and products	3·7	77·1	84·1	68·2	70·1	70·7	63·3	57·1
Rough and dressed lumber	1·9	62·4	69·6	56·5	54·5	59·8	51·2	45·0
Furniture	·7	87·9	91·6	82·3	82·9	81·8	79·8	69·9
Other lumber products	1·1	116·9	125·5	94·2	108·3	96·1	88·0	84·4
Musical instruments	·1	53·9	56·2	48·4	36·5	34·7	51·6	26·1
Plant products—edible	3·1	116·0	138·5	105·4	104·3	101·4	97·6	92·4
Pulp and paper products	6·0	110·2	113·1	102·7	107·4	101·9	96·7	92·3
Pulp and paper	2·6	97·5	99·4	88·4	99·1	92·4	85·3	81·0
Paper products	1·0	137·8	147·4	126·4	128·6	120·7	110·5	100·7
Printing and publishing	2·4	116·9	118·8	113·1	111·0	107·8	106·9	104·4
Rubber products	1·2	109·8	116·0	102·4	97·8	95·8	92·0	89·8
Textile products	10·1	132·0	135·7	113·6	116·4	114·6	113·3	102·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·0	149·8	149·8	127·8	134·5	134·9	135·5	121·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	116·4	115·2	95·4	99·5	98·7	97·0	86·9
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	156·5	160·6	122·8	136·8	144·6	138·8	118·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·8	497·2	495·1	496·0	521·1	508·0	540·6	493·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	131·8	140·8	116·5	117·3	118·5	123·3	109·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	118·1	124·1	103·1	105·6	100·4	93·9	87·0
Other textile products	1·1	120·7	119·7	97·8	92·8	89·7	89·6	82·2
Tobacco	1·1	150·8	100·5	158·8	157·1	127·0	137·0	121·4
Beverages	·8	174·3	173·1	165·3	164·6	158·0	140·6	137·4
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	176·5	179·4	152·3	151·0	141·7	131·1	118·9
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	87·4	94·6	75·0	79·4	75·5	67·6	60·9
Electric light and power	1·5	134·5	139·8	127·7	123·8	113·5	111·5	110·0
Electrical apparatus	1·7	140·2	139·8	126·8	146·9	122·3	120·4	105·0
Iron and steel products	12·7	110·0	111·7	90·5	102·8	92·3	84·9	71·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	151·3	156·0	107·2	125·6	121·0	108·0	81·2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	121·7	124·7	110·0	125·6	110·3	93·4	83·1
Agricultural implements	·5	63·2	63·2	59·6	75·2	59·3	62·2	45·9
Land vehicles	5·5	103·3	101·4	85·4	97·9	88·4	83·9	72·7
Automobiles and parts	2·0	155·4	154·9	138·4	156·7	149·0	119·9	92·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	53·6	70·9	57·1	68·1	58·3	47·7	47·1
Heating appliances	·4	121·1	139·7	100·2	88·9	100·7	86·2	73·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·7	129·8	132·4	99·1	122·3	88·1	82·9	58·3
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	118·3	122·0	101·5	115·1	103·8	92·1	76·0
Other iron and steel products	2·1	117·1	121·4	96·8	103·7	94·6	83·2	70·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	166·5	169·2	150·9	152·4	142·6	122·1	106·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	163·4	165·7	150·0	149·1	139·2	134·6	132·3
Miscellaneous	·5	146·1	154·2	129·2	125·5	123·2	116·8	113·4
LOGGING	6·2	237·8	263·6	150·6	323·6	242·1	183·4	181·3
MINING	6·8	164·7	171·3	160·4	155·2	145·6	129·9	119·1
Coal	2·3	94·0	96·0	95·8	97·9	97·1	94·7	93·4
Metallic ores	3·8	342·4	354·4	325·2	303·6	270·5	226·6	200·8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·7	123·4	138·8	121·7	117·3	114·8	99·4	78·7
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	84·3	85·5	83·3	85.1	80·7	79·3	78·6
Telegraphs	·5	95·7	96·8	91·7	94·4	89·5	87·9	88·1
Telephones	1·5	81·2	82·4	81·0	82·5	78·3	77·0	76·2
TRANSPORTATION	9·0	84·5	89·7	79·9	82·0	81·4	77·9	76·2
Street railways and cartage	2·6	128·3	135·0	120·9	112·6	116·4	111·9	109·9
Steam railways	5·3	75·8	77·0	71·0	75·1	73·1	71·7	69·6
Shipping and stevedoring	1·1	67·1	88·0	67·4	74·1	74·5	63·0	63·4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7·3	68·8	93·8	96·4	81·9	61·2	74·8	87·9
Building	2·1	55·7	75·2	53·5	56·9	39·6	56·0	45·5
Highway	3·4	101·8	158·1	192·0	131·3	93·4	119·4	165·4
Railway	1·8	51·1	52·1	50·3	60·7	53·2	52·4	59·3
SERVICES	2·6	133·7	132·9	131·7	132·5	124·8	118·0	115·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·6	129·0	127·6	127·4	130·1	119·8	114·6	115·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	141·8	142·3	139·1	137·9	133·6	122·5	113·7
TRADE	12·7	149·9	144·7	144·8	141·7	136·9	135·9	130·6
Retail	9·8	160·1	151·8	155·8	153·0	148·1	147·9	142·5
Wholesale	2·9	122·7	126·0	118·2	116·2	111·2	107·8	102·7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	116·2	122·7	108·1	113·4	103·8	99·1	94·4

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was nearly ten points lower than at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record except that in 1931.

A total of 805 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1939, showing payrolls aggregating 80,157 workers, compared with 80,619 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was less than average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it exceeded that indicated at January 1, 1939. The index, at 120·7 at the latest date, was, however, 5·8 points higher than at the beginning of 1939; it was also higher than in any other January for which statistics are available, being slightly above the previous maxi-

mum of 119·7 at January 1, 1938. Manufacturing (notably in textile, lumber, leather, pulp and paper and food plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, while the tendency was also downward in mining and communications; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,957 co-operating firms aggregated 345,228 workers, as against 372,544 at December 1, 1939.

For January 1, 1939, 2,815 employers had reported a staff of 325,598 men and women, compared with 344,908 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114·9.

Ontario.—Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, to which most industries contributed; the exception was the tobacco group, in which important gains (also seasonal in character) were recorded. The most pronounced reductions were in textile, food, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, rubber and leather factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined staff of 481,260 persons was employed by the 5,200 firms whose returns were received, and who had 495,743 employees at December 1. This decrease of 14,483 persons, or 2·9 per cent was, with one exception, the smallest recorded at January 1 in the years since 1920, being also decidedly less than that indicated at the same date of last year; the average loss at January 1 in the period, 1921-39, was between six and seven per cent. The index, at 120·9 at the latest date, was eleven per cent higher than that of 108·8 at January 1, 1939; it was also higher than at the beginning of January in any other year of the record. The establishments furnishing data for January 1, 1939, had numbered

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



4,875 and their employees, 426,576, as compared with 448,885 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Shrinkage on a smaller scale than at the opening of 1939 was noted in the Prairie Provinces at Janury 1, 1940, when statistics were tabulated from 1,698 employers of 134,934 workers, or 7,321 fewer than at December 1. This shrinkage was also below the average in the experience of the last nineteen years. The index at the date under review stood at 103·3, as compared with 97·1 at January 1, 1939. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1940, but the trend was also downward in mining, communications and services. In the manufacturing division, the largest losses were in food, clay, glass and stone, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade.

For January 1, 1939, 1,594 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 124,563, which was smaller by 8,193, or 6·2 per cent, than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at January 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The 1,206 establishments furnishing data reported 85,947 employees at the date under review, as against 96,900 at December 1, 1939. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, construction and transportation recorded curtailment. The losses in the lumbering industries were especially pronounced, partly owing to unfavourable weather conditions and partly owing to the closing of camps over the holiday week-end. On the other hand, services and retail trade showed improvement. Employment on the whole was a little quieter than at January 1, 1939, when the 1,121 cooperating firms and branches had employed 84,147 men and women; the index then stood at 98·0, compared with 97·6 at the opening of 1940.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Ottawa and Windsor. In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employment was brisker than at January 1, 1939. In Montreal and Vancouver, the indexes were slightly higher than in any other January of the record; in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back for eight or nine years, while in Quebec City and Windsor employment was more active than at January 1 in most other years of the record.

Montreal.—The recession in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at January 1 in any other year of the record except 1935. Statements were received from 1,725 establishments with 167,684 employees, as compared with 175,114 at December 1, 1939. Curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in food, textile and leather plants were largest. Transportation and construction were also slacker. On the other hand, employment in retail trade was in greater volume. The index, at 108·0, was 7·6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1939, when 1,628 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 154,710 persons, compared with 163,750 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, services and trade showed moderate gains, but transportation and construction released employees. The 210 cooperating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 15,388 at December 1 to 14,999 at the beginning of January. This decline was rather smaller than the average recorded at January 1 in preceding years for which data are available. At that date in 1939, however, the trend had been upward, and employment was then at a higher level, according to the 202 establishments making returns, which had employed 16,598 men and women.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal reduction in personnel at January 1, 1940, than at the same date in almost any other year of the record. The index, at 116·6, was over nine points higher than at January 1, 1939, when it stood at 107·3; it was also higher than in any other January for which data are available, except that of 1930. As compared with December 1, 1939, there were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also quieter, while there was pronounced, seasonal improvement in retail stores. Returns were tabulated from 1,768 employers of 150,019 workers at January 1, compared with 151,422 in the preceding month; at the beginning of January of last year, 1,648 firms had reported 135,660 persons on their pay-rolls.

Ottawa.—A slight advance on the whole was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession and building was also slacker, but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a small increase in general employment in the city, according to the 228 reporting establishments, whose staffs included

14,838 men and women, as compared with 14,817 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 215 employers with a personnel of 14,028.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 332 firms in Hamilton employing 37,248 workers, as against 37,826 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which took place chiefly in textile, non-ferrous metal and food factories; on the other hand, iron and steel works were more active. Trade recorded some seasonal improvement, but transportation was quieter. At January 1, 1939, the 310 co-operating establishments had reported 31,489 employees, and the index was more than sixteen points lower.

Windsor.—There was a slight gain at the beginning of January in the number employed in Windsor; the increase was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel industries. Trade was also rather brisker. On the other hand, construction and transportation released some workers. Returns were compiled from 194 firms with 20,693 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,457 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly lower than at January 1, 1939, when the trend had also been upward, according to information from 191 businessmen, whose payrolls had included 20,639 men and women.

Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups, on the whole, showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and printing and publishing factories were largest. The 530 co-operating establishments reported 42,685 employees, compared with 43,916 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than have been laid off, on the average, at January 1 in preceding years of the record, being also less than that indicated at the same date in 1939. The index then was several points lower. Statistics for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 503 employers of 39,070 persons.

Vancouver.—Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 521 firms employing a staff of 37,173 persons, as compared with 38,081 at December 1. The decrease noted at the same date of last year had been larger, and the index then was 4·2 points lower. There were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, and building and transportation were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, trade and services showed improvement. For January 1, 1939, 472 establishments had reported 34,808 men and women on their pay-lists, compared with 36,055 in the preceding month.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at January 1, 1940, was the smallest reported at that date in any of the years since 1920, there being a loss of 3·3 per cent, as compared with December 1, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1920 has been over seven per cent The contraction at the date under review, as in January of other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shut-downs for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (February 1) to rather less than 50 per cent of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1940, numbered 6,468, and their staffs aggregated 606,636, compared with 627,252 at December 1. The index declined from 122·2 in the preceding month, to 118·2 at the date under review. As compared with 104·3 at January 1, 1939, there was an increase of 13·3 per cent, while the latest index was 8·8 per cent higher than at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum for January 1 in the years since 1920.

After correction for seasonal influences, the index for January 1, 1940, was 126·1, the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, leather, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed marked improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January; beverage and electrical apparatus plants also reported somewhat greater activity.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows:—1940, 118·2; 1939, 104·3; 1938, 108·6; 1937, 102·4; 1936, 96·8; 1935, 87·4; 1934, 80·0; 1933, 74·4; 1932, 83·9; 1931, 93·7; 1930, 106·5; 1929, 107·3 and 1928, 97·9.

The 6,215 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1939 had reported a personnel

of 532,012, a decline of 29,537 workers, or 5·3 per cent, from the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Declines were noted in meat-packing and fish-preserving plants, while dairies showed no general change. Statements were received from 305 manufacturers with 25,711 workers, as compared with 27,975 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded at January 1, 1939, when the index number was slightly lower. All five economic areas reported lessened employment at the date under review, the greatest contractions being in British Columbia.

Leather Products.—There was a seasonal falling-off in the leather industries at the beginning of January. The shrinkage involved much the same number of employees as that indicated at the corresponding date of last year, but the index then was over twenty points lower. A combined working force of 24,942 persons was registered by the 336 firms making returns, as compared with 25,938 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in lumber mills, 949 of which reduced their pay-rolls from 45,716 employees at December 1 to 41,920 at the beginning of January. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year, although the recession then indicated had been on a smaller scale. Sawmills showed the most pronounced decreases, but there were also contractions in container, furniture, vehicle and other wood-using industries. The largest falling-off was in British Columbia, but the general tendency was downward.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-six manufacturers of musical instruments reported a combined staff of 1,537, which was 66 less than in the preceding month. A loss had also been noted at January 1 a year ago, when the index number was lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were important seasonal reductions in employment in most branches of the vegetable food group, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. the largest being in canning, sugar and syrup, The working forces of the 540 co-operating employers totalled 35,387 persons, as compared with 42,245 in their last report. While the movement was generally unfavourable, the most pronounced contractions were in Ontario. The declines at the beginning of January last year were not so etxensive, but the index number then was many points lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1940, was on a much smaller scale than that indicated at the same date in 1939, when employment was in less volume. Statistics were received from 708 firms, whose staffs aggregated 68,360 workers, or 1,789 fewer than in the preceding month. There were considerable losses in Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported reductions, and there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing houses.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease which exceeded that noted at January 1, 1939; 52 plants had 13,718 employees at the date under review, as against 14,494 at the beginning of December. Most of the recession took place in Ontario. The index number, at 109·8, was several points above that of 102·4 at the same date of last year.

Textile Products.—The 1,169 textile firms furnishing data released a smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1939, when the index was many points lower than that of 132·0 at the date under review. The reported pay-rolls included 114,906 persons at January 1, 1940, as against 118,089 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

Tobacco.—There was a large seasonal increase in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco group. Statements were tabulated from 45 manufacturers, employing 12,443 workers, or 4,153 more than at December 1. The advance took place in Quebec and Ontario, mainly in the latter.

Beverages.—Slight improvement was indicated in beverage manufacturing at January 1, when 149 establishments reported 9,483 employees, compared with 9,421 in their last return. An advance was noted in these industries as compared with January, 1939.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a falling-off at January 1 from the preceding month, 351 persons having been let out from the labour forces of the 321 co-operating plants, which had 20,830 workers. Larger declines had been reported at the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number was then much lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 220 firms reported an aggregate staff of 9,856, as compared with 10,663 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in the curtailment, which,

however, was most marked in Ontario. Brick and stone yards recorded important losses; on the whole, these were on a much smaller scale than those of January 1, 1939, when activity generally was at a lower level.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in electric light and power plants again declined, according to statistics from 102 producers, employing 17,068 workers, or 672 fewer than at December 1. Quebec firms reported the greatest contraction. A smaller reduction had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, but the index was then nearly seven points lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—A slight gain in industrial activity was indicated by the 125 cooperating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 19,075 at January 1, as compared with 19,020 in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the same date of 1939, when a falling-off had been recorded.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, heating appliance, steel ship building, wire and certain other divisions reported curtailment, while additions were made to the personnel of railway car, locomotive and other vehicle plants. The largest losses were in Ontario. The staffs of the 927 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel industry totalled 143,964, against 146,171 at December 1. The decline, seasonal in character, was decidedly smaller than that recorded at the same date in most other years since 1920, while the index was higher than at the opening of any other year for which statistics are available, except 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The decrease in non-ferrous metal products involved the release of fewer workers than that indicated at January 1, 1939, when employment was in less volume. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 193 employers of 26,207 persons, as against 26,631 at the commencement of December. Most of the reduction took place in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows a slackening in the precious and the base metal groups.

Mineral Products.—Lowered activity was noted in these industries, in which a similar shrinkage had been reported at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 13,021 men and women was employed by the 98 establishments whose returns were received, and which had 13,208 employees at December 1. The index was substantially higher than at January 1, 1939, standing at 163·4 at the latest date, as against 150·0 in the same month of last year.

Logging

Bush operations on the whole showed a considerable falling-off at January 1. In the years since 1920 there has customarily been an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was more pronounced than usual, partly owing to unsatisfactory weather conditions in British Columbia. Improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere reductions in staff were indicated, of which those in Quebec and British Columbia were largest. Employment was in greater volume than in January of 1939, but was quieter than at that date in 1938. The index stood at 237·8, compared with 263·6 at December 1, 1939, and 150·6 at January 1, 1939. An aggregate pay-list of 69,983 men was reported by the 431 cooperating firms, who had 77,585 employees in the preceding month.

Mining

Coal.—Curtailment was indicated in coal mines, 102 of which reduced their staffs from 26,298 at December 1, to 25,747 at the beginning of January. There were small gains in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, but the tendency was downward in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. The index number at January 1, 1939, was slightly higher, employment then having shown a moderate advance from the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—A pronounced decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 210 mines employing 42,647 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 44,145 in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, although a smaller recession had then been indicated.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a larger scale than at January 1 a year ago, but the index was then slightly lower. Statements were received from 101 employers with 8,255 workers, as compared with 9,289 in the preceding month. There were general losses, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Communications

A further decrease took place on telephones and telegraphs; the index was slightly higher than at the same date in 1939, when a rather smaller falling-off had been noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,833 at December 1, 1939, to 22,522 at the beginning of January, 1940.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Local transportation firms reported a seasonal contraction in personnel, involving many more workers than that noted at January 1, 1939; the index then, however, was lower by nearly eight points. A combined staff of 29,579 persons was employed by the 302 co-operating firms, who had 31,140 workers in the preceding month. The largest reductions were in Saskatchewan.

Steam Railways.—Employment in steam railway operation showed a decided decline, marked seasonal improvement in the Maritime Provinces being more than off-set by contractions in the other areas. The forces of the 101 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns included 60,495 persons, as against 61,451 in their last report. A smaller loss had been recorded at the same date last year, when the index was, however, nearly five points lower than that of 75·8 at January 1, 1940.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—On the whole, there was a large, seasonal decrease in employment in water transportation; curtailment was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while an important increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces. The general reduction was not equal to that indicated at January 1, 1939, but the index was then fractionally higher. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 124 employers of 12,447 men, compared with 16,338 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued, seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 876 contractors reduced their staffs from 32,106 at the beginning of December to 23,788 at January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were general losses throughout the Dominion. A smaller falling-off had been indicated at January 1 of last year, but the index was then rather lower.

Highway.—Statements were received from 386 firms employing 39,045 workers, or 21,564 fewer than at December 1. Important curtailment took place in all five economic areas. Road construction generally afforded much less employment than in the winter of 1938-39.

Railway.—A downward movement was shown in this division, in which 29 employers reported 20,409 persons on their pay-roll, as compared with 20,821 in the preceding month. The index was fractionally higher than at January 1 of a year ago, when improvement had been noted. There were increases in employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia at the date under review, while in Ontario and the Prairies contractions were recorded.

Services

A slight gain was reported in services, in which 593 firms employed 29,564 men and women, compared with 29,402 in the preceding month. There was an increase in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were slacker. A smaller advance had been shown at the beginning of January, 1939, when the index was two points lower.

Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than at December 1; the increase in sales force, on the whole, greatly exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of January in the preceding years for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale houses, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 2,082 co-operating establishments had 144,283 employees, compared with 139,272 in their last report. The index stood at 149·9 as compared with 144·7 in the preceding month, and 144·8 at January 1, 1939.

Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date indicated.

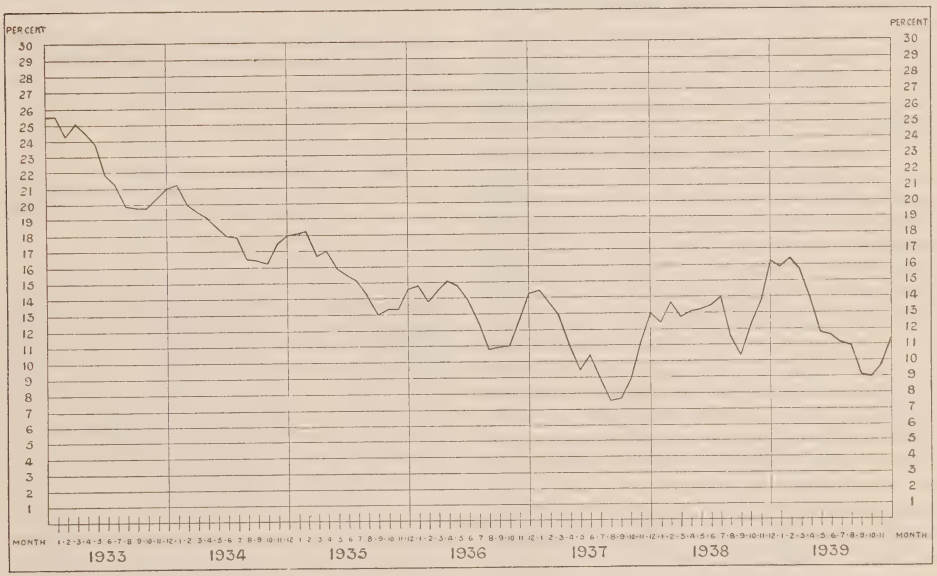
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1939

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Further declines in the volume of work afforded, though on a small scale, were evident among local trade union members at the close of December, seasonal quietness together with

the curtailment in activity consequent upon the holiday period, having an adverse effect upon the situation at the end of the month. This was apparent from the reports forwarded by 1,967 labour organizations with a total of 251,282 members, 28,555 or 11·4 per cent of whom were out of work at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 9·7 in November. Conditions were considerably improved from December, 1938, when 16·2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, and a higher level of activity was maintained during December, 1939, than in the corresponding month of any year since 1929, the unemployment percentage of 11·4 reported for the month under review being identical with that of December, 1929. There was a general lowering in the volume of work afforded in all provinces when compared with November though the variations were not pronounced, British Columbia unions with a 3·1 per cent drop in employment showing the greatest change. In this province the fishing and manufacturing industries, particularly the iron and steel trades in the latter, were mainly responsible for the less favourable movement noted from November. Employment losses of 2·4 per cent were recorded in Ontario when compared with November, seasonal dullness in building and construction activities and in the steam railway division of the transportation industries being determining factors in the downward employment trend. Minor recessions in available work were manifest by Quebec and Manitoba members, and the situation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta declined by less than 1 per cent. In making a comparison with the returns for December, 1938, an encouraging feature was the improvement noted in every province during the month under review. Manitoba unions reflected gains of over 9 per cent from December a year ago, which were most predominant in the manufacturing industries, and in New Brunswick and Quebec employment advances of over 5 per cent were apparent, a large number of trades and industries contributing to the expansion in these provinces. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions recorded increases in activity of over 4 per cent, and Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan gains of lesser importance.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The records of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. Of these, Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal unions during December reflected contractions in activity on a moderate scale from November, and conditions were but nominally adverse in Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg and Saint John. Halifax unions alone, showed a tendency toward greater employment though the variation from November was but fractional. A decidedly better volume of work was afforded Winnipeg members during December than in the corresponding month of 1938, and improvement of more

moderate proportions was manifest in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Regina. Activity also tended upward for Edmonton, Saint John and Halifax members.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1933, to date. The curve of unemployment in January, 1939, showed but little variation in level from the close of 1938, the projection, however, tending in a downward direction, an evidence of a nominally improved situation. In February the volume of unemployment, as represented by the curve, showed a slight rise. From the close of February the curve followed a consistently downward course month by month until the end of October, reflecting continued gains in work afforded, the cumulative advancement recorded during these eight months being over 7 per cent. The maximum of activity for the year was reached at the close of October when unemployment stood at 9·0 per cent, the lowest percentage of idleness to be recorded in any month since October, 1937. In November, largely due to seasonal influence, the trend of employment was somewhat less favourable than in October, but the November situation proved to be the best that has been reflected in the corresponding month of any year since 1929. A continuation in the upward tendency of the curve shown in November was manifest throughout December indicative of further employment cessation. The peak of inactivity for the year 1939 occurred in February when 16·4 per cent of the members reported were without work. During the first four months in 1939 the situation as shown by the curve was less favourable than in the corresponding months of 1938 but during the remaining eight months of the year a better volume of employment was accorded.

Activity in the manufacturing industries during December, 1939, remained substantially unchanged from the preceding month, 10·0 per cent of idleness being recorded, as compared with a percentage of 9·9 in November. Reporting for December were 592 organizations of persons engaged in manufacturing pursuits with 97,729 members, 9,800 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. A considerably better level of employment prevailed, however, than in December a year ago when 16·6 per cent of idleness was recorded. Iron and steel workers registered heightened activity on a rather small scale during December from the previous month, and the situation tended upward for glass, gas, textile and carpet, and brewery workers, printing tradesmen and meat cutters and butchers. A large percentage increase in activity was manifest by electric current employees during December but as their membership was small they scarcely affected the percentage in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Of the contractions in employment in the remaining trades which were just more than sufficient to offset these gains, the most outstanding, viewed from a percentage basis, were reported by fur and rubber workers who together formed but a small share of the total membership indicated in the manufacturing industries. Noteworthy employment recessions were evident also, among general labourers and hat, cap and glove workers, and lesser declines occurred among metal polishers, leather, and cigar and tobacco, and wood workers. Activity for bakers and confectioners, paper makers and garment workers was but fractionally retarded from November. Contrasted with the returns for December, 1938, wood, garment, textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove, and glass workers, meat

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Dec. 1929.....	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	**11·4**
Dec. 1930.....	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	**17·0**
Dec. 1931.....	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	**21·1**
Dec. 1932.....	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	**25·5**
Dec. 1933.....	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	**21·0**
Dec. 1934.....	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	**18·0**
Dec. 1935.....	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	**14·6**
Dec. 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	**14·3**
Dec. 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan. 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	....	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
December, 1930	11·5	41·2	7·6	17·7	6·4	14·5	28·4	7·3	....	31·4	38·9	13·2	40·6	53·8	24·2	9·8	22·0	39·9	0	38·6	44·5	10·6	31·5	12·1	1·0	6·7	6·8	0	·2	7·5	1·0	15·1	17·0
December, 1931	20·2	20·6	10·0	23·8	13·4	12·2	16·5	10·7	....	52·5	55·3	6·1	59·7	35·8	22·7	15·2	20·0	16·8	....	50·8	58·1	12·3	54·6	13·6	1·4	9·7	9·8	0	·3	9·2	2·3	19·1	21·1
December, 1932	28·4	51·9	8·3	28·9	12·2	18·0	24·3	15·4	0	54·8	48·4	18·4	49·2	74·1	22·5	29·4	36·2	56·1	0	44·8	69·2	15·5	36·7	18·1	1·0	15·0	15·3	0	·7	11·1	6·3	20·0	25·5
December, 1933	25·0	19·0	6·8	23·4	16·0	15·3	17·4	14·4	0	13·9	17·2	18·3	11·4	56·6	42·7	25·3	23·3	35·5	0	73·2	69·1	13·4	34·6	14·5	1·1	12·9	13·1	3·8	0	8·7	2·8	19·8	21·0
December, 1934	88·8	50·6	4·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·2	33·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	....	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·2	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	2·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4

cutters and butchers and electric current employees all were decidedly better engaged during the month reviewed, and pronounced expansion was apparent in the iron and steel group. Gains of smaller proportions though still rather noteworthy were evident among bakers and confectioners, paper makers, jewellery workers, and general labourers. Brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers, metal polishers, and mill and smeltermen indicated a slightly more favourable employment movement. Large increases in slackness, on the other hand, were apparent among leather, fur and rubber workers, while gas workers and printing tradesmen suffered losses in employment on a much smaller scale.

The 59 unions of coal miners from which reports were tabulated at the close of December, 1939, comprising a membership of 22,226 persons showed that 602 or a percentage of 2·7 were out of work, as compared with 3·8 per cent of idleness in November. British Columbia members were afforded a considerably greater volume of work than in November, and in Alberta some improvement in the situation was evident. Employment for Nova Scotia miners, however, eased off slightly from November. In comparing with the returns for December, 1938, when 6·1 per cent of inactivity was registered in coal mining as a whole, British Columbia members were decidedly busier during the month reviewed, and in Nova Scotia and Alberta lesser gains occurred. New Brunswick miners reported a fully engaged situation in all three months used for comparative purposes.

The usual mid-season dullness in building and construction activities, was evident during December, the 217 labour organizations reporting an aggregate membership of 26,783 persons indicating that 8,106 or a percentage of 30·3 were idle at the close of the month contrasted with 25·0 per cent of inactivity in November. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers reflected much quieter conditions than in November as did also hod carriers and building labourers, and pronounced curtailment was evident among carpenters and joiners and steam shovelmen. A considerable falling off in available work was recorded by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and activity for electrical workers subsided slightly. Employment expansion on a large scale, however, was evident among granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and the situation was somewhat improved among bridge and structural iron workers and plumbers and steamfitters. A much higher level of activity was apparent in the building and construction trades during December, 1939, than in the corresponding month of the previous year when unemployment stood at 41·2 per cent. In this comparison substantial employment recovery was manifest by carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers also showed important gains in work afforded, and moderate advancement was apparent among electrical workers. Employment among hod carriers and building labourers, on the other hand, was much more reduced than in December, 1938, and fairly substantial losses were also indicated by steam shovelmen. Curtailment in activity on a small scale was evident among granite and stonecutters.

The transportation industries during December showed some slowing up in employment from November according to the reports compiled from 829 local unions representing a total of 68,813 members. Of these, 6,907 or a percentage of 10·0 were unemployed on the last day of the month in comparison with 6·9 per cent of inactivity in November. In the steam railway division, which constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, conditions were somewhat less favourable than in November, the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes affecting the situation, particularly among steamship clerks. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed a noteworthy drop in work afforded, Quebec unions especially reflecting quietness, the closing of the Montreal port greatly diminishing employment for these workers. Activity in the navigation division was also moderately retarded. Street and electric railway employees, however, indicated all their members at work in contrast with a fractional unemployment percentage in November. The transportation industries, as a whole, afforded a greater volume of work in December than in the corresponding month of 1938 when 12·5 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison navigation workers indicated decided employment revival during the month reviewed, and the gains registered in the steam railway division, while not so large viewed from a percentage basis as those recorded in navigation, still affected a much greater number of members. The tendency for street and electric railway employees was but nominally upward from December, 1938. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the contrary, registered marked increases in slackness.

From unions of retail shop clerks 6 reports were received for December, representing a membership of 1,872 persons, all of whom were fully engaged on the last day of the month, as in November, while at the close of December, 1938, only 0·2 per cent of idleness was reflected.

Activity for civic employees during December tended in a less favourable direction than in either the preceding month or December, 1938, the degree of change in each comparison being small. This was apparent from the 82 local unions reporting for December, with a total of 9,733 members, 413 or a percentage of 4·2 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in comparison with percentages of 2·2 in November and 2·4 in December, 1938.

A fractionally upward employment movement only was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades during December from the preceding month, but conditions improved considerably from December, 1938. Making returns for the month under review were 139 local unions with 10,172 members, 465 or 4·6 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 5·5 in November and with 10·4 per cent of inactivity in December, 1938. Compared with the returns for November unclassified workers showed noteworthy employment advancement during the month surveyed, and nominal gains only were recorded by hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Among stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers, employment subsided slightly. All groups of trades participated in the better movement noted from December, 1938, unclassified workers particularly being much busier during the month under review. Among barbers, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employes expansion of moderate degree was indicated, and slight gains were apparent among stationary engineers and firemen.

Fishermen recorded important losses in employment during December from the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 25·8 in comparison with 4·8 per cent in November. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns compiled from 6 associations of these workers, with 2,619 members, 675 of whom were reported unemployed on the last day of the month. Less favourable conditions also prevailed than in December, 1938, when 19·4 per cent of inactivity was registered.

Among lumber workers and loggers there was some falling off in employment apparent during December from the November returns, but improvement in the situation in substantial measure was reflected from December, 1938. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 6 unions of these workers with 2,408 members, 553 or 23·0 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of December, 1939, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 20·8 in November and 47·5 in December, 1938.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment for December of each year from 1929 to 1936 inclusive, and for each month from December, 1937, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1939

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1939, when compared with those of November, 1939, and of December a year ago showed declines of 16 per cent and 34 per cent respectively in the average daily placements effected. Under the former comparison all groups showed decreased placements, the greatest losses occurring in construction and maintenance and logging, with others more moderate in services, farming, manufacturing and transportation, the declines in mining and trade being minor only. When compared with December, 1938, farming and construction and maintenance recorded very heavy declines, which were, for the most part, responsible for the net loss shown. A fairly substantial decrease was also recorded in services. Moderate gains, however, were reported in manufacturing and logging, changes in all other groups being small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1937, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose steadily throughout December, the upward trend being much more pronounced during the latter half of the month than during the earlier part, however, at the end of the period the levels reached were still about 14 points lower than those attained at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 42·5 and 50·2 during the first and the second half of December, 1939, in comparison with ratios of 56·7 and 64·3 during the corresponding periods of 1938. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 39·9 and 49·2 as compared with 55·0 and 63·2 during the corresponding month of 1938.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December,

1939, was 1,016 as compared with 1,197 during the preceding month and with 1,501 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,229, in comparison with 2,824 in November and with 2,499 in December, 1938.

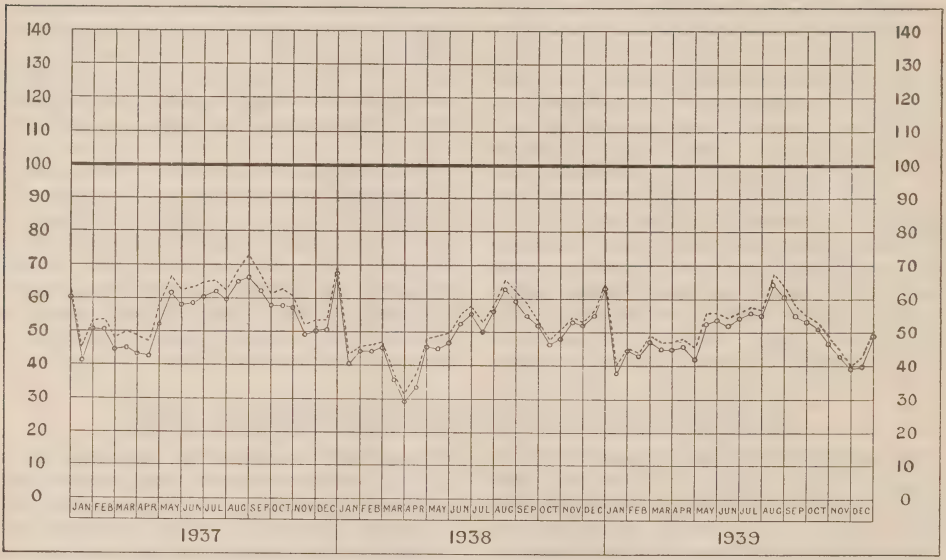
The average number of placements made daily by the offices during December, 1939, was 972, of which 576 were in regular employment and 396 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,159 during the preceding month.

applications made, and 28,953 placements effected, while in December, 1938, there were recorded 39,006 vacancies, 64,972 applications for work and 38,070 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1939 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 402,393 vacancies, 787,972 applications and 384,882 placements in regular and casual employment. These totals were somewhat higher than those for the year 1938 when there were listed 401,241 vacancies, 782,664 applications for work and 382,295 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,465 daily, consisting of 967 placements in regular and 498 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1939, the offices of the Service referred 25,181 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 24,300 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 14,403, of which 10,210 were of men and 4,193 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,897. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,942 for men and 10,453 for women, a total of 25,395, while applications for work numbered 55,709, of which 40,942 were from men and 14,767 from women. Reports for November, 1939, showed 29,911 positions available, 70,581

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1929, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1939

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1938
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,335**	**28**	**1,606**	**1,323**	**485**	**836**	**2,906**	**480**
Halifax	542	22	660	523	140	383	1,026	79
Kentville	244	0	379	244	176	68	907	285
New Glasgow	217	6	232	224	105	117	403	71
Sydney	332	0	335	332	64	268	570	45
New Brunswick	**1,291**	**14**	**1,307**	**1,285**	**358**	**927**	**1,292**	**97**
Chatham	377	0	382	377	7	370	52	0
Moncton	448	14	459	442	244	198	379	58
Saint John	466	0	466	466	107	359	861	39
Quebec	**6,047**	**443**	**13,584**	**5,984**	**3,970**	**1,267**	**5,747**	**7,334**
Chicoutimi	457	0	957	457	455	2	217	628
Hull	493	18	990	490	461	28	393	503
La Tuque	33	0	58	33	33	0	0	46
Matane	103	0	209	111	85	24	176	1,045
Montreal	2,681	149	6,232	2,569	1,044	1,026	2,274	2,389
Quebec	1,191	191	2,976	1,157	875	156	1,481	1,108
Rouyn	442	16	762	439	413	15	283	616
Sherbrooke	295	18	490	336	291	1	323	696
Thetford Mines	69	11	408	106	61	1	345	.....
Three Rivers	100	24	236	100	82	12	33	200
Val d'Or	183	16	266	186	170	2	222	103
Ontario	**8,748**	**248**	**20,481**	**8,600**	**4,228**	**4,279**	**46,567**	**3,175**
Barrie	127	0	189	128	78	50	788	.....
Belleville	134	0	469	131	85	46	794	56
Brantford	74	0	281	76	43	33	1,120	93
Chatham	193	0	249	193	87	106	357	98
Ft. William	246	45	197	201	98	103	141	108
Guelph	269	31	284	216	171	40	1,489	33
Hamilton	656	50	1,388	623	236	367	4,346	137
Kenora	48	0	194	48	41	7	249	33
Kingston	199	5	384	196	177	19	369	37
Kitchener	109	0	309	110	73	37	995	46
London	500	31	878	537	280	214	1,694	196
Niagara Falls	92	4	209	92	48	44	644	59
North Bay	600	0	671	600	567	33	804	137
Oshawa	179	0	358	187	47	140	1,121	65
Ottawa	1,843	8	2,654	1,838	325	1,513	2,245	208
Owen Sound	92	1	140	92	43	49	554	14
Pembroke	154	0	700	156	88	68	249	136
Peterborough	105	1	245	105	72	33	665	34
Port Arthur	310	0	231	221	210	11	679	282
St. Catharines	160	27	331	141	68	73	1,958	80
St. Thomas	66	0	91	66	45	21	273	58
Sarnia	157	0	183	158	55	103	409	46
S.S. Marie	107	11	260	95	44	51	127	43
Simcoe	28	0	97	28	25	3	55	.....
Stratford	84	0	274	84	65	19	1,118	40
Sudbury	120	0	306	142	125	17	89	78
Timmins	272	0	971	271	139	132	954	100
Toronto	1,208	0	6,617	1,240	561	679	17,488	661
Welland	51	1	347	77	49	3	1,127	17
Windsor	419	22	754	409	176	233	3,390	171
Woodstock	146	11	220	139	107	32	276	109
Manitoba	**2,506**	**3**	**5,773**	**2,593**	**1,974**	**613**	**13,881**	**4,514**
Brandon	134	2	277	123	111	11	823	370
Dauphin	53	0	54	53	53	0	27	158
Portage la Prairie	13	1	197	13	8	5	184	31
Winnipeg	2,305	0	5,245	2,404	1,802	597	12,847	3,955
Saskatchewan	**1,102**	**52**	**1,804**	**1,069**	**741**	**323**	**1,767**	**6,455**
Estevan	64	0	56	64	64	0	30	79
Moose Jaw	189	12	298	186	86	100	490	518
North Battleford	102	4	182	100	93	7	130	681
Prince Albert	100	13	182	86	65	21	25	691
Regina	270	0	332	272	194	78	216	1,471
Saskatoon	154	0	402	156	106	50	595	1,582
Swift Current	33	10	107	26	21	5	191	298
Weyburn	69	8	71	62	49	13	3	109
Yorkton	121	5	174	117	63	54	87	1,026
Alberta	**1,995**	**55**	**4,111**	**1,906**	**1,666**	**240**	**6,672**	**1,964**
Calgary	608	42	1,439	562	472	90	2,126	568
Drumheller	83	0	281	68	48	20	195	83
Edmonton	1,080	0	1,782	1,062	986	76	3,465	1,135
Lethbridge	79	11	321	71	67	4	429	131
Medicine Hat	145	2	288	143	93	50	457	47
British Columbia	**2,371**	**6**	**7,043**	**2,421**	**981**	**1,407**	**16,953**	**975**
Kamloops	57	0	87	52	50	2	126	12
Nanaimo	325	0	406	323	320	3	684	356
Nelson	164	0	203	164	20	144	13	10
New Westminster	220	0	511	218	85	133	676	24
Penticton	64	2	165	68	31	37	251	26
Prince George	10	0	17	10	10	0	3	10
Prince Rupert	31	0	105	31	1	30	277	8
Vancouver	1,009	4	4,511	1,065	244	788	13,565	443
Victoria	491	0	1,038	490	220	270	1,358	86
Canada	**25,395**	**849**	**55,709**	**25,181**	**14,403**	**9,897**	**95,785**	**25,131***
Men	14,942	105	40,942	14,942	10,210	4,698	80,250	19,040
Women	10,453	744	14,767	10,239	4,193	5,199	15,535	6,091

*137 placements effected by offices now closed.

Nova Scotia

During the month of December, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month, but more than 4 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of the preceding year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 1 per cent when compared with November, but an increase of over 3 per cent in comparison with December, 1938. The most important increase in placements by industrial divisions over December a year ago was in services, but this gain was largely offset by declines in construction and maintenance and farming. The changes in all other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 24; logging 37, construction and maintenance 461 and services 740, of which 526 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 362 of men and 123 of women.

New Brunswick

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employement Offices in New Brunswick during December, were over 3 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 17 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase also in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with November and of nearly 17 per cent in comparison with December, 1938. With the exception of a nominal decline in farming, all industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over December a year ago, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 29; logging 24; construction and maintenance 555 and services 650, of which 520 were of household workers. During the month 229 mens and 129 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during December called for over 22 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 36 per cent less than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 23 per cent when compared with November and of over 41 per cent in comparison with December, 1938. The large decline in placements from December a year ago was due to a substantial decrease under construction and maintenance. This loss was partly offset by a moderate gain in logging. Unimportant changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were manufacturing 142; logging 900; construction and maintenance 1,477 and services 2,630, of which 2,467 were of household workers. During the month 2,563 men and 1,407 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

There was a decline of over 17 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were over 19 per cent fewer than in November, but nearly 8 per cent above December, 1938. A fairly large increase in the manufacturing industries and a moderate gain in services accounted for the improvement in placements over December a year ago. The changes in all other groups were small and included increases in mining and trade and declines in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 866; logging 452; farming 386; construction and maintenance 2,751; trade 292 and services 3,645, of which 2,471 were of household workers. There were 2,913 men and 1,315 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during December, were 18 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and nearly 51 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also showed a decrease of nearly 20 per cent when compared with November and of nearly 50 per cent in comparison with December 1938. There was a substantial decrease in farm placements when compared with December a year ago, which accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. A moderate loss was also reported in services, but there were gains in construction and maintenance and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 216; logging 213; farming 842; construction and maintenance 364 and services 907, of which 806 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,658 of men and 316 of women.

Saskatchewan

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during December, was nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 84 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 7 per

cent when compared with November and of nearly 84 per cent in comparison with December, 1938. The decline in placements from December a year ago was due to a substantial decrease in farming and a fairly large loss in services. The only change worthy of mention in other groups was a moderate gain in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were farming 240; construction and maintenance 175 and services 590, of which 441 were of household workers. During the month 457 men and 284 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

During December Employment Offices in Alberta received orders for nearly 1 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 16 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 1 per cent when compared with November and of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with December, 1938. The only changes of importance in placements by industrial groups from December a year ago were a large reduction in farming and a moderate increase in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 307; farming 774; construction and maintenance 223 and services 484, of which 404 were of household workers. There were 1,352 men and 314 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during December, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 51 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were over 13 per cent fewer than in November and over 50 per cent below those of December, 1938. The most important change in placements by industrial groups from December a year ago was a substantial decline in construction and maintenance. In addition, a moderate loss was reported in logging and smaller gains in services, trade, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 82; farming 125; construction and maintenance 1,110; trade 105 and services 908, of which 683 were of household workers. During the month 676 men and 305 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1939, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,403 placements in regular employment, 6,503 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 473 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 426 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 47 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices during December issued 368 certificates for reduced transportation, 364 of which were provincial and 4 interprovincial. The latter were granted at St. Catharines to machinists' helpers bound for the Montreal zone. Provincially the movement was largely of workers engaged in bush operations; various offices assisting in the dispatch of 273 bush workers within the Port Arthur zone, 66 within the Sudbury zone and 20 within the Fort William zone. Transferred within the Port Arthur zone also, were 2 mine employees and one hotel worker who secured their certificates at the Port Arthur office. The Ottawa zone was the destination of one machine operator travelling from Sarnia while the North Bay zone received one cook from Pembroke. The labour movement in Manitoba during December originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 64 persons. Of these, 21 were bound for provincial situations and 43 for points outside the province. The transfers within the province were for the Winnipeg zone and included 11 bushmen, 5 farm hands, one farm domestic, 2 truck drivers and 2 sawmill workers. Of the persons proceeding to employment in other provinces, 41 bushmen and one riveter were bound for the Port Arthur zone and one farm hand for the Yorkton zone. In Alberta during December the Edmonton office transferred 32 persons at the reduced rate to employment within the territory administered by that city office among whom were 25 bushmen, 6 mine workers and one district nurse. Vouchers for transportation were issued in British Columbia during December to 9 persons going to provincial employment. These travelled on certificates received at Vancouver from which centre 5 miners were conveyed to Kamloops and 4 miners within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 473 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 217 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 255 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1939

The building permits issued by 58 cities in December, 1939, represented construction work valued at $6,035,212, as compared with $4,148,889 in November, 1939, and $3,482,915 in December, 1938. There was therefore an increase of $1,886,323, or 45·5 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of $2,552,297, or 73·3 per cent in comparison with the same month in 1938. The total for December, 1939, was the highest for that month in the years since 1931.

The value of the building represented by the construction permits taken out during 1939 was $59,724,014; this was slightly lower than the aggregate of $60,817,332 reported in 1938, but with this exception was the largest aggregate since that for 1931. The cumulative total in each of the last eight years has, however, been decidedly below that for any earlier year of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of 1937 and the same as in 1938, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Detailed statements for December were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued about 225 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,100,000, and 1,200 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of more than $3,900,000. There were also seven permits taken out for engineering work at a cost of $519,279. During November, the construction of some 500 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately $1,850,000 and $2,200,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized. The gains of $2,113,513, or 107·2 per cent in Ontario, and $354,151, or 100·8 per cent in British Columbia were most pronounced. There were declines in the other provinces, that in Quebec being the greatest; this amounted to $524,949, or 41·1 per cent.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was higher in December, 1939, than in the same month of 1938, the most pronounced increase of $2,345,989, or 134·9 per cent, being in Ontario. Decreases were recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $405,848, or 35·1 per cent, in Quebec being greatest.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto reported important increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with November, 1939, and December, 1938; in Vancouver, there was a reduction in the former, but a gain in the latter comparison, while Montreal and Winnipeg reported declines as compared with either November, 1939, or December, 1938. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Shawinigan Falls, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Oshawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Windsor, Brandon, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, Edmonton, New Westminster and Prince Rupert reported increases in both comparisons.

Table I shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1926, and also gives the statistics for the completed years; the 1939 figures are unrevised, while those for preceding years are revised. (A revised statement for 1939 will be issued next month). Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years, 1926-39.

TABLE I

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in Twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in Twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials Twelve months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1939.....	6,035,212	59,724,014	38·2	89·3*
1938.....	3,482,915	60,817,332	38·9	89·1
1937.....	3,556,977	55,844,999	35·7	94·4
1936.....	3,282,166	41,325,693	26·4	85·3
1935.....	2,401,856	46,560,623	29·8	81·2
1934.....	2,521,820	27,457,524	17·6	82·6
1933.....	1,983,292	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	27·1	77·2
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100·0	100·0

* Eleven months' average.

The unrevised statistics for 1939 indicate that last year's aggregate was slightly lower than that for 1938, but was higher than in 1937 and preceding years since 1931. However, the annual aggregate for each of those years has been considerably below the average for the

nineteen years, 1920-1938. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials in 1939, though lower than in 1937 and the same as in 1938, was higher than in earlier years since 1930.

Table II gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in December 1939, and December, 1938. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

TABLE II

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	December, 1939	December, 1938	Cities	December, 1939	December, 1938
	$	$		$	$
P. E. Island—			**Ontario**—*Con.*		
Charlottetown	2,700	Nil	*St. Thomas	8,875	44,500
Nova Scotia	66,775	91,380	Sarnia	21,994	275
*Halifax	50,400	65,460	Sault Ste. Marie	13,166	19,040
New Glasgow	[1]	6,455	*Toronto	2,885,201	1,013,307
*Sydney	16,375	19,465	York and East York Tps	185,120	98,800
New Brunswick	35,600	30,880	Welland	14,885	3,050
Fredericton	Nil	17,000	*Windsor	136,904	11,927
*Moncton	Nil	9,100	Riverside	3,965	16,565
*Saint John	35,600	4,780	Woodstock	685	4,000
Quebec	751,670	1,157,518	**Manitoba**	202,032	134,940
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	545,200	912,960	*Brandon	9,150	Nil
*Quebec	81,150	125,040	St. Boniface	124,132	62,390
Shawinigan Falls	95,920	7,900	*Winnipeg	68,750	72,550
*Sherbrooke	24,400	64,000	**Saskatchewan**	58,084	13,135
*Three Rivers	1,000	34,035	*Moose Jaw	4,075	Nil
*Westmount	4,000	13,583	*Regina	10,284	12,190
Ontario	4,085,424	1,739,435	*Saskatoon	43,725	945
Belleville	400	2,950	**Alberta**	127,403	41,197
*Brantford	16,467	30,044	*Calgary	20,374	11,267
Chatham	35,500	47,100	*Edmonton	86,954	23,450
*Fort William	3,710	9,215	Lethbridge	20,075	5,480
Galt	14,895	7,725	Medicine Hat	Nil	1,000
*Guelph	20,260	8,447			
*Hamilton	192,242	128,410	**British Columbia**	705,524	274,430
*Kingston	13,240	25,650	Kamloops	6,315	3,240
*Kitchener	85,885	27,345	Nanaimo	4,470	1,460
*London	186,460	89,565	*New Westminster	414,150	13,600
Niagara Falls	21,145	12,150	Prince Rupert	5,925	1,402
Oshawa	54,100	9,375	*Vancouver	229,285	196,490
*Ottawa	67,370	73,200	North Vancouver	3,000	1,270
Owen Sound	6,950	400	*Victoria	42,379	56,968
*Peterborough	4,443	33,075			
*Port Arthur	36,230	3,945			
*Stratford	1,557	150	Total— 58 cities	6,035,212	3,482,915
*St. Catharines	53,775	19,225	Total—*35 cities	5,399,870	3,153,888

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1940

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1940, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces, farming was limited to chores and the cutting and hauling of fire-wood. Fishing showed considerable variation, good catches being reported by Halifax and Saint John, fair catches by New Glasgow, but poor from other centres. Logging continued active. There was a good demand for pit props. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area were in full operation while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three and a half to six days per week. Very little construction work was in progress except in connection with airports and army huts. Manufacturing has increased and the majority of plants are working at capacity with full crews. Passenger and freight traffic by rail were heavy, but by bus and auto truck somewhat slowed down on account of road conditions. Large quantities of freight were being handled at the water-front. There was the usual demand for domestics and charworkers.

Farming activities in the Province of Quebec were confined to routine work. Logging operations were well advanced and hauling had commenced in some localities. A record season is anticipated in the Val d'Or district. Manufacturing in the metal industries was very active in Montreal, Three Rivers and

Sherbrooke, mainly due to war contracts. In textiles production was higher than in January, 1939. Leather and foods were operating at a high level of production in Montreal and Three Rivers. There was a slight decrease in manufacturing in Hull, Chicoutimi and Val d'Or. Seasonal slackness in construction was reported from all centres, although road work in Montreal and Hull provided some employment. New work has been started on a dam in the Rouyn zone. The completion of extension and improvement works in the mines at Val d'Or had released a large number of building tradesmen. Slackness generally was reported in trade. There was the usual demand for household workers.

In Ontario, farm placements held up well for the time of year. Inquiries are being received for help in the spring. Logging placements consisted chiefly of replacements. Hauling was progressing favourably. Mining operations continue normally, but very few placements are being made and large numbers of miners are available. In manufacturing, the only expansion of importance was in textiles and iron and steel, largely due to war contracts. Further increases would be made in production and staff levels if requirements in raw materials were fully met. Staff reductions were reported by plants engaged in the manufacture of goods and machinery for export due to a falling off in export trade and there was a decrease, also, in automobile production. All other industries were busy and many were adding to their staffs. Construction was considerably curtailed due to weather conditions, although work was progressing on buildings that were covered in. The erection and reconditioning of buildings for the Department of National Defence was keeping many workers employed, also municipal works such as the laying of sewers and pipe lines. A large number of building tradesmen were idle. A steady demand continued for household workers which was fully met, except in a few centres, for cooks-general and experienced domestics.

In the Prairie Provinces, the demand for farm hands was light and there were plenty of applicants available. It was anticipated, however, that a normal spring demand might result in a shortage of first-class men. The majority of placements in Manitoba were under the Farm Employment Plan. From Winnipeg it was reported that logging activities had been maintained despite the lack of snow. Several placements were made in the Yorkton zone, but there was very little activity elsewhere. Coal mining continues to be very good, but there is not much demand for additional help. Manufacturing was quiet. A milling plant at Medicine Hat had resumed operations after being closed for two weeks. Construction was almost entirely confined to repairs and alterations. Army huts were being started at Calgary. Trade was steady in Manitoba, but quiet in Alberta. The demand for household workers was somewhat better and a fair number of placements were made.

The demand for farm help in British Columbia was very small. Lumbering has shown some curtailment in the Great Central Lake district, but Queen Charlotte camps will re-open shortly. The reforestation scheme is steadily expanding and it is expected that by 1941 it will be possible to plant six million young fir trees on logged-off lands. Last year nearly one million trees were planted. Mining was active, but there was no demand for additional workers. There was little activity in construction. The dry dock and shipyard at Prince Rupert was fairly busy on overhauling work, but longshore work was quiet at New Westminster and Prince Rupert due to a shortage of boats. At Victoria there was sufficient work to keep regular longshoremen employed. Trade was fair. There was an increase in the number of orders for experienced household workers and many placements were made.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

(Owing to the late receipt of the necessary information, figures concerning the October-November 1939 employment situation in Great Britain were unavoidably omitted from the January issue and are recorded below. For the same reason the November-December record is omitted this month and will appear in the March issue.)

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1939, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a slight improvement, on the whole, between 16th October and 13th November, 1939. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a total of 1,477,586 were registered as wholly unemployed (1,338,845) or temporarily stopped (138,741), a decrease of 22,307 compared with the figures for October 16, 1939, and a decrease of 433,707 when compared with the figures for November 14, 1938.

There were reductions between 16th October and 13th November, 1939, in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry, en-

gineering, metal goods manufacture, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, the principal textile industries, boot and shoe manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and the entertainment, sport, etc. industries. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, agriculture and horticulture, tailoring, hat and cap making, and local government service.

The decrease in the numbers unemployed in November occurred mainly in the North of England and in Scotland; there was also a decrease in the Midlands Division. Unemployment increased in the South of England, in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 13th November, 1939, was 9·2, as compared with 9·3 at 16th October, 1939 and 12·6 at 14th November, 1938. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·5 at 13th November, 1939, 9·6 at 16th October, 1939, and 13·0 at 14th November, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·1, 4·0, and 5·7 respectively.

United States

According to an official press release issued by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, nonagricultural employment increased by nearly a quarter of a million workers from mid-November to mid-December, due primarily to an increase of 390,000 workers in retail stores to handle increased volume of Christmas trade. It was stated that this gain brought employment in December to the highest level recorded since October 1937.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

The resumption of full activity by certain automobile plants resulted in factory employment showing a slight contraseasonal increase of 0·2 per cent or approximately 15,000 workers in December.

Winter weather conditions brought a seasonal curtailment of employment on construction operations and in quarries. Transportation also showed a substantial decline, due, in part, to the reduction of nearly 30,000 employees on Class I steam-railroads in December. Anthracite and bituminous coal mines reported small decreases in employment, coupled with substantial losses in pay rolls resulting from sharply decreased production during the first half of December. Public utilities and other service industries reported small employment changes.

Total nonagricultural employment was more than 1,200,000 greater in December 1939 than in December 1938.

Factory Employment.—A slight gain of 0·2 per cent was reported in factory employment in December when usually there is a decline of 1 per cent in December. The increase marked the seventh consecutive monthly gain in employment in manufacturing industries. Weekly pay rolls rose by 2·1 per cent, or nearly $4,000,000, over the November level. Thirty-seven of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 44 reported pay-roll increases. Layoffs in many industries were smaller than seasonal. The most substantial gain was reported in the automobile industry, in which production was renewed after the settlement of a strike, employment increasing 15·6 per cent and pay rolls, 18·4 per cent.

The employment index for December 1939 (104·0 on the basis of 100 for the 3-year period 1923-25) stood 10·6 per cent above the level of a year ago and the pay-roll index (103·9) was 19·3 per cent higher. Both indexes were higher than any recorded since the fall months of 1937, but remained approximately 6 per cent below the levels reached in the earlier months of that year.

Employment in the durable goods group of industries continued to rise, the gain of 1·8 per cent bringing the December index (100·0) to the level of the 1923-25 average and 19·3 per cent above that of December, 1938. Seasonal factors contributed to a decline in employment in the non-durable goods group, the loss of 1·2 per cent in employment being accompanied by a small gain in pay rolls. Employment in the non-durable goods group in December 1939 was 3·9 per cent above the December 1938 level and pay rolls were 7·7 per cent higher.

Employment in the aircraft industry continued to expand for the fifteenth consecutive month, the gain of 6·3 per cent bringing the employment index to the highest ever recorded, more than 3½ times as high as the 1929 level. The gain of 4·5 per cent in employment in private shipyards raised the December index (138·8) above any recorded during the past 20 years.

Employment in Non-manufacturing Industries.—Retail stores reported a better-than-seasonal employment gain of 12·6 per cent for the Christmas trade, and the December employment index advanced to 101·2 per cent of the 1929 average. Pay rolls increased 9·8 per cent, and both employment and pay rolls exceeded the December 1938 levels by more than 3 per cent. The general merchandising group, which includes department, variety,

and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, took on 38·0 per cent more workers to handle holiday trade and increased pay rolls by 35·4 per cent. The December employment and pay-roll indexes for this group were 152·4 and 129·7 per cent of the average for the year 1929, and both were at the highest point recorded over an 11-year interval. The gain in both employment and pay rolls since December 1938 was over 5 per cent. Apparel stores took on 11·3 per cent more workers, and jewellery stores added 24·3 per cent more employees to the their pay rolls to handle Christmas business. With the exception of a seasonal employment recession in firms dealing in lumber and building material (2·0 per cent), the principal lines of retail trade reported employment gains.

In metal mines an employment pick-up of 1·7 per cent and pay-roll gain of 4·2 per cent in December raised employment and pay rolls above the levels of December 1938 by 8·5 per cent and 22·9 per cent, respectively. The employment index, 67·6 per cent of the 1929 average, was at the highest level recorded in any month since December 1937. Quarries curtailed employment by 6·3 per cent and pay rolls by 8·8 per cent, both smaller declines than average. Employment continues substantially above 1938 levels. Employment and pay-rolls in oil wells declined slightly from November to December. Telephone and telegraph, electric light and power, and manufactured gas companies reported small seasonal employment losses of about 0·5 per cent from November to December, while employment on electric railroads remained virtually unchanged.

Employment in Private Building Construction.—Employment and pay rolls in private building construction decreased 6·8 per cent from November to December according to reports from 12,536 contractors employing 120,243 workers. These declines were less than the average decrease in December of the previous 5 years. Comparisons with December 1938 show a gain of 5 per cent in employment and 12·1 per cent in weekly pay rolls.

Employment in Public Works.—The seasonal increase of activity on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration continued in December when 131,000 more persons were given employment. During the month 2,076,000 workers were employed as compared with 1,945,000 in November and 2,987,000 in December 1938. Pay rolls of $109,000,000 were $7,274,000 more than in November but $58,005,000 less than in the same month last year. Employment on Federal agency projects under the Work Projects Administration rose from 88,000 in November to 94,000 in December. Pay-roll disbursements for the month amounted to $4,625,000.

Work projects of the National Youth Administration furnished employment for 34,000 additional youths during December and 27,000 more students were added to the rolls of the Student Aid Program.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Mini-

mum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure,, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not apear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commisioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are

fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provided that "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs and alterations to the R.C.N.V.R. Building at Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $3,678. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 90
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Lathers—wood	0 75
Electricians	1 00
Pile driver foremen	1 25
Pile driver engineers	1 12½
Pile driver boommen	1 00
Pile driver bridgemen	1 00
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Pile driver derrick engineers	1 12½
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 68¾
Pile driver derrick men	1 00
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering materials)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel; patent	0 50

Construction of a survey launch for the Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Vivian Engine Works, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $4,998. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 75
Blacksmith's helper	0 56¼
Caulker (wood)	0 86
Electrician	0 83
Electricians' helper	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Labourer	0 50
Machinist	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Painter	0 75
Shipwright and joiner	0 83
Sheet metal worker	0 85½
Sheet metal worker helpers	0 50
Welder (acetylene)	0 82
Welder (electric)	0 90

Construction of a public building at Lockeport, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Howard A. Keddy, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, January 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $17,800 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and temperng mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Hoist operators-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourer	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40

	Per hour
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40

Placing gravel on the Berthier-St. Ignace Island roadway, Berthier Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Armand Sicotte & Fils, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 19, 1939. Amount of contract, $9,275. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Mattawa, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, January 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $12,747 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an addition to the Botanical Laboratory at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $29,042 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 70
Lathers—wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering mateal)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Chatham, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Berton H. Williamson, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, January 10, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $48,210. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator: (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Sutton, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Fortin & Frere. Hemmingford, P.Q. Date of contract, January 12, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,983.33 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 75
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a public building at St. Ours, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alphonse Gratton Enr'g., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $16,346 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Sanford, Yarmouth Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. E. L. Babine, Yarmouth, N.S. Date of contract, November 20, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,776. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse or ox and cart	0 50
Driver, team or oxen and wagon	0 60
Hoist operators—tower— Gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 19, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $21,405. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Hoist operator-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a public building at Dawson Creek, B.C. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, January 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $23,985 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drums	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	0 95
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
* Lathers (metal)	0 80
Lathers (wood)	0 80
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 95
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 05
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 90
Sheet metal workers	0 90
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 95
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 95
*(Furring, tied-on lath work and attached ceilings)	0 90

Construction of a public building, Gatineau, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Edgar Proulx and Donat St. Amour, of Ottawa, Ont. and Masson, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, January 16, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $12,700 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 47
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 42
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Fireman—stationary	0 65
Labourers	0 42
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters (spray)	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 90
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 47
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters—asphalt	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 47
Watchman	0 37
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a new elevator and penthouse and relative alterations to the public building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, January 2, 1940. Amount of contract, $17,680. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters (spray)	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	0 85
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 85
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 85
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of harbour improvements, consisting of the removal of an existing wharf and the construction of a new wharf at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $18,459.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers, tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Dragline operators (steam or gasoline)	$0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60

Construction of alterations in connection with the installation of low pressure heating system, R.C.N.V.R. Building on the Canadian National wharf at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mitchell and Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, December 12, 1939. Amount of contract, $5,695. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, composition	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building at Chapleau, Ont. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $15,395 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters—asphalt	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a public building at Nipawin, Sask. Name of contractors, Assiniboia Engineering Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 30, 1939. Amount of contract, $14,743. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters (spray)	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of a Barracks, Training and Storage building for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1939. Amount of contract, $21,423.37 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Hoist operators-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75

	Per hour
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 80
Welders and burners: on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Raising the 100-Ton derrick at entrance of the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Hamilton Bridge, Western Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 16, 1940. Amount of contract, $18,781. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Painters	0 65
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Stationary firemen	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building at St. Henri de Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, December 24, 1939. Amount of contract, $8,635 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (asphalt tile)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of repairs and improvements to the Railway wharf at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 31, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $257,887.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Acetylene or electric welders on steel erection	$0 75
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
	Per day
*Divers	$14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners (machine)	$0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators-tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Machinist's helper	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters	0 55
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen & cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

*Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Construction of wharf repairs and an extension to the approach, Sturdies Bay, B.C.

Name of contractor, Mr. R. Bu...stead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract December 6, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,545.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a float and renewal of wharf at Brownsville, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 13, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $4,084.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Department of Transport

Construction of an equipment garage at Nakina, Ont. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, December 27, 1939. Amount of contract, $6,665. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$1 00
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Development of a wireless station at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 18, 1939. Amount of contract, $23,640, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drums	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal and wood)	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers—shingles	0 80
Roofers—sheet metal	0 75
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 90
Gasoline	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 95
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 85
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½
Watchmen	0 45

Repairing concrete Lock No. 14, Trent Canal, near Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $23,640. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
	Per day
*Divers	14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	$0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians	0 65
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 70
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipe fitters—surface (temp. work)	0 50
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 45
Rodmen (reinforcing steel)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

*Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps, Type Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Woollen Drawers, lt. wt.	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Sam Browne Equipment.	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Bath Towels	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Schreiber, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $600.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building in Star City, Sask. Name of contractors, Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, January 12, 1940. Amount of contract, $730.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Millbrook, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $598.

Construction and installation of hydraulically operated gate valves in the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Dominion Engineering Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 16, 1939. Amount of contract, approximately $17,800.

Construction of two rectifying plants for the conversion of the electrical power supply to the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, December 21, 1939. Amount of contract, $2,206.14.

Construction of two rectifying plants for the conversion of the electrical power supply to the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 28, 1939. Amount of contract, $25,138.64.

Increased Unemployment Allowances in Great Britain

Owing to the rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of war, new regulations have been drawn up by the Unemployment Assistance Board and approved by Parliament on December 12, 1939, under which the scale of payments to persons receiving unemployment assistance will be increased.

The new regulations make increases of 2s. a week in the rate of allowance for a husband and wife, 1s. a week in the rate for persons of 16 or over, and 6d. a week in the rate for children. Applicants in receipt of unemployment assistance for themselves and their dependants number about 435,000, and the total number of persons who will benefit by the increased allowances exceeds 1,000,000. Any increases which become payable under the new regulations will be independent of and additional to any extra amounts which may be allowed by way of winter allowances under the regulations made in 1938.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Animal Foods

Prince Rupert, B.C.—Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company Limited and the Fish Packers' Federal Union, No. 49.

An agreement reached through a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, dated August 9, 1921, became effective August 1, 1921. This provided for certain basic rates of pay and for a bonus of $1 per week to all employees working in the sharp freezers and cold storage rooms. The wage rates were to be adjusted semi-annually according to the family budget of the Labour Gazette. The company's boarding house rates were to be similarly adjusted. (The report of this board was published in the Labour Gazette, September, 1921, page 1115). On July 24, 1922, an amendment provided that the agreement remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice, such notice to expire at the end of any six months' period.

January 15, 1934, the agreement was amended (Labour Gazette, April, 1934, page 373) to provide for a 5 per cent increase in wage rates which had been agreed to in June, 1933, from which date the new basic rates were set: ordinary time 44¼ cents, overtime 51½ cents, Sundays and holidays 54¾ cents, cullers 48½ cents; oilers and corepullers 50 cents for ordinary time, 57½ cents for overtime, 61½ cents for Sundays and holidays. The 1934 amendment also provided "that the semi-annual adjustment of wages effective January 15, 1934, shall be taken from the average of the six months from June, 1933 to January, 1934, of the family budget of the Canadian Labour Gazette, and future semi-annual adjustments shall be on the average of the previous six months."

Vacation: on March 9, 1937, the Company granted to all employees with one year's continuous employment with the Company, a vacation with pay of one week (8 hours).

On January 15, 1940, a further amendment to the agreement provides that for the period January 16, 1940 to July 15, 1940, the rates of wages will be increased 5 per cent over the figures which would have been payable under the previous amendment to the agreement. The new rates which are to be the new basic rates are: for shed—ordinary time 52 cents, overtime 60¾ cents, Sundays and holidays 64¼ cents; for corepullers—ordinary time 58¾ cents, overtime 67¾ cents, Sundays and holidays 72½ cents; for cullers 57 cents for ordinary time. The amendment further provided "that the semi-annual adjustments of wages, commencing July 16, 1940, shall be taken from the average cost of living figures of the family budget of the Canadian Labour Gazette for the Province of British Columbia. The British Columbia figures for the months July to December inclusive, 1939, in conjunction with the scale of wages above shown, shall be the basis, and the semi-annual adjustments shall be on the average of the previous six months."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Canadian Standard Agreement between Elevator Manufacturers and the International Union of Elevator Constructors (Locals 101 at Quebec, 89 at Montreal, 96 at Ottawa, 50 at Toronto, 90 at Hamilton, 102 at Winnipeg, 122 at Edmonton and 82 at Vancouver).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1939, to October 31, 1944.

It is, however, permissible for any individual local to negotiate special conditions with the employers for periods of six months for: modernization work, general repairs and for working hours on contract service. Any such special conditions are to be determined by a committee consisting of two representatives from the local union, one international representative of the union and three representatives of the manufacturers.

Only union members to be employed, if available, in: the erecting and assembling of all elevator machinery; the sinking, drilling, boring, or digging cylinder wells for hydraulic elevators or screw lifts; the wrecking or dismantling of old elevator plants.

Construction Work

Hours for construction work: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, with the exception of any locality where any five of seven specified building trades (bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, electricians, sheet metal workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and iron workers) obtain the 40 hour week, in which cases the elevator constructors will work the 40 hour week. Should any five of these same building trades obtain a 6 hour day, the elevator constructors will also work a 6 hour day.

Wage rates for construction work: for elevator constructor mechanics to be the average wage rate of the five highest of the seven specified building trades mentioned above; the wage rate for helpers to be 70 per cent of the mechanic's rate. However, when the wage rate so computed falls below $1 per hour, the following adjustments to be made: from 70 to 79 cents inclusive, it is to be increased by 20 per ment; from 80 to 89 cents inclusive, it is to be increased by 15 per cent; from 90 to 99 cents, it is to be increased by 5 per cent; provided that with any such increase by these percentages, the rate does not exceed $1. When five or more men are employed on a job, the mechanic in charge of the job to have his hourly rate increased by 12½ per cent. Agreement on the wage rate may continue as long as satisfactory to both parties, but no change to be made more often than six months; 30 days' notice in writing to be given by either party desiring a

change. In case any of the seven specified trades has no established international union in that locality, then the rate of that trade is to be established by a representative of the International Union of Elevator Constructors and a representative of the elevator industry.

Repair Work

Hours for general repairs and modernization work are 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, except that when any five of the seven named trades which are used in establishing the wage rate are being paid overtime on Saturday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, then the elevator constructors shall be paid at double time.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays for general repairs and modernization work: double time.

Wages for mechanics and helpers on general repairs and modernization work to be the same as for construction work as noted above.

Contract Service

Contract service is any contract obtained by employers for regular examination or care of apparatus for a period of not less than one month.

Hours for contract service: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: call backs on contract service on overtime to be paid at time and one half; all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wage rate for mechanics on contract service to be 90 per cent of the construction rate.

Vacation for workers on contract service: men on this service for one year to be allowed two weeks vacation at the average weekly rate of pay for straight time.

General

The number of helpers employed on any job may not exceed the number of mechanics, except in wrecking old plants, hoisting material and on foundation work when there is no restriction on the number of helpers under the direction of a mechanic: when removing old and installing new cables on existing elevator installations, two helpers may be used to one mechanic.

For work outside the territorial jurisdiction of a local, travelling time and expenses incurred during the trip to be paid by the employer.

No strike to occur unless authorized by the local building trades council and with the approval of the executive board of the international union. Any dispute which cannot otherwise be settled will be submitted to arbitration locally and if not settled, to a Canadian arbitration committee of representatives of the union and of the elevator industry in Canada.

The hours in effect in February, 1940 under this agreement are 44 per week in all cases, except for construction work at Toronto and Hamilton where the 40 hour week is in effect.

Minimum hourly wage rates in effect in February, 1940, under this agreement for mechanics on construction work are: local 101—Quebec City 79 cents, Halifax 97 cents, Saint John, N.B., 90 cents; local 89—Montreal 91 cents; local 96—Ottawa 95 cents; local 50—Toronto $1; local 90—Hamilton, St. Catharines, Kitchener and London 95 cents, Windsor $1.03; local 102—Winnipeg $1; local 122—Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina $1; local 82—Vancouver $1.04. As noted above, the rates for helpers are 70 per cent of the mechanics' rates. For contract work the minimum rates for mechanics and helpers are 10 per cent less than the minimum rates for mechanics and helpers engaged in construction work.

Edmonton and Northern Alberta.—The Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Contractors of Northern Alberta and the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' International Union, Local 92 (Marble and Tile Machine Men, Helpers and Labourers).

Agreement to be in effect from September 6, 1939, to September 5, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. (Until September 9, 1939, these workers in Edmonton were governed by a schedule for the marble and tile industry under the Industrial Standards Act, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1048.)

Only union members to be employed, if available; any others employed must become union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. On out of town jobs, however, union members may if they wish work 9 hours.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours, and double time thereafter; time and one half for work on Sundays and six specified holidays.

Hourly wages: wall machine men 75 cents, floor machine men 65 cents, mechanics' helpers 65 cents, labourers 55 cents. (These are the same as the previous rates except for an increase of 5 cents per hour for labourers.) For all work outside a radius of 15 miles from Edmonton post office, 10 cents per hour extra to be paid.

No union member may work for less than the above wage rates, nor may any member contract for work in competition with employers.

Transportation and travelling time for out of town jobs to be paid by the employer.

Disputes are to be referred to an arbitration board set up under the arbitration and conciliation laws of the Province of Alberta, and no cessation of work pending such arbitration.

Service: Business and Personal

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Hotels and the Hotel and Restaurant International Alliance Local 280 (Beverage Dispensers).

This agreement affecting persons working in hotel, beverage and tap rooms is reported to have been signed by over ninety hotels in Toronto and district during September, 1939, and later, and is to be in effect to August 31, 1940. Sixty days' notice to be given by either party desiring a change.

All employees are to be union members or any others employed are to join the union.

Hours: 51 per week to be performed in six days (a decrease of three hours per week from the hours under the previous agreement). All full time employees to be entitled to one night a week off from 6 p.m.

Overtime: 50 cents per hour. Wages not to be deducted from steady men for time lost on legal holidays affecting beverage rooms.

Minimum weekly wage rates in class A hotels: $21 per week for waiters handling beverage and $24 for tapmen. Minimum weekly

wage rates in class B hotels: $18 for waiters, $21 for tapmen. (These are increases of $2 per week over the rates of the previous agreement.) Spare men to be paid 50 cents per hour with at least four hours' employment, $4 per day of 8½ hours. A waiter employed 5 hours per day, with not more than one split within 7 hour period per day, 6 days per week, to be considered a steady spare man and paid at $14 per week. Not more than one man may work this shift in each shop employing up to five steady waiters. Any employee receiving higher than the minimum rates may not have his wage rates reduced.

Uniforms to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the proprietor.

Vacation: all regular or short shift employees to receive six consecutive days' vacation with pay each year, if they have been in the establishment a year.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following amendments to agreements and corrections have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Iron Oxide Miners, Red Mill District (amendment).

Corrugated Paper Box Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (correction and amendments).

Building Materials, Province (amendment).

Building Trades, Hull (amendment).

Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal (amendment).

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal (correction and amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).

Shoe Shiners, Montreal (repeal).

Industrial Standards Act

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

Loggers, Massey Zone.

Barbers, Brampton.

Barbers, Goderich, Clinton and Seaforth.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns

of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the amendment of eight agreements, the correction of two agreements and the repeal of one, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting printing trades at Quebec and hardware stores also at Quebec were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 27. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 5 and 20 approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and authorizing the levying of assessments by other joint committees, as listed below.

Mining: Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

IRON OXIDE MINERS, RED MILL DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved December 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 5, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1384) by providing that from November 6, 1939, the minimum hourly wage rates be: miller 45 cents, foreman in mine 37½ cents, fireman and all those working inside the establishment 37½ cents, employee working in the mine 35 cents. (These are in all cases increases of 2½ cents per hour over the previous rates).

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

CORRUGATED PAPER BOX INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved January 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 20, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 218, March, page 335 and June, page 628) by providing that the agreement be renewed automatically from year to year subject to notice.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—A correction to the last Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 69) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 13, which substitutes "boiler firemen" for the word "kettlemen." (Previous Orders in Council for this industry were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1386, February, 1938, page 214, October, 1938, page 1170). An Order in Council, approved January 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 27, amends the previous Orders in Council by providing that the town of Rivière du Loup be a part of zone III.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—As noted below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products," this industry in the Montreal district, was included with the building materials industry in the province, which agreement was not renewed after December 31, 1939, for the ornamental iron and bronze industry.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products

BUILDING MATERIALS, PROVINCE.—An Order in Council, approved December 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 5, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 628 and September, page 951) by providing that the agreement which was to expire December 31, 1939, should remain in effect for a further three months to March 31, 1940, except in so far as it relates to the ornamental iron and bronze industry.

Construction

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—As noted above under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Mineral Products," this industry in the Montreal district was included with the building materials industry in the province, which agreement expired December 31, 1939, and was not continued after that date for the ornamental iron and bronze industry.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved January 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 27, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 798, November, page 1300, March, 1939, page 335, October, page 1066 and December, 1939, page 1280) by adding Labelle County to the territorial jurisdiction, under the same conditions as for the county of Pontiac, etc.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved January 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these work-

ers (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 629) by providing that the agreement be continued in effect until March 31, 1940.

Trade

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal.—See under "Service: Custom and Repair."

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Stations, Montreal.—A corrected version of this agreement (which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1939, page 1280) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 13. The corrections do not affect the summary as given in the Labour Gazette except that the parties to the agreement are stated to be: The Automobile Section of the District of Montreal of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Inc., le Syndicat National de l'Auto-Voiture, Inc. (the National Union of Automobile Workers, Inc.) and La Conseil National du Travail des Employés de Garage de Montréal (The National Labour Council of Garage Employees of Montreal). In the territorial jurisdiction, for "Saint-Jean-Napierville" read "St. John, Napierville"; for "Vaudreuil-Soulanges", read "Vaudreuil, Soulanges."

An Order in Council, approved January 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 20, amends this agreement, but does not alter the summary of the conditions as given in the Labour Gazette, December, 1939, page 1280.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.—An Order in Council, approved January 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 20, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1174, November, page 1300 and January, 1940, page 70) by making two changes in the scale of prices to be charged customers.

Shoe Shiners, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved January 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 20, repeals the Orders in Council affecting these workers (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, page 219).

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 5 and 20:

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).

Retail Stores, Quebec (amendment).

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* January 5, and 20, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committee to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Lithographing Industry, Province.

Printing Trades, Montreal.

Clerks and Bookkeepers, Jonquière, Kenogami, etc.

Corrugated Paper Box Industry, Province.

Cloak and Suit Industry, Province.

Building Materials, Province.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in

the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10. Up to the end of January, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Logging

LOGGERS, MASSEY ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated December 28, 1939, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 6, repeals the schedule for loggers in the Massey Zone (vicinity of Sudbury) which came into effect September 11, 1937, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1389.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, BRAMPTON.—An Order in Council, dated December 28, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 6, makes binding in the town of Brampton the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry, from January 16, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open by the municipal by-laws. Eight holidays are specified, and barber shops are closed at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Minimum wage rates for barbers: those working full time on a straight salary basis $18 per week; those given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis, $13 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; those working four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included in the schedule.

BARBERS, GODERICH, CLINTON AND SEAFORTH.—An Order in Council, dated December 28, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 6, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the towns of Goderich, Clinton and Seaforth, from January 16, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open by the municipal by-laws. Eight holidays are specified.

The minimum wage rates are the same as in effect for barbers at Brampton, as noted above.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included in the schedule.

Apprenticeship and Education in France in Wartime

The French Union of Metallurgical and Mining Industries is concerned about the prospect that the supply of skilled workers available for industrial undertakings will be inadequate even after a number of these workers who are at present serving with the colours have been posted to the undertakings.

The Union is of opinion that the first step to make good this deficiency would be to see that the apprenticeship arrangements already in existence work normally in spite of the difficulties arising out of present circumstances. It has therefore asked its more important member firms to report on what effects present circumstances have had on the organization of apprenticeship in their respective areas (requisitioning by military authorities of premises, workshops, or lecture-rooms used for training apprentices, mobilization of instructors, etc.).

The enquiry will show whether these measures have interfered with apprenticeship; it will further enable the organization in question to take the necessary measures, so far as the requirements of the present situation will allow, to have premises which have been requisitioned restored to their normal use and instructors detailed for the training of apprentices.

The Union has asked the Industrial Chambers affiliated to it to help in carrying out the enquiry and to impress upon industrialists the vital need for training skilled workers.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, both the cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices being little changed from the figures of the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.74 at the beginning of January as compared with $8.77 for December, 1939; $8.27 for January, 1939; $8.68 for January, 1938; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.88 for January, 1930; $11.03 for January, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak). Thirteen commodities showed advance in cost at the beginning of January as compared with the previous month while six were lower and ten were unchanged. A substantial fall was recorded in the cost of eggs. Other changes were slight, the most important being increases in the cost of fresh meats, cheese, flour and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.70 at the beginning of January as compared with $17.72 for December, 1939. In fuel there were increases in the cost of anthracite and bituminous coal. Rent was unchanged. Comparative figures for certain other dates are $16.93 at the beginning of September, 1939; $17.18 for January, 1939; $17.48 for January, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak).

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was relatively stable during January following an upward movement in progress since August. Some comparative figures are 82·2 for the week ended February 2; 82·4 for that ended January 26; and 82·2 for that ended December 29, 1939. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for December, 1939, when the index number was 81·7 as compared with 72·4 for August, 1939; 73·2 for January, 1939; 83·8 for January, 1938; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·3 for January, 1930; 97·1 for January, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak). In the classification according to chief component materials changes in the principal groups were mostly fractional, the Wood Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group being higher while the remaining six groups were somewhat lower. Canadian farm products as a group was down during the month from 70·2 to 69·4, the latter figure being 13 per cent higher than at the end of August. An index of the prices of 30 industrial materials also declined slightly during January but was still 21 per cent higher than in August, 1939. The general index number at the end of January was about 14 per cent higher than in August, 1939.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-two stable foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine

staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued on page 184)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 8½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1938	Jan. 1939	Dec. 1939	Jan. 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	63·8	71·4	54·6	56·4	69·4	71·8	41·2	45·8	45·8	50·4	51·4	55·6	56·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	45·0	46·4	30·4	30·6	43·2	45·4	22·2	25·0	24·4	27·6	28·8	32·0	32·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	25·3	25·7	18·9	18·5	23·9	25·1	12·2	14·1	14·0	15·2	16·1	16·9	17·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	31·2	32·3	25·6	28·9	30·1	31·0	16·6	21·3	21·0	22·0	22·8	24·3	24·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	33·1	36·5	26·7	28·5	27·2	29·8	12·7	21·1	20·6	22·1	23·3	23·1	23·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	62·6	69·6	52·0	53·8	53·2	54·4	28·0	40·4	39·4	41·8	42·6	42·4	45·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	44·8	52·4	39·8	41·4	38·4	39·4	18·1	29·3	29·2	30·7	30·5	30·4	30·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	66·6	77·6	43·4	49·8	44·8	42·6	24·6	35·8	31·8	32·8	28·0	26·0	25·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	63·3	86·6	71·2	62·8	60·2	64·4	39·1	41·5	39·4	38·3	38·6	41·5	33·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	51·2	69·5	58·7	50·1	48·4	52·1	29·5	33·9	32·6	31·3	31·7	32·8	28·6
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	90·6	79·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	57·0	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	93·8	135·2	83·4	92·0	88·2	88·0	45·6	54·0	53·8	62·2	47·6	58·4	58·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	51·2	74·8	48·6	50·7	48·3	47·5	26·1	30·6	30·3	34·7	26·4	32·7	32·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	33·3	40·9	32·6	§33·4	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§22·8	§23·4	§24·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·1	29·3	§33·4	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§22·8	§23·4	§24·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	114·0	120·5	105·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	93·0	99·0	108·0	100·5	97·5	97·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	74·0	48·0	§54·0	§50·0	§53·0	§26·0	§34·0	§41·0	§45·0	§31·0	§33·0	§34·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	35·0	40·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	23·0	26·0	27·5	29·0	26·0	26·0	26·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	19·6	30·4	19·6	§22·0	§21·0	§20·6	§16·4	§15·6	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4	§16·8	§16·8
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·4	23·2	17·4	16·0	21·2	20·8	7·8	10·8	13·8	11·4	10·2	13·6	13·6
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	19·7	26·2	22·0	20·3	20·6	21·3	15·5	15·5	16·4	15·9	15·7	15·0	15·0
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·3	25·7	18·4	15·7	13·6	16·0	10·8	11·4	11·4	11·4	10·9	11·6	11·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	42·8	62·0	36·8	31·6	30·0	29·2	23·2	25·2	24·8	26·0	25·2	28·4	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	19·8	28·6	17·4	15·0	14·4	13·8	11·2	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·4	14·0	13·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	12·5	16·0	13·5	§17·9	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·1	§13·1	§14·4	§14·6	§15·9	§16·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	12·1	16·7	15·1	§17·9	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·1	§13·1	§14·4	§14·6	§15·9	§16·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·1	14·7	13·6	15·1	15·2	15·1	10·2	9·2	8·9	8·8	8·6	10·9	11·0
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	72·7	103·0	52·6	88·0	42·6	77·9	31·0	41·4	51·6	32·2	41·4	49·1	50·6
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 12·42	$ 15·30	$ 11·03	$ 11·63	$ 11·30	$ 11·88	$ 6·94	$ 8·17	$ 8·41	$ 8·68	$ 8·27	$ 8·77	$ 8·74
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	72·4	87·8	109·6	114·7	102·1	101·4	96·0	93·1	92·3	90·3	91·4	93·1	93·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	55·9	65·2	71·7	65·8	63·0	63·1	58·4	58·8	58·6	58·7	59·0	60·4	60·9
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	63·7	80·6	80·2	76·9	75·5	76·0	63·6	60·2	59·4	60·5	59·8	60·7	60·9
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	47·2	62·5	59·8	56·2	55·4	54·3	47·8	45·1	44·9	45·1	44·8	44·8	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	25·8	31·0	31·7	30·1	31·0	31·1	27·0	26·9	26·8	26·8	26·8	26·4	26·3
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·65	$ 3·27	$ 3·53	$ 3·44	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·93	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·85	$ 2·86
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·50	$ 5·54	$ 6·92	$ 6·86	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·98	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·06	$ 6·06
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 19·61	$ 24·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 21·55	$ 22·17	$ 15·89	$ 16·68	$ 17·04	$ 17·48	$ 17·18	$ 17·72	$ 17·70

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·45	15·35	11·18	11·80	11·33	11·92	7·32	8·35	8·43	8·79	8·27	8·74	8·84
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	10·63	13·42	9·78	10·77	10·23	11·00	7·04	7·72	8·28	8·61	8·06	8·38	8·52
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	12·33	14·97	11·11	11·82	11·21	11·81	7·32	8·41	8·61	8·90	8·49	8·90	8·96
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·27	12·18	14·67	10·63	11·23	10·54	11·11	6·45	7·62	7·90	8·19	7·84	8·24	8·21
Ontario	5·61	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	12·51	15·35	10·88	11·66	11·27	11·84	6·85	8·25	8·37	8·66	8·23	8·74	8·66
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	11·84	16·09	10·87	10·83	11·13	11·51	6·66	7·82	8·54	8·42	8·08	8·45	8·41
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	12·18	15·39	11·06	11·21	11·36	11·90	6·66	7·65	8·25	8·58	8·01	8·65	8·51
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·77	12·72	15·88	10·94	11·31	11·52	12·15	6·72	7·79	8·24	8·44	8·10	8·87	8·87
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	12·69	16·11	12·08	12·42	12·26	12·85	7·65	8·87	9·22	9·61	9·13	9·57	9·53

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·1**	**24·1**	**21·1**	**16·3**	**13·7**	**17·2**	**24·8**	**23·4**	**22·7**	**30·3**	**33·9**	**57·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**24·2**	**21·0**	**15·8**	**13·4**	**13·3**	**18·8**	**24·4**	**20·2**	**29·3**	**32·5**	**57·0**
1—Sydney	31·7	25·5	22	18·5	15·4	13·3	20	26·3	21·4	29·6	33·2	55·8
2—New Glasgow	29·7	24·7	22·7	16·5	14·1	12	.....	25	19·7	28·3	31·2	55·6
3—Amherst	27·5	22·2	18·2	13	11·7	.....	.....	23·5	19·6	28·3	31·1	54·8
4—Halifax	28·2	22·6	21·1	14·7	14·4	11·2	17·5	23·8	19·3	29·7	32·9	59·6
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	16·5	13·5	15	.....	23·5	20	30	32·6	60
6—Truro	30	25	19·3	15·7	11·3	15	.....	24·3	21·3	29·9	33·7	56·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·0**	**20·2**	**13·8**	**13·2**	.....	**23·0**	**22·3**	**19·8**	**29·1**	**34·1**	**58·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**31·4**	**24·3**	**22·0**	**16·7**	**13·0**	**14·6**	**20·8**	**22·9**	**21·3**	**29·8**	**33·3**	**56·7**
8—Moncton	30	23·7	20·3	15·4	12·3	15	.....	23·6	21·2	31·2	34·5	58·9
9—Saint John	34·9	24·7	24·6	16·7	14	13·8	23·3	24·6	21·8	29·9	33·8	56·9
10—Fredericton	30·5	23·9	18·2	14·8	12·7	15	18·3	23·2	21·1	30·2	32·9	58·2
11—Bathurst	30	25	25	20	13	.....	.....	20	21·1	28	32	52·7
Quebec (average)	**25·4**	**22·8**	**19·7**	**15·1**	**10·4**	**16·4**	**25·0**	**21·8**	**19·4**	**27·0**	**31·1**	**55·9**
12—Quebec	26	23·1	16·3	14·5	9·4	19·8	24·4	21·5	19	23·4	30·4	47
13—Three Rivers	27·2	23	19·8	16·1	11·1	16·2	27	23·2	18·7	28·1	31·8	56·7
14—Sherbrooke	28·4	24·7	22·4	16·7	11	17	27·5	22	20·1	26·1	30·1	55·9
15—Sorel	21·6	20·4	17·2	13·3	9·4	12·2	20·4	18·9	19·1	27·8	32	55·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·6	20·3	19·6	13·8	9·8	18·3	22·7	19·2	16·7	28·8	32·7	54·6
17—St. Johns	28	26·5	23·5	17·5	10	15·5	28	23·5	19·2	27·2	30·7	59
18—Thetford Mines	22	20	16·7	14·3	9	18·5	25	22·3	19·4	26·5	31·8	58·3
19—Montreal	29·1	24·5	22·8	15·3	12·1	13·8	24·5	22	21·3	27	29·9	57·4
20—Hull	26·1	22·7	19	14·5	12·1	16·2	25·4	23·9	20·9	28·1	30·9	58·4
Ontario (average)	**28·5**	**24·9**	**21·6**	**17·1**	**14·4**	**18·7**	**25·1**	**23·5**	**21·8**	**29·7**	**32·9**	**56·7**
21—Ottawa	29·1	23·9	23·4	18·1	13·2	16	25·3	21·8	20·7	29·6	32·6	58·1
22—Brockville	31·2	27·4	22·4	17·3	13·8	15	.....	22·6	21·1	30·2	32·7	57·8
23—Kingston	27·2	22·6	21·8	16·6	12·8	16	24·7	23·5	20·3	28·2	31·6	54·3
24—Belleville	23	20·1	18·4	15	11·9	19·5	23·5	21·6	20	29·4	31·6	55
25—Peterborough	28·6	24·5	22	17·4	14·3	18·9	23·3	23	22·7	28·7	33·4	54·4
26—Oshawa	27·2	24·4	21·2	15·9	15·2	19·9	26·5	23·4	20·2	28	32·5	56·7
27—Orillia	29·2	25	21	17	15·5	19	28·5	24	22·2	30	37·1	56·8
28—Toronto	31·2	26·4	24·4	17·9	16·8	18·6	25·5	24·7	21·9	31·6	36·3	58·3
29—Niagara Falls	29	25·3	21·6	17·9	14·1	20	24	22	21·4	29·1	31·9	57·1
30—St. Catharines	31·1	27·3	25·2	18·7	14·7	18·8	25·3	24	20·5	27·4	30·5	53·9
31—Hamilton	29·4	26·5	24·2	18·6	16·8	20	25·8	23·6	27·5	28·4	32·3	55·6
32—Brantford	28·6	25·5	21·7	17·2	12·8	18·4	28·8	23·3	21	28·3	30·9	55·6
33—Galt	30·4	26·3	23·4	19·2	16·3	21	28	25·7	23	31·1	35·4	57·2
34—Guelph	26·1	23·9	21·5	16·7	15·2	18·9	17	22	21	29·9	32	57·5
35—Kitchener	26·7	24·6	19·8	17·4	14·7	19·3	.....	22·1	19·5	30·9	33·8	54·9
36—Woodstock	30	26	21·2	17·7	14·4	19	21·5	24	22·5	29·4	32·6	55·9
37—Stratford	26·7	24	21	17·7	16	20·3	.....	24·3	.....	30·7	33·7	57·9
38—London	29·4	26·2	22·5	17·1	14·5	18·6	25·7	23·4	20·3	29·3	33	56·4
39—St. Thomas	30	26	23·1	17·6	14·6	19·7	27·5	22·8	21	29·9	32·3	58·2
40—Chatham	28·2	25·5	22·1	17·6	13·2	20·7	21·8	23·1	20·7	30·6	33·7	56·1
41—Windsor	27·5	23·3	21·1	16·2	13·9	18·5	28	23·2	21·4	28·1	30·7	57·7
42—Sarnia	28·4	24·6	20·5	18·1	14·9	20	23·7	24	22·7	28·7	33	57·2
43—Owen Sound	27·5	24·4	19·5	16·1	14·6	19	23	22·2	21·7	29·9	30·7	52·4
44—North Bay	30·9	26·2	23·4	17·6	14	18	28	24	23·1	30·7	32·3	58·2
45—Sudbury	28	24·1	20·7	16·4	13·4	16·8	22	24	21·8	28	31·1	56·2
46—Cobalt	30	25	19	17	16	.....	.....	23	23·7	30·4	32·5	56·2
47—Timmins	29·1	25·6	22·2	16·9	13·5	18·6	30	26·1	23·8	29·4	32	57·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·1	23·9	21·1	15·9	12·9	17·7	23	24·1	21·4	29·6	33·2	57·5
49—Port Arthur	25·3	22·7	20	15·7	14·3	17·3	.....	23·3	23·7	32·7	36·2	59·4
50—Fort William	29·4	25·3	19·4	15·3	15	17·9	27·7	25	21·9	31·4	35·1	59·8
Manitoba (average)	**26·6**	**22·6**	**21·4**	**15·1**	**14·0**	**15·7**	**24·5**	**23·4**	**21·8**	**32·9**	**36·8**	**59·7**
51—Winnipeg	28·6	23·1	22·2	15·1	14	14·8	23·9	25	21·8	32·3	36	59·3
52—Brandon	24·6	22	20·6	15·1	13·9	16·5	25	21·7	.....	33·5	37·5	60
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·2**	**20·3**	**18·0**	**13·2**	**11·1**	**14·4**	**20·3**	**21·6**	**20·0**	**32·9**	**35·4**	**59·2**
53—Regina	25·3	20·9	18·5	13·5	12·2	14·3	22·8	22·3	21·6	32·9	36	58·8
54—Prince Albert	18·5	15	15	11	9	12·5	14	21	17·7	30·2	30·7	58·3
55—Saskatoon	24·2	20·9	18·7	14	11·3	14·9	24	21	18·2	35·7	37·8	58·5
56—Moose Jaw	28·9	24·5	19·7	14·4	11·9	15·7	20·2	21·9	22·5	32·9	37·1	61
Alberta (average)	**26·8**	**22·6**	**20·0**	**15·3**	**13·1**	**16·1**	**25·6**	**22·1**	**19·8**	**32·0**	**36·4**	**59·0**
57—Medicine Hat	31·7	26·7	23·3	16·7	15	17·3	28·3	23·7	18·7	34·1	37·5	60
58—Drumheller	27	23·3	18·7	15	10·8	17	29	21	22·5	29·6	34·1	58·6
59—Edmonton	21·6	18·1	16·9	13·1	10·6	15	20·7	21·5	19·2	29·1	32·9	56·1
60—Calgary	26·8	22·2	20·8	15·6	15	15·7	25·7	22·4	19·4	34·1	39·1	59·6
61—Lethbridge	26·7	22·5	20·2	16·2	14·1	15·7	24·3	21·7	19	33	38·2	60·7
British Columbia (average)	**30·7**	**26·3**	**23·0**	**17·3**	**17·1**	**19·2**	**28·3**	**26·5**	**23·6**	**34·9**	**38·8**	**60·1**
62—Fernie	26·5	22·5	19	15·5	16·5	17·5	27·5	25	21·7	34·7	37·6	59·5
63—Nelson	29·1	25·5	24·2	17·7	17·2	20·5	30	29·5	25	32·9	35·7	65
64—Trail	31·3	28·3	23·7	17·7	16·3	18·8	31	29·7	25·9	36·3	38·4	62·5
65—New Westminster	29·7	24·9	21·3	16	16·4	16·1	24·2	23·8	22·8	32·6	37·6	55·7
66—Vancouver	32·4	26·8	23·4	17·5	18	18·6	26·7	24·5	23·5	34·6	38·2	59·8
67—Victoria	32·3	26·8	24·4	17·1	17	18·8	25·8	25·3	22·7	35·9	40	57·2
68—Nanaimo	33·7	29·5	25·2	19·5	18·5	24	32·7	27·7	23	32·7	38	59·2
69—Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	39·3	45	61·7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·4	**23·7**	**15·9**	**11·2**	**49·2**	**18·8**	**18·0**	**23·3**	**12·8**	**33·9**	**28·6**	**10·9**	**29·2**	**32·5**	
11·0	**24·8**	.....	**5·0**	**42·3**	**14·2**	**15·1**	**17·0**	**13·8**	**42·5**	**36·8**	**10·2**	**31·1**	**35·4**	
8	20·9	.....	5	44·8	13·5	15	18	13·5	43	37·1	10–12	31·5	34·2	1
12·5	28·5	.....	.....	48·3	14·5	15	17·1	13·4	41	35·2	11	31·5	35·3	2
.....	25	.....	.....	45	14·4	14·5	16·6	14·1	41	36·4	8b	31·3	35·5	3
12·5	.....	.....	.....	38·3	13·7	15	17·1	14·1	43·6	38·4	11	.....	35·4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	14·3	15	17·2	13·5	41·2	35	10	.....	36·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	42·2	14·5	16	15·8	14·4	45·3	38·7	10b	30	35·4	6
15·0	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**50·0**	**13·5**	**15·0**	**20·6**	**15·0**	**41·2**	**33·4**	**9·0–10·0**	**30·3**	**33·5**	7
12·9	**27·9**	.....	.....	**47·7**	**14·6**	**15·8**	**20·6**	**14·4**	**39·1**	**33·1**	**10·8**	**31·5**	**35·1**	
13	24·7	.....	.....	47·1	14·4	15·4	19	14·1	40·7	35·9	10	33·5	35·4	8
11·3	28·1	.....	.....	46	14·8	14·7	29·4	14·1	41·5	35·2	12	31·4	34·5	9
14·5	29·7	.....	.....	50	15	17·2	18·3	14·2	38·2	33·1	11	34·2	35·9	10
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	14·3	.....	15·6	15	36	28·3	10	26·8	34·6	11
14·4	**25·6**	**23·0**	**7·5**	**46·2**	**17·9**	**16·6**	**16·6**	**12·9**	**35·6**	**30·3**	**10·2**	**28·6**	**31·1**	
11	25·5	.....	.....	.....	13·7	13·6	16·5	13·3	35·6	28·4	11	29	31·3	12
14·8	25·2	.....	.....	45	15·5	17·2	17·3	12·4	35·8	31·2	11	29	30·9	13
15·7	28·5	22	.....	.....	19	17·5	15·8	12·7	39	31·6	11·1a	28·6	31·1	14
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13·1	13·2	34	29·5	9	28	31·1	15
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12·9	32	29	9	.....	31·1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	13	36·3	32·3	9	.....	30·7	17
.....	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	14	13·6	33·2	30·5	9	28·7	32·1	18
14·5	28·2	24	7·5	45	22·2	19·6	23·5	12·5	36·8	29·3	11–12	29·4	31·2	19
16·2	25·2	.....	9	48·7	19	16·5	16·3	12·5	38	31·3	11	27·7	30·4	20
16·2	**23·2**	**18·3**	**7·8**	**53·4**	**18·1**	**17·9**	**27·1**	**12·6**	**32·6**	**27·3**	**11·3**	**29·4**	**31·7**	
20	26·3	15	8·1	50	20·7	17·5	25·4	12	36·4	32·9	11	29·7	31·3	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	18·6	17·2	24·7	12·9	32	26·8	10	.....	30·9	22
15	24·4	19·2	10	41·7	17·7	16	23·3	12·4	34·3	28·7	10	26·2	30·5	23
16	.....	16	.....	.....	19	17·7	25	12·5	30·5	27	10	30	30·9	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	27·4	13·7	30·7	27·1	11	28·2	31·3	25
.....	.....	.....	5	50	19·5	18·7	28·4	12·7	32·3	28·2	11	30	31·5	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18	17·8	28·2	14	32	27·3	11	28·4	32·5	27
16·9	25·5	21·7	11·2	60	23	18·7	32·7	12·6	33·4	25·3	12	30	31·8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	17·5	25·2	12·5	32	.....	12	30	32	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	18·7	31·8	12·3	32	27·3	12	29	31·2	30
19	28·1	23·6	6·2	60	17	16·5	31·1	12·2	32·7	27·8	12	30·1	32·5	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	17·6	30·4	11·6	27·2	23·6	11	28	31·3	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21·7	29·9	12·7	28·4	22·9	11	.....	32	33
12	20	13	.....	.....	19·3	18·2	24·1	11·7	30·3	23·6	11	30	31·6	34
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	26·8	12·5	29·1	23·9	11	29·6	32	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	15·3	26·9	12·4	28·6	24	11	.....	32·5	36
.....	22	22	.....	50	18·7	16·7	29·5	12·1	28·8	22·6	11	.....	31	37
11·2	18·5	17·2	.....	50	16·6	16·7	33·6	12·4	30	22·7	11	.....	31·1	38
14	21	19	.....	.....	17·6	18·3	33·1	12·8	33·4	27·4	11	31	33	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	20	25·6	12·1	27	22·4	11	28·7	30·8	40
16·7	23·6	21·5	7·5	60	19	16·5	29·9	11·7	31·7	26·5	12	.....	30	41
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	16·7	15	33·3	12·5	32·5	28·4	11	29·5	31·6	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	22·6	11·9	30	27·1	11	31·5	32	43
17	26·5	.....	.....	49	17·7	19	28·2	13·1	39·8	32·5	12	29	31·9	44
17	23	14	10	55	22	18	24·4	13·3	35·6	27	13	.....	32·3	45
18	.....	.....	.....	55	18	17·7	18·4	13·2	41·7	37·8	11	.....	33·4	46
18	22·3	22·5	6·2	60	19·2	19	17·7	15·6	39·4	31·1	14·3a	31	32·2	47
.....	17	19·5	6·2	.....	14·5	17·8	25·9	12·8	36·4	32	12	28	31·9	48
.....	.....	18·5	.....	.....	19·2	18·2	22·2	11·3	35·1	30	11	.....	31·8	49
.....	23	17·2	7·5	53·3	17	15·9	26·2	11·2	34·6	27·4	11	29	31·8	50
19·7	**22·9**	**15·0**	**13·0**	.....	**19·6**	**17·2**	**25·6**	**10·7**	**30·9**	**24·7**	**9·7**	**24·7**	**30·3**	
20	22·3	15	13	.....	19·7	16·8	30·3	10·5	33·1	26·1	11	23	30	51
19·3	23·5	.....	.....	.....	19·5	17·6	20·8	10·9	28·6	23·2	8·3a	26·3	30·6	52
23·1	**22·7**	**9·8**	**16·2**	.....	**22·9**	**19·0**	**18·8**	**10·9**	**31·2**	**24·7**	**10·8**	**26·0**	**30·3**	
21·7	24·2	10·1	12·5	.....	24·1	18·4	18·1	11·6	31·8	22·9	11	26	30·5	53
25	21·8	8	18·7	.....	22·5	19	18·8	10·7	33·3	30·2	10	26·6	31·3	54
20·6	20·1	9	13·7	.....	20	17·6	18·6	11·1	30·9	23·9	11	25·6	29·8	55
25	24·6	12·1	20	.....	25	21	19·8	19·2	28·8	21·7	11	25·6	29·5	56
23·0	**23·9**	**11·6**	**17·2**	.....	**23·9**	**21·0**	**22·0**	**11·8**	**29·4**	**24·3**	**10·8**	**25·7**	**32·2**	
23·3	25	10·5	.....	.....	25	21·5	18·4	12·2	30·5	26·7	11	25	32·1	57
24	24·5	13·2	18	.....	23·3	20·8	18·3	13·1	28·3	24·2	10	27·2	33·2	58
21·1	22·1	11	15	.....	21·2	21·3	21·7	11·4	28	23·5	11	26·9	31·4	59
24·6	23	12·5	18·5	.....	25	20·3	29·5	9·9	30·5	24	11	24·4	31·8	60
22	25	11	.....	.....	25	21	.....	12·3	29·5	23·3	11	25	32·4	61
18·8	**21·0**	**12·3**	**14·1**	.....	**23·4**	**21·5**	**25·9**	**13·6**	**32·2**	**28·4**	**11·5**	**33·1**	**35·2**	
24	25	13	19·3	.....	25·8	24	18·2	13·3	37·6	30·8	11	27	34·8	62
24·7	25·5	12	20	.....	25	23	26·6	14·3	37·9	32·5	12·5a	35	37·6	63
22·7	26·2	12	19	.....	24·1	23·5	26·5	15·8	38·2	33	12·5a	35	37·1	64
15·4	17·5	.....	8·3	.....	22·1	18·8	20·3	11·9	27·1	.....	10	32	33·9	65
16	18·1	.....	11·2	.....	22·1	18	28·3	12·3	27·5	23·2	10	.....	33·6	66
14·1	18	.....	11·2	.....	24·7	20	28·2	12·6	28·6	25·8	12·5a	34·6	34·7	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	20	23·5	31·7	13·2	28·4	27	9a	.....	35·7	68
.....	18	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	27	15	32	26·2	14·3a	35	34·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2's, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·3**	**6·5a**	**15·4**	**3·4**	**5·2**	**8·4**	**10·9**	**12·0**	**11·3**	**11·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·4**	**6·7**	**16·8**	**3·8**	**5·2**	**7·8**	**13·0**	**12·0**	**11·3**	**10·7**
1—Sydney	22·7	6·7	20	3·6	5·3	7·1	12·2	11·5	11·3	11
2—New Glasgow	22·9	7·3	18·2	3·8	5·3	8	12·5	11·7	10·7	10·3
3—Amherst	23·4	7·3	13·5	3·8	5·2	7·8	13	11·6	11·2	11
4—Halifax	23·6	5·3	18·2	3·8	5·2	8·8	15	12·2	11·3	10·8
5—Windsor	23	6·7f	17	3·8	5	7·7	12·5	12·3	11·7	10·8
6—Truro	24·9	6·7	14	3·7	5·3	7·4	12·8	12·4	11·6	10·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·9**	**6·7**	**18·8**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**7·8**	**13·7**	**12·3**	**12·3**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·3**	**7·3**	**17·2**	**3·6**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**13·8**	**12·2**	**11·5**	**11·3**
8—Moncton	23·1	8	17·9	3·8	5·4	8·9	14·7	12·5	11·7	11·6
9—Saint John	25	5·3–6·7	19	3·6	5·5	8·8	13·6	12·3	11·1	10·9
10—Fredericton	22·5	7·3	15·5	3·7	5·3	7·6	13·9	12·1	11·5	11·2
11—Bathurst	22·7	8f	16·5	3·4	5·2	7	13	11·7	11·8	11·6
Quebec (average)	**22·3**	**5·3**	**12·9**	**3·5**	**5·1**	**6·7**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**10·9**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	25	5–9·5b	13·5	4	5·4	7·1	11·1	11·2	11·3	10·8
13—Three Rivers	23·2	4·7–5·3	13·3	4·1	5	7·2	12·4	10·6	11·1	10·6
14—Sherbrooke	23	5·3	13·1	3·3	5·5	6·6	11·2	10·6	10·7	10·4
15—Sorel	21·5	4·7	12·9	2·6	4·7	6	10	10·2	10·6	11
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·6	4	12·5	3·1	5·2	7·7	9·6	9·9	11·7	10
17—St. Johns	20·8	4·7	12·3	3·3	5·2	6·5	9·7	10	11·1	10·8
18—Thetford Mines	21·3	4·7–5	12·7	3·8	5·2	5·7	10	10·2	10·6	11·1
19—Montreal	22·8	4·7–6	13·2	3·6	4·9	7·9	10·1	10·1	10·5	10
20—Hull	21·7	5·3–6·7	12·3	3·6	5·2	6	11·1	10·7	10·1	10
Ontario (average)	**24·3**	**6·1**	**14·6**	**3·0**	**5·1**	**8·9**	**10·7**	**11·2**	**10·8**	**10·6**
21—Ottawa	23·9	6·7	13·1	3·7	5·1	8·6	10·9	11·0	10·6	10·3
22—Brockville	22	6–6·7	12·1	3·7	5·1	7·9	11·1	10·3	10·3	10
23—Kingston	21·8	5·3–6	13·7	3·3	4·9	8	10·8	10·4	10·1	10
24—Belleville	22·2	5·3	14	2·7	4·9	8·4	10·1	10·1	10·2	10
25—Peterborough	23·3	5·3–6·7	14·3	2·7	5	9·1	10·8	10·7	10·5	10·7
26—Oshawa	24·3	4·7–6·7	12·5	2·6	4·8	8·9	9·6	11	10·7	10·4
27—Orillia	23	5·3	.....	2·5	4·8	7·9	10·9	11·4	11·4	11·1
28—Toronto	25	6·7	16	2·9	5	8·9	10·1	10·8	10·9	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	23·5	5·3–6·7	13·5	2·6	4·9	9·3	10·9	11	9·9	10·4
30—St. Catharines	26	6·7	17·7	2·8	5·4	9·8	11·3	10·8	10·9	10·8
31—Hamilton	27·7	6–6·7	14·2	2·6	5·1	8·6	9·6	11·1	10·6	10·3
32—Brantford	24·7	5·3–6·7	16	2·6	4·8	9·5	10·3	10·9	10·6	10·2
33—Galt	27·2	6·7	15·6	2·6	5	9·3	10·4	11·2	10·1	10·4
34—Guelph	25·2	6	14·5	2·4	4·9	9·3	10·4	11·2	10·5	10·2
35—Kitchener	26·5	5·3–6·7	15·8	2·6	5	9·6	10·6	11·1	11·1	10·5
36—Woodstock	22·7	6	13·5	2·2	4·8	9·2	9·7	11	10·4	10·6
37—Stratford	24·3	5·3	14	2·5	4·9	9·3	10·1	11	10	10·3
38—London	26	6–6·7	17·9	2·6	5·1	9	10·4	10·7	10·4	10·3
39—St. Thomas	25	5·3–6	16·9	2·7	5	9·8	12	11·7	11	10·9
40—Chatham	23·9	4·7–5·3	13·4	2·8	5	8·3	9·8	11·8	11	10·8
41—Windsor	23·4	5·3–6·7	14·3	2·8	5	8·8	10	10·5	10·2	10·4
42—Sarnia	25·3	5·3f	16·1	2·4	5	8·5	11·1	12·2	11·2	10·3
43—Owen Sound	24·6	6	14·3	2·8	5	9	10·7	10·9	10·4	10·3
44—North Bay	24·9	6·7	13·7	3·7	5·8	9·1	12·7	12·1	12·1	11·5
45—Sudbury	23·3	6·7	15	3·7	5·7	8·6	10	12	11·3	11
46—Cobalt	23·9	6·7	13	3·8	5·7	8·9	11·7	13·2	12·6	12·7
47—Timmins	24·7	6·7	13·2	3·8	6	9·4	11·5	12·3	12·4	11·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23·6	6	14·1	3·6	5	9	10·8	11·6	11·1	11·2
49—Port Arthur	23·4	6–6·7	19·2	3·7	5·1	9·4	10·9	11·4	10·6	10·5
50—Fort William	23·7	6–6·7	13·1	3·6	5	8·4	10·9	11·6	10·9	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·2**	**7·0**	**14·5**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**9·2**	**10·5**	**13·1**	**11·8**	**11·3**
51—Winnipeg	25·8	6·4–8	14·5	3·6	5·1	9	10·2	12·8	11·8	11·2
52—Brandon	24·5	6·4–7·1	.....	3·6	5·4	9·4	10·7	13·3	11·7	11·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**6·9**	**16·2**	**3·7**	**5·6**	**9·4**	**11·1**	**14·6**	**12·4**	**12·2**
53—Regina	25·1	6·4–7·2	17·3	3·7	5·6	9·2	11	14·3	11·9	11·7
54—Prince Albert	22	6·4	.....	3·9	6·1	9·3	11·7	14·7	12·8	12·8
55—Saskatoon	23·6	7·2	.....	3·6	5·1	9·8	11	14·4	12·5	12
56—Moose Jaw	24·4	7·2	15	3·7	5·6	9·1	10·6	14·8	12·2	12·2
Alberta (average)	**26·5**	**7·8**	**17·7**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**9·1**	**10·5**	**14·4**	**12·3**	**12·3**
57—Medicine Hat	26·8	8	.....	3·9	.....	8·7	11·4	14·6	12·7	12·5
58—Drumheller	25	7·1–8	.....	3·7	5·5	8·6	10·8	14·8	12·4	12·4
59—Edmonton	24·9	7·2–8	17·4	3·6	5·3	8·8	10·4	14·2	12·3	12·3
60—Calgary	29·1	8	18	3·6	5·4	9·5	10	14·5	12·7	12·1
61—Lethbridge	26·7	8	.....	3·8	.....	9·8	10	13·8	11·2	12
British Columbia (average)	**26·6**	**8·0**	**18·8**	**3·8**	**5·7**	**7·8**	**8·9**	**13·8**	**12·2**	**12·0**
62—Fernie	24	8	18	4·1	5·8	8·2	10	13·7	12·5	13·1
63—Nelson	29·3	8·3	.....	4	5·5	8·2	9	15	14	13·8
64—Trail	24·3	8·5	16	4	5·7	8·1	8·8	13·2	13·2	12·9
65—New Westminster	26·2	7–7·5	20	3·6	5·4	7·1	9·1	13·5	11·6	10·7
66—Vancouver	25	7–7·5	19·7	3·6	5·1	7·3	8·1	12·9	10·8	10·5
67—Victoria	28·1	8	19·3	3·6	6	8·1	8·4	13·5	11·2	10·6
68—Nanaimo	30·5	8	20	3·5	6	7·8	8·9	14	10·9	11·2
69—Prince Rupert	25·7	8–9	.....	4·2	5·9	7·5	8·5	14·5	13	13

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1940

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·8	**3·7**	**1·688d**	**29·0**	**18·1**	**15·0**	**11·6**	**17·0**	**15·0**	**54·3**	**16·3**	**50·8**	**43·1**	
7·0	**4·5**	**1·578**	**27·7**	**18·9**	**15·1**	**12·4**	**16·6**	**15·3**	**54·9**	**16·0**	**53·2**	**48·1**	
6·7	4·3	1·645	28·9	.....	15	12·5	15·1	14·9	45	16·1	59	49·2	1
6·9	4·7	1·678	28·9	25	.....	13·1	15·7	14·5	55	16·5	45	47·2	2
6·4	4·8	1·344	24·1	20	16	12·3	16·7	14·5	55	15·2	50	50	3
7·6	4·4	1·662	29·7	17·5	15	12·5	17·8	17·1	67·5	16·2	55	48·5	4
7·6	4	1·652	29·2	15	.....	11·2	17·7	15·7	.....	15·3	55	48·3	5
6·6	4·7	1·484	25·5	16·8	14·5	12·6	16·3	14·8	52	16·9	55	45·5	6
6·4	**4·6**	**1·243**	**21·0**	**12·5**	**15·0**	**12·9**	**17·0**	**15·3**	.....	**17·2**	**49·0**	**46·2**	7
6·8	**4·2**	**1·476**	**25·2**	**16·8**	**14·5**	**11·9**	**17·0**	**14·7**	**50·4**	**16·1**	**55·0**	**48·6**	
6·8	4·4	1·263	20·8	17	14·3	12·4	17·3	15	50	16·7	.....	49·8	8
7·2	4·7	1·58	28·3	16·1	14·3	11·9	17	14·1	54·5	15·5	56·3	51·3	9
6·9	3·7	1·509	27·8	18·2	15·2	11·7	17·1	14·6	48·2	15·5	51·3	47·2	10
6·4	4·1	1·553	24	15·7	14·3	11·4	16·7	15	49	16·7	57·5	46	11
6·7	**4·7**	**1·605**	**28·4**	**20·0**	**13·7**	**11·7**	**16·8**	**14·5**	**54·2**	**16·0**	**54·3**	**41·9**	
7·2	5·2	1·659	31·8	20	14·5	12·9	17·7	15·4	.....	16·7	56·7	43·3	12
7·2	4·9	1·71	28·9	20·6	14·2	11·5	16·1	14·6	55	16·7	54·5	44	13
6·4	4·8	1·669	28·9	19·7	14	12·6	17	14·4	47	17	55·6	42·7	14
6·3	4·1	1·427	26·6	24	12·5	11·2	17	14·3	46·7	16	50	42·9	15
6·4	5·1	1·527	27·3	17·5	13·5	11·9	16·5	14·1	48·7	15	51·7	40·4	16
6·9	5	1·274	25	18·7	14·1	11·1	17	14·8	50·7	14·7	58·3	40·8	17
6·4	4·8	1·78	30·4	22·5	13·5	11·1	17·2	13·9	65	16·6	.....	43·6	18
7	4·1	1·727	29·2	20·1	12·7	11·3	16·6	13·5	75·8	15·2	53·6	39·9	19
6·6	4·6	1·675	27·8	16·7	14·2	11·6	16	15·3	45	16·4	54·2	39·5	20
6·5	**3·4**	**1·680**	**29·1**	**17·8**	**14·7**	**11·8**	**16·9**	**15·3**	**51·6**	**15·5**	**50·1**	**41·3**	
6·9	4·5	1·737	30·4	20·9	14·2	11·7	17	16·5	57	15·8	53·3	41·8	21
6·7	3·6	1·682	27·5	22·3	.....	12·2	16·7	14·9	47	14·8	57·8	41·8	22
6·2	4·3	1·566	27	18·9	13·6	11·3	17	14·9	50	15·2	46·9	41·4	23
7·3	3·5	1·60	27·7	16	.....	11·6	17	14·7	52·3	14·9	49·5	40·1	24
6·2	3·2	1·432	25·7	17	.....	10·9	17·9	14·3	57·5	15·8	52·2	39	25
6·5	2·8	1·433	25·3	13·4	.....	13	16·5	14·4	.....	14·6	49·7	41·1	26
7·1	2·7	1·51	26·4	17·3	.....	11·8	15·4	14·7	55·7	15	48	40·8	27
6	3·3	1·605	27·6	16·1	.....	10·4	16·5	14·7	52·4	14·7	49	40·4	28
6·5	3·2	1·768	29·2	14·3	13	11·1	17·2	15·2	58·2	14·7	51	43	29
6·9	3·3	1·705	29·2	15	.....	11·2	18·1	15·3	56·5	14·4	47·5	40·8	30
6·8	3·6	1·555	29·2	15·6	.....	12·2	16·9	14·5	.....	14·6	49	39·7	31
6·3	2·9	1·526	24·3	21·2	.....	12·5	17·1	14·9	44·7	15	46·3	40·1	32
5·6	3·3	1·552	27·6	16·2	.....	12·4	17·2	14·9	39	14·5	45·7	39·9	33
6·1	3·1	1·495	26·4	17·1	.....	11·6	15·5	14·9	41	14·6	43·3	39·6	34
6·1	3·2	1·472	26·5	19	.....	11·7	17·8	15·4	.....	15·2	.....	40·1	35
6·1	2·6	1·546	27	15	.....	12·2	16·4	14·8	47	15	.....	40·2	36
6·4	2·8	1·527	25·6	14·7	.....	11·4	16·3	15	45	16	52·5	40·5	37
6·7	2·8	1·499	25	17·8	.....	11·6	16·6	14·4	39	14·9	49·2	40·4	38
6·3	3·4	1·616	26·6	13·7	.....	12·6	16·4	15	43·7	17·4	51	41·2	39
5·4	3	1·649	28·2	17·5	.....	11·6	16·4	14·8	43	15·5	49	40·9	40
6·1	2·8	1·798	28·4	12·9	.....	11·2	15·2	15·3	.....	14·8	.....	40	41
6·5	3	1·52	28·8	14·3	.....	12·2	18	15·1	.....	16·9	55	41·5	42
6·1	2·5	1·356	25	13·8	.....	10·9	16·1	15	51·5	15·5	45	40·1	43
6·5	3·4	1·776	34·6	25	15	12·2	15·4	16·2	60·8	16·2	56	43·5	44
7·2	3·7	1·99	35·2	.....	14	11·3	17·8	16·3	59	16·2	52	43	45
8	4·5	2·253	39·8	.....	17	12·8	18·5	17·8	61·2	17·4	54	45·5	46
8·2	4·7	2·478	43·2	30	17	13·4	17·7	17	65·7	17·2	51·7	45	47
6·7	3·6	2·094	34·9	22·5	15	10·8	18·2	15·7	54·4	16	52	43·2	48
7	3·8	1·817	30·5	26·7	15	11·9	17	17·3	55·8	16·3	46·7	41·7	49
5·9	3·7	1·844	31	15	13·4	11·9	17·1	16·5	52	14·8	49·6	43·2	50
7·3	**3·2**	**1·355**	**23·8**	.....	**15·3**	**10·7**	**17·3**	**15·4**	**60·4**	**15·8**	**47·3**	**42·2**	
6·9	2·9	1·26	22	.....	13·8	10·2	17·4	15	59	15·5	45·8	41·6	51
7·7	3·4	1·45	25·5	.....	16·7	11·1	17·2	15·7	61·7	16	48·8	42·7	52
7·0	**3·8**	**1·883**	**29·1**	.....	**15·8**	**11·1**	**16·9**	**15·2**	**61·4**	**17·4**	**50·3**	**45·7**	
6·6	3·9	2·03	33·5	.....	15·7	12·3	18·7	14·2	60·5	17·1	50·1	46·2	53
7·3	4	1·38	22·5	.....	16	9·1	16·7	16·1	62·6	18·8	54·8	45·8	54
7·3	3·7	2·04	32·2	.....	16·3	11·1	17·2	14·8	62·7	17·1	49·1	45·3	55
6·8	3·7	2·08	28·3	.....	15	11·8	15	15·5	59·7	16·7	47·2	45·5	56
7·2	**3·0**	**1·898**	**32·6**	.....	**17·1**	**10·8**	**18·0**	**15·3**	**58·5**	**18·2**	**50·5**	**44·3**	
7·6	2·6	2·00	32·5	.....	16·9	10·8	17·7	15·9	58·8	18·2	52·8	45·5	57
6	3·3	2·05	33·7	.....	.....	11·3	18·5	15	59·4	18·3	51	45·6	58
7·6	3·4	1·89	31·5	.....	17·3	11·4	17·6	15·2	57·8	17·1	49	44·8	59
6·8	3·2	2·05	35·5	.....	.....	10·2	17·6	15·3	57	19·1	48·5	42·6	60
7·8	2·7	1·50	30	.....	.....	10·5	18·7	15·3	59·7	18·5	51	43	61
7·5	**3·4**	**1·913**	**32·0**	.....	**18·2**	**11·0**	**17·5**	**18·2**	**56·7**	**17·3**	**47·6**	**42·0**	
8·7	2·5	1·82	30	.....	22·5	13·2	17·7	16	57·5	19·5	53·7	46	62
7·8	3·8	1·99	33·3	.....	.....	11·3	18·9	15	61·2	20·5	51·2	50	63
8	3·1	1·94	35·3	.....	.....	10·9	19·3	15	60·3	19·2	52	44·8	64
7·2	3·2	1·80	30·1	.....	14·5	10	15	12·4	52	14·8	43·7	37·2	65
6·7	2·8	1·75	28·4	.....	.....	9·6	15·5	12·8	51·7	14·7	42·1	36·5	66
7·3	3·7	2·02	31·1	.....	.....	10·4	17·4	13·4	56·8	15·5	45	38·3	67
7·3	4·2	1·82	30	.....	.....	11·1	18·1	14·1	54·4	16·1	44·7	39·8	68
7·2	4·2	2·16	37·7	.....	17·5	11·2	18	15	60	18	48·7	43·7	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
f. Grocers' quotations.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·1**	**6·9**	**43·8**	**64·5**	**19·8**	**13·8**	**2·8**	**35·3**	**51·1**	**11·4**	**5·0**	**14·948b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**50·7**	**62·3**	**19·1**	**10·0**	**2·7**	**44·5**	**50·4**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**17·250**
1—Sydney	7	6·8	52	62·2	19·2	10	2·7	43·4	52	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·8	6·7	47·4	63·3	18·5	10	2·8	48·6	52·5	13	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·9	6·6	49·4	63·7	18	9·6	2·8	38·7	53·3	11·5	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·9	6·9	49	61·8	23·3	10·3	2·7	56	40	12·6	5·1	17·25
5—Windsor	7	6·8	54·7	60	17·7	10	2·6	40	50	11·3	5	.....
6—Truro	7	6·8	51·7	62·6	18·1	9·8	2·8	40·3	54·8	12·2	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**7·0**	**6·8**	**50·2**	**59·9**	**18·5**	**13·4**	**2·9**	**43·2**	**55·9**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**14·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**49·3**	**61·8**	**18·0**	**11·2**	**2·9**	**44·5**	**53·8**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·750**
8—Moncton	6·9	6·8	51·5	62·5	18·9	10·8	3·1	48·3	55·3	11·7	5·1	16·00g
9—Saint John	6·9	6·7	47·9	60·8	18·4	10·5	2·8	46·8	56·4	12·4	5·1	15·50
10—Fredericton	7·1	7	46·6	60·6	17·2	11·5	2·8	36·2	53·4	11·5	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7	6·8	51·2	63·3	17·3	12	2·9	46·7	50	12·2	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**41·5**	**66·7**	**20·2**	**13·2**	**3·0**	**39·4**	**51·8**	**10·4**	**5·0**	**14·500**
12—Quebec	7	6·7	43·3	69·5	20·4	15·6	2·8	39·4	53·3	10	4·9	14·25
13—Three Rivers	7·1	6·8	43·9	77·5	21·2	14·8	3·9	41·5	50	11·9	5	14·50
14—Sherbrooke	6·8	6·8	38·3	68·6	21·7	12	3·2	40·1	49·4	10·7	5	15·50
15—Sorel	6·6	6·4	39·3	61·2	20·6	10·8	2·9	36·2	.....	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·3	6·2	39·7	58	19·3	12·9	2·9	34·3	55	10	5·1	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·3	6·3	36·8	61·1	18·6	12·8	2·6	41·3	50	10·7	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7	6·6	44·4	66·7	20·3	13·1	2·8	43·3	55	10	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	6·3	6·3	45·7	70·6	18·8	14·2	2·9	40·9	53	10·2	5	14·50
20—Hull	7	6·7	41·7	67·2	21·1	12·7	2·8	37·5	48·3	10	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**43·4**	**67·6**	**19·6**	**11·8**	**2·6**	**33·0**	**48·4**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**14·600**
21—Ottawa	6·8	6·5	44	65·7	19·3	13·7	3·1	39·9	56·9	10	5	14·75
22—Brockville	6·8	6·6	41·6	64·5	21·4	11·3	2·9	36·4	56·5	10	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6·7	6·7	43·4	62	17·7	11·4	2·7	33·8	47·1	10·3	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·9	6·8	44·2	66·7	19·3	10·6	2·6	30·2	47·8	10·4	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·6	6·5	49·2	62·3	17	12·9	2·5	26·8	56	10·5	4·8	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·8	43·6	68·3	19·4	10·3	2·7	29·7	50	10·4	4·9	14·00
27—Orillia	6·9	6·9	39·6	64·2	19·2	10	2·2	31·8	50·8	10·4	5	15·25
28—Toronto	6·7	6·6	43·2	63·8	16·5	11·1	2·5	29·7	54·9	10·1	4·8	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·9	6·8	43·7	66·1	18	10·9	2·4	34·9	50	10·3	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·1	6·8	46·6	72	19·5	12·3	3	40	50	10·6	5	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6·9	6·6	43·2	65·9	18	10·3	2·7	30	46·7	9·9	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·5	43·8	70·3	19·2	10·5	2·7	31·9	46·2	10	5	14·50
33—Galt	7	6·8	44·2	65·4	19·6	11·1	2·8	37·6	45·8	10·5	5	14·50
34—Guelph	6·9	6·9	41·9	68·2	17·8	10·3	2·4	30·5	41·7	10·2	5·1	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·9	6·8	40·2	69·6	19·3	10·2	2·6	33·9	46·7	10·2	4·7	14·50
36—Woodstock	6·9	6·9	44·2	67	17·8	10	2·6	31·8	49·5	10·6	5·2	14·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·8	41	69·8	19·7	11·4	2·7	33·3	49·8	10·3	5·1	14·50
38—London	6·9	6·8	45·4	69·1	19·2	10·9	2·5	30·5	45	9·9	5	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7	6·8	45·5	72·6	19·3	12·9	2·6	38·2	50·7	10·6	5·4	14·00g
40—Chatham	6·8	6·7	41·9	70·6	17·9	10·9	2·7	33·4	48	9·8	5	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·8	6·7	41	66·1	19·7	10·7	2·5	30·6	51·1	10	4·8	12·50g
42—Sarnia	7	7	43	72·2	18·6	10·4	2·3	29·4	46·6	10	4·7	14·50
43—Owen Sound	7·1	7	48·7	71·8	20·6	10	2·3	27·1	45	10	5·3	14·00
44—North Bay	7·4	6·9	48·8	73·6	22·2	14·7	2·8	32·8	47·5	12·4	4·9	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·1	7	41·7	69·2	24·3	14	2·7	39	40	12	5	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·9	7·5	41·5	68·3	23·3	14·1	3·1	33·3	48·3	13	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·4	7·3	44·2	72	18·8	15·1	3·2	33·3	35	.....	4·7	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7	6·9	41·2	64·8	20·2	14·6	2·6	31·8	46·7	12·2	4·5	15·00
49—Port Arthur	6·9	6·9	41·7	65·5	23·2	15	2·5	33·3	60	11·5	5	15·50
50—Fort William	6·9	6·6	40·4	61·2	20·6	12·4	2·5	33·6	41·2	10·8	4·5	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**41·3**	**58·3**	**20·0**	**14·7**	**2·8**	**26·9**	**54·6**	**12·5**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·1	7	42·9	57·7	19·6	13·7	2·8	27·3	54·2	11·6	5·3	18·50
52—Brandon	7·9	7·6	39·7	58·8	20·4	15·6	2·8	26·4	55	13·3	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·9**	**7·9**	**41·8**	**60·6**	**20·8**	**19·3**	**2·7**	**31·8**	**56·7**	**13·4**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7·6	7·7	43	60·9	19·6	17·6a	2·8	32·4	60	13·1	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8	7·9	42·1	60·8	21	20·4a	2·8	32·3	55	13·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	7·9	42·1	60·8	21	20·4a	2·8	32·3	55	13·5	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·9	7·9	40	60	21·5	18·7a	2·5	30	.....	.....	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·7**	**7·7**	**40·8**	**60·0**	**19·1**	**18·4**	**3·0**	**29·4**	**52·2**	**13·9**	**4·9**	.....
57 Medicine Hat	7·7	7·7	37·4	60·5	18·2	23·3a	2·9	30	60	15	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·8	7·9	39	59·4	23	17a	3·1	27	60	14·2	5·3	.....
59—Edmonton	7·6	7·6	42·9	59·2	19	17·6a	3	31·8	53·7	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·5	7·6	42·2	61·1	17	18a	3	25·8	42·5	11·7	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	7·8	7·5	42·7	60	18·3	16·2a	2·9	32·5	45	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·3**	**7·1**	**42·7**	**60·6**	**21·5**	**20·6**	**3·2**	**34·2**	**55·1**	**12·3**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·7	7·9	43·5	57·5	17	22·5a	3·3	.....	57·5	12·7	5	.....
63—Nelson	8	7·7	48	66·2	26·2	17·5a	3·6	43·7	60	13·7	5	.....
64—Trail	7·6	7·3	41·8	62·8	23·2	23·7a	3·6	30·5	57	14·7	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·7	6·5	36·4	54·4	20·5	19·5a	2·9	28·3	50	10·5	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·6	6·4	40·5	56·7	18·2	18·7a	2·6	31	55	10·5	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	7·6	7	44·9	60·7	22·8	20·2a	2·9	37·8	59	11·1	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·1	7·1	37·9	63·4	20·3	20·7a	3·3	40	50	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7	6·9	48·7	63	23·7	21·7a	3·1	28·3	52·5	14	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·737	**12·275**	**9·747**	**11·806**	**7·184**	**8·638**	**7·445**	**26·3**	**9·1**	**24·235**	**17·823**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**7·167**	**6·000**	**28·7**	**9·8**	**21·250**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·3	9·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00– 9·00	5·00	30	9·2	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·8	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·750–10·150	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·5**	**9·7**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**12·250**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·0**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·3g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	28·3	9·9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–10·00	12·50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	9·4	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·268	**12·321**	**11·027**	**11·726**	**8·362**	**8·667**	**8·200**	**22·7**	**8·9**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00c	12·33c	12·33c	11·00c	11·00c	7·50c	22·3	9·4	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·50– 9·00	11·50	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·3	9·5	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
10·00–11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·3	9·4	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	8·4	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21	8·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
9·50	14·00	.....	8·25c	.....	6·00c	.....	24·2	9·3	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00c	25·1	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·5	8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·775	**12·332**	**10·265**	**12·677**	**7·794**	**9·875**	**8·792**	**24·4**	**8·7**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	22·9	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·5	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·2	8·8	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·1	9·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00–13·00d	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·7	7·4	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·2	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·00–13·00d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	23	8·3	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·4	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·25– 8·50g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	19g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	12·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24g	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·50	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	.....	8·3	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	23·8	8·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00–13·00d	12·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	8·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–13·00d	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·5	8·6	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00d	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·5	8·5	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
9·00–12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	8·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11.25–12·50g	11·50–12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	6·00g	25g	8·7	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
11·50–12·50g	12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	11·00–12·00g	8·00g	24·9g	9·2	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·3	20·00–36·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	8·4	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
9·00– 9·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	8·4	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	14·00	7·50–8·00	9·50–10·00	5·50	7·00– 7·50	.....	29·3	9·4	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50	15·00	12·00	12·75 i	8·50	9·00	10·00	28·2	9	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
12·50–13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00–9·75c	.....	31·3	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	9·3	p	p	47
8·75–11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	24·2	8·9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·563	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·750**	**8·375**	**7·000**	**26·3**	**9·4**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6.50-8·50i	7·00– 9·50 i	7·00	26	9·4	25·00–37·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·00–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·6	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·356	**16·25**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·167**	**27·0**	**9·7**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	26	9·6	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	26·9	9·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	26·9	9·7	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·3**	**9·2**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·5g	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·50– 7·00g	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29g	8·9	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·25– 4·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
10·214	**9·875**	.....	.....	**6·594**	**7·089**	**4·825**	**33·7**	**9·7**	**23·188**	**17·563**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·50– 7·75	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	8·9	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·3	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31·6	10·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·5	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00 i	.....	32·5	10·0	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Jan. 1938	Jan. 1939	Dec. 1939	‡Jan. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	103·0	94·0	95·3	63·8	72·9	81·9	83·8	73·2	81·7	82·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	105·1	87·1	92·0	50·5	67·7	87·6	87·4	60·4	71·9	72·8
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·0	107·0	109·9	57·2	72·9	75·4	77·2	73·0	80·3	79·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	104·3	93·2	88·6	67·9	69·9	72·2	68·6	65·9	81·6	81·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	93·7	93·3	63·5	67·4	73·0	79·6	76·2	85·1	86·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·3	92·9	85·4	87·2	92·1	103·9	97·6	102·0	102·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	105·7	96·9	95·5	56·9	68·3	82·5	72·5	70·3	75·3	75·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	100·6	93·4	93·4	86·0	85·3	85·6	87·1	85·7	86·5	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·9	94·9	94·6	81·9	77·3	79·2	80·8	78·8	86·5	85·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	103·2	94·1	95·2	69·7	74·2	78·0	78·7	74·4	81·3	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	103·1	96·6	103·4	59·3	72·4	79·4	79·8	71·7	79·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	103·2	92·4	89·8	76·6	75·4	77·1	78·0	76·2	82·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	103·2	93·6	94·5	57·8	69·8	83·5	84·5	68·1	77·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·7	94·4	96·2	87·7	90·0	92·1	94·5	95·0	96·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	103·3	93·5	94·3	54·5	67·5	82·5	83·4	65·1	75·8	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·3	98·0	97·4	75·7	83·6	90·0	91·6	87·3	94·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	103·5	92·5	93·6	50·9	64·8	81·2	82·0	61·3	72·7	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	107·2	86·6	89·6	51·0	65·2	82·2	82·2	58·9	69·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·0	105·1	106·7	58·6	73·4	77·1	77·8	73·8	82·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	105·1	95·6	102·7	43·6	65·9	86·0	86·3	64·8	69·1	69·4
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	98·3	105·6	104·8	59·1	67·1	69·1	73·2	67·4	79·8	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	93·6	93·1	63·8	67·4	72·9	79·2	76·0	84·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·1	92·8	92·2	80·4	82·2	85·9	87·8	85·0	87·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	106·0	94·2	97·6	51·2	68·0	82·5	82·0	64·8	74·2	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	103·0	92·6	92·6	67·2	72·7	78·5	81·6	73·5	81·1	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended February 2, 1940; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 176)

Retail Prices

Meat prices at the beginning of January, 1940, were in the main slightly upward following the movement to somewhat lower levels in November and December, 1939. Sirloin averaged 28·1 cents per pound at the beginning of January as compared with 27·8 for December and 29·9 cents for October. Mutton was 24·8 cents for January, 1940, and 24·3 cents for December, 1939. Fresh pork averaged 23·4 cents per pound at January 1, 23·1 cents at December 1, and 24·5 cents at October 1. The price of eggs was substantially lower in nearly all localities, the Dominion average being down from 41·5 cents per dozen in December to 33·9 cents in January. The price in January, 1939, was 38·6 cents per dozen. The price of milk has been unchanged in the average since November, 1939, at 10·9 cents per quart. Creamery butter was 32·5 cents per pound in January, 1940; 32·7 cents in December, 1939 and 26·4 cents in January, 1939. The price of cheese advanced in most localities and was up in the average from 23·4 cents for December, 1939 to 24·3 cents for January, 1940. The Dominion average price of bread has been unchanged since June, 1939 at 6·5 cents per pound a level fractionally lower than at the beginning of 1938. Flour at 3·4 cents per pound was somewhat higher in January than in the previous month. Potatoes were about 5 cents per hundred pounds higher at $1.69. Tea averaged 1 cent per pound higher at 64·5 cents per pound. The price at the beginning of September was 58·3 cents per pound. United States anthracite coal was up in the average from $14.89 per ton to $14.95 and bituminous coal from $9.67 per ton to $9.74.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of January, 1940: Halifax $17.50; Charlottetown $14.50-$15.50; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14.75; Three Rivers $15.50 and $14.50;

Sherbrooke $16.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15-$15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $20; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1939," which will be issued shortly as a supplement to the Labour Gazette.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from Birtish and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany, direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 120·9 for December as compared to 117·2 for November, an increase of 3·2 per cent for the month. As in the three previous months each of the eleven groups showed increases. The index for the combined food and tobacco groups increased 4·2 per cent, there having been increases of 9·3 per cent in the index of cereal prices, 4·3 per cent in prices of meat, fish and eggs and 0·7 per cent in other food and tobacco. The index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures was up 2·6 per cent for the month, the more important increases in its sub-groups being those in cotton which increased 14·8 per cent and non-ferrous metals which increased 7·7 per cent. Comparing the "all items" index for December, 1939, with that for December, 1938, we find that there has been an increase of 23·0 per cent.

For some years past this article has noted the *Statist* monthly index number which is computed on the base 1867-1877=100. The last such note covering figures for the end of August appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. Figures are now available for September, October and November. At the end of August, the all commodities index was 90·4, the figures for the three succeeding months being 99·7, 105·8 and 112·2 respectively. The index for foodstuffs which was 77·1 at the end of August was 89·1, 95·8 and 99·2 for the three succeeding months. The "all materials" index which covers minerals, textiles and sundries was 100·2, 107·4, 113·1 and 121·8 on the same dates. The all commodities index number for November 30, was 6·0 per cent higher than that for the end of the previous month and 28·3 per cent higher than that for November, 1938; the index of prices of foodstuffs was up 3·3 per cent for the month and 31·5 per cent for the year while that for all materials was up 7·7 per cent for the month and 26·5 per cent for the year.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce on the base July, 1914=100, was 192 at mid-November as compared with 173 at mid-August, being an increase of 11·0 per cent for the quarter. During the same period the index of food prices increased 12·6 per cent, that for clothing increased 9·3 per cent and that for fuel and lighting materials increased 15·0 per cent. The index for rent which is computed annually was 129, showing no change from the November, 1938, figure.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 120 for September as compared with 103 for August, showing an increase of 16·5 per cent for the month. The "all food" index rose 7·3 per cent from 110 in August to 118 in September

while that for non-foods rose 21·2 per cent from 99 to 120, the greatest increase in any sub-group being one of 71·7 per cent in metals. As compared with the general index for September, 1938, that for September, 1939, showed an increase of 18·8 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 108 for October, 1939, as compared to 106 for September and 105 for August. The index of food prices rose from 114 in September to 119 in October, that for clothing rose from 84 to 88, while that for fuel and lighting materials declined from 100 to 98 and those for rent and sundries were unchanged at 100 and 98 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·2 for December, showing no change from that for November. Of the ten sub-groups which make up the index five showed increases over their November levels, two were unchanged and three showed decreases. The most important increase was one of 2·1 per cent in textile products; sundries increased 0·5 per cent, farm products 0·4 per cent, while the chemicals and drugs sub-group and the house-furnishing sub-group each increased 0·1 per cent. The index of prices of fuel and lighting materials declined 1·7 per cent, while that for food declined 0·6 per cent and that for hide and leather products declined 0·3 per cent. The indexes for building materials and for metals and metal products were unchanged. In December, 1938, the all commodities index was 77·0, the corresponding figure for 1939 being 2·9 per cent higher.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1939

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1939 was 254, there being 105 in October, 82 in November and 67 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1939, showing 273 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1197. In the fourth quarter of 1938, 262 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 232).

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 42 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1939, and 2 fatalities for 1938.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, and certain other official sources as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1939 were as follows: agriculture, 40; logging 46; fishing and trapping 12; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 34; manufacturing 27; construction 35; electric light and power 1; transportation and public utilities 38; trade, 11; service 10.

Of the mining accidents, 23 were in "metalliferous mining," 10 in "coal mining," and 1 in non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, two were in "textiles and clothing," ten in "saw and planing mill products," three in "wood products," one in "pulp, paper and paper products," six in "iron, steel and products," two in "non-metallic mineral products," and three in chemical and allied products.

In construction there were 22 fatalities in "building and structures," one in "railway," ten in "highway and bridge," and two in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 16 fatalities in "steam railways," fifteen in "water transportation," five in "local and highway transportation" and two in "storage."

In trade there were three fatalities in "wholesale," and eight in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, four were in "public administration," one in "recreational," two in "custom and repair," one in "personal domestic and business," and two in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

At Quarryville, New Brunswick, on October 9, six loggers were killed when a truck skidded

into a bridge abutment, the brakes having failed.

On October 26, four miners lost their lives following a rock burst in a mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

On December 31, three coal miners were gassed in a mine at Cadomin, Alberta.

On October 19, a marine engineer, a ship captain and a deckhand were drowned when a fish packing boat foundered in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia; and on November 11, two fishermen were drowned in Fraser River, British Columbia.

A farmer and his son were burned on November 2, in a fire that destroyed their home near Ste. Angele, Quebec.

Two wood cutters broke through ice and were drowned in Lake Ospasatika, Quebec, about December 5.

Two explosives plant workers were killed on November 20 in a powder explosion at Brownsburg, Quebec.

When a train struck their auto on October 17, two painters were killed near Quebec.

A boat driver and helper were drowned in Upper Twin Lake, Ontario, on October 8, when a boat shipped water and sank.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1939 has been compiled containing 42 fatalities, of which one was in agriculture, five in logging, one in fishing and trapping, four in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, five in manufacturing, seven in construction, two in electric light and power, six in transportation and public utilities, six in trade and five in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, five in February, two in March, one in April, one in May, three in June, two in July, four in August and twenty-three in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1938 has been made. This includes two fatalities of which one was in construction and one in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in November and one in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1939 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
B.—Working machines	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	11	....	....	6	7	7	....	3	....	....	1	....	35
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3
F.—Falling objects	4	23	....	16	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	49
G.—Handling of objects	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	8	9	9	2	....	9	....	24	5	....	4	....	70
J.—Animals	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
K.—Falls of persons	10	6	2	3	9	11	....	8	1	....	3	....	53
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	1	1	....	4	2	2	....	....	4	....	2	....	16
Total	40	46	12	34	27	35	1	38	11	....	10	....	254

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Upholds Power of Joint Committee under Quebec Collective Agreements Act to Bring Action

IN an action brought by the Joint Committee of the Shoe Industry against Edmond Dumont, shoe manufacturer of Rimouski, for $1,913.68 alleged due in accordance with the rates legalized under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act, the defendant took exception to the form in which the claim was presented and moved to have the action dismissed. The motion was rejected with costs by Mr. Justice Savard of the Superior Court.

Section 35 of the statute stipulates that in municipalities, such as Rimouski, where it is not necessary for a workman to have a certificate of competency, an employee may bring a civil action on his own behalf only after he has taken an affidavit that according to the custom of the industry he is a skilled workman. The defendant claimed that the action by the joint committee could not be maintained since the workmen, on whose behalf it was brought, had not made sworn declarations as to their competence. The Court, however, pointed out that the Act conferred on a joint committee the rights and liabilities of a corporation and stipulated that the committee, without having to establish any assignment of claim from the persons concerned and in spite of any express or implied renunciation of the latter, could act on behalf of employees who did not themselves take action within one month from the date on which their wages were due or who, after taking action did not press the case. It was held that the law was designed to permit a joint committee to act whenever it thought necessary in order to protect the workmen, to prevent any collusion between employers and employed which would have the effect of nullifying the provisions of the statute or to intervene on his behalf when a workman, through fear of dismissal, failed to take action or to proceed with any action he had begun. The Court considered that if the defendant's argument was upheld and the action thrown out on that ground and if the workmen concerned refused to take affidavits, the application of the Act would become impossible and the plaintiff's powers under it would be useless. Moreover, Mr. Justice Savard considered that the defendant would suffer no prejudice through lack of the declarations of the workmen since he had had opportunity to see them at work and to judge their competence and there was nothing to prevent him making this defence and proving, if he could, that the workmen were incompetent. *Joint Committee for the Shoe Industry v. Dumont,* Superior Court, Rimouski, November 30, 1939.

Saskatchewan Appeal Court Orders New Trial where Jury awards Excessive Damages for Wrongful Dismissal

On November 28, 1939, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal unanimously ordered a new trial, the costs of the first to abide the results of the second, and allowed with costs an appeal from the judgment entered on the verdict of a jury awarding an employee seven months' salary while on leave of absence, or $1,645 and special damages of $5,640 for wrongful dismissal which was double the amount of the claim for one year's salary in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff began work for the Intercolonial Railway on March 21, 1913, and was employed in Halifax continuously until 1928 except for absence during war service in which period the Intercolonial Railway became part of the Canadian National Railways system although it did not lose its identity. After serving at Moncton and Montreal he was in September, 1935, appointed agent of the sleeping and dining car department at Saskatoon. In February, 1938, a serious shortage of supplies was discovered in the plaintiff's department and he was suspended and paid his salary to the end of February. Investigation failed to show that the plaintiff was in any way responsible for the shortage but there had been certain irregularities.

On April 11, 1938, the superintendent at Winnipeg wrote the plaintiff advising that he was being carried as on leave of absence for three months effective from March 1 without pay, with no assurance whether his services would be further used by that department and he was asked to return his annual pass. This leave was several times renewed, covering altogether the period up to the end of September when he was sent a copy of an extract from the report of the general superintendent which made it clear that he was dismissed.

The plaintiff thereupon claimed $235 a month for the seven months on which he was on leave of absence and one year's salary at the same rate as damages for wrongful dismissal. The Court of Appeal held that the question of justification for dismissal was for the jury as the trial judge had decided and

that the onus was on the defendant to prove the dismissal was justified. Further, since there was nothing in the contract as to the period of employment, the law implies an employment from year to year at the most and it would be for the jury to decide whether there were circumstances to override this presumption and hold that the hiring was for a shorter term. But the trial Judge's charge to the jury left it open to the jury to find that the plaintiff was entitled to two years' wages in lieu of notice. A new trial was, therefore, ordered. *Butler v. C.N.R.* (1940) 1 D.L.R. 256.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1940

Issued as a supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

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PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1940*

THE movement of prices as indicated by the official figures available for the various countries was in the main upward during the year continuing the advance which commenced with the outbreak of war. Wholesale prices declined somewhat in Canada and the United States during the first half of the year but more than recovered the loss in the second half. In Great Britain there was an increase of about 23 per cent during the year, in Switzerland 22 per cent, New Zealand 12 per cent, South Africa 7 per cent, Canada 3 per cent and in the United States one per cent. In retail prices and the cost of living the advance in Great Britain during the year was about 12 per cent, New Zealand 5 per cent, Canada 4 per cent and the United States about one per cent.

Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada During 1940

The following statement on the movement of the new official index number of the cost of living for Canada is from a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Living Costs in Canada, 1940.*

"The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index for Canada advanced from 103·8 for December, 1939, to 108·0 for December, 1940. This increase of 4 per cent was mainly concentrated in the latter half of the year when prices for clothing, home furnishings, foods, and coal showed appreciable advances.

"The December, 1940, living cost index was 7·1 per cent above the corresponding index for August, 1939, and materially above the minor peak of 102·9 recorded in November, 1937. However, it remained far below levels of 1929 and 1930 when annual average cost of living indexes were 121·7 and 120·8 respectively. Living costs in these years were representative of the period from 1922 to 1930.

"A Dominion index of retail food prices advanced 4·2 per cent during 1940. This movement occurred between June and December, following a slight decline in the first half of the year. The December, 1940, food price index of 109·1 compared with earlier indexes of 103·8 in June and 104·7 in December, 1939. Butter, eggs, and meats were mainly responsible for the rise in the food group. The autumn seasonal increase in egg prices was slightly greater than in 1939, and December, 1940, butter prices were about 8 per cent above corresponding 1939 levels. Late summer advances in the retail price index for meats were partially cancelled by declines in the final three months, leaving the December, 1940, index for meats only 3·9 per cent above the corresponding December, 1939, index. One of the few important foods to record a net decline for 1940 was potatoes. A December, 1940, index for potatoes was 10·9 per cent lower than the December, 1939, figure.

"Higher prices for coal and coke carried the Dominion index for fuel and lighting up from 105·4 in December, 1939, to 108·5 in December, 1940. This group index was one of the few which was not substantially lower in 1940 than in 1929 and 1930.

"A Dominion index for rents of wage-earner family dwellings increased moderately from 104·4 at the end of 1939 to 107·7 at the end of 1940. Control of rentals in areas most affected by the war effort minimized variations in regional movements.

"Clothing price increases in 1940 were sharper than those in any other principal budget group, and the December, 1940, index of 113·5 for clothing was 9·9 per cent above the corresponding index for December, 1939. Men's clothing was more affected than other groups due to the greater importance of wool in its manufacture. The advance in footwear prices was less than 5 per cent.

"The broad group of home furnishings and services, including furniture, hardware, bedding, floor coverings, etc., advanced 6·3 per cent during 1940 which was a greater than average rise. Bedding and floor coverings recorded the sharpest increases in this group, but advances in other sections were fairly general.

"Miscellaneous living needs showed less change on the average, than other groups commented on above. The increase of less than one per cent in the miscellaneous index during 1940 was influenced by higher costs for tobacco."

Table I gives the new official index for Canada on the base average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Monthly and annual figures are given for the six years 1935 to 1940 inclusive. Table II gives the index of the cost of living in Canada by years for the period 1913 to 1940. For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series, on the base average prices in 1926 as 100, was converted to the base average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100.

* The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows: weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries).

TABLE I.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
1935-1940

Average prices in 1935-1939=100

Month and Year	Food Index	Rent Index	Fuel and Light Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1935							
January	92·2	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·0	98·9	95·6
February	93·7	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·1	98·9	96·1
March	93·5	93·7	102·8	97·9	95·0	98·9	96·0
April	92·7	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·0	98·9	95·8
May	92·5	93·7	99·3	97·9	95·1	98·9	95·5
June	92·5	93·7	98·8	97·8	95·1	98·9	95·4
July	93·5	93·7	98·8	97·8	95·0	98·7	95·7
August	94·5	93·7	99·6	97·8	95·0	98·7	96·1
September	95·6	93·7	99·6	97·4	96·1	98·7	96·5
October	97·2	95·0	100·7	97·4	96·1	98·5	97·2
November	98·2	95·0	101·4	97·4	96·1	98·5	97·6
December	98·7	95·0	101·5	97·3	96·6	98·5	97·8
Year	**94·6**	**94·0**	**100·9**	**97·6**	**95·4**	**98·7**	**96·2**
1936							
January	98·5	95·0	102·0	97·3	96·5	98·8	97·8
February	97·6	95·0	102·2	97·3	96·4	99·1	97·6
March	97·1	95·0	102·6	98·5	97·1	99·1	97·7
April	94·6	95·0	102·3	98·5	97·1	99·2	96·9
May	94·7	96·3	102·3	98·5	97·0	99·2	97·2
June	94·8	96·3	100·7	99·5	97·2	99·2	97·2
July	97·7	96·3	100·7	99·5	97·2	99·1	98·1
August	99·0	96·3	100·6	99·5	97·1	99·1	98·5
September	99·6	96·3	101·0	99·5	97·3	99·1	98·7
October	99·5	97·2	101·2	99·5	97·3	99·0	98·9
November	100·1	97·2	101·4	99·5	97·3	99·0	99·1
December	100·0	97·2	101·4	100·0	98·5	99·1	99·2
Year	**97·8**	**96·1**	**101·5**	**99·3**	**97·2**	**99·1**	**98·1**
1937							
January	100·3	97·2	99·9	100·0	98·9	99·6	99·4
February	100·4	97·2	100·0	100·0	98·8	99·8	99·4
March	99·9	97·2	99·9	100·4	100·4	99·8	99·5
April	100·6	97·2	99·9	100·4	100·5	99·9	99·7
May	101·4	100·3	99·4	100·4	100·5	99·9	100·5
June	101·8	100·3	97·3	101·6	102·1	100·0	100·8
July	103·7	100·3	97·2	101·6	102·1	100·3	101·5
August	105·6	100·3	97·9	101·6	102·1	100·3	102·1
September	105·7	100·3	97·9	101·8	103·1	100·3	102·3
October	106·5	102·1	98·7	101·8	103·1	100·3	102·9
November	106·4	102·1	99·0	101·8	103·0	100·3	102·9
December	105·6	102·1	99·6	101·8	103·0	100·2	102·6
Year	**103·2**	**99·7**	**98·9**	**101·4**	**101·5**	**100·1**	**101·2**
1938							
January	104·4	102·1	98·1	101·8	103·1	101·2	102·4
February	103·9	102·1	98·1	101·8	103·1	101·2	102·3
March	105·7	102·1	98·4	101·3	102·9	101·2	102·8
April	105·9	102·1	98·4	101·3	102·8	101·2	102·8
May	103·6	103·8	97·9	101·3	102·8	101·2	102·4
June	104·1	103·8	96·8	101·3	102·3	101·2	102·4
July	104·7	103·8	96·7	101·3	102·3	101·2	102·6
August	106·2	103·8	96·9	101·3	102·3	101·3	103·1
September	103·1	103·8	97·1	100·8	101·9	101·3	102·1
October	102·0	103·4	97·6	100·8	101·9	101·2	101·7
November	101·5	103·4	98·0	100·8	101·9	101·2	101·5
December	100·5	103·4	98·0	100·2	101·7	101·2	101·1
Year	**103·8**	**103·1**	**97·7**	**100·9**	**102·4**	**101·2**	**102·2**
1939							
January	99·9	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	101·1
February	98·7	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	100·7
March	98·5	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·2	101·1	100·6
April	98·3	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
May	98·2	103·8	100·2	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
June	98·1	103·8	99·8	100·1	101·0	101·3	100·5
July	99·0	103·8	99·3	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
August	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
September	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3	100·8
October	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7	103·5
November	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9	103·8
December	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0	103·8
Year	**100·6**	**103·8**	**101·2**	**100·7**	**101·4**	**101·4**	**101·5**
1940							
January	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8	103·8
February	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9	103·8
March	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9	104·6
April	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8	104·6
May	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8	104·9
June	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8	104·9
July	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2	105·6
August	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0	105·9
September	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8	106·4
October	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8	107·0
November	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8	107·8
December	109·1	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·7	102·8	108·0
Year	**105·6**	**106·3**	**107·1**	**109·2**	**107·2**	**102·3**	**105·6**

For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100. See table II for the figures by years 1913-1940.

TABLE II.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA 1913–1940

Average prices in 1935–1939=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
1913	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3		79·7
1914	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3		80·0
1915	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9		81·6
1916	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5		88·3
1917	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5		104·5
1918	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4		118·3
1919	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2		130·0
1920	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3		150·5
1921	143·9	109·2	127·6	123·4	112·5		132·5
1922	121·9	113·7	122·2	147·0	112·5		121·3
1923	122·8	116·6	122·2	145·1	111·7		121·7
1924	120·9	117·4	119·2	141·7	109·6		119·5
1925	126·3	117·4	116·8	141·3	107·5		120·6
1926	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1		121·8
1927	130·8	114·5	114·4	135·6	105·1		119·9
1928	131·5	117·3	113·2	135·5	104·8		120·5
1929	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0		121·7
1930	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4		120·8
1931	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3		109·1
1932	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4		99·0
1933	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2		94·4
1934	92·7	93·2	102·1	97·1	97·8		95·6
1935	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·1	102·2
1939	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940	105·6	106·3	107·1	109·2	107·2	102·3	105·6

For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935–1939=100.

Retail Commodity Prices

The retail price of beef averaged higher in 1940 than in the previous year. The price of sirloin steak in December, 1940, was 29·9 cents per pound as compared with 27·6 in December, 1939. The marketing of cattle was at a higher level than in the preceding year and prices also were considerably higher. The marketing of hogs was much higher in 1940 than in the previous year and the prices were somewhat lower. Exports of bacon to Great Britain were increased in 1940 over those for 1939 and a further increase was indicated as a result of a new agreement reached in October, 1940, though the prices agreed upon were lower. The retail price of fresh leg of pork averaged 23·2 cents per pound for 1940 and 23·7 cents for 1939. The price of breakfast bacon was 29·6 cents per pound and 30·6 cents respectively for the same years. Lard declined gradually during the year from 26 cents in December, 1939, to 21 cents at the end of 1940.

Egg prices were considerably higher in November and December, 1940, than for the same period in 1939 but differences were not great in the other months. Shipments to Great Britain were in greater volume than in the preceding year. The price of milk was unchanged from January to October at an average price of 11 cents per quart but increased fractionally in November when increases were reported from several cities.

The production of creamery butter during 1940 was somewhat less than in the preceding year and with the increased consumption stocks in storage at the beginning of 1941 were about 20 per cent lower than at the beginning of 1940. The price at the beginning of December, 1940, was 34·9 cents per pound as compared with 26·4 cents in July, 32·7 cents for December, 1939, and 26·1 cents in July, 1939. By an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board effective December 27 (Labour Gazette, January, 1941, page 5) the maximum wholesale price of butter of any quality or grade was fixed at the wholesale price prevailing in each locality for that quality or grade on December 12. The maximum price was expected to apply until toward the end of the winter season when the situation would be reviewed.

The price of cheese was at a relatively low level before the outbreak of war at 21·5 cents per pound at the beginning of August and September, 1939. By March, 1940, the price had risen to 26·5 cents since when there was a gradual decline to 23·4 cents in December. Exports to Great Britain were in greater volume and production increased considerably over that for 1939.

The price of bread was unchanged in the average from March to December, 1940, following a slight advance at the beginning of the year from an average of 6·5 cents per pound during the last seven months of 1939. The price of flour changed little during the year at prices slightly higher than in the autumn of 1939. The average for 1940 was 3·5 cents per pound as compared with 3·1 cents in 1939.

When an increase in bread prices was threatened following the imposition of a processing tax on wheat of 15 cents per bushel equivalent to 70 cents per barrel of flour for domestic consumption the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, effective August 7, ordered "that the maximum prices of flour and bread would be in the case of bread the prices prevailing on July 23, prior to the imposition of the tax and in the case of flour the prices of that date plus 35 cents per barrel." (Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 756.) The order, in the nature of a standstill order to protect the consumers while the effect of the tax was being studied, was rescinded on September 6 (Labour Gazette, September, 1940, page 889) when after investigation the Board found that the average profits indicated from milling flour for domestic consumption were less than the amount of the levy imposed by the order. As the price of the flour with the tax included was no higher than during the first four months of the year the Board could see no justification on that account for an increase in the price of bread.

The only change during the year in the price of sugar was an advance in the Dominion average from 7·1 cents per pound to 7·5 cents after May 1 following an advance of 35 cents per 100 pounds in the wholesale price due to an increase in the basic price paid to producers through the Canadian Sugar Administrator and the United Kingdom Sugar Controller.

The 1940 potato crop was reported to be about 12 per cent greater than in 1939 when the total was somewhat below normal. Some decline in prices was recorded in the autumn of 1940 when the new crop was marketed. The Dominion average price in December, 1940, was $1.40 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.90 to $1.95 from March to June and $1.64 in December, 1939.

The price of United States anthracite coal advanced from an average price of $14.07 per ton at the outbreak of war to $14.90 by December, 1939. Little change in the average was recorded during the first five months of 1940. By the beginning of July the price had advanced to $15.50 per ton and by December was $15.76. Factors in the advance since the outbreak of war were the premium on United States funds, higher prices at the mines and the war exchange tax of 10 per cent on imports from non-empire countries. The price of coke rose from $12.18 per ton in the average for January to $12.73 for December.

Rent for workingmen's houses rose in a number of localities particularly those into which there was a movement of people due to increased military, industrial, or other activity arising chiefly out of the war. The powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board were extended by an Order in Council dated September 11, to include control over rentals (Labour Gazette, September, 1940, page 889). The Board was empowered to fix maximum rentals and to appoint local committees in designated areas to investigate and adjudicate upon local complaints as to housing and rentals. On September 24 the Board ordered that rental rates in effect in certain designated areas on January 2, 1940, be maximum, (Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 995). This order affecting 15 localities on October 1 was extended later to six additional areas. The localities in the list for which rental figures are published in the Labour Gazette affected by the original order are, Sydney, New Glasgow, Halifax, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Brandon, Vancouver, Victoria and by later order New Westminster, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert.

Cost of Living Index for Canada

In September, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced publication of a new official index number of the cost of living for Canada on the base of average prices in the period 1935 to 1939 as 100 in a bulletin "An Official Cost of Living Index for Canada". A short description of the index with summary tables was published in the Labour Gazette for October, 1940, in a special article. Publication of the new index has been continued each month since. The figures as to the weighting system are now available in detail.

This index constructed by the Bureau in consultation with the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board replaces that on the base of prices in 1926 as 100 formerly published by the Bureau and that published by the Department of Labour on the base 1913 as 100.

The latter index based to some extent on the weekly cost of a list of staple foods, fuel, and rent entering into a family budget for which figures were published since 1911, was constructed to represent approximately the changes in all items including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and rent, pending a cost of living survey from the results of which a complete system of weighting could be made. It was designed to show changes in the cost of living for workingmen. The cost of living index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base of prices in 1926 as 100, was to measure the general movement of retail prices and the cost of living in the Dominion as a whole and for comparison with

other general index numbers such as the index for wholesale prices.

The cost of living survey forming the basis of the new index number covered the expenditure of 1,439 families of wage earners and low salaried workers with earnings between $450 and $2.500 in the year ended September, 1938, except in the case of foods for which group, the budget quantities were computed from weekly records of expenditure secured at certain times in 1938 and 1939. A survey of this kind had been urged upon the Government by labour and other organizations and was in conformity with a recommendation of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, held at Ottawa in 1935, that surveys should be made in each country of the Commonwealth where a cost of living enquiry had not been conducted in recent years. This action was also in accordance with a resolution of a Conference of Official Labour Statisticians called by the International Labour Office at Geneva in 1925.

The new index number is constructed by calculating the cost in terms of the prices at the beginning of each month of a list of commodities and services using quantities for each item proportionate to the average annual consumption per family ascertained in the cost of living survey. For each group of commodities the list includes a number of representative staple articles in common use for which reliable and comparative prices can be obtained regularly. Goods which are not available every month cannot be included in a calculation designed to show monthly changes, and some lines of seasonal goods, especially in fruits and vegetables, are therefore necessarily excluded. The list used must, therefore, in as far as is possible, include articles which show at least the general trend of the prices of the goods not included. It is comparatively easy to construct a budget of family expenditure representing all varieties of goods available at any particular date or season in the year and to compare the cost with that on the same date in a previous year but such an extensive budget, including seasonal goods, cannot be made comparable from month to month or even at quarterly or half-yearly intervals.

Procedure in Establishing Index Budget

The following paragraphs as to the purpose of the index and the procedure adopted in establishing the budget used as a basis for its calculation are from a bulletin issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics *Living Costs in Canada, 1940*.

"This new index of living costs has been designed to provide an official record of movements in the general cost of living of urban wage-earner families in Canada. The budget upon which it is based remains unchanged from month to month and year to year, taking no account of fluctuations in income levels due to changes in wages and direct taxation. However, it reflects movements in sales taxes which affect the cost of items in the budget. It is the purpose of the index to measure changes in the cost of maintaining a constant budget over a considerable period of time.

"The cost of living index budget has been established from expenditure records secured especially for this purpose in 1938. The Bureau made every effort to ensure that the family expenditure records collected in 1938 came from families which were typical. Before the records were obtained a careful study of 1931 census data was made to discover the main characteristics of typical urban families. The results of that study led the Bureau to concentrate upon securing expenditure records from families satisfying the following conditions:

1. Husband and wife living in the home as joint heads, with from one to five children.
2. Self-supporting during the survey year, with family earnings ranging from $450 to $2,500 during that period.
3. Living in self-contained dwelling units, not sharing either kitchen or bathroom facilities with other families.

"A special preliminary canvass of 12 cities chosen for the 1938 survey was made to locate families meeting the above requirements. Approximately 50,000 homes were visited in this preliminary stage of the survey, and from the returns sent in by the field staff, the Bureau sorted out the families which were satisfactory according to the criteria noted above. From this list a random group of families was approached for complete annual records of income and expenditure. Each family provided a detailed account of expenditures in the year ending September, 1938, and in addition kept a journal of individual food purchases in three separate weeks, the first in October—November, 1938, the second in February, 1939, and the final one in June, 1939. The food index budget quantities were computed from these weekly records. The cities included in the 1938 survey were Charlottetown, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

"The 1,439 families for which records were collected, averaged 4·6 persons, and the majority had two or three children. Family earnings in many cases were supplemented by other small sources of income, and total family incomes between $1,200 and $1,600 were the most common. There were approximately two

tenant families to every home-owning family, and about one family in three operated a motor car. The general distribution of living expenditures for these families which represented all the principal racial groups in Canada was as follows:

URBAN WAGE-EARNER FAMILY ANNUAL LIVING EXPENDITURES
(Year ending September 30, 1938)

Budget Group	Expenditure Averages	Percentage Distribution
	$	
Food	443·0	31·3
Shelter	269·5	19·1
Fuel and Light	90·5	6·4
Clothing	165·8	11·7
Home Furnishings	125·7	8·9
Miscellaneous	319·4	22·6
Health	60·8	4·3
Personal Care	23·9	1·7
Transportation	79·3	5·6
Recreation	82·1	5·8
Life Insurance	73·3	5·2
Total	1,413·9*	100·0

* Directly represented in the index. Other miscellaneous outlay brought total family living expenditure to $1,453·8.

"In selecting a new period to replace 1926, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had to consider many types of indexes other than those for prices. Employment, industrial production, and car loadings were some of the series involved, and it was difficult to find a recent 12-month period which would provide a generally satisfactory reference level. For both prices and industrial production the years 1935-9 offered a period of rise and fall which tended to minimize differences in the base levels of various series relative to earlier periods. Although prices in the last four months of 1939 were affected by the outbreak of war, neither prices nor industrial activity reacted sufficiently in that interval to affect a five-year average materially. The years 1935-9 provide a base which is representative of pre-war conditions, and at the same time give a reference level for comparison with average conditions obtaining subsequent to recovery from the depression from 1929 to 1933. The 1935-1939 period had previously been selected by the United States Central Statistical Board for the calculation of revised index numbers for the United States.

Composition and Construction of Group Indexes

The index for the food group is calculated from the prices of 46 items secured in reports for the beginning of each month from about 1,600 grocers and butchers in 69 cities, both chain and independent stores being represented. The Dominion average price for each of the 46 items is multiplied by its appropriate quantity as shown by the survey and the aggregate of these products is divided by the corresponding aggregate for the base period.

It is stated that there are two tenant wage-earner families for each home-owning wage-earner family and the index is made on the assumption that housing costs generally are reflected in rental trends. Enquiries of rental agents are made in May and October in 61 cities as to the rates for workingmen's dwellings, houses, flats and apartments. An index for each of these three types of dwellings is made and these are combined in the proportion of 70 for houses, 15 for flats and 15 for apartments to give the group index. These proportions of course would vary from city to city. For example in Montreal flats are more numerous than other types of dwelling and in Toronto houses are the predominant type.

The index for the fuel and the light group is calculated similarly to that for rent, from data secured each month, an index being made for each of three types of fuel, coal, coke and gas as well as for electricity. Wood is not included, tests computing fuel indexes with and without wood showed only slight differences even though it is an important fuel in some localities. Account is taken of the different kinds of coal in different areas, the Maritime Provinces burning chiefly Nova Scotia coal, Quebec and Ontario mainly British and United States anthracite, the Prairie Provinces mainly Alberta coal and British Columbia its own bituminous coal. Account is also taken of the amount of each of the fuels and electricity which is typical of consumption in each area. The index for coal is made from data from 58 cities; the coke index from 26 cities in Ontario and Quebec; the gas index 16 cities in all parts of the Dominion; and the index for electricity includes data from 109 urban communities in Canada. The indexes for each of the four items are combined to produce the index for the group by giving coal a weight of 42 per cent, coke 11 per cent, gas 14 per cent and electricity 33 per cent.

In the clothing index there are 31 items of men's and women's wear as well as piece goods selected to reflect changes in clothing prices and to represent the basic materials used in clothing in about the same proportions as they would appear in a complete clothing budget. Some of the items chosen form only a small part of a complete clothing budget but are useful in measuring the trend of clothing prices because of their standard manufacture. Some items of considerable importance are omitted such as children's clothing and certain items of adult wear owing to difficulties of securing continuity in prices due to changes in quality and style. The Bureau has reduced its clothing list, having ascertained by tests

TABLE III.—WEIGHTS USED TO CALCULATE DOMINION COST OF LIVING INDEX

	Commodity Weights	Sub-group Weight	Group Weight
	Weekly Quantities		
A. **FOOD**		..	31
1. **Chain Stores**		1	..
2. **Independent Stores**		2	..
Dairy Products		..	..
Milk	10·5 qts.	..	..
Butter	2·8 lbs.	..	..
Cheese	0·4 "	..	..
Eggs	1·4 doz.	..	..
Meats and Fish			
Sirloin Steak	0·5 lbs.	..	..
Round Steak	0·9 "	..	..
Rolled Rib Roast	0·7 "	..	..
Blade Roast	1·1 "	..	..
Stewing Beef	1·0 "	..	..
Veal	1·0 "	..	..
Lamb	0·5 "	..	..
Pork, fresh loins	1·5 "	..	..
Pork, fresh shoulder	1·0 "	..	..
Bacon	0·7 "	..	..
Canned Salmon, lb. tin	0·2 tins	..	..
Finnan Haddie	0·1 lbs.	..	..
Vegetable Shortening	0·8 "	..	..
Lard	0·2 "	..	..
Cereals			
Bread	12·1 "	..	..
Flour	2·9 "	..	..
Rice	0·3 "	..	..
Rolled Oats	0·5 "	..	..
Corn Flakes, 8 oz. pk.	1·3 pkgs.	..	..
Dry Groceries			
Granulated Sugar	4·2 lbs.	..	..
Yellow Sugar	0·6 "	..	..
Tea	0·4 "	..	..
Coffee	0·2 "	..	..
Cocoa, ½-lb. tin	0·2 tins	..	..
Salt	0·5 lbs.	..	..
Vegetables			
Beans	0·2 "	..	..
Onions	0·8 "	..	..
Potatoes	0·8 pks.	..	..
Canned Tomatoes, 2½'s	0·6 tins	..	..
Canned Peas, 16 oz.	0·7 "	..	..
Canned Corn, 16 oz.	0·4 "	..	..
Canned Beans, 16 oz.	0·5 "	..	..
Fruits			
Raisins	0·2 lbs.	..	..
Currants	0·1 "	..	..
Prunes	0·1 "	..	..
Strawberry Jam	0·6 "	..	..
Marmalade	0·1 "	..	..
Canned Peaches, 16 oz.	0·2 tins	..	..
Corn Syrup, 5-lb. tin	0·04 "	..	..
Bananas	1·2 lbs.	..	..
Lemons	0·1 doz.	..	..
Oranges	0·7 "	..	..
B. **RENTALS**		..	19
Houses		70	..
Flats		15	..
Apartments		15	..
C. **FUEL AND LIGHT**		..	6
Coal		42	..
Coke		11	..
Gas		14	..
Electricity		33	..

TABLE III.—WEIGHTS USED TO CALCULATE DOMINION COST OF LIVING INDEX—*Continued*

	Commodity Weights	Sub-group Weight	Group Weight
	Annual replacement allowances		
D. **CLOTHING**			12
Men's Wear		41	
Top Coats	0·4		
Suits	0·8		
Sweaters	0·4		
Overalls	1·0 prs.		
Socks	9.0 "		
Underwear, Athletic	1·5 set		
Balbriggan Combinations	1·0 "		
Underwear, Winter	1·0 "		
Pajamas	1·0 pr.		
Shirts, work	1·0		
Shirts, broadcloth	2·5		
Women's Wear		36	
Top Coats	0·5		
House Dress	1·5		
Slips, rayon	2·5		
Hosiery, silk	10·0 prs.		
Hosiery, woollen	3·0 "		
Vests, rayon	1·0		
Bloomers, rayon	4·0 prs.		
Bloomers, wool	1·0 "		
Nightgown, cotton	0·7		
Nightgown, rayon	1·6		
Smock	0·2		
Piece Goods		4	
Cotton Dress Print	3·0 yds.		
Wool	0·3 "		
Flannel	0·2 "		
Celanese or Rayon Material	0·7 "		
Flannelette	2·0 "		
Footwear		19	
Men's Work Boots	2.0 prs.		
Men's Oxfords	0·7 "		
Men's Rubbers	3·5 "		
Women's Shoes	2·0 "		
E. **HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND SERVICES**			9
Furniture		33	
Dining Room Suite, 9 pc.	0·06 sets		
Bedroom Suite, 4 or 5 pc.	0·06 "		
Kitchen Table	0·08		
Kitchen Chairs	0·20		
Studio Couch	0·08		
Bed Springs	0·05		
Mattress	0·16		
Floor Coverings		9	
Axminster Rug, 9′ x 12′	0·04		
Congoleum Rug, 9′ x 12′	0·15		
Linoleum	1·70 sq. yds.		
Furnishings		15	
Sheets, 81″ x 100″	1·0		
Towels, cotton terry, 22″ x 44″	3·0		
Blankets, all wool, 6-8 lbs., 72″ x 90″	0·5		
Table Oil Cloths	0·4 yds.		
Hardware		3	
Frying pan, steel, No. 9	0·2		
Frying pan, iron	0·1		
Saucepan, aluminum, 2-3 qts.	0·25		
Saucepan, enamel, 2-3 qts.	0·25		
Garbage can, galvanized, 15 x 17	0·25		
Kitchen Broom	1·0		
Dishes and Glassware		2	
Set of Dishes	0·1		
Glass Tumblers	2·0		
Cleaning Supplies		17	
Laundry Soap	24 bars		
Lux (inc. other flakes)	24 pkgs.		
Dutch Cleanser	9 cartons		
Chloride of Lime	2 pkgs.		
Laundry		6	
Sheets	Geometric average		
Towels			
Men's Shirts			
Telephones		15	

TABLE III.—WEIGHTS USED TO CALCULATE DOMINION COST OF LIVING INDEX—*Concluded*

	Commodity Weights	Per Cent	Sub-group Weight	Group Weight
F. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS				23
1. **Health**			17	
	Annual replacement allowances			
(a) *Medicines*		23		
Aspirin Tablets, box of 12	1·3			
Epsom Salts, 1 pound	0·7			
Boracic Acid, 2 oz.	0·3			
Tincture of Iodine, 1 oz.	0·7			
Zinc Ointment, 1 oz.	0·7			
Scott's Emulsion, large bottle	1·3			
(b) *Hospital Charges*		17		
Semi-private Room	1			
Public Ward Bed	1			
(c) *Doctors' Fees*		42		
Office Consultation, Ordinary Day Visit, Ordinary Confinement	Geometric average			
(d) *Dentists' Fees*		18		
Amalgam Filling, Porcelain Filling, Gold filling, Upper and Lower Dentures, Ordinary Extraction, Prophylaxis	Geometric average			
2. **Personal Care**			9	
	Annual replacement allowances			
(a) *Personal Cleaning Supplies*		58		
Talcum, tins	1·3			
Tooth Paste, tubes	21·7			
Tooth Brush	8·7			
Shaving Stick	2·2			
Toilet Soap, bars	52·2			
Vaseline, jar	1·3			
Razor Blades, packages of 5	13·1			
(b) *Barbers' Fees*		42		
Haircut (Men's), Shave	Geometric average			
3. **Transportation**			26	
(a) *Motor Operating Costs*		67		
Gasoline	42			
Tires and Tubes	6			
Repairs and Maintenance	9			
Licences	8			
Depreciation	35			
(b) *Rail Fares*		4		
(c) *Street Car Fares*		29		
4. **Recreation**			26	
(a) Theatre Admissions		23		
(b) Newspaper Costs		22		
(c) Magazine Costs		4		
(d) Tobacco Costs		51		
Cigars, Cigarettes, Cut Tobacco	Geometric average			
5. **Life Insurance**			22	

that 31 accurate price series will measure the trend of clothing prices better than a large list including items which fluctuate widely in price due to style and seasonal factors. There are four sub-groups and an index is made for each from the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the current price average for each item by its budget quantity and dividing this sum by the corresponding aggregate for the base period. These sub-groups are combined in the proportion of 41 per cent for men's wear, 36 per cent for women's wear, 4 per cent for piece goods and 19 per cent for footwear to give the index for the group. Clothing prices are secured monthly chiefly from department stores in eleven cities.

The home furnishings and services group is made up of eight sub-groups including laundry and telephone services with six sub-groups of home furnishing items. The prices of the

home furnishings items are secured monthly mainly from department stores in eleven cities. Laundry and telephone rates are secured from 23 cities the former annually and the latter monthly. A comparatively small number of carefully selected furnishing items is included in the index which adequately represent the entire group. The method of calculating the index is similar to that for clothing.

Five sub-groups, health maintenance, personal care, transportation, recreation and life insurance are included in the miscellaneous group. Certain other items of expenditure such as church contributions, bank savings, charity, etc. are not represented but in the 1938 survey these amounted to only about three per cent of the average wage-earner family living expenditure. Statistics for most of the items in the group are collected from 23 of the larger cities chosen to give adequate regional representation. In view of the stability of fees for doctors, dentists and hospitals these records are collected only at annual intervals and medical supplies quarterly.

Table III gives the items in detail used in the index together with the weights. The following paragraph as to the weighting system is from the report issued by the Bureau:

"There are two stages in the calculation of each of the six principal group indexes from which the composite number is calculated. In the first stage, the general procedure is to multiply current price averages by budget quantities. These products are added together and the resultant aggregate divided by a corresponding base period aggregate. The resultant number is multiplied by 100·0 to secure a sub-group index for the current period. This index is then multiplied by a sub-group weight indicative of the cost of goods in this sub-group relative to all goods in the group. When all sub-groups have been weighted similarly, the group index is found by adding up this second set of products and dividing by 100·0. This routine is repeated to secure the final composite cost of living index. The second and third stages of weighing are made necessary by the fact that it is not feasible to include all items in the family budget."

Food Index Numbers for Certain Cities in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued a bulletin City Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices 1935 to 1940 and these are given in the accompanying table IIIA. The list of foods used in the calculation is the same for all cities being that used in the calculation of the index for the food group for the Dominion as a whole. The quantities of the various foods shown in Table IIIB, vary from city to city reflecting differences in the purchases of wage-earner families in each of the eight cities as shown by the cost of living survey 1938 and 1939. Complete cost of living indexes for each of these cities will be published when available.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1940

The accompanying table IV gives the wholesale prices of certain important commodities, while tables V, VI, and VII show the index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials" in table V, "purpose" in table VI and "origin" in table VII.

This index moved within relatively narrow limits during 1940 the low point being 81·6 reached in June and the high 84·2 reached in December. The upward movement following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, was continued during the first quarter of 1940 but by June, 1940, the index had declined to about the same level as in December, 1939. From June to the end of the year the index advanced month by month being about three per cent higher in December, 1940, than in December, 1939, and about sixteen per cent higher than in August, 1939. The advance in the index following the opening of hostilities was due mainly to increases in the prices of a few commodities namely; grains, milled products, sugar, butter, cheese, fresh meats, textiles, pulp, newsprint, non-ferrous metals, scrap iron and steel and the subsequent decline was most pronounced in the prices of certain farm products mainly grains, milled products, hides, butter and cheese. The increase since June, 1940, was due mainly to higher prices for live stock, hides, butter, eggs, raw textiles, lumber, raw rubber, and paint materials. Raw and partly manufactured goods advanced 2·7 per cent during the year and 21·3 per cent since August, 1939. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods advanced 2·6 per cent and 14·3 per cent in the same comparison. In the classification according to chief component materials, increases ranged from 3·1 per cent for the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products Group to 7·3 per cent for the Wood, Wood Products and Paper Group. The Vegetable Products group was the only group to decline being down 1·7 per cent. In a bulletin, *Price Movements in 1940,* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it was stated that the increase during the year reflected new taxation on imports for non-war purposes, and a processing tax of 15 cents per bushel on wheat milled for domestic consumption while "in addition an 11 per cent exchange premium had obtained on all import settlements in terms of New York funds or related currencies since September, 1939."

TABLE IIIA.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA, 1935-1940

Average prices in 1935-1939=100

—	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1935								
January	98·7	91·7	91·4	93·7	92·4	93·3	95·1	87·8
February	96·4	92·1	92·3	92·8	95·0	95·1	96·4	91·8
March	98·0	92·7	93·3	94·6	95·4	96·6	96·0	91·2
April	93·9	91·5	90·7	93·1	94·0	92·6	94·7	91·2
May	94·1	89·4	90·6	93·6	94·6	93·3	94·2	93·2
June	95·0	90·3	91·7	93·2	94·6	92·4	94·9	93·1
July	94·4	89·9	92·7	93·4	95·0	91·4	95·4	92·6
August	97·2	97·1	92·0	93·5	94·4	94·0	96·8	95·1
September	97·2	96·2	92·1	94·9	94·8	91·3	95·5	94·9
October	99·1	96·5	95·3	97·2	94·5	93·0	96·3	95·8
November	101·9	99·7	96·9	99·8	95·6	94·4	99·0	98·5
December	101·3	101·2	97·7	99·5	98·9	97·0	101·5	97·2
Year	**97·3**	**94·0**	**93·1**	**94·9**	**94·9**	**93·7**	**96·3**	**93·5**
1936								
January	101·1	101·7	99·1	100·2	97·9	96·8	99·1	96·6
February	99·2	99·4	97·7	97·2	96·6	95·5	97·0	94·1
March	99·4	98·9	97·4	97·8	97·6	100·5	101·5	97·3
April	95·9	97·0	93·7	94·9	93·0	92·0	94·4	93·2
May	94·9	97·1	94·2	94·8	93·7	91·0	93·5	94·2
June	95·6	97·4	95·8	95·3	91·2	89·8	93·2	94·3
July	96·4	98·8	97·1	96·8	93·6	91·9	94·7	97·5
August	97·9	98·2	96·8	101·0	98·1	95·0	95·6	97·0
September	97·3	97·0	96·9	100·8	100·6	97·2	97·2	101·9
October	98·0	98·1	98·1	98·3	97·1	94·7	97·2	100·7
November	100·8	100·7	99·6	100·5	98·7	96·5	100·7	100·2
December	101·6	103·6	100·0	100·6	101·6	100·9	101·6	100·2
Year	**98·2**	**99·0**	**97·2**	**98·2**	**96·6**	**95·1**	**96·9**	**97·2**
1937								
January	100·2	100·9	98·9	100·0	101·4	103·6	101·9	99·8
February	100·6	100·8	99·0	100·6	101·8	105·6	101·1	102·9
March	98·8	98·9	98·0	100·7	99·2	104·8	102·8	102·8
April	99·9	99·8	98·4	100·3	101·4	103·4	102·1	103·4
May	99·1	100·2	98·3	101·1	101·5	103·2	104·4	105·9
June	99·1	98·8	97·5	102·2	102·1	103·0	103·3	104·8
July	101·6	100·4	101·6	102·4	103·2	102·6	104·1	104·4
August	104·8	103·3	102·2	105·5	103·3	103·2	106·3	106·2
September	102·0	103·1	101·9	103·0	102·7	102·0	104·8	108·8
October	103·2	103·1	104·2	104·8	101·6	104·4	103·8	108·4
November	105·8	105·1	104·5	104·4	103·2	106·7	105·5	108·9
December	104·9	106·0	104·6	106·1	104·4	109·5	106·3	107·5
Year	**101·7**	**101·7**	**100·8**	**102·6**	**102·1**	**104·3**	**101·3**	**105·3**
1938								
January	103·1	104·6	105·1	104·6	104·2	108·3	104·9	104·9
February	102·9	104·1	105·9	103·8	103·3	108·4	103·1	104·4
March	104·0	105·9	107·4	105·7	105·8	110·4	106·0	105·7
April	104·3	105·6	107·4	105·6	105·4	110·7	105·0	107·1
May	100·5	102·7	105·3	102·5	102·4	106·1	101·7	105·5
June	100·9	102·9	107·2	102·7	103·9	106·9	103·8	105·6
July	105·8	103·6	108·9	103·5	104·3	104·4	103·4	107·4
August	106·8	106·0	106·7	104·5	105·4	104·4	104·8	106·0
September	102·8	102·7	102·8	101·2	100·5	101·9	101·7	103·8
October	102·2	102·0	104·4	101·1	103·2	101·9	101·7	102·0
November	103·7	101·9	103·6	100·8	100·4	101·8	101·9	101·8
December	101·0	101·9	104·3	100·8	101·2	101·2	101·2	98·6
Year	**103·2**	**103·7**	**105·8**	**103·1**	**103·3**	**105·5**	**103·3**	**104·4**
1939								
January	100·2	99·6	104·1	100·3	103·4	102·1	100·0	98·0
February	98·7	99·7	103·0	99·1	102·3	99·3	98·6	96·0
March	98·0	98·9	103·0	98·8	101·9	101·2	98·8	97·0
April	94·1	99·3	100·4	98·7	102·2	98·4	98·8	96·4
May	97·1	100·1	101·3	97·8	100·0	96·0	97·8	97·9
June	97·0	98·0	100·0	98·2	98·8	96·1	98·6	96·8
July	98·3	99·7	101·5	101·7	100·6	97·6	99·5	98·2
August	99·6	100·5	100·6	100·2	100·6	97·9	100·3	98·1
September	97·4	100·0	99·7	99·0	100·7	97·4	100·0	97·4
October	106·2	106·9	109·4	106·7	108·2	108·3	108·5	104·2
November	107·9	107·5	109·3	106·7	107·8	109·2	111·9	104·9
December	106·1	108·4	107·9	106·4	106·9	109·1	109·4	103·9
Year	**100·1**	**101·5**	**103·3**	**101·1**	**102·8**	**101·0**	**101·8**	**99·1**
1940								
January	108·5	107·5	107·3	103·6	106·5	107·3	107·2	101·4
February	106·4	106·6	107·1	103·8	106·2	107·4	107·1	104·1
March	107·1	105·8	107·9	102·9	106·0	106·7	106·2	103·0
April	107·7	106·7	107·7	104·2	106·2	106·7	107·1	103·9
May	108·4	107·4	106·0	103·2	105·3	104·9	108·2	105·3
June	108·1	106·1	106·0	103·7	105·2	103·3	106·6	102·5
July	110·6	108·1	108·2	104·9	109·0	105·9	105·8	103·2
August	111·9	108·9	106·1	104·7	108·5	103·8	104·8	103·9
September	111·3	107·0	106·9	105·9	106·8	103·4	103·5	103·4
October	111·6	108·4	107·9	106·1	107·6	104·3	105·4	103·7
November	113·3	111·3	110·9	108·5	110·2	107·5	108·4	106·1
December	114·7	113·0	111·2	107·8	110·9	109·7	110·1	107·0
Year	**109·8**	**108·0**	**107·8**	**105·0**	**107·3**	**105·8**	**106·7**	**104·0**

TABLE IIIB.—WEIGHTS FOR RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF FOODS FOR SPECIFIED CITIES

(Average purchases per week for family of 4·6 persons)

—	Unit	Halifax	Saint John	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
Milk	qt.	9·2	10·4	9·8	10·4	12·3	11·7	11·4	10·9
Butter	lb.	2·4	2·7	2·8	2·6	2·9	3·0	3·0	3·0
Cheese	lb.	·2	·2	·3	·5	·4	·5	·4	·5
Eggs	doz.	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·7	1·8
Sirloin steak	lb.	·4	·4	·5	·5	·5	·5	·6	·5
Round steak	lb.	·7	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·9	1·1	·9
Rolled rib roast	lb.	·6	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·9	·7
Blade roast	lb.	1·0	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·1	1·3	1·1
Stewing beef	lb.	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·2	1·0
Veal	lb.	·2	·5	1·6	·5	1·3	1·0	·9	·7
Lamb	lb.	·8	·5	·5	·7	·5	·4	·4	·8
Pork, fresh loins	lb.	1·1	1·3	2·3	1·0	·8	·5	·7	·7
Pork, fresh shoulder	lb.	·8	·8	1·5	·6	·5	·3	·4	·4
Bacon	lb.	·7	·6	·5	·9	·7	·7	·7	·7
Canned salmon	lb. tin	·1	·1	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1
Lard	lb.	·1	·2	·3	·1	·2	·2	·4	·2
Vegetable shortening	lb.	·7	·9	·6	·6	1·0	·6	·5	·7
Finnan haddie	lb.	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Bread	lb.	9·0	10·1	12·8	11·9	13·1	10·5	10·6	10·9
Flour	lb.	3·6	4·8	2·2	2·5	4·3	4·1	3·4	4·2
Rice	lb.	·1	·1	·4	·2	·2	·1	·2	·2
Rolled oats	lb.	·6	·7	·4	·4	·8	·7	·8	·7
Corn flakes	8 oz. pkg.	1·4	1·8	1·0	1·8	1·0	1·5	1·1	1·1
Granulated sugar	lb.	4·4	4·7	4·1	3·8	5·4	4·7	5·4	4·8
Yellow sugar	lb.	·7	1·2	·4	·7	·8	·6	·5	·5
Tea	lb.	·4	·4	·3	·5	·4	·4	·4	·5
Coffee	lb.	·1	·2	·3	·2	·3	·2	·2	·2
Cocoa	½ lb. tin	·1	·2	·1	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2
Salt	lb.	·5	·7	·5	·4	·6	·4	·4	·5
Beans, dry	lb.	·3	·4	·2	·2	·1	·1	·1	·1
Onions	lb.	·7	·9	·8	1·0	·7	·5	·7	·9
Potatoes	pk.	·9	1·0	1·0	·8	·8	·7	·8	·8
Canned tomatoes	2½'s tin	·3	·4	·9	·4	·4	·5	·6	·4
Canned peas	16 oz. tin	·7	·7	·5	·9	·8	·7	·7	·6
Canned corn	16 oz. tin	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4	·3
Canned beans	16 oz. tin	·9	·7	·6	·4	·5	·4	·5	·4
Raisins	lb.	·2	·2	·1	·2	·3	·2	·2	·2
Currants	lb.	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Prunes	lb.	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Bananas	lb.	·9	·6	1·4	1·3	1·0	1·1	·6	·9
Oranges	doz.	·6	·5	·7	·8	1·0	·9	·8	·9
Lemons	doz.	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Strawberry jam	lb.	·1	·1	·5	·6	·7	·8	·7	·7
Marmalade	lb.	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
Canned peaches	16 oz. tin	·3	·2	·1	·3	·2	·1	·2	·2
Corn syrup	5 lb. tin	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929–1940

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940	Commodities	Unit	Dec 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1940
		$	$	$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$
Oats	bush	0·634	0·210	0·495	0·388	0·333	Cotton, raw	lb.	0·183	0·082	0·102	0·140	0·139
Wheat	bush.	1·378	0·424	1·374	0·824	0·734	Cotton yarns	lb.	0·357	0·210	0·260	0·313	0·293
Flour	brl.	8·600	4·400	7·800	6·004	5·850	Wool, raw	lb.	0·240	0·090	0·235	0·270	0·310
Sugar, granulated	cwt.	5·270	4·180	5·085	5·560	5·893	Pulp, groundwood	ton	29·470	19·650	26·081	30·461	32·948
Rubber, raw	lb.	0·161	0·038	0·152	0·225	0·255	Pig-iron, malleable	ton	22·000	19·000	23·500	23·500	23·500
Cattle, good steers	cwt.	9·630	4·100	7·050	7·340	8·630	Steel bars	100 lb.	2·400	2·250	2·700	2·550	2·550
Hogs, bacon	cwt.	11·940	3·970	8·320	8·940	8·168	Copper	cwt.	19·750	7·021	10·614	11·150	11·500
Hides, beef	lb.	0·145	0·048	0·140	0·155	0·155	Lead	cwt.	6·500	3·386	4·402	4·760	5·000
Butter, creamery	lb.	0·430	0·238	0·314	0·292	0·358	Spelter	cwt.	6·000	3·971	4·298	4·760	5·150
Cheese	lb.	0·280	0·180	0·180	0·230	0·228	Coal, anthracite	ton	13·470	13·328	10·350	10·717	11·889
Eggs, fresh	doz.	0·678	0·406	0·354	0·339	0·365	Coal, Nova Scotia	ton	6·000	5·250	5·250	5·500	5·500
							Gasoline	gal.	0·195	0·180	0·160	0·155	0·165

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913-1940

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities 1913-1925	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
Number of Commodities 1926-1933	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
Number of Commodities 1934-1938	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·9	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·6	117·5	134·0
1920	167·0	145·1	176·5	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·7	68·5	88·0	70·1	85·4	77·9	74·6
1937	88·4	78·4	72·7	76·7	101·8	83·3	86·6	81·4	84·6
1938	73·8	76·7	67·5	77·5	100·4	70·9	86·7	79·9	78·6
1939	63·7	74·6	70·0	79·2	98·4	71·3	85·3	79·8	75·4
1940	72·1	79·2	83·5	89·3	104·0	76·8	89·1	87·9	82·9
Mar. 1933	51·8	58·4	67·7	62·7	85·0	59·8	84·8	81·8	64·3
June 1933	61·5	58·5	69·9	61·7	85·3	68·0	82·7	80·8	67·5
Sept. 1933	62·5	60·6	71·7	63·8	85·5	67·5	85·0	81·5	68·9
Dec. 1933	60·4	63·7	71·7	64·4	86·7	66·5	85·8	80·8	69·0
Mar. 1934	65·8	70·4	74·5	65·3	87·2	66·0	86·2	81·0	72·1
June 1934	67·4	67·1	73·8	66·2	87·5	64·1	85·6	81·9	72·0
Sept. 1934	68·6	67·4	71·8	65·3	86·6	62·1	86·1	81·7	71·9
Dec. 1934	66·7	66·2	71·5	64·5	86·8	63·7	86·1	80·4	71·1
Mar. 1935	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
June 1935	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
Sept. 1935	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1	85·2	76·9	72·4
Dec. 1935	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
Mar. 1936	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·3	85·9	77·2	72·4
June 1936	66·9	69·7	69·2	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
Sept. 1936	77·4	73·6	69·7	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
Dec. 1936	84·3	73·9	71·0	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·8	79·1	79·7
Mar. 1937	90·6	74·9	73·8	77·3	100·1	97·6	85·5	81·6	85·5
June 1937	87·0	77·5	74·9	77·8	103·0	84·3	86·8	81·6	84·6
Sept. 1937	86·5	81·8	71·7	77·2	105·3	83·4	87·4	81·7	85·0
Dec. 1937	85·3	78·2	69·0	75·5	104·1	72·3	87·1	80·7	82·7
Mar. 1938	85·1	79·2	67·9	79·0	103·4	71·3	87·0	80·5	83·1
June 1938	78·6	78·0	67·4	76·8	101·4	67·8	87·1	80·1	80·1
Sept. 1938	61·7	76·4	66·9	76·9	98·2	70·8	86·7	79·4	74·5
Dec. 1938	60·2	72·9	66·3	76·2	98·1	71·5	86·3	79·0	73·3
Mar. 1939	60·7	73·3	65·8	76·3	97·4	70·1	85·2	77·9	73·2
June 1939	61·9	71·3	66·4	77·1	97·4	69·2	84·6	77·7	73·3
Sept. 1939	68·4	77·5	72·1	82·5	99·3	74·5	84·6	80·9	78·2
Dec. 1939	71·9	80·3	81·6	85·1	102·0	75·3	86·5	86·5	81·7
Jan. 1940	73·8	79·9	82·0	86·3	102·8	76·2	87·1	85·5	82·6
Feb. 1940	74·0	80·1	82·8	86·6	102·6	76·3	87·2	85·7	82·8
Mar. 1940	74·9	79·9	83·5	87·2	102·5	76·4	87·3	85·6	83·2
April 1940	76·1	77·6	83·7	87·4	102·4	76·3	87·1	85·5	83·1
May 1940	72·8	76·4	83·7	87·7	102·3	76·5	88·8	85·4	82·1
June 1940	70·5	76·8	83·8	88·1	102·6	76·7	88·7	85·6	81·6
July 1940	71·0	77·1	83·6	90·4	102·8	76·2	89·9	89·0	82·4
Aug. 1940	70·3	77·0	83·6	91·0	105·7	77·0	90·2	91·0	82·7
Sept. 1940	69·8	78·8	83·7	91·7	106·0	77·3	90·7	90·4	83·1
Oct. 1940	69·7	80·4	83·7	91·5	106·1	77·7	90·8	90·3	83·3
Nov. 1940	70·9	82·3	83·9	91·6	106·1	77·7	90·8	90·1	84·0
Dec. 1940	70·8	83·6	84·4	91·5	106·1	77·7	90·8	90·8	84·2

TABLE VI.--DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE", 1913–1940

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
						Producers' Materials		
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' equipment	All	Building and construction	Manufacturers
Number of commodities {1913–1925	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99
Number of commodities {1926–1933	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
Number of commodities {1934–1938	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267
1913	62·0	61·8	62·2	67·7	55·1	69·1	67·0	69·5
1914	62·1	65·0	60·1	70·1	52·4	72·1	62·8	74·2
1915	62·8	68·7	58·8	77·1	51·2	80·0	60·5	84·6
1916	72·2	81·2	66·2	89·7	55·7	93·5	69·5	99·1
1917	90·5	109·1	78·1	120·6	65·3	126·7	87·4	136·0
1918	102·7	119·0	91·9	133·3	81·9	139·0	100·7	148·1
1919	115·2	127·9	106·7	139·8	90·7	145·2	117·8	151·6
1920	136·1	150·8	126·3	164·8	108·6	171·0	144·0	177·3
1921	108·9	105·1	111·5	113·3	113·8	113·3	122·7	110·8
1922	96·9	90·2	101·4	98·8	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8
1923	94·7	91·2	97·0	97·6	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7
1924	94·2	90·4	96·8	99·4	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5
1925	97·0	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·3	90·8	79·7
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8
1936	74·7	73·4	75·6	72·4	90·1	70·5	85·4	67·9
1937	79·5	81·2	78·4	86·1	93·8	85·2	94·4	83·6
1938	77·2	77·1	77·2	75·8	95·1	73·7	89·1	71·1
1939	75·9	73·9	77·2	70·4	95·4	67·6	89·7	63·9
1940	83·4	79·3	86·0	78·8	100·0	76·4	96·2	73·0
Mar. 1933	69·3	59·8	75·7	59·5	87·1	56·4	75·1	53·2
June 1933	70·4	63·9	74·8	64·6	84·8	62·4	78·9	59·6
Sept. 1933	72·7	65·7	77·3	65·6	85·6	63·4	80·8	60·4
Dec. 1933	73·3	67·4	77·3	64·3	87·2	61·8	80·6	58·6
Mar. 1934	75·9	72·8	78·0	67·1	87·9	64·8	82·2	61·8
June 1934	74·1	69·7	77·1	68·8	89·2	66·5	83·9	63·6
Sept. 1934	73·9	69·6	76·7	68·9	89·5	66·6	82·7	63·9
Dec. 1934	72·9	67·9	76·2	68·3	89·6	65·9	81·4	63·3
Mar. 1935	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4
June 1935	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6
Sept. 1935	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6
Dec. 1935	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5
Mar. 1936	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
June 1936	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9
Sept. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·4	89·7	73·8	86·0	71·7
Dec. 1936	76·9	77·4	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	88·0	77·6
Mar. 1937	78·3	79·4	77·5	88·8	91·9	88·4	97·3	86·9
June 1937	79·5	80·3	79·0	85·8	94·3	84·9	96·4	83·0
Sept. 1937	80·3	82·1	79·1	85·9	94·5	84·9	94·3	83·3
Dec. 1937	79·1	80·3	78·3	82·7	94·2	81·4	91·7	79·6
Mar. 1938	79·0	81·2	77·6	82·5	94·5	81·2	91·0	79·5
June 1938	77·4	78·1	76·9	78·6	95·5	76·7	89·0	74·6
Sept. 1938	76·0	74·3	77·2	68·7	95·5	65·7	87·8	62·0
Dec. 1938	76·0	75·0	76·7	68·4	95·2	65·4	89·1	61·4
Mar. 1939	74·1	72·2	75·4	68·1	94·9	65·1	87·4	61·3
June 1939	73·7	71·9	74·9	68·1	94·9	65·1	88·5	61·1
Sept. 1939	77·2	77·0	77·4	74·2	95·7	71·8	91·8	68·4
Dec. 1939	81·3	79·0	82·9	77·9	96·6	75·8	94·2	72·7
Jan. 1940	82·3	79·6	84·1	79·0	96·6	77·0	94·0	74·1
Feb. 1940	82·7	79·6	84·8	79·1	96·6	77·2	94·0	74·4
Mar. 1940	83·0	79·6	85·2	80·0	96·6	78·1	94·7	75·3
April 1940	82·4	78·7	84·8	80·4	96·6	78·6	95·1	75·8
May 1940	82·0	77·9	84·7	78·9	100·3	76·5	95·3	73·3
June 1940	82·3	78·3	84·9	77·3	100·4	74·7	95·2	71·2
July 1940	83·4	79·0	86·4	77·6	102·2	74·9	96·0	71·3
Aug. 1940	83·7	78·2	87·3	78·0	102·0	75·3	97·4	71·5
Sept. 1940	84·1	78·8	87·6	78·3	102·2	75·6	97·9	71·8
Oct. 1940	84·2	79·4	87·4	78·3	102·2	75·6	98·2	71·8
Nov. 1940	84·9	81·1	87·4	78·9	102·1	76·3	98·5	72·5
Dec. 1940	85·2	81·8	87·5	79·3	102·2	76·7	98·3	73·0

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1913-1940

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of Commodities (1913–1925)	107	129	87	53	36	8	21	67
Number of Commodities (1926–1933)	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
Number of Commodities (1934–1938)	245	322	186	105	70	16	57	203
1913	63·8	64·8	59·2	70·1	64·1	65·9	60·1	67·9
1914	66·2	65·6	65·2	70·7	70·2	63·9	58·4	64·9
1915	72·5	71·1	75·6	73·7	77·9	65·0	56·1	68·9
1916	86·4	84·6	87·6	86·1	89·8	69·8	61·8	85·5
1917	113·6	113·5	124·5	112·5	128·5	87·2	76·9	107·7
1918	120·8	127·7	134·7	129·0	132·6	111·7	89·7	115·2
1919	130·3	132·1	142·5	142·6	146·7	115·8	107·9	114·3
1920	154·1	156·5	176·4	146·0	160·6	114·1	151·3	134·6
1921	107·2	116·1	106·6	108·2	103·7	91·2	136·9	117·8
1922	94·7	100·4	91·2	95·9	88·0	91·7	106·8	106·4
1923	91·1	103·1	93·1	95·7	81·5	85·4	112·8	106·6
1924	94·8	101·9	96·6	90·9	88·1	92·9	107·6	104·6
1925	100·8	103·8	104·0	100·5	101·0	97·8	103·3	101·7
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	99·9	96·5	97·9	100·5	102·1	100·2	98·3	94·6
1928	97·4	95·0	92·2	105·1	100·7	100·6	98·6	91·5
1929	97·5	93·0	90·1	105·5	100·8	105·3	93·7	92·8
1930	82·2	87·3	76·3	95·6	82·3	95·3	88·5	88·4
1931	61·9	74·8	57·7	73·9	56·3	75·6	79·0	81·9
1932	55·0	69·8	55·1	60·6	48·4	63·8	69·2	81·4
1933	56·6	70·2	59·3	61·0	51·0	62·9	63·0	80·6
1934	63·5	73·4	64·8	68·2	59·0	71·1	65·5	82·2
1935	66·9	72·8	65·1	70·6	63·5	69·2	64·7	82·8
1936	70·8	73·7	69·2	72·4	70·1	69·2	68·5	82·8
1937	84·3	80·5	83·1	79·0	87·1	71·8	76·4	88·8
1938	72·7	78·2	70·3	76·7	73·6	70·2	77·2	86·5
1939	67·4	75·3	61·8	75·5	64·3	71·2	78·9	85·8
1940	75·3	81·7	70·0	81·5	67·1	79·6	88·9	90·5
Mar. 1933	52·1	67·8	52·5	59·5	44·6	58·5	63·1	80·0
June 1933	57·6	70·2	61·1	59·9	52·5	60·3	61·9	79·8
Sept. 1933	59·9	71·5	62·7	62·7	54·6	66·5	64·0	81·6
Dec. 1933	58·9	72·0	60·3	65·3	53·6	66·8	64·7	82·2
Mar. 1934	62·3	75·1	64·2	71·0	56·9	68·5	65·5	82·7
June 1934	64·6	73·0	65·3	68·0	59·6	69·2	66·4	82·1
Sept. 1934	64·8	73·5	66·7	67·5	61·2	75·3	65·4	81·8
Dec. 1934	64·3	72·5	64·9	67·7	61·6	70·5	64·6	82·1
Mar. 1935	65·2	73·3	65·4	70·0	62·7	71·8	64·5	82·5
June 1935	65·0	71·5	64·4	68·5	61·4	69·1	64·0	81·6
Sept. 1935	67·3	72·4	65·1	72·1	65·2	68·7	65·1	82·8
Dec. 1935	67·2	72·9	64·6	73·4	65·5	68·0	66·0	83·0
Mar. 1936	67·3	72·1	64·4	71·4	65·5	69·3	67·7	82·7
June 1936	66·6	71·9	64·2	70·1	64·5	67·3	68·0	82·4
Sept. 1936	73·9	75·1	73·1	73·7	75·0	71·8	69·1	82·9
Dec. 1936	79·3	77·3	79·5	75·5	82·4	69·6	69·8	85·1
Mar. 1937	86·9	79·7	85·2	77·1	90·0	66·3	77·1	90·2
June 1937	83·2	80·3	82·3	77·4	83·7	71·7	77·5	89·2
Sept. 1937	83·7	81·3	81·5	81·5	86·3	76·4	77·0	89·9
Dec. 1937	80·8	80·2	80·3	78·5	84·2	73·6	75·3	87·7
Mar. 1938	79·7	82·0	80·0	79·2	83·0	73·3	78·6	87·5
June 1938	75·4	79·2	74·1	77·1	76·6	67·8	76·4	86·6
Sept. 1938	65·5	75·6	60·2	76·2	63·8	70·6	76·7	86·1
Dec. 1938	64·9	73·6	58·9	73·7	64·6	67·4	75·9	85·6
Mar. 1939	65·1	73·2	58·9	73·8	65·1	67·6	76·0	84·8
June 1939	65·0	73·1	59·9	71·6	63·3	67·2	76·8	84·3
Sept. 1939	70·7	77·5	65·9	77·8	64·2	75·8	82·1	85·5
Dec. 1939	74·2	81·1	69·9	82·2	69·1	79·8	84·8	87·8
Jan. 1940	75·3	81·7	71·4	82·1	70·0	77·7	85·9	88·5
Feb. 1940	75·9	81·8	71·4	82·7	70·3	77·8	86·2	88·9
Mar. 1940	76·4	82·0	72·1	82·7	71·3	78·4	86·9	89·0
April 1940	76·8	81·7	73·2	80·8	72·1	75·0	86·9	88·8
May 1940	75·3	80·6	70·5	79·3	68·0	78·3	87·4	89·7
June 1940	74·0	80·1	68·6	79·1	64·3	78·2	87·8	89·9
July 1940	74·7	80·6	68·9	79·6	64·6	77·2	90·3	90·7
Aug. 1940	73·9	81·6	68·7	79·4	62·7	79·1	90·8	91·7
Sept. 1940	74·3	81·8	68·4	80·7	63·8	82·3	91·3	92·0
Oct. 1940	74·8	82·0	68·3	82·1	64·6	83·9	91·1	92·1
Nov. 1940	76·2	82·7	69·4	84·0	66·9	84·1	91·2	92·1
Dec. 1940	76·2	83·2	69·6	85·1	67·1	82·9	91·1	92·1

Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXII give such index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries as are available for 1940 and for preceding dates, to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority constructing the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, which publishes figures for some countries. The quarterly supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for many countries.

As a result of war conditions the information for certain countries is not as complete in the present report as heretofore, there being no data for some countries since September, 1939. From some other countries the information is received later than previously.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number (Table X) is based on the standard of living of a workingman's family prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. The cost of living, on this basis, at the end of November, 1940, had risen about 26 per cent over the September 1, 1939, level. Food prices had risen 25 per cent. As the war progressed, maximum prices of an increasing number of foods were set by the Minister of Food. Of the rise of 26 per cent in the cost of living, 1·8 per cent was due to taxes on sugar, tobacco, cigarettes and matches, and a further 1·1 per cent resulted from the Purchase Tax. (This tax which became effective October 21, is levied when the goods pass from the wholesaler to the retailer and is at the rate of one third of the wholesale value of certain classes of goods and one sixth of the wholesale value of certain other classes of goods. The only items used in compiling the cost of living index number which are subject to the purchase tax are clothing, clothing material, domestic ironmongery and pottery, and the tax is not chargeable on garments or shoes for young children's wear. This tax was not immediately felt by consumers as it did not apply to stock held by retailers at that time.) Clothing prices rose steadily from the beginning of the war and had increased by about 54 per cent in these sixteen months. The fuel and light and the sundries groups each were about 22 per cent higher at November 30, 1940, than at September 1, 1939, while rent had only increased by one per cent.

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices showed a rise of 24·7 per cent in wholesale prices in the first four months of the war, the increase in food and tobacco (30·6 per cent) being greater than that for industrial materials and manufactures (21·6 per cent). During the year 1940 there was a further increase of 21·2 per cent, the increases in the food group and in the industrial materials and manufactures group being about equal. Thus, from August, 1939, to December, 1940, the total increase for all groups combined was 51·1 per cent, the advance in food and tobacco prices being 58·5 per cent, and in industrial materials and manufactures, 47·2 per cent.

The rise of 30·6 per cent in food and tobacco prices between August and December, 1939, was made up of an increase of 54 per cent in cereals, one of 24½ per cent in meat, fish and eggs, and one of 21 per cent in "other food and tobacco". In the year 1940, however, the increase in the "other food and tobacco" was 31 per cent, more than twice as great an increase as in the cereals group and in the meat, fish and eggs group. Among "other foods and tobacco", the rise in vegetables and fruit was outstanding, the prices of tomatoes, onions, apples, oranges and bananas being from 70 to nearly 300 per cent higher in December, 1940, than in December, 1939. Price control was instituted for oranges, onions and bananas in the latter part of the year. Potatoes were 50 per cent higher in December, 1940, than a year earlier, milk about 40 per cent; butter was practically unchanged due to price control, but margarine and imported cheese rose about 20 per cent; tea and cocoa showed little change, but coffee was 20 to 40 per cent dearer. Increased duties on tobacco resulted in a price rise of between 40 and 50 per cent, cereals rose about 14 per cent during the year due to higher prices for barley, maize and rice. Meat and bacon prices were controlled and there was no change after February, 1940, except poultry which was 50 per cent higher; the price of eggs was also controlled throughout the year, the prices in December, 1940, being 45 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The rise of 21·6 per cent in industrial materials and manufactures between August, 1939, and December, 1939, and the further rise of 21 per cent during 1940, amounted to a total increase of 47·2 per cent for the whole period. Price control was in effect for a number of commodities, the prices under control being changed from time to time. In the whole period prices of coal advanced 29·7 per cent, iron and steel 39·4 per cent, non-ferrous metals 22·4 per cent, cotton 57·5 per cent,

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		Eire	Germany	Sweden		India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods 69 cities Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1933 –June 1934	July 1914	1923-1927=1000	1926-1930=1000
			(c)	(c)		(b)	(b)	(c)							
1913	88·3	79·7	79·9	70·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914—July	(a) 91·9	(a) 80·0	(h) 83·9	(h) 72·6	61·3	100	100	100	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	628
1915—July	(a) 92·7	(a) 81·6	(h) 83·9	(h) 74·0	61·0	132	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 676
1916—July	(a) 103·3	(a) 88·3	(h) 100·6	(h) 82·4	65·4	161	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 724
1917—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 104·5	(h) 125·4	(h) 97·8	77·6	204	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 786
1918—July	(a) 152·8	(a) 118·3	(h) 149·6	(h) 118·0	(e) 90·5	210	203	.....	.....	258	219	.....	.....	.....	(a) 850
1919—July	(a) 163·3	(a) 130·0	(e) 148·5	(e) 121·0	102·4	209	208	.....	.....	318	257	.....	.....	.....	(a) 912
1920—July	(a) 188·1	(a) 150·5	(e) 185·0	(e) 149·4	122·6	258	252	.....	.....	287	270	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1019
1921—July	(a) 143·9	(a) 132·5	(f) 129·2	(f) 125·3	101·3	220	219	.....	.....	231	236	.....	.....	(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	(a) 121·9	(a) 121·3	(e) 121·0	(e) 119·5	97·2	180	184	.....	.....	178	190	.....	(a) 236	.....	(a) 952
1926—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 121·8	(e) 137·8	(e) 126·4	103·4	161	170	182	142·4	156	172	.....	(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1928—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·5	(e) 129·7	(e) 122·1	100·3	157	165	173	152·6	155	173	.....	(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	(a) 134·7	(a) 121·7	(e) 131·3	(e) 122·1	100·3	149	161	174	154·4	148	169	.....	(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·8	(e) 128·1	(e) 120·3	95·8	141	155	168	149·3	138	164	.....	(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1933—July	(a) 84·9	(a) 94·4	(e) 82·2	(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138	(f) 149	118·7	120	153	.....	143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1937—July	103·7	101·5	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155	(f) 170	126·2	138	162	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	104·7	102·6	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	(f) 173	126·8	143	166	106	199	(g) 914	950
1939—January	99·9	101·1	95·8	(e) 100·2	85·4	138	155	(f) 174	125·8	145	167	105	(c) 211	(g) 938	966
April	98·3	100·6	94·2	(e) 99·1	85·0	135	153	(f) 172	125·9	145	168	103	(c) 217	(g) 934	972
July	99·0	100·8	94·3	(e) 98·6	84·9	139	156	(f) 173	127·3	147	169	105	(c) 221	(g) 932	987
October	106·3	103·5	97·6	(e) 100·6	85·8	150	165	(f) 192	125·8	150	171	108	(c) 235	(g) 936	997
1940—January	104·5	103·8	94·8	(e) 99·6	84·6	157	174	.....	127	154	178	114	(c) 247	(g) 931	1008
February	104·5	103·8	96·6	.....	85·1	161	177	197	127	.....	.....	112	(c) 251	.....	1013
March	104·8	104·6	95·6	99·8	84·8	161	179	.....	129	.....	.....	110	(c) 254	.....	1012
April	104·8	104·6	96·2	.....	85·0	158	178	.....	129	163	186	110	(c) 259	(g) 948	1017
May	104·4	104·9	97·0	.....	85·2	159	180	204	130	.....	.....	111	(c) 263	.....	1029
June	103·8	104·9	98·3	100·5	85·5	158	181	.....	131	.....	.....	111	(c) 263	.....	1026
July	105·3	105·6	97·4	.....	85·7	168	187	.....	132	170	193	113	.....	(g) 944	1027
August	105·4	105·9	96·2	.....	85·4	164	185	206	133	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	1042
September	105·4	106·4	97·2	100·4	85·7	166	187	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050
October	106·1	107·0	96·2	100·2	85·5	169	189	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1048
November	108·7	107·8	95·9	100·1	85·5	172	192	214	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1052
December	109·1	108·0	97·2	100·7	85·8	173	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month. *(h)* December. *(j)* September.

TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States	Great Britain		Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Board of Trade	Statist	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	200	45	400	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1930	1867-1877	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1926-1930=1000
		(c)			(d)		(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	85·0	100	.....	1125	.....	(a) 100	1088	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	82·4	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 748
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	106·4	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	.....
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	130·5	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	.....
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	176·9	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	.....
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	193·1	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	206·4	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	254·6	.....	.....	2613	221	(a) 259·4	2671	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	158·2	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a) 200·3	1813	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	134·0	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a) 195·8	1789	.....
1926—July	(e) 100·1	98·09	99·5	.....	126·0	133·1	145	1368	149	(a) 178·8	1843	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	.....	120·8	141·6	144·1	1335	147	(a) 170·8	1795	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	.....	115·2	137·8	142·8	1289	145	(a) 166·1	1813	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	99·7	94·4	125·1	125·8	1121	124	(a) 136·8	1644	(a) 963
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	86·8	81·7	93·9	91·7	1072	100	(a) 135·6	1455	(a) 904
1937—July	87·6	91·86	87·9	111·5	105·6	106·4	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1703	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	100·6	91·1	105·6	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1035
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	97·2	88·7	106·5	105·7	1145	100	195·7	1690	1047
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	97·2	90·5	106·4	105·9	1126	100	201·1	1692	1056
July	72·6	69·89	75·4	98·1	88·7	107·0	106·5	1123	100	204·3	1613	1065
October	79·3	76·77	79·4	110·9	105·8	107·1	120·1	1172	121	221·4	1687	1090
1940—January	82·6	80·67	79·4	125·3	124·1	108·2	127·7	1230	128	241·7	1649	1120
February	82·8	80·23	78·7	128·3	124·5	108·4	129·7	1238	124	239·2	1658	1135
March	83·2	80·27	78·4	128·8	123·4	109·4	132·1	1248	119	235·7	1681	1155
April	83·1	80·53	78·6	132·2	126·0	110	134·2	1258	121	237·2	1704	1175
May	82·1	77·94	78·4	133·7	128·0	110	134·9	1266	118	235·6	1706	1185
June	81·6	77·12	77·5	134·4	130·0	110	139	1266	114	.....	1702	1190
July	82·4	77·87	77·7	139·7	129·5	111	141	1269	115	.....	1699	1205
August	82·7	76·71	77·4	140·1	131·5	111	146	1273	112	.....	1731	1225
September	83·1	77·70	78·0	141·1	131·6	111	152	1287	.....	.....	1764	1236
October	83·3	78·27	78·7	142·7	131·8	111	156	1312	.....	.....	.....	1253
November	84·0	79·50	79·6	146·9	132·7	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1258
December	84·2	78·85	80·0	148·6	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January 1934, the number is 567.

wool 62·8 per cent, other textiles 48·9 per cent, chemicals and oils 31·8 per cent, miscellaneous commodities 68 per cent.

United States

Cost of Living.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics revised indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower salaried workers in large cities is shown in table XXI. This records an increase of only 1·1 per cent between December, 1939, and December, 1940. There was an increase of 2·4 per cent in food prices and a decrease of 2·2 per cent in furniture; other groups showed changes of only a fraction of one per cent.

Wholesale Prices.—In spite of the great increase in industrial activity, the price level remained practically stable throughout the year. The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Table XXII) was one per cent higher in December, 1940, than in December, 1939. There was a gradual decline amounting to 2·5 per cent between January and August, 1940, which was regained during the last four months of the year. Comparing December, 1940, with December, 1939, farm products were 3·1 per cent higher, textile products 4 per cent lower, building materials 6·8 per cent higher, and other groups showed lesser changes.

TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ministry of Labour
Base: July, 1914=100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1915—July	132	100	125	125	105	125
1916—July	161	.....	160	135	120	145–150
1917—July	204	100	205	140–145	140	180
1918—July	210	102	320	175–180	180	200–205
1919—July	209	106	360	185–190	195	205–210
1920—July	258	115–120	425	230	220	252
1921—July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July	159	151	210–215	170	180	166
1928—July	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July	149	153	215–220	165–170	180	161
1930—July	141	153	210–215	170	175	155
1931—July	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July	125	154	185–190	165–170	170–175	143
1933—July	118	156	180–185	165–170	170–175	138
1934—July	122	156	185–190	165–170	170–175	141
1935—July	126	158	185–190	165–170	170	143
1936—July	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
1937—July	140	159	205	175	175	155
1938—July	146	160	210	185–190	175	159
1939—January	138	161	205–210	180–185	175	155
April	135	161	205–210	185	170–175	153
July	139	162	205–210	180	180	156
October	150	162	220–225	185	180–185	165
1940—January	157	162	250	200	190	174
February	161	162	260	202	190	177
March	161	162	265–270	205	193	179
April	158	162	270–275	205	193	178
May	159	164	280	208	210	180
June	158	164	285	212	210	181
July	168	164	290	212	210	187
August	164	164	290	212	219	185
September	166	164	295	212	219	187
October	169	164	300	214	219	189
November	172	164	305–310	215	220	192
December	173	164	320	219	221	195

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE
Base: 1930=100

—	Cereals	Meat, Fish and Eggs	Other Food and Tobacco	Total Food and Tobacco	Coal	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles	Chemicals and Oils	Miscellaneous	Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total all Articles
1930—July	98·5	97·6	103·1	100·1	96·0	100·1	95·0	101·6	101·9	96·3	100·7	100·0	99·5	99·7
1931—July	76·1	80·3	98·5	85·9	99·1	91·1	77·3	78·8	78·4	76·7	88·5	85·1	85·8	85·8
1932—July	85·2	73·0	97·0	85·9	98·7	90·8	75·6	73·6	71·3	74·0	88·8	76·8	81·7	83·1
1933—July	86·2	72·5	86·3	82·0	97·1	94·9	94·3	84·8	90·1	75·7	90·9	87·4	89·5	86·8
1934—July	85·2	78·6	87·9	84·3	98·9	98·9	83·8	89·1	89·1	62·7	86·7	89·0	89·0	87·3
1935—July	82·8	77·8	92·2	85·0	99·1	100·3	87·2	86·3	92·6	68·1	89·6	86·1	89·7	88·1
1936—July	92·0	81·2	95·2	89·9	105·0	108·1	88·9	92·4	101·1	70·7	93·2	92·3	95·5	93·6
1937—July	126·8	87·3	99·5	102·9	125·4	137·6	123·1	101·3	133·4	77·7	100·0	113·3	116·1	111·5
1938—January	132·5	89·7	99·7	105·0	131·0	141·2	96·2	88·0	107·3	70·8	97·1	104·8	109·0	107·7
July	108·9	85·2	100·0	97·8	118·5	138·8	93·5	83·5	99·7	69·0	94·7	89·5	101·9	100·6
1939—January	93·8	87·1	95·6	92·5	122·6	130·0	96·6	80·0	98·2	69·8	92·6	88·7	99·6	97·2
July	83·0	84·1	103·3	91·2	117·1	129·3	98·4	81·6	102·3	75·0	93·3	93·7	101·7	98·1
1940—January	133·8	111·3	122·8	122·3	134·0	142·4	121·9	122·4	135·8	107·3	108·7	126·2	126·7	125·3
February	134·9	112·2	129·7	125·7	134·0	150·5	122·2	119·5	138·9	111·0	112·3	126·0	129·4	128·3
March	131·1	110·1	128·9	123·7	134·2	151·5	123·0	121·6	161·5	109·5	113·8	125·1	131·4	128·8
April	130·6	109·9	134·7	125·7	135·0	152·7	123·0	126·8	162·9	110·5	114·0	137·3	135·4	132·2
May	131·6	110·4	140·1	128·2	139·1	152·8	123·7	125·8	162·6	111·7	115·6	138·6	136·4	133·7
June	133·1	111·6	143·4	130·3	140·5	152·7	124·2	123·9	162·6	106·6	117·6	139·9	136·4	134·4
July	135·0	114·5	150·3	134·4	140·5	163·8	123·8	124·5	159·1	105·7	118·4	154·1	142·3	139·7
August	143·0	116·3	145·6	135·5	140·5	163·3	123·6	126·7	156·5	104·9	119·3	154·4	142·3	140·1
September	145·8	118·5	152·1	139·6	140·5	163·4	123·0	129·8	157·6	106·2	120·0	149·2	141·6	141·1
October	145·7	120·0	160·2	143·1	140·3	163·5	123·4	127·8	162·2	108·9	121·2	149·4	142·3	142·7
November	146·3	120·5	159·6	143·2	151·4	179·0	123·4	127·1	165·2	109·6	122·3	155·5	148·6	146·9
December	147·5	120·7	162·1	144·5	152·3	179·5	123·3	128·2	167·0	110·3	122·6	161·4	150·4	148·6

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN EIRE

IRISH TRADE JOURNAL AND STATISTICAL BULLETIN
Base: July, 1914=100

—	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	All Items
1931—February	151	206	.....	.....	164
May	139	202	131	.....	156
August	143	196	.....	.....	157
November	155	198	132	.....	165
1932—February	151	197	.....	.....	162
May	144	201	132	.....	159
August	134	205	.....	.....	153
November	135	206	132	.....	155
1933—February	130	203	.....	.....	151
May	126	203	132	.....	148
August	129	200	.....	.....	149
November	140	200	131	.....	156
1934—February	133	202	.....	.....	152
May	129	200	131	.....	149
August	134	201	.....	.....	152
November	143	200	131	.....	157
1935—February	136	199	.....	.....	153
May	132	198	.....	.....	151
August	140	200	.....	.....	156
November	150	200	130	.....	162
1936—February	145	201	.....	.....	159
May	141	202	.....	.....	157
August	145	203	.....	.....	159
November	155	204	131	.....	166
1937—February	153	212	.....	.....	167
May	152	219	.....	176	167
August	154	222	.....	176	170
November	165	226	128	.....	177
1938—February	159	226	.....	183	173
May	156	226	.....	179	171
August	159	226	.....	179	173
November	163	225	129	184	176
1939—February	160	225	.....	184	174
May	157	225	.....	180	172
August	158	225	.....	180	173
November	178	246	129	207	192
1940—February	177	270	.....	217	197
May	180	289	.....	236	204
August	182	.....	.....	.....	206
November	194	.....	131	.....	214

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: Union average, 9 towns, 1938=1000

—	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Food, fuel, light, rent and sundries
1914	930	872	814
1915	995	899	855
1916	1033	924	908
1917	1149	996	996
1918	1165	1029	1064
1919	1263	1098	1177
1920	1660	1355	1458
1921	1350	1192	1320
1922	1105	1053	1101
1924	1118	1069	1083
1927	1102	1076	1069
1929	1072	1066	1066
1930	1024	1038	1041
1933	917	942	932
1934	964	955	945
1935	947	946	940
1936	942	949	943
1937	954	966	965
1938	1000	1000	1000
1939—January	982	993	995
April	1016	1011	1006
July	987	995	996
October	982	994	995
1940—January	1000	1004	1012
February	1008	1008	1019
March	1015	1012	1024
April	1024	1017	1029
May	1036	1023	1035
June	1033	1022	1037
July	1026	1018	1036
August	1022	1016	1035
September	1026	1016	1041
October	1049	1028	1050
November	1033	1019	1045

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE
Base: 1910=1000

—	Metals	Jute, Leather Hides, etc.	Grains, Meals, etc.	Dairy Products	Groceries	Meat	Building materials	Chemicals	Fuel and Light	Soft Goods	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1914	1221	1366	1108	1060	954	1266	1087	1018	928	1113	1052	1090
1915	1696	1511	1199	1135	1035	1301	1195	1278	990	1362	1275	1204
1916	2292	1739	1342	1168	1127	1383	1401	1561	1148	1765	1669	1379
1917	3245	2054	1449	1222	1212	1520	1753	1872	1349	2297	2178	1583
1918	3898	2265	1471	1283	1272	1650	2074	1833	1470	2900	2572	1723
1919	3198	2332	1706	1600	1403	1723	2084	1424	1510	2355	2475	1854
1920	3339	2705	2693	2023	1901	2116	2445	1271	1658	4418	3174	2512
1921	2607	1649	1472	1589	1728	1638	2082	1261	1743	3324	2899	1805
1922	1651	1411	1262	1209	1322	1362	1630	1178	1454	2361	2029	1445
1924	1517	1568	1403	1366	1386	1365	1380	984	1244	2196	1720	1448
1927	1264	1731	1476	1339	1285	1268	1282	992	1196	1869	1674	1397
1929	1122	1624	1312	1327	1235	1261	1234	823	1075	1858	1659	1305
1930	1135	1357	1023	1086	1149	1089	1233	801	1032	1783	1642	1155
1933	1041	1002	1012	974	1053	960	1107	745	953	1354	1560	1047
1934	1056	1013	1218	1087	1021	1221	1126	738	902	1398	1517	1143
1935	1052	1042	1023	898	1001	1158	1132	729	932	1392	1519	1066
1936	1081	1048	1188	935	979	1137	1116	719	934	1337	1503	1109
1937	1360	1145	1140	945	1008	1206	1193	827	911	1416	1551	1136
1938	1393	1023	1226	1022	984	1308	1195	833	921	1406	1574	1174
1939—January	1340	1001	1177	1005	975	1307	1171	748	918	1382	1547	1145
April	1338	1034	1140	1003	967	1251	1168	736	911	1393	1532	1126
July	1323	1056	1128	1019	969	1249	1181	735	907	1390	1530	1123
October	1446	1247	1157	1021	1001	1312	1271	747	923	1469	1633	1172
1940—January	1661	1642	1174	1012	1034	1278	1396	814	992	1623	1761	1230
February	1695	1602	1176	1014	1038	1268	1434	836	996	1653	1805	1238
March	1732	1563	1174	1022	1035	1300	1459	839	1007	1674	1855	1248
April	1750	1499	1189	1024	1036	1309	1495	849	1008	1688	1881	1258
May	1775	1520	1190	1023	1037	1292	1512	876	1009	1737	1914	1266
June	1805	1453	1176	1022	1037	1292	1526	888	1009	1755	1959	1266
July	1828	1322	1173	1063	1040	1296	1547	904	1011	1758	1964	1269
August	1850	1272	1182	1063	1037	1308	1553	912	1005	1767	1984	1273
September	1856	1243	1209	1060	1042	1312	1558	915	1036	1770	2011	1287
October	1868	1240	1268	1059	1051	1336	1560	916	1035	1780	2024	1312

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES IN AUSTRALIA (30 TOWNS)

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: Weighted average of 6 capital cities, 1923–1927=1000

—	Food and Groceries	Housing (4 and 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries and Housing Combined	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total Household Expenditure
1921	954	823	807	1290	1009	1013
1926	1027	992	1015	993	990	1006
1927	1004	998	1002	982	1000	997
1928	989	1032	1004	1002	1001	1003
1929	1047	1037	1044	999	998	1026
1930—1st quarter	985	1052	1009	982	996	1001
1931—1st "	864	928	887	886	973	901
1932—1st "	823	811	819	826	955	844
1933—1st "	741	790	757	799	944	799
1934—1st "	770	790	777	797	940	809
1935—1st "	798	818	805	785	945	824
3rd "	819	832	824	793	939	836
1936—1st "	812	852	826	795	936	838
3rd "	835	873	848	794	958	841
1937—1st "	849	885	861	798	955	862
3rd "	857	902	872	814	962	874
1938—1st "	865	914	882	826	963	882
2nd "	883	922	896	831	961	891
3rd "	907	929	914	831	961	902
4th "	904	936	914	832	961	902
1939—1st "	939	941	938	832	960	916
2nd "	929	946	934	836	960	915
3rd "	.....	.....	932	.....	.....	914
4th "	.....	.....	936	.....	.....	923
1940—1st "	.....	.....	931	.....	.....	927
2nd "	.....	.....	948	.....	.....	951
3rd "	.....	.....	944	.....	.....	956

TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA (MELBOURNE)

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911=1000

—	Metals and Coal	Wool, Cotton, Leather, etc.	Agricultural Produce, etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chemicals	All Groups
1914	1099	1032	1207	1137	1021	1507	1081	1253	1149
1915	1284	1017	2162	1530	1133	2435	1275	1528	1604
1916	1695	1423	1208	1485	1322	2515	1491	1760	1504
1917	2129	2008	1157	1423	1343	2403	1884	2171	1662
1918	2416	2360	1444	1454	1422	2385	2686	3225	1934
1919	2125	2363	1985	1651	1516	2348	2851	2898	2055
1920	2298	2624	2439	2209	1918	3279	3226	2825	2480
1921	2173	1362	1767	2000	1976	2158	2733	2303	1903
1922	1942	1681	1628	1648	1869	1787	2005	1965	1758
1923	1826	2148	1778	1837	1746	2579	2025	1933	1944
1924	1835	2418	1647	1655	1721	2223	1815	1806	1885
1925	1852	1967	1797	1636	1723	2212	1711	1790	1844
1926	1938	1582	2001	1784	1731	1931	1665	1816	1832
1927	1962	1650	1826	1823	1724	2111	1624	1866	1817
1928	1912	1781	1726	1751	1707	2015	1744	1923	1792
1929	1912	1556	1792	1853	1690	2246	1754	1942	1803
1930	1866	1127	1484	1627	1666	2025	1875	1982	1596
1931	1826	1039	1121	1399	1794	1508	2025	2166	1428
1932	1736	1000	1230	1303	1767	1348	2043	2127	1411
1933	1713	1118	1175	1195	1714	1487	2061	2106	1409
1934	1660	1261	1288	1274	1735	1540	2015	2018	1471
1935	1602	1217	1344	1325	1729	1508	1964	1996	1469
1936	1566	1331	1480	1351	1731	1684	1969	1997	1543
1937	1772	1406	1604	1451	1750	1678	2430	2006	1656
1938—January	1762	1097	1579	1515	1751	1663	2369	2049	1596
July	1744	1054	1945	1568	1746	2084	2180	2063	1726
1939—January	1759	1055	2003	1561	1746	1576	2137	2063	1690
July	1748	1015	1763	1552	1748	1576	2107	2083	1613
1940—January	1821	1417	1478	1541	1793	1709	2442	2094	1649
February	1827	1389	1454	1568	1792	1794	2604	2094	1658
March	1836	1389	1486	1575	1786	1868	2711	2165	1681
April	1866	1375	1537	1616	1783	1898	2711	2165	1704
May	1839	1377	1510	1640	1776	2008	2711	2275	1706
June	1857	1360	1508	1628	1773	1916	2859	2275	1702
July	1857	1381	1513	1559	1740	1903	2950	2350	1699
August	1857	1375	1555	1546	1736	2027	3138	2350	1731
September	1857	1392	1657	1536	1770	1997	3138	2350	1764

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926–1930=1000

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July	703	535	585	686	601	628
1915—12 Months	803	538	593	746	646	676
1916	857	541	637	871	712	724
1917	920	553	728	1031	794	786
1918	985	566	782	1216	898	850
1919	1027	581	852	1476	975	912
1920	1165	613	1013	1653	1131	1019
1921	1134	680	1131	1509	1153	1034
1922	958	724	1045	1274	1103	952
1923	965	792	998	1173	1055	959
1924	1005	859	985	1139	1033	984
1925	1030	912	993	1111	1015	1004
1926	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1931	845	953	987	869	986	906
1932	775	844	958	814	973	838
1933	732	766	890	816	976	795
1934	774	758	841	832	973	808
1935	835	774	865	828	980	837
1936	870	804	887	837	993	864
1937	956	828	924	915	1050	923
1938	991	858	964	936	1054	951
1939—February	1018	874	990	940	1067	969
May	1039	884	990	956	1074	983
August	1060	893	991	967	1081	995
November	1126	893	991	976	1124	1024
1940—January	1073	.....	993	.....	.....	1008
February	1064	903	994	1003	1139	1013
March	1060	.....	998	.....	.....	1012
April	1073	.....	1004	.....	.....	1017
May	1078	913	1005	1031	1162	1029
June	1071	.....	1006	.....	.....	1026
July	1074	.....	1007	.....	.....	1027
August	1070	922	1008	1097	1185	1042
September	1095	.....	1010	.....	.....	1050
October	1087	.....	1010	.....	.....	1048
November	1087	.....	1010	1119	1196	1052

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1926–1930=1000

—	Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups Combined
1914	634	535	582	843	919	821	954	748
1928	1009	998	977	1023	971	974	981	994
1929	991	969	989	1024	963	998	968	988
1930	965	915	1003	957	973	990	957	963
1931	938	837	952	769	975	977	888	902
1932	961	791	907	672	964	1002	828	878
1933	954	787	924	696	1062	1031	836	904
1934	956	781	935	736	1063	1009	846	909
1935	1018	780	954	807	1056	1028	840	937
1936	979	769	997	869	1069	1050	826	946
1937	1036	810	1082	924	1249	1106	833	1021
1938	1011	806	1150	973	1296	1094	840	1036
1939—January	1043	802	1176	1000	1278	1104	856	1047
July	1130	817	1183	997	1269	1101	861	1065
October	1218	818	1188	454	1283	1182	865	1090
November	1282	828	1190	965	1289	1202	876	1111
December	1228	828	1191	1015	1305	1220	866	1115
1940—January	1163	863	1193	1053	1331	1218	866	1120
February	1144	880	1195	1086	1362	1231	895	1135
March	1150	907	1195	1073	1420	1256	900	1155
April	1159	912	1196	1106	1481	1266	901	1175
May	1163	921	1212	1119	1510	1255	906	1185
June	1162	922	1210	1105	1543	1265	917	1190
July	1172	945	1221	1097	1590	1265	931	1205
August	1200	977	1242	1062	1668	1267	937	1225
September	1195	1017	1249	1067	1685	1276	940	1236
October	1208	1093	1249	1053	1698	1289	940	1253
November	1217	1099	1257	1059	1710	1279	940	1258

TABLE XIX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: July 1933 to June 1934 = 100

—	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of Living
1935—January	101	106	90	100	93	99
April	99	103	90	100	96	98
July	105	105	86	100	98	101
October	104	103	86	100	97	101
1936—January	108	102	85	100	98	103
April	105	96	85	100	96	100
July	107	98	84	100	96	101
October	107	101	83	100	96	102
1937—January	110	101	83	100	98	104
April	112	110	83	100	97	105
July	115	110	84	100	98	107
October	118	106	86	100	97	108
1938—January	116	107	86	100	97	107
April	112	106	86	100	96	105
July	115	106	85	100	96	106
October	114	105	85	100	94	105
1939—January	112	105	85	100	96	105
April	110	98	85	100	94	103
July	114	100	85	100	96	105
October	119	98	88	100	98	108
November	119	100	89	100	98	109
December	126	100	91	100	99	113
1940—January	128	100	92	100	99	114
February	124	101	94	100	98	112
March	121	101	94	100	97	110
April	121	101	91	100	98	110
May	122	101	91	100	99	111
June	124	101	90	100	96	111
July	127	103	90	100	96	113
August	129	103	90	100	96	114

TABLE XX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay
Base: July, 1914 = 100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—July	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
1934—July	78	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
1935—July	85	77	106	148	100	98	96	97	76	99	105	116	99	99
1936—July	81	72	106	121	92	100	98	95	73	99	107	110	100	97
1937—July	95	87	111	141	106	100	90	96	82	99	139	120	107	106
1938—July	80	76	127	149	101	95	65	95	79	99	133	124	100	100
1939—July	81	86	130	147	103	94	67	88	79	99	134	120	99	100
October	95	108	158	164	121	98	76	92	83	99	227	130	122	121
November	117	121	171	183	139	108	86	97	83	99	247	129	129	133
December	111	111	159	177	132	109	102	117	83	99	257	128	137	135
1940—January	105	105	143	167	124	107	108	114	83	99	221	128	130	128
February	107	103	137	156	121	101	100	111	83	99	208	131	126	124
March	100	98	130	150	115	104	98	105	83	99	188	132	121	119
April	102	100	134	146	116	107	98	104	83	99	198	134	124	121
May	94	94	136	147	111	103	88	104	83	99	200	134	121	118
June	98	93	136	143	112	98	70	100	83	99	191	134	115	114
July	103	91	134	144	115	100	72	98	83	99	192	135	116	115
August	96	91	136	137	110	97	75	94	83	99	180	135	113	112

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower Salaried Workers in Large Cities
[1935–39=100]

Period	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
1913—Average	79·9	69·3	92·2	61·9	59·1	50·9	70·7
1914—December	83·9	70·0	92·2	62·5	61·5	52·4	72·6
1915—December	83·9	72·6	93·6	62·5	65·4	54·6	74·0
1916—December	100·6	83·2	94·3	67·1	75·5	57·6	82·4
1917—December	125·4	103·3	92·3	76·8	89·0	71·5	97·8
1918—December	149·6	147·9	97·1	90·4	121·2	83·1	118·0
1919—June	148·5	160·1	101·0	89·3	128·8	85·5	121·0
December	160·0	198·4	109·6	94·8	152·3	94·3	135·3
1920—June	185·0	209·7	119·1	104·8	169·7	100·7	149·4
December	146·4	187·8	131·4	119·0	164·4	104·7	138·3
1921—May	121·2	161·5	139·2	112·9	141·6	104·7	126·6
September	129·2	139·5	140·0	112·7	127·8	104·0	125·3
December	126·1	133·4	142·3	113·8	124·4	103·5	123·6
1922—March	118·3	127·3	142·0	110·5	117·7	101·8	119·3
June	121·0	124·9	142·5	110·0	115·5	100·9	119·5
September	118·1	123·5	142·8	115·8	115·7	100·7	118·7
December	122·4	123·6	143·8	117·3	119·3	100·4	120·4
1923—March	119·7	125·4	144·5	116·5	124·7	100·5	120·2
June	123·7	125·7	146·0	113·2	127·4	100·5	121·6
September	126·6	126·7	147·4	114·5	127·5	101·1	123·1
December	126·0	126·7	149·6	116·0	127·4	101·5	123·5
1924—March	121·3	126·3	150·4	114·7	126·5	101·2	122·0
June	121·5	125·1	152·0	112·0	123·1	101·3	121·8
September	123·1	123·8	152·2	113·5	122·1	101·3	122·2
December	125·9	123·0	152·6	114·2	122·7	101·7	123·2
1925—June	131·9	122·6	152·2	112·4	121·3	102·3	124·9
December	140·6	121·8	152·0	121·3	121·1	102·6	128·2
1926—June	137·8	120·7	150·6	114·7	118·6	102·5	126·4
December	136·8	119·6	150·0	118·6	117·3	102·8	126·1
1927—June	137·5	118·5	148·4	114·1	115·7	103·1	125·7
December	132·5	116·9	146·9	115·4	115·2	103·6	123·8
1928—June	129·7	116·7	144·8	112·0	112·8	103·6	122·1
December	130·6	116·0	143·3	114·3	112·1	104·3	122·4
1929—June	131·3	115·4	141·4	111·1	111·7	104·5	122·1
December	133·8	114·7	139·9	113·6	111·3	104·9	122·8
1930—June	128·1	113·8	138·0	109·9	109·9	105·2	120·3
December	116·5	109·4	135·1	112·4	105·4	104·9	115·3
1931—June	102·1	103·5	130·9	107·3	98·1	104·3	108·2
December	96·5	96·3	125·8	109·1	92·6	103·3	104·2
1932—June	85·7	91·1	117·8	101·6	84·8	101·8	97·4
December	82·0	86·2	109·0	102·5	81·3	100·2	93·5
1933—June	82·2	84·8	100·1	97·2	81·5	97·8	90·8
December	88·1	94·4	95·8	102·9	91·1	98·1	93·9
1934—June	93·0	96·6	94·0	100·3	92·9	97·9	95·3
November 15	95·4	96·5	93·9	101·8	93·6	97·8	96·2
1935—March 15	99·7	96·8	93·8	102·1	94·2	98·1	97·8
July 15	99·4	96·7	94·1	99·0	94·5	98·2	97·6
October 15	100·0	96·9	94·6	100·5	95·7	97·9	98·0
1936—January 15	101·5	97·3	95·1	100·8	95·8	98·2	98·8
April 15	98·4	97·4	95·5	100·8	95·7	98·4	97·8
July 15	102·6	97·2	96·5	99·1	95·9	98·7	99·4
September 15	104·8	97·5	97·1	99·9	96·6	99·0	100·4
December 15	101·6	99·0	98·1	100·5	97·9	99·1	99·8
1937—March 15	105·0	100·9	98·9	100·8	102·6	100·2	101·8
June 15	106·0	102·5	101·0	99·2	104·3	100·9	102·8
September 15	107·9	105·1	102·1	100·0	106·7	101·7	104·3
December 15	102·7	104·8	103·7	100·7	107·0	102·0	103·0
1938—March 15	97·5	102·9	103·9	101·2	104·7	101·6	100·9
June 15	98·2	102·2	104·2	98·6	103·1	101·8	100·9
September 15	98·1	101·4	104·2	99·3	101·9	101·6	100·7
December 15	97·2	100·9	104·3	100·0	101·7	101·0	100·2
1939—March 15	94·6	100·4	104·3	100·1	100·9	100·5	99·1
June 15	93·6	100·3	104·3	97·5	100·6	100·4	98·6
September 15	98·4	100·3	104·4	98·6	101·1	101·1	100·6
December 15	94·9	101·3	104·4	99·9	102·7	100·9	99·6
1940—March 15	95·6	102·0	104·5	100·6	100·5	100·8	99·8
June 15	98·3	101·7	104·6	98·6	100·1	100·6	100·5
September 15	97·2	101·6	104·7	99·3	100·3	101·4	100·4
October 15	96·2	101·6	104·7	99·9	100·4	101·6	100·2
November 15	95·9	101·6	104·7	100·3	100·6	101·7	100·1
December 15	97·2	101·6	104·9	100·7	100·4	101·8	100·7

TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926=100

—	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71·5	64·2	68·1	57·3	61·3	90·8	56·7	80·2	56·3	93·1	69·8
1914	71·2	64·7	70·9	54·6	56·6	80·2	52·7	81·4	56·8	89·9	68·1
1915	71·5	65·4	75·5	54·1	51·8	86·3	53·5	112·0	56·0	86·9	69·5
1916	84·4	75·7	93·4	70·4	74·3	116·5	67·6	160·7	61·4	100·6	85·5
1917	129·0	104·5	123·8	98·7	105·4	150·6	88·2	165·0	74·2	122·1	117·5
1918	148·0	119·1	125·7	137·2	109·2	136·5	98·6	182·3	93·3	134·4	131·3
1919	157·6	129·5	174·1	135·3	104·3	130·9	115·6	157·0	105·9	139·1	138·6
1920	150·7	137·4	171·3	164·8	163·7	149·4	150·1	164·7	141·8	167·5	154·4
1921	88·4	90·6	109·2	94·5	96·8	117·5	97·4	115·0	113·0	109·2	97·6
1922	93·8	87·6	104·6	100·2	107·3	102·9	97·3	100·3	103·5	92·8	96·7
1923	98·6	92·7	104·2	111·3	97·3	109·3	108·7	101·1	108·9	99·7	100·6
1924	100·0	91·0	101·5	106·7	92·0	106·3	102·3	98·9	104·9	93·6	98·1
1925	109·8	100·2	105·3	108·3	96·5	103·2	101·7	101·8	103·1	109·0	103·5
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1926—January	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
1927—January	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
July	97·6	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1
1928—January	106·1	98·5	121·0	96·7	80·8	98·1	90·8	96·3	98·6	89·0	96·3
July	107·1	102·3	124·2	96·8	82·8	98·6	94·4	94·5	96·9	80·8	98·3
1929—January	105·9	98·8	113·6	96·4	82·5	103·6	96·6	95·9	96·6	80·5	97·2
July	107·6	102·8	109·2	92·8	82·0	105·0	96·7	93·4	97·2	81·3	98·0
1930—January	101·0	97·2	105·1	89·4	79·9	101·2	96·2	93·0	97·3	78·7	93·4
July	83·1	86·3	100·7	80·0	75·4	94·3	88·9	87·8	96·2	71·7	84·0
1931—January	73·1	80·7	88·7	71·3	73·3	86·9	83·8	84·5	88·3	72·2	78·2
July	64·9	74·0	89·4	66·5	62·9	84·3	78·1	78·9	85·7	69·7	72·0
1932—January	52·8	64·7	79·3	59·6	67·9	81·8	74·8	75·7	77·7	65·6	67·3
July	47·9	60·9	68·6	51·5	72·3	79·2	69·7	73·0	74·0	64·3	64·5
1933—January	42·6	55·8	68·9	51·9	66·0	78·2	70·1	71·6	72·9	61·2	61·0
July	60·1	65·5	86·3	68·0	65·3	80·6	79·5	73·2	74·8	64·0	68·9
1934—January	58·7	64·3	89·5	76·5	73·1	85·5	86·3	74·4	80·8	67·5	72·2
July	64·5	70·6	86·3	71·5	73·9	86·8	87·0	75·4	81·6	69·9	74·8
1935—January	77·6	79·9	86·2	70·3	72·9	85·8	84·9	79·3	81·2	70·7	78·8
July	77·1	82·1	89·3	70·2	74·7	86·4	85·2	78·7	80·4	67·7	79·4
1936—January	78·2	83·5	97·1	71·7	75·1	86·7	85·7	80·5	81·4	67·8	80·6
July	81·3	81·4	93·4	70·5	76·2	86·9	86·7	79·4	81·2	71·0	80·5
1937—January	91·3	87·1	101·7	77·5	76·6	90·9	91·3	87·7	86·5	76·2	85·9
April	92·2	85·5	106·3	79·5	76·8	96·5	96·7	86·9	89·0	81·1	88·0
July	89·3	86·2	106·7	78·3	78·1	96·1	96·7	83·9	89·7	79·0	87·9
October	80·4	85·5	106·7	73·5	78·5	96·4	95·4	81·2	91·0	76·2	85·4
1938—January	71·6	76·3	96·7	69·7	78·3	96·6	91·8	79·6	88·3	75·2	80·9
April	68·4	72·3	92·1	67·2	76·8	96·3	91·2	77·5	87·3	73·4	78·7
July	69·4	74·3	91·5	66·1	76·8	95·2	89·2	77·7	86·4	72·9	78·8
October	66·8	73·5	93·4	66·2	75·4	95·3	89·8	77·1	85·7	72·6	77·6
1939—January	67·2	71·5	93·1	65·9	72·8	94·4	89·5	76·7	85·4	73·2	76·9
February	67·2	71·5	91·9	66·1	73·0	94·3	89·6	76·3	85·2	73·5	76·9
March	65·8	70·2	91·8	66·6	73·1	94·3	89·8	76·5	85·2	74·1	76·7
April	63·7	68·6	90·9	66·9	73·9	94·0	89·6	76·0	85·4	74·4	76·2
May	63·7	68·2	91·6	67·5	73·4	93·5	89·5	75·9	85·5	74·2	76·2
June	62·4	67·6	92·3	67·3	73·0	93·2	89·5	75·7	85·6	73·8	75·6
July	62·6	67·5	92·5	67·6	72·8	93·2	89·7	75·0	85·6	73·4	75·4
August	61·0	67·2	92·7	67·8	72·6	94·2	89·6	74·6	85·6	73·3	75·0
September	68·7	75·1	98·5	71·7	72·8	92·8	90·9	77·3	86·6	76·6	79·1
October	67·1	73·3	104·6	75·5	73·9	95·8	92·8	78·1	87·8	77·6	79·4
November	67·3	72·3	104·0	76·4	74·1	96·0	93·0	78·0	88·4	77·0	79·2
December	67·6	71·9	103·7	78·0	72·8	96·0	93·0	78·1	88·5	77·4	79·2
1940—January	69·1	71·7	103·6	77·9	72·7	95·8	93·4	78·1	87·9	77·7	79·4
February	68·7	71·1	102·4	75·4	72·4	95·3	93·2	78·1	88·2	77·3	78·7
March	67·9	70·2	101·8	74·0	72·2	95·5	93·3	77·0	88·0	76·9	78·4
April	69·4	71·6	101·8	72·9	71·8	94·5	92·5	76·8	88·4	77·7	78·6
May	67·9	71·4	101·3	72·9	71·7	94·5	92·5	76·7	88·5	77·7	78·4
June	66·2	70·3	99·2	72·6	71·4	94·7	92·4	76·1	88·5	77·3	77·5
July	66·5	70·3	99·0	72·4	71·1	95·1	92·7	77·0	88·5	77·7	77·7
August	65·6	70·1	96·9	72·3	71·1	94·9	93·5	76·7	88·5	76·7	77·4
September	66·2	71·5	98·3	72·5	71·0	95·4	95·6	76·8	88·5	76·5	78·0
October	66·4	71·1	100·4	73·6	71·6	97·3	97·8	76·9	88·6	76·9	78·7
November	68·2	72·5	102·3	74·5	71·9	97·6	98·9	77·5	88·6	77·5	79·6
December	69·7	73·5	102·3	74·8	71·7	97·6	99·3	77·7	88·9	77·3	80·0

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A further contraction in industrial employment was noted at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,857 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms at February 1 aggregated 1,117,761 persons, as compared with 1,135,619 at January 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 116·2 at January 1 to 114·4 at the beginning of February, when it was higher than at midwinter in any other year for which statistics are available. At February 1 in preceding years, the index was as follows:—1939, 106·5; 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1; 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0 and 1927, 96·6.

The movement at February 1 in 1939 and 1938 had also been downward; however, in the years, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed, employment showed practically no change between January and February. At the date under review, there was therefore a reduction in the seasonally-corrected index, which fell from 120·7 at January 1, to 118·8 at the beginning of February; this was the highest adjusted index for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now on record.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of February, 1940, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 11·3 as compared with percentages of 11·4 at the beginning of January, 1940, and 15·9 at the beginning of February, 1939. The February percentage was based on the reports received from the 2,024 labour organizations involving a membership of 256,550 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a slight increase in the volume of business transacted in January, 1940, when a comparison was made with the preceding month, but a substantial decline from January a year ago, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review, services recording the highest gain under the first comparison and farming and construction and maintenance the greatest losses under the second. Vacancies in January, 1940, umbered 26,935, applications 70,466, and placements in regular and casual employment 25,400.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.71 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.67 for January; $17.06 for February, 1939; $17.39 for February, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced slightly during the month and was 82·8 for the week ended March 1 as compared with 82·2 for the week ended February 2 which was the same as for the wek ended December 29, 1939. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 82·6 for January, 1940, the last month for which the figures are available; 73·2 for February, 1939; 83·6 for February, 1938; 82·9 for February, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·9 for February, 1930; 98·3 for February, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 192 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was about four per cent higher for January, 1940, than for December, 1939, and about 23 per cent higher than for January, 1939. In the former comparison the increase was due mainly to the greater volume of mineral production and of manufacturing indicated by the figures for these two groups. In mineral production advance was indicated for copper, zinc, silver and coal while in manufacturing improvement was indicated by the figures for foodstuffs, newsprint, lumber and shingles, iron and steel, and automobiles. The construction group re-

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940		1939	1939		1938
	February	January	December	February	January	December
(a) Trade, external aggregate.. $	.....	161,957,982	174,082,066	98,623,084	114,552,537	114,148,922
(a) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	71,104,145	72,109,338	40,380,234	43,742,684	44,285,986
(a) Exports, Canadian produce. $	71,078,946	90,100,133	101,021,522	57,571,572	70,082,752	68,887,665
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,691,945	12,244,702	5,844,268	6,182,925	6,723,812
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,674,344,955	3,056,866,581	2,050,003,522	2,511,881,724	2,906,124,371
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	85,928,015	90,061,563	94,361,324	90,088,507	94,522,673
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,750,487,649	1,741,058,768	1,690,887,277	1,667,403,289	1,659,646,208
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	956,144,714	960,264,582	787,400,458	791,847,317	806,466,362
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	99·7	101·2	104·1	102·9	106·8
Preferred stocks.....	.....	91·8	91·3	84·4	85·0	86·9
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	73·4	74·4	75·1	67·5	67·4	67·7
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	71·8	73·5	69·7	68·1	65·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†82·8	82·6	81·7	73·2	73·2	73·3
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·71	17·70	17·72	17·06	17·18	17·25
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	.....	122·2	61·5	62·3	112·6
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	.....	87·5	75·5	78·2	78·0
(3) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)...	114·4	116·2	122·7	106·5	108·1	114·0
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	.....	11·4	9·7	15·9	16·2	13·7
Railway—						
(4) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	189,959	184,926	181,488	160,156	158,307	155,010
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17,722,756	17,601,735	18,869,470	13,069,775	13,495,005	15,023,620
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	12,309,540	11,975,550	12,073,988
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,244,545	13,731,169	9,195,884	9,699,062	11,948,454
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,416,039	9,349,200	8,962,516	9,238,060	8,602,693
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706,649,922	1,871,323,999	2,099,923,550
Building permits..... $	.....	3,303,212	6,037,582	1,894,000	1,721,000	3,483,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	11,768,900	8,844,700	11,815,000	11,323,000	7,261,000	10,523,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	104,703	94,620	41,333	57,660	53,381
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	166,496	150,062	77,179	78,198	78,614
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	8,065	10,494	5,299	2,855	2,810
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	432,896	390,963	411,328	435,171
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	.....	1,781,624	1,532,922	1,675,992
Coal.....tons	.....	1,684,924	1,457,825	1,290,383	1,178,360	1,350,986
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	64,490,000	62,790,000	47,010,000	56,200,000	40,940,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	11,259,546	6,218,000	3,250,000	6,426,000	4,924,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	22,438,000	26,573,000	5,998,000	7,422,000	9,834,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,915,000	2,069,000	1,817,000	1,588,000	1,078,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	19,538,000	57,095,000	7,886,000	7,572,000	32,899,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	227,517,670	247,938,734	254,636,443	117,190,941	222,311,933
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	.....	1,599,966	1,037,446	1,097,822	1,052,002
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	33,158,321	54,728,387	125,980,987	23,004,993	18,575,206	65,643,825
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,073,528	2,208,374	1,853,229	1,520,498	1,570,190
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	81,488,000	81,814,008	79,077,000	76,999,000	75,910,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	33,390,000	36,295,000	30,588,000	30,101,000	35,343,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	251,030	240,660	200,630	208,380	209,750
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,579	11,491	10,914	11,404	15,518
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	138·6	133·3	111·7	113·0	115·6
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	145·2	138·2	114·1	114·2	118·1
Mineral production.....	.....	215·6	202·4	190·9	176·8	183·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	146·8	136·9	105·0	111·1	111·3
Construction.....	.....	52·1	61·7	56·2	40·3	62·7
Electric power.....	.....	243·4	239·2	232·3	230·0	221·6
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	119·7	119·1	104·9	109·3	108·6
Trade employment.....	.....	139·3	141·8	133·4	133·8	137·0
Carloadings.....	.....	86·7	82·6	66·7	70·7	73·7
Imports.....	.....	109·7	108·1	71·7	77·6	75·8
Exports.....	.....	130·5	123·7	103·3	122·9	99·6

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended March 1, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 2, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 24, January 27, 1940, and December 30, 1939; February 25, January 28, 1939, and December 31, 1938. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

corded a decline, both contracts awarded and building permits being lower. The output of electric power was slightly higher and there was also a fractional advance in distribution due to increases in car loadings, as well as in external trade. All of the above named principal groups were higher in the month under review than in January, 1939. Information available for February shows advance in wholesale prices, the number of cars loaded, the value of contracts awarded and the earnings of the Canadian National Railways as compared with the previous month.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during February was 14, involving 3,161 workers with time loss of 14,687 man working days, as compared with six disputes during January, involving 919 workers and causing time loss of 6,861 days. Most of the time loss in February was due to strikes of coal handlers at Toronto, Ont., gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., coke oven workers in a steel plant at Sydney, N.S., and salt miners at Malagash, N.S. In January the only important disputes involved gold miners above mentioned and electric wire workers at Brockville, Ont.. In February, 1939, there were eight disputes, involving 2,622 workers and causing time loss of 24,098 man working days, nearly all of which was due to strikes of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., coal miners at Blairmore, Alberta and at Cumberland, B.C. Of the fourteen disputes recorded for February, 1940, twelve were terminated during the month, six resulting in favour of the workers involved, four resulting in compromise settlements and the results of two being recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving approximately 248 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of February. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Minister of Labour received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas and the checkers, porters, coopers, etc., in his employ at Port McNicoll, Ontario.

Three applications for the constitution of boards were received in the Department of Labour and two boards were established, while the personnel of a board established during the preceding month was completed.

Details of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the text of the board's findings will be found in the section commencing on page 198.

Statistics of Relief Recipients for January

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in January of this year was 712,000. Figures dealing with numbers of persons on direct relief, released by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in January. The grand total for January, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 27 per cent, while compared with January, 1938, the Dominion figure was down by 30 per cent: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago. In January the total number of relief recipients invariably shows an increase over the previous month, December, and in 1940 this increase was 13 per cent over December, 1939; in January, 1939, the increase was 8·9 per cent over December, 1938.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in January this year numbered 163,000, an increase of 11·3 per cent from the revised December total, compared to an increase of 11·7 per cent from December, 1938, into the following January. The figure for January this year showed a decrease of 10·1 per cent from January a year ago, and a decrease of 3·3 per cent from January, 1938.

A total of 618,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in January, an increase of 11·0 per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month: January, 1939, had shown a 10·5 per cent increase over December. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 7·5 per cent from the figure for January, 1939, and a decrease of 2·2 per cent from the figure for January two years ago.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 20,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 94,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in January. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in January increased by 28·6 per cent from the revised December figure, but was 69·5 per cent lower than in January, 1939, and 75·5 per cent less than in January, 1938. Figures for Saskatchewan for January showed an increase of 39·7 per cent from the reduced total for December, 1939, and decreases of 77·2 per cent and 82·1 per cent from January, 1939,

and from January, 1938, respectively. The Saskatchewan total on agricultural relief still represented 63·8 per cent of the Dominion total.

Registration in Canada for Industrial War Work

As referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1940, (page 3), the offices of the Employment Service of Canada have been conducting in recent months a civilian registration of skilled and semi-skilled workers whose training and experience would seem to qualify them for employment in industries engaged in the production of war materials. The registration has been taken in all provinces, special arrangements having been made in Prince Edward Island where there is no office of the Employment Service. In the previous reference to the matter in the LABOUR GAZETTE, it was stated that the registration had not yet begun in the Province of Ontario as that province had felt that it was desirable to postpone action until the demand for workers for war industries became more pronounced. However, Ontario has now undertaken the registration, commencing late in January.

To date about 25,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers have been registered, of whom 1,100 are female persons; 4,500 of the total were unemployed at the time of registration, while of the 20,500 reported as unemployed when registering, 19,000 were stated to be fully employable and 1,500 to be partially employable.

The registration is still continuing, but already some persons who have filed these special applications with the Employment Offices have been placed in jobs.

Labour measures indicated in Quebec Legislature

The Speech from the Throne opening the Quebec Legislature on February 20 contained a reference to the introduction of new legislation to replace the Fair Wage Act. Other labour and social measures were also indicated as follows:

> Fully aware of our responsibility towards the working classes, we will introduce a minimum wage law to replace the present Fair Wage Act. This law will be complementary to the Collective Labour Agreements' Act which will be entrusted to a commission for study with a view to making thereto any desirable amendments. Two recent acts, which appear to be contrary to the interests of the workmen, will be repealed. We will strengthen our social legislation by setting up a labour council, similar to those which have proved so beneficial in Europe.
>
> Special consideration will be given to the rising generation, which is passing through such difficult times. In addition to the numerous undertakings which we propose to set in motion, we will arrange without delay with the federal government for the renewal of the agreement respecting the Youth Aid Act.

Recommendations of special Manitoba Committee on unemployment

On April 13, 1939, the Manitoba Legislature appointed a Special Select Committee for the purpose of investigating unemployment and the effect of the regulations for the administration of aid upon recipients, upon the public and upon industry and commerce.

This Committee submitted its report to the Legislature on February 22, and its recommendations deal not only with the administering of relief in the province, but also certain national factors.

In the provincial field it advocated that there be no change in the present set-up of relief administration. It considered, however, that the Greater Winnipeg Unemployment Advisory Board "should take into account various unforeseen factors as they may arise and that the present regulations may be amended as may be found necessary due to this country being in a state of war and to the fact also that there may be a rise in the level of commodity prices."

It found that relief allowances "at the present time are adequate to cover the generality of cases, but that the Appeal Board should take all necessary steps to cover individual special cases as the same may come before it." The Committee was of the opinion "that clothing and other articles of personal apparel should be as varied in pattern and style as reasonably possible to avoid relief recipients, and especially school children, being identified by the type of clothing they wear;" that "great care should be taken to get clothing of reasonably good quality and that such clothing and other supplies should, as far as possible, be purchased from manufacturers in the Province of Manitoba and only from such as observe fair conditions of labour employed in their establishments."

It further suggested that "a competent shoe man should be provided to assist recipients in obtaining suitable shoes;" and that adequate facilities be provided to enable recipients to examine and try on their articles.

The Committee recommended to the Federal Government "that as a national policy the principle of a shorter working week be adopted;" and that the age of eligibility for old age pensions be reduced from 70 years to 65 years.

In conclusion the Committee recommended "that the rules and regulations governing material aid be so amended to take care of all unemployed young men and women who are members of families of low and moderate income brackets and that the Advisory Board be requested to set up a schedule under which such cases of young men and women be eligible."

Welfare Plans of Canadian Industries

In the February issue of *Industrial Canada,* official publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, there is given the results of a survey of employees' welfare plans in Canadian industries. These plans have been introduced as a protection against unemployment, old age, sickness, or other forms of disability not already provided for in workmen's compensation legislation. The information obtained in this survey is published in an article entitled "Unemployment Protection Plans" by Mr. G. V. V. Nicholls, of the Industrial Relations Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The policy and measures generally adopted by an increasing number of Canadian manufacturers in welfare plans and employment are outlined in the following paragraphs from the article:—

The welfare plans of Canadian manufacturers are of a great variety of types. A substantial number of the members who replied to the circular stated that they had group insurance or an old-age pension plan in force in their plants. Some of the group insurance was life only, some sickness, total disability and accident as well. Some firms not only had group insurance of all these types in force, but had also provided for the payment of pensions upon retirement. Admittedly, however, none of these schemes could properly be classified as an unemployment protection plan. They are a protection against unemployment due to old age, sickness or accident, it is true, but, except to the extent that the policy has a cash surrender or loan value, they are of no assistance to the employable worker who is laid off through economic causes.

The measures adopted by Canadian manufacturers against this latter type of unemployment may for convenience be divided into four: control of production, facilities for loans, a miscellaneous group of what can perhaps be called unemployment benefit plans, and savings schemes.

Many of the Association's members, for whose products there is an uneven demand, attempt to reduce lay-offs by a careful planning of production. Planned production to these companies is not only a pious expression of hope; with them it is a considered policy. They appreciate that even more important for the worker than wage rates per hour or week is the income he earns over a yearly period. The employee paid at a high wage rate is often worse off than his fellow worker who is regularly employed at a lower rate. They try therefore to plan their manufacturing activities in advance so as to insure as uniform a volume of employment as possible throughout the year. Stocks of the finished product are accumulated during slack periods and in the rush season sales will be in excess of production.

A wide variety of welfare plans—ranging from group insurance and old age pensions to thrift and savings programs—is included in the survey. (The well-established plans of several of the companies listed in the article have been summarized from time to time in the Labour Gazette. In particular, the unemployment benefit plan of the Canadian Kodak Company was reviewed in the issue of August 1931, page 894).

Annual Report U.S. Social Security Board

According to the fourth annual report of the United States Social Security Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, payments during that period to individuals under the provisions of the Social Security Act (Labour Gazette, September 1935, page 801) and related states legislation totalled $987·0 million.

Unemployment Compensation.—During the period reviewed by the report, unemployment benefits totalling $446·1 million were paid in 46 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii. These benefits were paid from funds established by contributions made by employers and in some states by employees under state legislation approved by the Board as within the general framework outlined in the Act. The unemployment compensation program became nation-wide in July, 1939, with the commencement of benefit payments in Illinois and Montana. Federal grants provided $58·8 million for the administration of these laws, including the expansion of state employment services to meet the additional responsibilities they carried in connection with unemployment compensation.

Old-Age Insurance.—During 1938-39 the old-age assistance program was extended in the United States to nation-wide operation, the Federal Government providing approximately one-half of the $411·5 million paid to needy aged persons under plans formulated and administered by the states. These plans are subject to certain safeguards for the use of Federal funds specified in the Social Security Act. Under this program more than two million old people received aid. Lump-sum payments amounting in total to $14·3 million were paid from Federal funds to aged workers covered by the Federal old-age insurance program.

Aid to the Blind and Dependent Children.—By June, 1939, the United States Federal-State program for aid to the blind and also for aid to dependent children were each in effect in 42 of the 51 jurisdictions entitled to participate under the Act.

In 40 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, some 51,000 needy blind persons received $11·9 million during the year to which the Federal Government contributed approximately one-half. In the same areas, aid

totalling $103·2 million, of which about one-fourth represented Federal funds, was given to some 366,000 families on behalf of more than 900,000 dependent children who had been deprived of parental support.

Public Assistance.—Of the total ($987·0 million) expended under the terms of the Social Security Act and related state legislation, $526·6 million was paid from Federal, state, and local funds to recipients of public assistance in states collaborating in the program.

Health, Welfare and Vocational Rehabilitation.—Health, welfare, and vocational rehabilitation services were also substantially in nation-wide operation. All of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii were availing themselves of the opportunity to use Federal funds to strengthen and extend their public-health services under plans approved by the United States Public Health Service. All states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii were administering plans approved by the Federal Children's Bureau for services for maternal and child health and for cripped children, and all but Wyoming were administering plans for child-welfare services. The program for vocational rehabilitation, for which Federal responsibility is assigned to the Office of Education was in operation in 46 states and in Hawaii; under other legislation funds were also provided for this purpose in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

First Annual Report under U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act

The first annual report of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor covering the period ending December 31, 1939, states that experience during the first year of operation indicates that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1938, page 718), establishing a national "floor for wages and ceiling for hours" is enforceable.

The report outlines briefly the disappearance of the agricultural frontier, the centralization of industry in cities and the earliest legislative enactments for regulating hours of work and wage standards, leading up to the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The report refers to the mandatory revision of wages and hours which went into effect on October 24, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1939, page 1090) raising the minimum wage to 30 cents an hour and reducing working hours from a maximum of 44 to 42 per week. It shows that 650,000 workers in the United States benefited by the wage increases without any dislocation of employment. It is also estimated that concurrently with the wage increases and the limitation upon hours of work imposed by the statute, 2,400,000 workers had their work week shortened.

The report also refers to the criminal proceedings taken against employers not observing the requirements of the legislation. Fines totalling $247,850 were levied during the year in 37 completed actions in all of which the prosecution was successful. The payment of $132,350 of these fines was conditionally suspended on full restitution by the employers to the employees of wages illegally withheld. A total exceeding $1,000,000 in back payments has been agreed upon as restitution to more than 18,000 employees. Of this sum $250,000 has already been paid. At the time the report was issued 26 cases concerning claims for back payment of wages were pending legal decision.

The report indicates that more than 1,000 complaints a week are currently being received by the Wage-Hour office of the Division whose activities have been decentralized into 15 regions. Slightly more than one-half of the complaints concern overtime rather than minimum wages.

Limited Agenda of International Labour Conference Convening at Geneva on June 5

At the 89th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on February 1-5, it was decided that the 1940 session of the International Labour Conference would open on June 5, at Geneva with the Governing Body convening on June 1. It was considered that the combined meetings of the Conference and the Governing Body should not extend over two weeks.

This decision was the occasion for an extended discussion at the February session of the Governing Body. All speakers favoured the holding of the Conference in Geneva in June, if circumstances permitted, but agreed that the officers of the Governing Body and the International Labour Office should be given authority to change the date or place of meeting if necessary. The advantages of holding the meeting in Geneva were considered by the administration to be of great importance, mainly in the interests of economy, as the holding of the Conference there is considerably less expensive than transferring the necessary organization to another place. It was also thought most desirable that the members of the Conference should, particularly at this time, be in touch with the offices and staff of the organization at Geneva and with the work in progress. It was noted that the Havana Conference had suggested that it

might be held in an American country, but it was felt, at least by the Director, that the holding of this Conference in America made it desirable to hold the next Conference in Europe.

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Labour, the Canadian representative pointed out that Canadian participation in the Conference must be contingent on compatibility with the primary obligations of national defence.

The question of the agenda of the Conference was also discussed at length and it was decided that the agenda should be limited to the usual routine items, the discussion on the Director's report and one other subject. The subject chosen was "Methods of Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations."

Two other subjects suggested by the Office were:

(*a*) Wage Policy in relation to Price Changes.
(*b*) Social Policy and Social Legislation in relation to the Family.

It was decided to put these two subjects on the program of work of the International Labour Office, but not on the agenda of the Conference.

Annual Report of United States Secretary of Labor

The twenty-seventh annual report of the United States Secretary of Labor covering the activities of the Department of Labor in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, has recently been received.

The report states that for the wage earners of the United States the fiscal year was one of substantial improvement. Opportunities for employment were more numerous, wages increased, maximum hours of labor decreased, physical conditions of work became safer and more healthful. These and other benefits are the cumulative result of the comprehensive economic and social program which was launched in 1933. "They are corollaries" the report declares, "of the general expansion in business production and distribution contingent upon the 6 years' operation of this program."

Total non-agricultural private employment, as of June, 1939, was 33,500,000 compared to 26,100,000 in March, 1933. In other words, 7,400,000 more persons were employed in this class of jobs in June, 1939, than 6 years ago and 1,253,000 more than were employed during this same month in the fiscal year of 1938. Weekly factory pay rolls increased from $72,697,000 as of March, 1933, to $164,089,000 as of June, 1939, a rise of $91,392,000, with the increase for June of this fiscal year over the corresponding month last year amounting to $29,138,000 weekly. The trend also indicated that employment and pay rolls would continue to rise through the fall months. Building construction of all kinds, which stimulates employment in many other lines, jumped from value of $3,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1933 to $6,500,000,000 in 1938, and from figures available it is estimated it will rise $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 more in the 1939 calendar year.

These concrete figures, the report states, show direct economic gains made since 1933, "which have been accompanied by social advances made through legislation designed primarily to benefit the wage earner but also in the public interest, and the combination has operated to promote the general well-being of this generation and those to come."

Old Age Pension Program in Great Britain

The British Government's old age pension program was recently outlined in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who indicated that the plan will lower the pension age for women from 65 to 60 and give supplementary allowances to about 275,000 aged persons.

The bill calls for an unemployment assistance board, supervised by the Minister of Health in England and Wales, and the secretary for Scotland, in Scotland. The family means test is to be replaced by an examination on a basis of simple household needs under the new measure.

Replying to Labour Opposition criticism, Mr. Walter Elliott, Public Health Minister, stated in part:

"In July all local authorities of England and Wales, with the support of all local authorities in Scotland, made a demand that the pension should be made adequate, so that old people should not in the future have to rely upon public assistance.

"That representation has been met by the provisions of this financial resolution. The demand of the local authorities was that the burden of supplementing old age pensions should be lifted from their shoulders."

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RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From 34 employees of the Quebec Power Company being operators, linemen, patrolmen and metermen, members of Local Union "B" 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The employees request deletion of certain words in the clause of the agreement relating to overtime, which they claim are inconsistent; also a change in the number of hours worked by patrolmen. An officer of the department conferred in Quebec City with representatives of the company and of the employees in regard to this dispute, and as a result of his mediation direct negotiations between the parties are now in progress.

(2) From 190 employees of Canada Veneers Limited, at Saint John, N.B., being members of Local Union No. 2533, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The dispute arises out of the efforts of the union to secure a signed agreement with the company providing for increased wages and improved working conditions; also a demand for reinstatement of an employee who, it is alleged, was dismissed because of his activities as secretary of the union.

(3) From 125 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Britt and Jack Fish, Ontario, being clam tower operators, riggers, land, hoist or crane operators, clam tower firemen, power house firemen, land, hoist or crane firemen, hatchmen and cable car trippers, boat and trestle men, clerks and unclassified labour, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the employees' request for increased wages and for either an agreement covering the employees at Jack Fish or the inclusion of those employees in the agreement at Britt.

It was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1940, page 8, that Messrs. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., and Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., both of Toronto, had been, on the recommendation of the employees and company concerned, appointed members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Terminals Railway Company and the "Red Cap" messengers employed at the Toronto railway terminal, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Mr. Roebuck subsequently resigned as a member of the Board and on the recommendation of the employees the Honourable James Murdock, of Ottawa, was appointed Board member in his stead. Senator Murdock and Mr. Sinclair were unable to agree upon a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the Board, and in the absence of a joint recommendation the Minister appointed His Honour Judge John T. Mulcahy, of Pembroke, Ontario, to the chairmanship.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on February 24th to deal with a wages dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its motormen-conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen, members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, p. 101). The personnel of the Board is as follows: His Honour Judge J. J. Coughlin, of Windsor, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. Waldon Lawr, K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the company, and Mr. Oliver William Durdin, of London, Ontario, nominated by the employees.

Following receipt in the Department of Labour on December 8 of an application for the establishment of a Board from underground miners, millmen, mechanics, surface workers, steel sharpeners, hoistmen, cage tenders, etc., in the employ of the Teck Hughes Gold Mines Limited, at Kirkland Lake, Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, p. 1207), a protest was made by the General Manager of the company concerning the manner in which the strike vote had been taken. It was claimed that the Kirkland Lake Local No. 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, did not represent the majority of the employees concerned, and that the ballot authorizing submission of the application and the declaration regarding strike action had been improperly taken and did not indicate the true views of the employees. In order to clarify the situation the department arranged to have a secret ballot taken of all employees of the Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited. The voting took place on February 7 under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Labour, with scrutineers appointed by the

employer and employees present. The employees were required to vote "yes" or "no" on the following question:—

"Failing an adjustment of the dispute now existing or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Investigation and Conciliation I hereby authorize the calling of a strike."

Of 657 persons eligible to vote, 632 cast ballots, 383 favouring and 247 opposing a strike. Two ballots were spoiled. In the meantime, on January 31, the company discharged 47 employees, two of whom had been signatories to the application. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on February 13, the personnel of which is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, of Regina, Sask., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, and Messrs. G. C. Bateman and J. L. Cohen, K.C., both of Toronto, nominated by the company and employees respectively.

The text of the findings of the Board which dealt with a dispute between the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, and its employees being members of the United Salt Mine Workers, Local Industrial Union No. 323, C.I.O., appeared in the Labour Gazette for December, 1939, page 1215. The employees ceased work on February 19 because of the failure of the company to comply with the Board's recommendations that wages of all men receiving less than $3 per day should be increased to that amount and that the eight hour day should be put into effect in the mine. Details of the strike will be found in the article on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1940, beginning at page 206 of this issue.

Report of Board in Dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas and the Checkers, Porters, Coopers, etc., in his Employ at Port McNicoll, Ontario

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario, and the checkers, porters, coopers, etc., in his employ, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, were received by the Minister of Labour on February 14.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman, Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario, and the member nominated by the employer, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto. The board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., of Toronto, dissented from certain recommendations of the other members and presented a minority report.

The texts of the two reports follow:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas, of Port McNicoll, Ontario (Employer), and checkers, porters, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (Employees).

To the Hon. Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter now begs to report that the board is composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario, appointed on the joint recommendation from the other members, and Arthur W. Roebuck, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the employees, and V. A. Sinclair, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the employer.

At the hearings the employees were represented by:

Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President,
Mr. W. H. Rowe, General Chairman (C.P.R.),
Mr. John Travers, Local Chairman,
Mr. Steve Thoms, Assistant Local Chairman,

all of the employees' union; and the employer was represented by:

Mr. F. W. Nicholas, the employer,
Mr. N. McMillan, General Superintendent for the C.P.R., Toronto.

The Board met on October 20, 1939, to discuss and agree upon procedure, the time for first public hearing and making arrangements for place of hearing at Osgoode Hall, and for fixing the date of the first hearing.

The Board commenced its public hearings at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on October 24 and, after hearing the case of the employees and a formal reply of the employer, the hearing was adjourned until October 26 to permit of preparation of a reply by the employer and was resumed on October 26 when both parties were again heard. At the close of the hearing a recommendation was made to the parties that they try and get together and settle their differences and that the Board would adjourn until the next day when it was hoped an agreement would have been arrived at.

The Board resumed its sittings on October 27 when the parties reported that they were unable to agree owing to a difference upon certain fundamental principles. Further submissions in writing were made by both parties to cover questions upon which the Board wanted further information and the Board then resumed its sittings on November 7 when the Board thoroughly considered the representations and the documents filed by the parties. After considerable discussion it appeared that it would not be possible for the members of the Board to agree on all points. Suggestions were then made that it might be possible to get the parties themselves to agree and meetings of the Board were held on November 16 and 24 after interviews with the parties to bring about such agreement. Finally on December 18 a meeting of the Board was held at which all parties were present and the parties agreed to meet and discuss an agreement which could be approved by the Board. Such meeting was held but both parties have advised the Board that no agreement could be reached. The Board therefore met this 30th of January, 1940, and considered final reports, which were signed, as Mr. Roebuck unfortunately desired to submit a minority report on one of the matters at issue.

It is understood by the Board in making this report that an amended agreement is under discussion between the parties and that such an agreement will be completed and entered into by the parties and that the only matters in connection with this agreement which have been referred to the Board for decision are five in number and the terms of this amended agreement between the parties are left entirely to the parties for settlement except as to the matters which have been expressly referred to the Board which are as follows:

1. The matter of certain dismissed employees going back to May, 1938, and which the employees alleged had been dismissed because of their being associated with the organization of the union.

2. The addition to the agreement of a new classification covering those engaged in coal handling at Port McNicoll.

3. An increase in the hourly rates of pay of the employees to the following amounts:

Checkers	·61
Coopers	·56
Motor truck operators	·54
Watchmen	·53
Sling men	·53
Porters	·51

4. That these rates of pay be made retroactive to the date of application for a Board.

5. Allowance of time and a half for work performed on Sunday and upon specific Dominion holidays.

Finding Number One: As to the question of dismissal of employees.

When this matter came up for discussion on the hearing, witnesses being present on the suggestion of the Board, it was agreed by both parties that the matter of the dismissal of these workmen should be referred to Mr. N. McMillan, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. W. H. Rowe, General Chairman (C.P.R.) of the union, for final decision, so that no finding is made by the Board in this connection.

Finding Number Two: The addition of a new classification under the agreement for those engaged in coal handling at Port McNicoll.

After careful consideration the Board finds that owing to the difference in the kind of work and the conditions under which it is carried on, it is not desirable that any new classification of coal handling should be added to the agreement in question but the Board do not make any findings as to the rates of pay which should be allowed to the coal handlers and consider that this can be dealt with in a satisfactory manner by the employer and men engaged.

Finding Number Three: Claim for raise of hourly rates to pay of the employees.

The Board have considered the representations made and the evidence which has been submitted to the Board on behalf of the employees showing rates of pay which have been entered into by the employers in similar classes of work during the years 1938 and 1939 and extending from Montreal through Toronto and Hamilton, Point Edward to Fort William and Port Arthur at the Head of the Lakes. The basic rate arrived at in these agreements for porters who constitute about 75 per cent of the men engaged at Port McNicoll appears to be a rate of 50 cents per hour with an additional one cent per hour for night work.

Notwithstanding the various increases already made by the employer and his submission as to what constitutes a fair wage at Port McNicoll, the Board finds that the rate agreed upon at Fort William by the C.P.R. and its employees should also constitute the hourly rate of pay for porters at Port McNicoll, and that the hourly rates of pay of the porters at Port McNicoll should therefore be advanced to the Fort William rate, namely, 50 cents for actual time worked, with a differential of one cent per hour for the work performed between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., and that the agreement should provide

this basic rate for porters, with the usual additional rates for other grades of employment not exceeding in any case the agreed rate at Fort William.

Finding Number Four: Retroactivity of rates of pay.

The Board consider that the practice* of the Department of Labour as confirmed by agreement with many of the railroad unions is that retroactive effect shall not be given to the recommendations of such Boards except by mutual agreement beyond the date of disputes are finally dealt with by the Board and copies of their reports have been delivered through the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to the parties affected, and the Board find that in this case the practice of the Department shall be carried out and that the increases of pay shall take effect from the time that the findings of the Board have been communicated by the Registrar to the parties.

Finding Number Five: Claim of employees for time and one-half on Sundays and Dominion statutory holidays.

As stated during the hearings, the Chairman has felt a great deal of difficulty in coming to a decision on this branch of the employees' application and has felt strongly influenced by and sympathetic with the claims made by the employees that this allowance has been made in most of their contracts for this kind of work from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is to that extent a somewhat standard practice and that it might adversely affect the agreements already entered into by them in which this has been allowed (more especially those entered into with the Canada Steamships Lines at the various lake ports cited) and also with their claims that Sunday is the best day of rest that man can have and that they should be entitled to it where possible, and also that a punitive allowance of time and a half on Sunday would have a strong influence on doing away to a great extent with the practice of Sunday work and that their employees at Port McNicoll should have the same privileges in this respect as their members at other ports. On the other hand, it has been just as strongly urged by the employer and Mr. McMillan, the representative of the C.P.R., that, whether this work is performed through a contractor or not, the operations at Port McNicoll are really a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway System and must be operated as such, and that there is a regular timetable to be observed in the handling of freight at this port as part of competitive freight systems which applies both to their transcontinental freight and freight from Chicago to the Eastern States, and that to carry on it is absolutely necessary that Sunday work should be done in the unloading, sortation and reloading of freight at Port McNicoll in continuous railroad operation, and that the railroad principle of a regular assigned day off duty in each week, Sunday if possible, should apply to these freight handlers at Port McNicoll and that this has been offered to these employees, who have refused it, preferring to take Sunday work at regular pay, as is now the practice of this port; and they further claim that the new condition applied for by the employees of time and a half for Sunday work has not been adopted as a new condition in any agreement entered into by the Canadian Pacific Railway for twenty years and a memorandum is filed of the various agreements entered into by the various railroad unions, including the applicant union, confirming this. They also point out that this has not been the practice at Port McNicoll, at Depot Harbour, the adjoining C.N.R. port, which is also a railway operation similar to that of Port McNicoll, nor at Britt, also a Georgian Bay port for coal handling, where an agreement was entered into with the same union as makes this application which became effective on June 16, 1938, in which the principle contended for by the employer has been fully recognized. They further contend that the agreements referred to by the employees in which time and a half for Sunday is recognized, are the exceptions and are due to local conditions in ocean ports, to the long-established practice of the longshoremen, and at Fort William to the fact that this practice was very old, running back to 1908 at least, and had not been changed due to long observance and at most seasons little Sunday work.

After careful consideration of these different contentions the Board find (Mr. Roebuck dissenting) that the operation at Port McNicoll is essentially a railroad operation to which the railroad principles apply and that Sunday work is a necessity in continuous railway operation and that therefore the agreements entered into between the Canada Steamships Lines and shipping companies to which railroad principles do not apply are not really applicable, and in the same way the Board's finding in this case would probably not be considered as in any way interfering with the

* Editor's Note.—This relates to an opinion obtained by the Labour Department from the Department of Justice in December, 1931, at the request of representatives of various railway employees' organizations, who had protested against a wage deduction being made retroactive in accordance with a board's recommendation, and had contended that Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act prohibited a change in wages until the board had dealt with the matter and a copy of its report had been delivered to the parties affected. This contention was upheld by the Department of Justice in the opinion referred to above. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1932, page 16).

agreements entered into between the union and steamship companies at other ports.

The Board further find after considering the best interests of the employees and the substantial increase in rates of pay made by this report, the recognized principle of an assigned day off work each week, Sunday where possible, in railway practice, and that the practice in the Georgian Bay ports of Port McNicoll, Depot Harbour and Britt has not allowed time and a half for Sunday, that therefore time and a half on Sunday should not be allowed unless Sunday is the assigned day off work.

On the question of time and a half on Dominion statutory holidays the employer has been willing, if Sunday time and a half was not granted, to pay time and a half on certain Dominion statutory holidays. In accordance with railroad practice the Board find that the request of the men for time and a half on Dominion statutory holidays as enumerated hereafter should be granted.

There should be added to the amended contract clauses to the following effect:

Employees will be assigned a regular seventh day off duty each week, Sunday if possible. If required to work on such regular assigned seventh day off duty, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half on the actual minute basis with a minimum of two hours at time and a half for which two hours' service may be required.

Where employees are required to work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. In the event of any of the above holidays falling on Sunday the day substituted by the Federal Government shall be observed.

In conclusion the Board desires to thank the representatives both of the employees and the employer for the ability and fairness with which they have presented their respective cases and for their unfailing courtesy in supplying all the information which the Board have desired and the Board desires to accord them the highest praise in this connection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed: C. P. McTague,
Chairman.

Signed: V. A. Sinclair,
Member.

Toronto, January 30, 1940.

Minority Report

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a Dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas of Port McNicoll, Ontario, (Employer); and Checkers, Porters, Coopers, etc., Members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (Employees).

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—Through the courtesy of my fellow members of the Board, I have had the advantage of reading their majority report, and find it necessary to dissent in a number of particulars. I join in *Finding Number One,* so that in the matter of the dismissed employees we are unanimous.

I do not agree with *Finding Number Two.* The freight handlers at Port McNicoll are now paid an additional 4 cents per hour when shovelling coal. The employer justifies this increase in rate by saying that coal shovelling is heavy work, usually outside, often in rain, and frequently at night. The employees claim that this advance of 4 cents should be maintained were the general rate increased to 50 cents. By practice, the employer has voluntarily created a differential rate higher than that of freight handlers, and in accordance with the reasons given above, in which all agreed, I think it should be maintained, and I recommend accordingly.

With regard to *Finding Number Three,* that the wages of porters at Port McNicoll should be advanced to 50 cents per hour with an additional 1 cent per hour for night work, with the usual additional rates for other grades of employment, I join heartily. Much might be said in support of this finding, but in the majority report, the facts I think are sufficiently stated.

In *Finding Number Four,* the majority hold that the awarded increase in wages should not be retroactive on the ground that it is the practice† of the Department of Labour that retroactive effect shall be given to recommendations of Boards of Conciliation only when mutually agreed upon by the parties. With this I disagree. I do not understand in my appointment any obligation to restrict the Board's findings within the bounds of any arbitrary rules of practice of the Department of Labour. I think the question should be determined purely on the basis of the justice of the claim. The agreement as to wages under which the parties operated during the season of 1939 was reached when the men were on strike. The men compromised in order that the activities of the Port might be resumed, but they were not satisfied and they included in the agreement the right to terminate on thirty days' notice, and notice was given when the men applied to the Department of Labour for the constitution of the

† See editor's note on page 201.

present Board of Conciliation. The employees allege that the long delay is bringing the question to a hearing was caused by the employer. This, the employer denies, and the point may be left undecided. The fact is that practically the entire season of activity went by while the men were working at a rate which they claim to be unjust and which was unsatisfactory to them. Had the employees' other demands been granted by the employer, that for a retroactive effect of the increase in wages now found by this Board to be just may possibly have been abandoned by the men, but that is a matter of negotiation rather than of decision on a basis of rights. I think the Board's award should apply from the date of the men's application, and my recommendation is that the wage increase be made effective from May 1, 1939, inasmuch as notice of the desire to revise the agreement had been duly given on March 2, 1939, and it seems unreasonable that the processes of negotiation and board procedure should operate to deprive the employees of any advance during the entire period of navigation last year.

Finding Number Five in the majority report is to the effect that the work of the employees at Port McNicoll is essentially a railroad operation and that therefore the principle of an assigned day off work each week, Sunday where possible, should apply. It is also found that the men's request for time and a half on Dominion statutory holidays should be granted. With the last finding I agree, but with the first I completely and strongly disagree.

It seems that at the present time, the men are called down to work on Sundays, with no provision for an alternative day of rest, other than the provisions of the general Sunday law, and with no increase in rates of pay. The employees ask that they be paid time and one half for Sunday work. They argue that Sunday work is worth more than that performed on week-days because of the loss of the regular and desirable atmosphere of the usual day of rest and because the hours of employment as a matter of practice are shorter on that day than on weekly work days. They also claim that the declarence of an inincreased rate of pay would result in the almost total elimination of Sunday work, which is of course desirable.

The employer proposes to meet the difficulty by assigning to each employee from time to time a weekly day of rest, on some day throughout the week, with the provision that when work is required on the assigned day it shall be paid for as time and one half. This employer's proposal the majority of the Board adopt, so that men will work for the shorter hours of Sunday and under its general disadvantages, with no increase in rate over that paid on ordinary work days.

The assigning of a day of rest other than the true Sunday, however, is not an acceptable remedy. The number of hours worked by those called for Sunday labour is usually about only four hours of the day. It is not practical to call a smaller number and give a full day's work, because of train connections at Medonte, which is the junction point on the main line with which Port McNicoll connects, or rather perhaps it should be said because of the added expense required to make the necessary arrangements for connections at Medonte in the event of a change in the present system.

Were the men who work on Sundays assigned a day of rest on some one of the week days, they would be seriously penalized. Were they paid 50 cents an hour for the four hours usually worked, they would receive, say, $2 per day, notwithstanding the fact that they have lost the benefit of an unbroken Sunday. On the other hand, the man who was assigned a day of rest on Sunday would work on the week days (when the Sunday men were off work) for the full ten hours of the ordinary working day, and with the reasonable possibility of further time at a rate of pay increased by the addition for overtime. Thus, while the man who lost Sunday would be paid $2, the man who retained his Sunday and worked on the other man's assigned day, would receive perhaps $5, or even more. The proposal of the assigned day would therefore make the present hardship greater rather than being any remedy.

Now we find that conditions with regard to the day of rest among the classes of employees before the Board in this particular reference, are thoroughly established. From coast to coast on the railways, both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National, the groups of men in question, who are referred to in a general way as "freight handlers," if worked on Sunday, are paid time and one half. The texts of agreements between the railways and their employees were laid before the Board exhibiting the conditions in this regard, at—

	Employees
West Saint John, N.B....	650
St. Andrews, N.B.....	10
Montreal, P.Q.....	650
Port Arthur, Ontario....	325
Fort William, Ontario....	350
Vancouver, B.C.....	150
Halifax, N.S.....	600

a total of 2,735 employees. In every one of the above, it appears that the agreement provides that the freight handlers shall receive time and one half for Sunday work except in two places, in one of which, Saint John, they

get double time, and in the other, Vancouver, they are paid 61 cents per hour (porters' rate) for regular time, and 93 cents per hour (porters' rate) for Sundays and holidays and any other overtime—93 cents per hour is slightly more than time and one half over the 61 cent rate. In not one of these cases is there a provision for an assigned day of rest other than the actual Sunday.

Agreements were also produced exhibiting the conditions in this regard affecting men employed by the steamship companies. These agreements were for:—

	Men
Montreal.	560
Toronto	350
Hamilton	150
Port Edward and Sarnia.....	200
Windsor.	50

In every one of these agreements the provision was time and one half for Sundays and holidays, without any provision for an assigned Sunday.

The only actual exception to the general rule brought to the attention of the Board was that of Port McNicoll Here the men are working for a contractor who is engaged by the railway, instead of directly with their real employers, either the steamship company or the railway. There does not occur to me any reason whatsoever why special concessions should be made to an intervening contractor that are denied throughout Canada to the ultimate employer.

It was strongly argued by the railway's representative that the general principle of the assigned weekly day of rest, as set up in the railway rules, should be made to apply to Port McNicoll, although he admitted that it did not apply in the other places which I have already mentioned. He argued against the concession of time and a half for Sunday work in Port McNicoll as a matter of principle.

Clearly, however, if the principles of the railway agreements are to apply and are to govern the conditions of wages and hours as between the employees and their employer at Port McNicoll with respect to Sunday rates, then also all other conditions of the railway agreements should apply. Due to the intervention of the contractor, the freight handlers at Port McNicoll are denied free transportation on the railway, such as is accorded to other railroad employees, and of course are not covered by the railway pension scheme. Men under the general agreement work all the year around on an eight-hour day, and are paid for all time over eight hours at a rate of time and a half. The men at Port McNicoll work ten hours before the two cents per hour overtime rates apply, and they are paid for only such time as they actually work.

For instance, a schedule of expected ship-arrivals is posted on the docks, and the men are expected to be present to meet the boat. If the boat is late, as is frequently the case, the men wait for periods of time varying from a few minutes to several hours. For this time they get nothing. Overtime for the freight handler at Port McNicoll is only two cents per hour, not time and a half as on the railway.

Employees under the railway's general agreement get a minimum of three hours' pay if called to work, irrespective of how long they actually do work. The Port McNicoll employees are paid only for the time they are actually engaged in work, with nothing for coming to work, going home, or waiting for the work to commence. The reference to the three-hour rule above-mentioned applies, of course, only to men on hourly rates of pay. Many railway employees are engaged by the month, and they receive their monthly cheque irrespective of hours worked, overtime added. There may be other advantages enjoyed by the employees of the railway under the general rules, but those mentioned are sufficient to illustrate the unfairness of applying one principle to be found in the rules to the handlers of freight at Port McNicoll and omitting all the rest. Moreover, the evidence indicates that the assigned seventh day off duty principle appearing in the railway's general agreement is restricted in its application, and in effect applies only to such employees as are required in connection with continuous operation of train service, referring particularly to passenger trains. It was not shown that any freight handlers under the general agreement are working straight time for six days with an assigned day off in lieu thereof.

Sunday work has been eliminated at other points where time and one half is paid for Sunday work, including Fort William which is in the immediate neighbourhood and is part of the same service. It may not be possible to say that Sunday work at Port McNicoll would be completely eliminated were the time and one half rule in effect, but it is safe to forecast that it would be reduced to an amount so small as to be almost negligible. Such a trend is the experience elsewhere, and one may expect a similar occurrence here. And the reason is obvious. The boats do not arrive at Port McNicoll on Sunday. They arrive on Saturday about noon, and they leave on the following Monday at about noon. There is accordingly plenty of time for loading and unloading Saturday afternoon and evening and on Monday morning.

No doubt the same applies, at least in large measure, to the train service for Medonte, which is the junction point for Port McNicoll,

is on the main line between Toronto and Winnipeg, and freight trains are passing almost continuously. It is not possible for the Board to go into this exact detail, but it would seem to be within the power of the railway management to make the necessary arrangements. In addition it should be observed that the freight carried by boat is not express nor even as a rule fast freight. Goods go by boat because of the lower rate charges and the lack of necessity for great despatch.

I am of opinion therefore that the time and one-half rate should apply in Port McNicoll at it does to comparable labour at all other comparable points for both Sundays and holidays.

I concur in the majority finding that when employees are required to work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas Day, they should be paid at the rate of time and one half, and in the event of any of the enumerated holidays falling on Sunday, the day substituted by the Federal Government shall be observed.

I also very heartily concur in the commendation expressed in the majority report for the ability and service with which the representatives of both the employees and the employer presented their respective cases, and for their unfailing courtesy both to the Board and to one another.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) A. W. Roebuck.

Dated at Toronto the 13th day of February, 1940.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Feb. 1940	14	3,161	14 687
*Jan. 1940	6	919	6,861
Feb. 1939	8	2,622	24,098

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during February, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days, was considerably greater than in January owing to the occurrence of several strikes involving comparatively small numbers of workers in addition to four disputes which resulted in considerable time loss, those involving coal handlers at Toronto, Ont., gold miners in British Columbia, coke oven workers at a steel plant in Sydney, N.S., and salt miners at Malagash, N.S. In January the only disputes which caused much time loss were those involving gold miners in British Columbia and electric wire workers at Brockville, Ont. In February, 1939, a dispute involving rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., caused over half of the time loss for the month but there was also considerable time loss due to strikes of coal miners at Blairmore, Alberta, and at Cumberland, B.C.

Two disputes, involving 480 workers, were carried over from January and twelve disputes commenced during February. Of these fourteen disputes, twelve were terminated during the month, six resulting in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in four cases and the results of two disputes being recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C., and salt mine workers at Malagash, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939-March 11, 1939, one employer; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939-October 31, 1939, one employer; and work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939-December 15, 1939, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A strike of workers in a dress factory in Montreal, P.Q., from January 22 to January 24 was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February. The employees desired an increase in piece rates of twenty per cent to be negotiated under a clause in the agreement providing for an adjustment on January 15 or arbitration of the claim. As a result of negotiations an increase of seven and one-half per cent was made for some workers and five per cent for others.

A cessation of work by nine employees in a coal mine at Joggins, N.S., occurred on February 13 and the mine was reported to be closed permanently. Following a strike in December it was arranged that the mine would be operated on a co-operative basis under the managing director of the company by which it had been operated. The miners claimed they were not making a living wage.

A minor dispute as to piece work earnings at Frankford, Ont., involved some forty apprentices in a stoppage of work for a short time on February 8. The management explained the cause of the temporary reduction in work, stating that the minimum wages arranged for would be paid.

A minor dispute involved thirty of the apprentices in a glove factory in Prescott, Ont., for one-half day on February 20. It was reported that there was some objection to the wages paid for nine and a quarter hours per day but the direct cause of the stoppage was the dismissal of five boys for misconduct. The strikers resumed work on the next day.

A minor dispute involved four pin boys in a bowling alley at Leamington, Ont., on February 19. These demanded an increase in pay from two and one-half cents per string to three and one-half and were reported to have been replaced immediately.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to February

GOLD MINERS, PIONEER MINES, B.C.—The proposal to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act made by the miners' union toward the end of January was taken up with the management, the consent of both parties being required as mining disputes are not directly within the scope of the statute since the enactment of the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1937. The consent of the management to a joint application was not given. On February 27 it was reported that a number of strikers entered the mine with supplies of food and water announcing that they would remain until a settlement of the dispute was reached. After two days as a result of discussion with a provincial police officer they agreed to come out of the mine. The management reopened the mine with a partial staff on March 6, and the union called off the strike on Sunday, March 10.

ELECTRIC WIRE WORKERS, BROCKVILLE, ONT.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, this dispute was terminated and work resumed on February 5. It appears that work was partially resumed on February 2. A compromise on the wage increase was reached at five cents per hour for males and three cents for females, with certain other alterations to be made in an amendment to the agreement.

Disputes Commencing During February, 1940

GOLD MINERS, GOLDEN CITY (PORCUPINE), ONT.—A number of employees in one mine ceased work on February 8 to secure increases in wages, a reduction in hours to eight per day from nine and over, apparently for surface employees, and improvements in sanitary and safety conditions. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached and work was resumed on February 10. Wages were raised to 50 cents per hour for helpers and 57½ cents per hour for machine men, while the eight-hour day and improvements in conditions were agreed upon. It was reported that many of the workers joined the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

SALT MINE WORKERS, MALAGASH, N.S.—Employees ceased work on February 19 to secure an increase in wages and the eight-hour day as recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1215). The majority of the Board had recommended that the minimum rate should be $3 per day and that hours should be reduced from ten per day to eight "as soon as it is practical without disrupting the industry." The report also stated that to enable the company to continue operations successfully certain measures were necessary in relation to railway charges, improvements in the market for salt, provincial royalties, etc.

On receipt of the report of the Board the Department referred the recommendations to the Nova Scotia Government, the federal Department of Fisheries, the Canadian National Railways, etc., and was informed that consideration was being given to these recommendations with a view to carrying them out as far as possible. The question as to the market for the salt was taken up by the Fisheries Department with the Salt Fish Board and the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax. The company advised the Department that it was unable to raise the rate to $3 even for the ten-hour day until the market improved and that conditions were less favourable than during the proceedings before the Board. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached. On March 10 it was reported that as a result of conciliation by the Nova Scotia Department of Labour the representatives of the employer and of the workers had agreed that work should be resumed at the previous rates of wages for a period pending further attempts to improve the financial conditions of the company.

Coal Miners, Port Hood, N.S.—Employees in one mine re-opened last year ceased work on February 20 demanding the reinstatement of two miners and claiming that the agreement in settlement of a strike on January 12, 1940, was not being carried out. It was also reported that they demanded the dismissal of the manager. Two miners had left their work two days before, claiming that a payment of seven cents per ton for extra handling of coal was not being paid as provided in the agreement. On returning later they were informed that they had been replaced and were discharged. The United Mine Workers then called a strike. As a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Mines work was resumed on February 28, the two miners being reinstated, and it was agreed that the terms of the agreement would be carried out. During the dispute nine men were charged with unlawful assembly, having told the manager to leave and followed him to town, threats being alleged. The magistrate remanded them on bail for trial in May.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—A number of men on the afternoon shift ceased work on February 26 as the result of the installation of new machinery in connection with longwall mining, claiming payment for extra work owing to its use. The night shift also joined in the strike but work was resumed on the next day pending negotiations.

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Dresses), Montreal, P.Q.—Three strikes occurred in three shops, the employees claiming that the employer in each case on failing to reach a settlement by negotiations as to certain changes should have arbitrated the dispute as provided in the agreement.

In one establishment the employees alleged discrimination against certain workers and demanded that work should not be sent out when regular workers were unemployed and in any circumstances only to union contract shops. The strike was from February 2 to February 9 and the demands of the workers were accepted.

In another establishment a twenty per cent increase in piece rates for certain work was desired and ten per cent was secured after a strike from February 6 to February 8.

In a third shop changes in working conditions were sought, reducing the work to be done for the same wages. This was obtained after a stoppage for one-half day on February 8.

Weavers, Cotton Factory, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.—The weavers in one establishment ceased work on February 19 alleging that a change in the wage payment system reduced earnings below the level provided for in an ordinance of the provincial Fair Wage Board effective from October 10, 1939, which increased wages by ten per cent. The dispute was referred to the Board for an interpretative ruling and on investigation it was stated that the wording of certain clauses in the order should be amended for clarity and the employer was ordered to pay rates which would provide for the ten per cent increase pending the issue of the amending order. On being informed of this by the provincial Minister of Labour, work was resumed on February 26.

Woodenware Factory Workers (Pails, Etc., Owen Sound, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on February 14 to secure an increase in wages. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a compromise was reached at ten per cent increase for those receiving less than 39 cents per hour and five per cent for the others. The Canadian Woodworkers' Union affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was recognized and work was resumed on February 19.

Steel Mill Workers (Coke Oven), Sydney, N.S.—A number of employees in the coke oven department of one firm ceased work on February 9, in protest against the appointment of three new men to new positions instead of selecting them from among the employees. During negotiations the management pointed out that the rate of pay was lower than that for those already employed. As the employer had contracts for goods and materials which brought the dispute directly

under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as extended under the War Measures Act the Minister of Labour dealt with the dispute and work was resumed on February 17. The employer agreed to suspend the new men pending further negotiations, those on strike to be taken back without discrimination, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to be established if negotiations did not result in a settlement of this question as well as of an increase in wages under consideration.

COAL HANDLERS, DRIVERS, YARDMEN, ETC., TORONTO, ONT.—Employees of nearly all of the coal dealers in Toronto and vicinity ceased work on February 19 to secure a closed shop agreement with their employers. Many of the employers belonged to various associations. Employees who were members of the Coal Drivers, Helpers and Truckers' Union, a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, in January applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act. The matters in dispute being the trade practices of certain dealers, guaranteed prices, group buying, coupons, etc., it was found that a Board could not be established (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, page 101). The union representatives stated that these trade practices by certain dealers affected the business of many dealers so as to reduce the employment and earnings of the employees and proposed to the employers' associations that there should be closed shop agreements with an increase in wages of ten cents per hour, abolition of piece work, time and one-half rates of pay after nine hours per day and on Sundays and holidays, with certain rules as to working conditions. The employers not agreeing to this, the union withdrew all demands except that for the closed shop. The wages for the various classes of workers are under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, a schedule having been approved by Order in Council, October 20, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1184). The handling of coal is under a by-law of the City of Toronto. It was reported that during the strike the distribution of coal was confined to that for hospitals, schools, certain public buildings and to homes where there was sickness and those of persons on relief. The strikers picketed the yards of the dealers but there was very little interference with the few loads of coal being delivered. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour the strike was terminated on February 22. Work was resumed at the wages under the schedule for the coal industry in Toronto under the Industrial Standards Act, the employers agreeing that there would be a grievance committee in the establishment of each employer, composed only of the employees, to deal with any matter affecting working conditions with a reference of any dispute not settled to conciliation or arbitration by the Ontario Department of Labour. It was also provided that the committee set up on the suggestion of the Ontario Minister of Labour would be continued. This consists of representatives of six employers' associations and of the union with the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour as chairman.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	3,550	Commenced Oct. 8, 1939; for recognition of union, check-off of union dues and increased wages; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Metal Products—				
Electric wire workers, Brockville, Ont.	1	338	500	Commenced Jan. 26, 1939; for amendment to union agreement with increase in wages, etc.; terminated Feb. 2; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Golden City (Porcupine), Ont.	1	14	28	Commenced Feb. 8; for increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated Feb. 9; negotiations; in favour of workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1940*—*Continued*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1940				
MINING ETC.—*Con.*				
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	12	12	Commenced Feb. 13; for adjustment of wages and improved conditions; terminated Feb. 13; return of workers; in favour of workers.
Salt mine workers, Malagash, N.S.	1	106	1,060	Commenced Feb. 19; for increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; unterminated.
Coal miners, Port Hood, N.S.	1	30	180	Commenced Feb. 20; alleged violation of agreement *re* discharge of workers; terminated Feb. 27; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	550	550	Commenced Feb. 26; for extra pay owing to new machinery; terminated Feb. 27; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses), Montreal, P.Q.	1	120	720	Commenced Feb. 2; alleged discrimination against certain workers and against sending work to contract shops; terminated Feb. 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses), Montreal, P.Q.	1	25	50	Commenced Feb. 6; for 20 p.c. increase in piece rate wages; terminated Feb. 7; negotiations; compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers (dress cutters), Montreal, P.Q.	1	41	20	Commenced Feb. 8; for reduction in production without decrease in wages; terminated Feb. 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Weavers, cotton factory, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	1	145	725	Commenced Feb. 19; against change in method of wage payment alleged to reduce earnings; terminated Feb. 23; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products:				
Woodenware factory workers (pails, etc.), Owen Sound, Ont.	1	118	472	Commenced Feb. 14; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 17; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers (coke ovens), Sydney, N.S.	1	260	1,820	Commenced Feb. 9; against employment of new men on certain work; terminated Feb. 16; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
TRADE—				
Coal handlers, drivers, etc., Toronto, Ont.	225	1,260	5,000	Commenced Feb. 19; for closed shop union agreement; terminated Feb. 22; conciliation (provincial); compromise.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries appears elsewhere in this issue.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the Ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during December was 40 and 12 were unterminated at the end of November, making a total of 52 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved was 15,800 and the resulting time-loss was 36,000 man working days.

Of the 40 strikes which began during December, 11 arose out of demands for wage increases and 9 were over other wage questions; two arose from questions of working hours, eight were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, eight were over working conditions and one was over a question of trade union principle. One strike arose out of the issue of summonses to certain workers for breach of contract.

Final settlements reached during December numbered 42. Of these six were settled in favour of the workers, 26 were settled in favour of the employers and 10 resulted in compromises. In the case of six other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during December occurred at one colliery near Rotherham, Yorkshire, when 1,707 workers struck on December 22 against the employer's refusal to close the pit for one afternoon in order that the workpeople might qualify for Unemployment Insurance Benefit; those indirectly affected numbered 796. Work was resumed on December 27.

At Ferryhill, Durham, 1,023 colliery workers went on strike on December 14 and 22 others were indirectly affected as the result of drillers' objection to a reduction in the number of holes to be drilled, involving a reduction in earnings. Work was resumed on December 16 after a settlement was effected involving a reduction in the number of drillers and resulting in increased earnings per man; surplus drillers were transferred to other work.

On November 16, 973 employees of one colliery near Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, ceased work demanding increased tonnage rates for strippers; about 200 others were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on December 5 at the rates in force prior to the strike.

In London, 1,046 building trades workers went on strike on December 2, demanding a guaranteed working week. They resumed work two days later, pending negotiations.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in December, 1939, which as the Bureau of Labor Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 105 strikes as beginning during the month which with 110 unterminated at the end of November made a total of 215 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 39,000, with a resultant time loss of 375,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 275 strikes in progress involving about 126,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 1,625,000 man working days.

On February 25 about 8,000 longshoremen in ports on the southern Atlantic coast went on strike demanding an increase of 10 cents per hour in wage rates and a 44-hour week. Since last October the International Longshoremen's Association had been trying to negotiate a new agreement but work had been carried on under temporary renewals of the former agreement. On February 26 an official of the union reported that one firm had signed a contract by which they agreed to an increase of 5 cents per hour, but on March 4 a statement by the same official indicated that about 5,000 of the workers were still on strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1939

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for 1939 was 122 as compared with 147 in 1938, the number of workers involved was more than twice as great, 41,038 for 1939 as compared with 20,395 in 1938, and there was a corresponding increase in time loss, 224,588 man working days as against 148,678 in the previous year. These increases were due to the occurrence of a number of coal mining strikes, chiefly in Nova Scotia, there being 48 disputes involving 31,102 workers with time loss of 111,274 days in 1939 as compared with 25 disputes involving 5,054 workers and causing time loss of 21,366 days in 1938. Disputes in other industries showed a considerable reduction not only in the number but in the workers involved and in the time loss. The agreements between the principal mining companies in Nova Scotia and the miners' union expired at the end of January and while it was arranged that the wages and working conditions in the agreements would remain in force pending negotiations for the renewal of the agreements there were many disputes as to working conditions, changes in local contract rates (for piece work), etc., during the year. The figures for all industries were substantially lower than in 1937, the year marked by the greatest time loss owing to labour disputes since 1925. The time loss resulting from coal

TABLE I—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1939

Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918	228	230	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	795,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
1935	120	120	719	33,269	284,028	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996
1936	155	156	709	34,812	276,997	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231
1937	274	278	630	71,905	886,393	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567
1938	142	147	614	20,395	148,678	25	5,054	21,366	122	15,341	127,312
1939	120	122	243	41,038	224,588	48	31,102	111,274	74	9,936	113,314
Total	5,055	*5,194	*25,945	*1,290,408	26,037,733	*635	*357,725	9,607,443	*4,561	*932,683	16,430,290

* In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

mining strikes in 1937 was almost the same as in 1939.

The most important disputes during 1939 were those involving rubber factory workers in three strikes at Kitchener, Ont., in February, in April and in May; fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., from October to December; coal miners at Blairmore, Alberta, in January and February; coal miners at Estevan, Sask., from October to December; gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., beginning in October and unterminated at the end of the year; knitting factory workers at Brantford, Ont., in December; and textile factory workers at St. Jerome, Que., in October. Several strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia involved large numbers of workers for only a few days. Over one-half of the time loss for the year was in mining, while over one-third of the total was in manufacturing, chiefly in the rubber and the textile industries.

The predominant cause of disputes as in most of the years in the past was the demand for increases in wages, 30 in number, with 6 regarding increases in wages and other changes. No disputes were recorded as primarily for changes in hours. There were, however, 22 regarding "other causes affecting wages and working conditions," an unusually large number, and these occurred chiefly in coal mining. There were 11 disputes as to union recognition and 35 as to all union questions, closed union shop, union agreements, etc., as in 1936, 1937 and 1938 a considerable proportion of all disputes.

Nearly forty per cent of the workers involved in all disputes were partially successful, slightly over forty per cent were unsuccessful, while twenty per cent were successful.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1939 there were 16 such disputes, involving 417 employees, causing a time loss of only 77 working days.

In Tables I and X the number of employers involved is given. Where a number of establishments, mines, etc., are under one management, one employer is counted. In disputes which involve large numbers of shops or factories, clothing, fur, furniture, etc., or building construction jobs, logging and fishing operations, only the approximate number of employers is usually reported.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days

during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the numbers indirectly affected have been shown in footnotes to Table X, which is a detailed list of the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each dispute are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the dispute.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes, previously recorded, as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature still on record at the end of 1939: coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer; bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1938, one employer; stationary engineers, Toronto, Ont., March 2, 1939, one employer; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939, one employer; and work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939, one employer. Information is also available as to another dispute of this nature which was carried over from 1938 but terminated during 1939, namely: lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C., commenced June 2, 1938, in the plant of one employer and lapsed during August, 1939.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, in 1934 and again in 1937 and 1939, time loss was greater than in the other years since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. In Manufacturing considerable time loss occurred in metal manufacturing in 1919, 1920 and 1937; in clothing (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937 and in 1939; in cigar manufacturing in 1901; in printing in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924; and in saw-milling in 1931 and 1932. In Construction time loss was considerable in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. In Other Industries considerable time loss was due to strikes of fishermen in 1901, to strikes of loggers in 1919, 1920, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

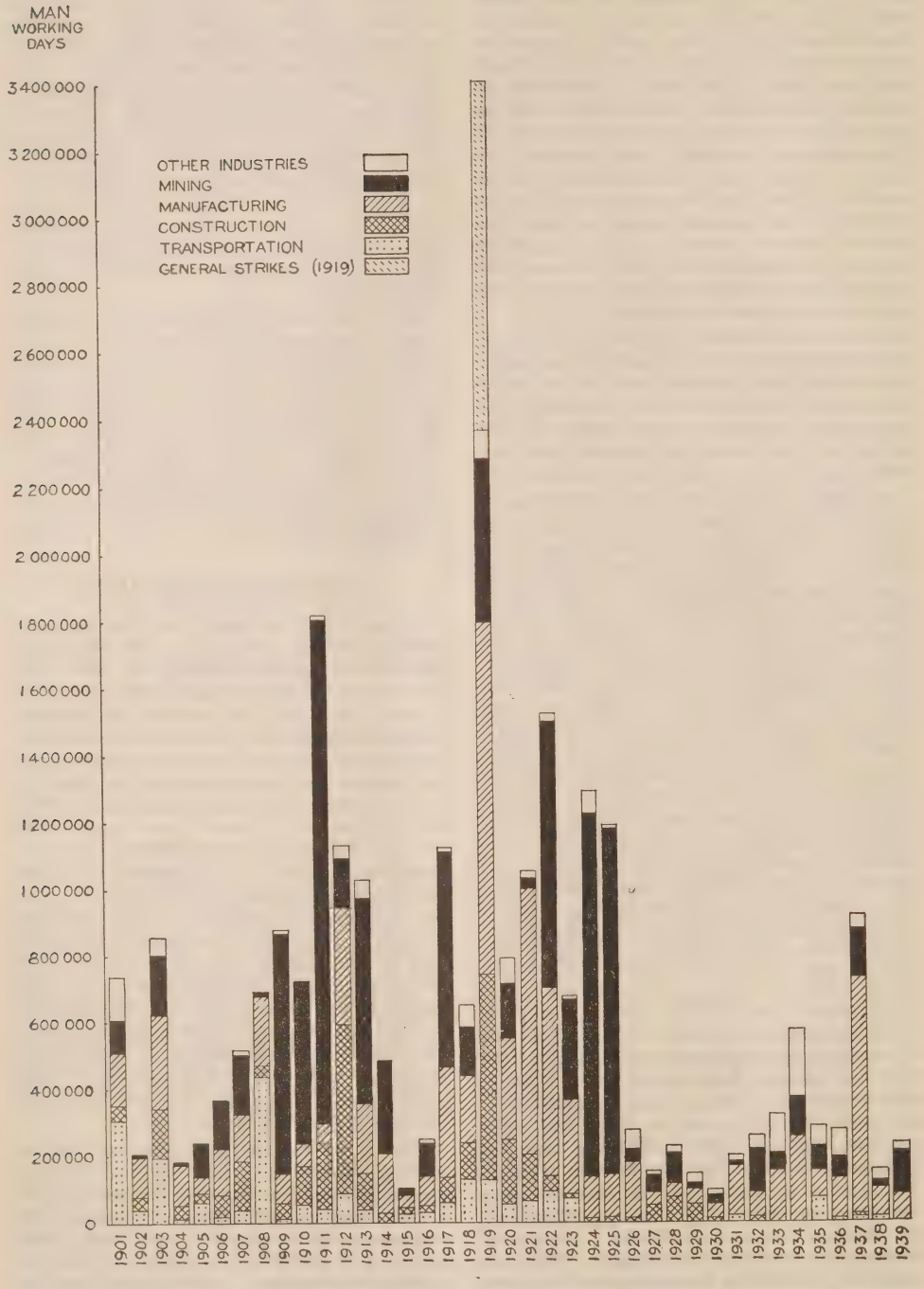
From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and in 1939, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

Analysis of Statistics, 1939

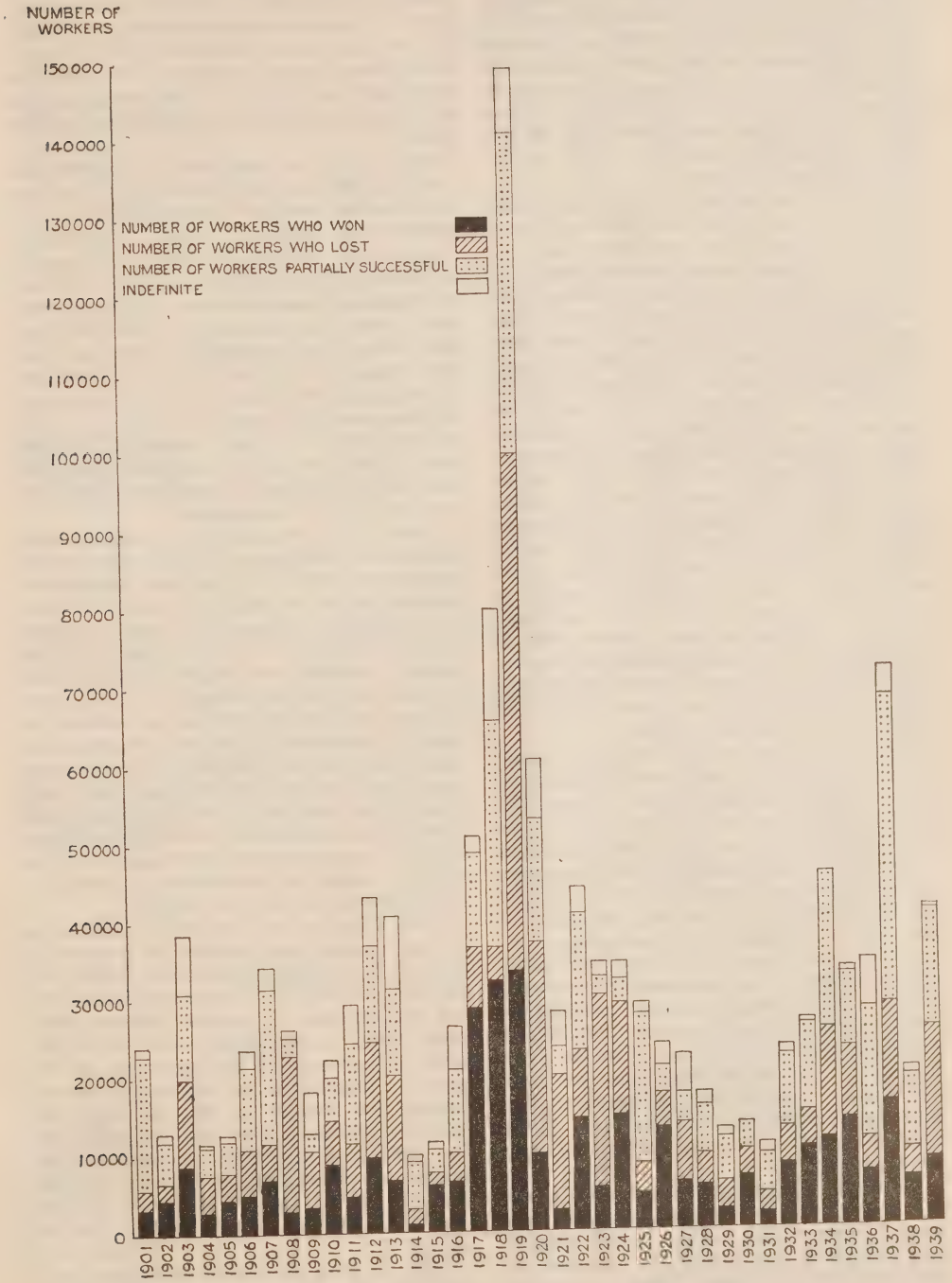
Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled, beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over at the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929 and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all disputes as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II, an analysis by numbers of workers involved, shows that half of the disputes directly affected less than 100 workers in each case, a total of only 2,249, or six per cent of the total in all disputes, and caused time loss of only 15,740 days, seven per cent of the total for the year. Thirty-eight disputes, however, involved between 100 and 500 workers

LOSS IN MAN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR, 1901-1939



RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1939



in each case, 8,186 in all, nearly 20 per cent of the workers in all disputes, with time loss of 92,373 days, approximately 40 per cent of the total for the year. There were 11 disputes each of which involved between 500 and 1,000 the total for the year. Eleven disputes involved between 500 and 1,000 workers each, 20 per cent of all workers, and caused 20 per cent of all time loss. Eleven disputes involved over 1,000 employees each, 55 per cent of all workers and 32 per cent of the total time loss for the year.

Table III, an analysis by time loss, shows that 35 per cent of the time loss was due to only five disputes, and that 56 per cent was due to 31 disputes which involved nearly 60 per cent of the workers in all disputes. There were 86 disputes, each of which caused time loss of less than 1,000 days, and of these there were 31 which caused less than 100 days each.

Table IV, an analysis by duration shows that 72 disputes, 59 per cent of all during the year, lasted less than 5 days but these involved nearly 75 per cent of the workers in all disputes and caused 25 per cent of the time loss for the year. Many of these were in the coal mining industry. Disputes lasting between five and ten days were 18 in number and caused nearly 15 per cent of the time loss for the year. Over 30 per cent of the total time loss was due to 10 disputes lasting over 25 days and these involved only five per cent of the workers in all disputes. Two disputes were carried over from 1938 and two were unterminated at the end of 1939. One in each case caused considerable time loss during 1939.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that 44 disputes or over one-third occurred in Nova Scotia (mainly in coal mining) and that these involved nearly three-quarters of the workers during the year and resulted in somewhat less than one-half of the total time loss. Ontario was affected by the next largest number of strikes, 34, involving one-eighth of the workers and slightly over one-quarter of the time loss. In Quebec there were 18 disputes and in Alberta ten, the latter all in coal mining. There were two small disputes in Prince Edward Island, four each in British Columbia and Manitoba and five in New Brunswick. In Saskatchewan there was only one dispute involving 400 coal miners with a time loss of 14,000 man-working days. There were no strikes of an interprovincial nature during the year.

Table VI, an analysis by industries shows that the fifty disputes in mining involved over three-quarters of the workers in all disputes and resulted in over half of the time loss for the year. The forty-three disputes in manufacturing involved nearly twenty per cent of the workers and resulted in thirty-six per cent of the time loss. Over half of this was caused by six disputes in rubber products and one-third by 19 disputes in textiles, clothing, etc. Most of the remaining time loss was caused by one of the four disputes in trade, that of 400 fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., from the latter part of October to the middle of December, the time loss being 18,000 man-working days.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results shows that there were thirty disputes to secure an increase in wages in which the workers were successful in three and partially successful in fourteen but were unsuccessful in twelve. There were 6 strikes for increases in wages and other changes. Only 7 disputes were against decreases in wages and in these the workers were successful in one and partially successful in the other six. Questions of unionism were again an important factor as there were 35 disputes of this nature, 11 being strikes for union recognition. There were 13 disputes against discharge of workers and these involved over nine thousand strikers, over half being unsuccessful.

Table VIII, is an analysis by Industries and Methods of Settlement. Nearly one-third of the disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the parties involved, nearly one-third by conciliation or mediation, and one-third by return of workers. The disputes in the last category involved over 25,706 workers out of 41,038 in all disputes during the year. Most of these were in coal mining, an industry in which it is generally the rule under agreements that strikers must return to work before negotiations or an investigation may take place. There were only eight disputes recorded as settled by replacement of workers and these involved comparatively few strikers. Of the disputes settled by conciliation, 22 were in manufacturing and ten in mining.

Table IX, gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. Until 1931 the largest number of disputes was usually in May or June due chiefly to strikes in the building trades but since 1930 there have been comparatively few disputes in the construction industry. During 1938 and 1939 the greatest number of disputes occurred in October. Many of these were in mining.

Table X, gives the list of strikes and lockouts in existence during the year, with details as to causes, results, dates, etc.

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over	11	9·0	22,650	55·2	72,300	32·2
500 and under 1,000	11	9·0	7,953	19·4	44,175	19·7
100 and under 500	38	31·1	8,186	19·9	92,373	41·1
50 and under 100	18	14·8	1,337	3·3	9,937	4·4
10 and under 50	35	28·7	857	2·1	4,911	2·2
Under 10	9	7·4	55	0·1	892	0·4
Total	122	100·0	41,038	100·0	224,588	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man working days lost	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over						
10,000 and under 50,000	5	4·1	8,500	20·7	80,000	35·6
1,000 and under 10,000	31	25·4	23,635	57·6	125,705	56·0
500 and under 1,000	13	10·7	3,722	9·1	8,143	3·6
100 and under 500	42	34·4	4,101	10·0	9,378	4·2
Under 100	31	25·4	1,080	2·6	1,362	0·6
Total	122	100·0	41,038	100·0	224,588	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated or carried over from previous year	4	3·3	356	0·9	13,178	5·9
25 days and over	10	8·2	2,216	5·4	70,330	31·3
20 days and under 25	5	4·1	1,416	3·4	29,839	13·3
15 days and under 20	4	3·3	127	0·3	2,125	0·9
10 days and under 15	9	7·4	1,768	4·3	21,175	9·4
5 days and under 10	18	14·7	5,947	14·5	32,272	14·4
Under 5 days	72	59·0	29,208	71·2	55,669	24·8
Total	122	100·0	41,038	100·0	224,588	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	44	36·1	29,527	71·9	97,435	43·4
Prince Edward Island	2	1·6	150	0·4	175	0·1
New Brunswick	5	4·1	694	1·7	1,365	0·6
Quebec	18	14·7	2,504	6·1	16,165	7·2
Ontario	34	27·9	5,132	12·5	60,226	26·8
Manitoba	4	3·3	144	0·4	579	0·3
Saskatchewan	1	0·8	400	1·0	14,000	6·2
Alberta	10	8·2	1,574	3·8	19,043	8·5
British Columbia	4	3·3	913	2·2	15,600	6·9
Interprovincial						
Total	122	100·0	41,038	100·0	224,588	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture	**1**	**0·8**	**70**	**0·1**	**210**	**0·0**
Logging	**1**	**0·8**	**15**	**0·0**	**40**	**0·0**
Fishing and Trapping	**50**	**41·0**	**31,333**	**76·4**	**122,074**	**54·4**
***Mining, etc.**						
***Electric Light and Power**	**43**	**35·2**	**7,901**	**19·3**	**80,962**	**36·1**
Manufacturing						
Vegetable foods, etc.						
Tobacco and liquors						
Rubber products	6	4·9	2,062	5·0	42,460	18·9
Animal foods						
Boots and shoes (leather)	1	0·8	16	0·0	64	0·0
Fur, leather and other animal products	2	1·6	76	0·2	508	0·2
Textiles, clothing, etc.	19	15·6	3,840	9·4	27,835	12·4
Pulp and paper						
Printing and publishing	1	0·8	20	0·1	60	0·0
Miscellaneous wood products	4	3·3	381	0·9	1,005	0·5
Metal products	7	5·8	1,272	3·1	6,370	2·9
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	1	0·8	104	0·3	2,500	1·1
Miscellaneous products	2	1·6	130	0·3	160	0·1
***Construction**	**11**	**9·0**	**683**	**1·7**	**1,414**	**0·6**
Building and structures	3	2·5	149	0·4	295	0·1
Railways						
Shipbuilding	1	0·8	150	0·4	600	0·3
*Bridge						
Highway	6	4·9	377	0·9	504	0·2
Canal, harbour, waterway						
Miscellaneous	1	0·8	7	0·0	15	0·0
Transportation and Public Utilities	**4**	**3·3**	**265**	**0·6**	**325**	**0·2**
Steam railways	1	0·8	80	0·2	60	0·0
Electric railways						
Water transportation	3	2·5	185	0·4	265	0·2
Local transportation						
Telegraphs and telephones						
*Electricity and gas						
Miscellaneous						
Trade	**4**	**3·3**	**563**	**1·4**	**18,864**	**8·4**
Finance						
Service	**8**	**6·6**	**208**	**0·5**	**699**	**0·3**
*Public administration						
Recreational	5	4·1	183	0·4	219	0·1
Custom and repair	1	0·8	7	0·0	125	0·0
Business and personal	2	1·7	18	0·1	355	0·2
Miscellaneous						
Total	**122**	**100·0**	**41,038**	**100·0**	**224,588**	**100·0**

* The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days
Wages—															
Increase in wages	3	1,312	3,099	12	1,445	8,225	14	2,167	12,410	1	42	378	30	4,966	24,112
Decrease in wages	1	30	60	.....	.....	.....	6	763	4,515	.....	.....	.....	7	793	4,575
Increase in wages and reduced hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increases in wages and other changes	2	162	674	3	377	7,760	1	16	64	.....	.....	.....	6	555	8,498
Hours of Labour—															
Reduced hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increased hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions	7	1,524	2,418	8	2,543	7,740	6	2,046	16,910	1	90	600	22	6,203	27,668
Unionism—															
Recognition of union	1	7	125	3	113	2,214	6	1,659	28,530	1	142	9,800	11	1,921	40,639
Employment of union members only *(a)*	3	137	4,552	1	8	8	1	400	14,000	.....	.....	.....	5	545	18,560
Discharge of workers for union activity or membership	1	14	84	2	126	2,650	2	25	700	.....	.....	.....	5	165	3,434
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	7	289	933	3	295	1,660	3	1,102	21,395	.....	.....	.....	13	1,686	23,988
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	25
Discharge of workers (b) (c)	4	3,380	6,250	6	4,975	27,400	3	869	1,780	.....	.....	.....	13	9,224	35,430
Employment of particular persons (b)	.....	.....	.....	2	665	3,605	2	6,200	12,200	.....	.....	.....	4	6,865	15,805
Sympathetic	.....	.....	.....	3	6,362	17,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,362	17,524
Unclassified	2	1,728	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,728	4,300
Total	31	8,583	22,495	44	16,934	78,811	44	15,247	112,504	3	274	10,778	122	41,038	224,588

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. *(b)* Other than in connection with union questions. *(c)* Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1939, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
Agriculture															1	70
Logging	1	70													1	15
Fishing and Trapping	1	15													50	31,333
Mining, etc	12	1,639	10	4,719					27	24,833			1	142	43	7,901
Manufacturing	11	2,804	22	4,257					4	537	5	261	1	42	22	3,932
*Clothing, textiles and leather	7	2,452	11	1,301					1	22	2	115	1	42	7	1,272
Metal	1	20	3	730					2	500	1	22			14	2,697
Other	3	332	8	2,226					1	15	2	124				
Construction	5	226	1	200					3	225	2	32			11	683
Transportation and Public Utilities	3	185							1	80					4	265
Trade	1	150	1	400					1	9	1	4			4	563
Finance																
Service	5	174	2	18					1	16					8	208
Miscellaneous																
Total	39	5,263	36	9,594					37	25,700	8	297	2	184	122	41,038

* Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1929-1939, BY MONTHS

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	Number of disputes beginning in month										
January	5	5	7	7	5	23	10	4	13	18	10
February	1	4	6	13	6	15	2	8	11	7	5
March	11	3	4	3	7	20	8	15	19	12	4
April	8	8	9	4	4	13	10	10	32	10	6
May	21	9	7	7	13	23	20	10	29	9	11
June	12	8	8	11	9	18	9	12	27	17	8
July	4	1	4	20	7	22	19	11	33	11	9
August	8	1	6	6	18	18	10	29	31	17	17
September	6	12	12	8	17	10	12	17	25	6	14
October	7	8	7	11	10	13	8	15	22	25	21
November	3	4	7	10	18	11	10	11	22	5	8
December	2	4	8	11	8	3	2	13	10	5	7
Year	88	67	86	111	122	189	120	155	274	142	120
	Number of disputes in existence during month										
January	7	5	9	12	8	25	10	5	17	23	12
February	6	6	9	18	8	24	8	8	18	9	8
March	14	4	6	9	12	29	13	15	21	14	7
April	13	11	12	9	4	22	14	17	37	14	6
May	24	12	14	13	15	32	25	14	46	15	13
June	17	10	14	16	13	24	15	15	41	22	13
July	8	6	9	29	9	32	26	13	41	16	10
August	9	3	11	17	21	31	18	36	43	22	18
September	10	12	17	15	23	20	18	27	32	15	17
October	9	10	17	16	13	19	16	19	32	32	27
November	7	6	12	12	20	15	16	17	27	9	14
December	6	8	14	12	16	8	8	20	17	8	12
Year	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	*191	*120	*156	*278	*147	*122
	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
January	970	2,169	688	665	388	5,546	4,832	175	4,820	2,042	1,164
February	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896	34	3,071	856	1,547	1,818
March	1,152	1,592	125	679	1,234	4,755	2,989	2,872	5,586	2,103	424
April	2,046	289	588	50	370	1,420	2,564	999	11,696	2,795	315
May	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	2,179	4,235	3,658	6,035	1,090	3,519
June	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	2,980	4,740	956	3,688	1,897	1,746
July	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	9,410	3,232	4,048	5,624	1,012	4,415
August	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	8,245	5,143	9,576	15,315	2,134	10,623
September	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192	3,852	4,187	5,558	915	7,434
October	989	825	759	916	424	4,804	676	1,794	4,849	2,494	5,649
November	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	921	737	1,076	4,297	407	2,920
December	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	62	235	2,350	2,216	133	839
Year	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610	33,269	34,762	70,540	18,569	40,866
	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
January	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	5,736	4,832	225	6,185	3,868	1,336
February	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910	1,551	3,071	2,236	1,627	2,622
March	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098	3,303	2,872	5,826	2,258	1,598
April	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	5,368	4,429	1,909	12,771	2,871	315
May	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950	5,923	3,928	10,393	1,741	3,728
June	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184	5,531	1,060	7,531	2,516	2,355
July	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	11,463	6,339	4,082	7,083	1,428	4,420
August	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	13,263	5,684	9,864	18,556	2,375	11,823
September	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572	4,303	6,554	7,521	2,132	8,190
October	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993	2,360	2,158	6,571	3,233	6,496
November	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	1,896	1,113	1,768	6,277	675	4,863
December	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	340	431	2,995	3,851	267	1,666
Year	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800	*33,269	*34,812	*71,905	*20,395	*41,038
	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
January	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	22,105	999	64,850	29,287	10,472
February	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	16,315	20,577	17,347	3,575	24,098
March	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	12,844	17,144	34,345	9,391	9,982
April	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	19,472	14,424	124,039	16,449	1,361
May	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	33,024	28,712	53,818	12,589	16,732
June	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	42,140	3,310	60,322	12,672	8,616
July	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	52,118	44,987	67,587	9,768	12,445
August	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	29,588	72,034	296,676	12,745	32,298
September	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	26,506	33,577	41,288	16,268	17,546
October	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	17,983	11,644	50,616	17,295	33,724
November	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	8,781	13,344	42,007	6,409	36,351
December	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	3,152	16,245	33,498	2,230	20,963
Year	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	284,028	276,997	886,393	148,678	224,588

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1939

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
LOGGING—										
Loggers	Fire River (Hornepayne), Ont.	For increase in wages and improved camp conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	1	70	210	3
								70	210	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Fishermen	Erieau, Ont.	Increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise: increases secured in hourly and piece rates.	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	1	15	40	2⅔
								15	40	
MINING, ETC.—										
Coal miners	Namao, Alta.	For union agreement, increased wages and against layoff of certain workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Jan. 2	Jan. 10 (a)	1	12	60	5
Coal miners	Blairmore, Alta.	*Re* basis for contract rates per ton instead of per yard.	Conciliation, federal	Compromise	Jan. 16	Feb. 15	2	700	15,000	26
Coal miners	Ellerslie, Alta. (Edmonton).	Union agreement with increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	1	30	15	½
Coal miners	Ellerslie (Edmonton), Alta.	Union agreement with increased wages.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 16	Jan. 27	4	45	400	10
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	Alleged lack of heat and hot water in washroom.	Return of workers when equipment repaired.	In favour of workers.	Feb. 9	Feb. 14	1	60	210	3½
Coal miners	Cumberland, B.C.	Against discontinuance of free transportation for certain miners between homes and mines.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of workers: free transportation continued.	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	1	578	2,300	4
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	Against discharge of workers for alleged breach of mine regulations.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: miners reinstated subject to certain conditions (observance of regulations, etc.).	Mar. 4	Mar. 6	1	300	300	1
Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	Demand by longwall miners for assistance in moving materials and coal.	Negotiations	Compromise: strikers placed elsewhere in mine.	April 25	April 28	1	36*1	90	2½
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against change in working conditions alleged to lower earnings.	Negotiations	Compromise	May 1	May 30	1	5*2	80	16
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against discharge of worker for absenteeism.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of workers (agreement clause revised later).	May 8	May 10	1	1,400	2,600	2
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against discharge of workers for absenteeism.	Return of workers pending amendment to agreement.	In favour of workers (agreement clause revised later).	May 16	May 18	1	1,150	2,000	2

Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For contract rates instead of datal rates for five chain runners.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	May 25	May 26	1	300	300	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For increased wages for two engineers.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise: some increase secured.	June 2	June 7	1	200	100	½
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against discharge of worker for absenteeism.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of workers (agreement clause revised).	June 2	June 6	1	800	1,080	1½
Coal miners	Reserve, N.S.	Against temporary employment of a shotfirer to replace a coupler.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	June 21	June 21	1	27	27	1
Coal miners	Blairmore, Alta.	*Re* "make-up" of piece work earnings to minimum day rate.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; payment made but worker at place suspended pending revision of rates.	June 23	June 26	1	294	588	2
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For contract rates instead of datal rates for five chain runners.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	July 3	July 4	1	150	150	1
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	*Re* wage payment to chain runners and loaders.	Negotiations	Compromise: adjustments made.	July 7	July 13	1	150*3	525	3½
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against loss in earnings due to mechanical breakdown.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	July 7	July 11	1	70*4	140	2
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Disagreement over sale of house to miner.	Return of workers	In favour of workers	July 18	July 20	1	1,150	2,000	2
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	To secure transfer of miner to job previously held.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	July 26	Aug. 7	1	1,200	8,400	7
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against suspension of miner for misconduct.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer: suspension sustained pending court hearing.	July 27	July 31	1	1,150	2,300	2
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For employment of trappers to open ventilation doors.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 5	Aug. 5	1	100	100	1
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	For contract instead of datal rates.	Return of workers	In favour of employer: mine closed until autumn season.	Aug. 7	Aug. 30	1	23	400	20
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against loss of payment for boring, under change in system.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 7	Aug. 14	1	100	350	5
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	*Re* suspension of one miner, transfer of two miners and for wage adjustment.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Partially successful.	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	1	940	970	2
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against suspension and later discharge of five miners for alleged unsatisfactory work.	Conciliation, provincial, and judicial inquiry.	In favour of employer; men later taken on at other work.	Aug. 9	Oct. 16 (b)	1	700	8,600	12½
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For contract rate instead of datal rate for one miner.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 21	Aug. 31	1	600	4,800	8
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	*Re* employment of certain worker.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 23	Aug. 31	1	650	3,575	5½

97325—3½

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1939

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MINING, ETC.—*Con.*										
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Complaint *re* insufficient preparation of mine.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of workers	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	1	700	700	1
Coal miners and shipping pier workers.	Glace Bay, etc., N.S.	Sympathy with miners on strike at two other collieries of the company.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	1	6,000	9,000	2
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For change in system of wage payment.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; conditions to be adjusted.	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	1	125	125	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, Springhill, etc.	Against working with miners of alien enemy origin.	Return of workers pending police investigation.	Partially successful, some aliens dismissed.	Sept. 5	Sept. 26	3	6,000	12,000	1–4½
Coal miners	Kaydee, Alta.	Against discharge of workers for alleged interference with mine management.	Conciliation, federal	In favour of workers	Sept. 20	Oct. 12	1	30	570	19
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For reinstatement of two workers suspended for unsatisfactory work.	Return of workers pending investigation.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 27	Sept. 27	1	480	480	1
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For reinstatement of two workers suspended for unsatisfactory work.	Negotiations	Compromise: suspension limited to October 10.	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	1	480	480	1
Coal miners	Lethbridge, Alta.	*Re* interpretation of agreement as to employment of additional workers.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1	230	1,200	6
Gold miners and mill workers	Pioneer Mines, B.C.	For union recognition, check-off, and wage increase.		Unterminated	Oct. 8		1	142	9,800	70
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For increased wage rates for more difficult mining.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 10	Nov. 1	1	85	1,350	16
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	Against change in system of overtime payment to loaders.	Conciliation, provincial, and judicial inquiry.	In favour of employer: negotiations recommended.	Oct. 11	Oct. 16	1	950	3,800	4
Coal handlers	North Sydney, N.S.	Sympathy with miners on strike at Florence and Sydney Mines Oct. 11.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	1	62	124	2
Gold miners	Zebellos, B.C.	Alleged lockout *re* petition against discharge of shift boss.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: shift boss to be re-engaged later.	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	1	89	1,000	12

Coal miners	Estevan, Sask.	For employment of members of one union only and for agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: formation of new union to have agreement with some wage increases and improvement in hours.	Oct. 16.	Dec. 11.	6	400	14,000	48
Coal miners	Sydney Mines, N.S.	For full day's pay for certain miners working less than eight hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	1	200	200	1
Coal miners	Reserve, N.S.	Against alleged change in conditions (brushing).	Return of workers pending inquiry.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	1	750	750	1
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	Against reduction in men at bankhead.	Conciliation, provincial, and judicial inquiry.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	1	1,400	7,500	5½
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	Against transfer of two men to less favourable section of mine.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 21.	Nov. 25.	1	150	600	4
Coal miners	Port Hood, N.S.	For increased tonnage rates with a $3 per day minimum.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: tentative agreement with some increases and $2.75 minimum.	Nov. 23.	Dec. 11.	1	25	310	12½
Coal miners	Joggins, N.S.	Dispute between miners re use of tools.	Return of workers pending new arrangements.	Indefinite; mine closed but re-opened under co-operative management.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 14.	1	90	600	7
Coal miners	Port Hood, N.S.	Against temporary employment of mine officials as labourers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Dec. 12.	Dec. 13.	1	25	25	1
								31,333	122,094	
MANUFACTURING—										
Rubber products—										
Rubber factory workers (footwear).	Kitchener, Ont.	Against new wage system (Bedaux) alleged to reduce earnings.	Negotiations	Compromise: system accepted subject to adjustment.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 13.	1	137	60	½
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For union agreement, increased wages, regulation of hours and overtime, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: agreement providing for union committee, regulation of hours and overtime, seniority, etc.; partial wage increase through arbitration.	Feb. 8.	Mar. 14.	1	1,000*5	21,000	23
Rubber factory workers (shoemakers).	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages, union agreement, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer; negotiations to be continued.	April 25.	June 12.	1	200*6	7,500	40
Rubber factory workers (tires)	Kitchener, Ont.	In sympathy with strike of shoemakers in same plant and for union agreement with increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer; negotiations to be continued.	May 9.	June 12.	1	300	8,400	28

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1939

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Rubber products—Con.										
Rubber factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition and agreement with increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer; hours reduced to 40 per week.	May 30	July 4	1	100	2,000	27
Rubber factory workers	Guelph, Ont.	Decrease in wages of 12½ per cent.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: 5% decrease pending audit and closed shop accepted.	July 5	July 18	1	325*7	3,500	11
								2,062	42,460	
Boots and shoes (leather)—										
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and union agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	Partially successful: increased wages for some workers and union closed shop agreement.	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	1	16	64	4
								16	64	
Fur, leather and other animal products—										
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.).	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: union agreement, preference for union members, shop committee and arbitration of disputes.	Oct. 8, 1938.	Jan. 12, 1939	1	68	500	8
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* employment of union members only.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	1	8	8	1
								76	508	
Textiles, clothing, etc.—										
Cotton factory workers (doffers).	Montreal, P.Q.	Against change in production methods and wage rates, alleged to reduce earnings.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: adjustments to be made by provincial officer.	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	1	24*8	96	4
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses).	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages, piece rates, and against dismissal of union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	1	107	50	½
Cap and glove factory workers	Windsor, Ont.	Alleged lockout *re* union activity and union agreement.	Conciliation, local...	In favour of workers: closed shop union agreement signed.	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	1	14	84	6

Women's clothing factory workers (dresses).	Montreal, P.Q.	Against reduction in wages, piece rates, dismissal of union workers and overtime.	Negotiations	Compromise: wages to be adjusted and union agreement observed, employees reinstated.	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	1	42	189	4½
Hat factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union agreement with increased wages and 44-hour week.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; union agreement with 44 hour week and increased wages to be negotiated.	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	1	78*9	468	6
Clothing factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* wage rates, piece work.	Conciliation, local	In favour of workers.	April 15	April 20	1	25	100	4
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout of certain union members.	Negotiations	Compromise: union to place dismissed workers in other shops.	May 3	July 11	1	5	200	57
Men's clothing factory workers (overalls, etc.).	Winnipeg, Man.	Failure to agree on wage scale or to arbitrate under agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: supplementary agreement as to arbitration.	May 8	May 11	1	90	270	3
Men's clothing factory workers (vests, pants, etc.).	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of agreement in replacing certain dismissed workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: agreement to be observed.	Aug. 7	Oct. 31	1	85	4,500	72
Men's clothing factory workers (sportswear).	Winnipeg, Man.	Failure to agree on piece rates for new line.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 12	Sept. 16	1	20	20	1
Textile factory workers (cotton).	Milltown, N.B.	Increase in wages	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Sept. 11	Sept. 17	1	24*10	140	6
Textile factory workers (wool, spinning).	Listowel, Ont.	Increase in wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 25	Oct. 11	1	22	240	11
Textile factory workers (artificial silk).	Cornwall, Ont.	Increase in wages and additional workers for certain operations.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	1	1,000	2,500	2½
Textile factory workers (weavers, etc.).	St. Jerome, P.Q.	For union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours, seniority, etc.	Conciliation, federal, provincial, municipal and later negotiations.	Compromise: agreement secured providing for local union recognition; wages, etc., to be negotiated.	Oct. 24	Nov. 9	1	450*11	6,000	14
Felt factory workers (weavers).	Grand'Mère, P.Q.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	1	100*12	300	3
Men's clothing factory workers (contract shop for suits, etc.).	Montreal, P.Q.	*Re* increase in prices of jobbers, etc., to contractors.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 22	Dec. 1	45	1,200	3,000	8
Knitting factory workers	Brantford, Ont.	Increase in wages and rates for overtime.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Dec. 1	Jan 3	1	362	8,100	22½
Felt factory workers	Guelph, Ont.	For union recognition, agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: agreement with some wage increase negotiated later.	Dec. 8	Dec. 18	1	150	1,200	8
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses).	Montreal, P.Q.	For adjustments in piece work rates.		Unterminated	Dec. 19		1	42	378	9
								3,840	27,835	

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1939

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Printing and Publishing—										
Printing compositors (news)..	Montreal, P.Q.....	For renewal of union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 27.....	Dec. 30.....	1	20	60	3
								20	60	
Miscellaneous wood products—										
Door factory workers.....	Terrebonne, P.Q....	For discharge of a foreman and reengagement of another.	Return of workers...	In favour of employer.	April 24.....	April 26.....	1	15*[13]	30	2
Sawmill workers.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Decrease in wages and increased rate for board.	Conciliation, municipal.	Partially successful (one mill).	June 6.....	June 9.....	4	230	590	3
Wood factory workers.....	Fenelon Falls, Ont..	Increase in wages.....	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise.....	Sept. 12.....	Sept. 18.....	1	41	185	4½
Wood factory workers.....	St. John, N.B.....	*Re* overtime work, some workers dismissed.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: wages and hours to be negotiated.	Oct. 5.....	Oct. 9.....	1	95	200	2½
								381	1,005	
Metal products—										
Steel workers, (bar mill, shearing and bundling crew).	Sydney, N.S.....	For tonnage wages for certain workers plus day wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer: work resumed pending proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Employer refused.	Feb. 22.....	Mar. 7.....	1	100*[14]	1,000	10
Bolt factory workers.....	Owen Sound, Ont...	For employment of workers previously laid off.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	May 25.....	May 29.....	1	45*[15]	120	2⅔
Steel mill workers.....	Trenton, N.S.....	Against suspension of automatic wage increase and seniority system for boys; one dismissed.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 7.....	1	400	1,600	4
Automobile parts factory workers.	Windsor, Ont.....	Alleged lockout of union workers, *re* wage increases, reduced hours, etc.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: workers reinstated with some wage increases, arrangements as to grievances, etc.	Sept. 6.....	Oct. 5.....	1	20	500	25
Steel mill workers (machinists).	Trenton, N.S.....	For increase and levelling up of wages.	Return of workers pending negotiations.	Compromise—adjustments to be negotiated.	Oct. 13.....	Oct. 19.....	1	100	400	4

Sheet metal and steel factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement with increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise—union agreement secured with some increases, etc.	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	1	585	2,600	4½
Sheet metal factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged discrimination in lay-off of union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Nov. 21	Dec. 15(c)	1	22	150	21
								1,272	6,370	
Non-metallic mineral products—										
Lime plant workers	Blubber Bay, B.C.	*Re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	June 2, 1938	Mar. 31, 1939 (d)	1	104	2,500	77
								104	2,500	
Miscellaneous—										
Bedding factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against reduction in wage rates.	Conciliation, local	In favour of workers	April 26	April 28	1	30	60	2
Window shade factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise—adjustments in working conditions and overtime pay secured.	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	1	100	100	1
								130	160	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and structures—										
Plasterers and helpers	Toronto, Ont.	To support picket of painters' union; no union painters employed.	Return of workers-painters agreed to withdraw pickets.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	1	25	25	1
Painters, paperhangers, etc.	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of closed shop union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 1	May 4	40	120	250	3
Building wreckers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement with increase to union wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers—agreement secured.	May 31	June 6	1	4	20	5
								149	295	
Shipbuilding—										
Shipbuilders, riveters, etc.	Saint John, N.B.	Against installation of a new machine.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Dec. 19	Dec. 23	1	150	600	4
								150	600	
Highway—										
Paving labourers	Guelph, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	July 25	July 26	1	20	10	½
Paving labourers	St. Agathe, P.Q.	For employment of local labour only.	Conciliation, local	Compromise—local labour except for certain work.	July 31	Aug. 1	1	200	200	1
Truck drivers	Monastery, N.S.	To secure payment by ton mile instead of by hour.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 14	Aug. 21	1	25*[16]	100	6
Paving labourers	Stellarton, N.S.	Against deduction from wages for taxes.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	1	70	70	1

TABLE X—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1939

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—*Con.*										
Highway—Con.										
Truck drivers	New Waterford, N.S.	For fair share of work and increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 26	Sept. 28	1	12	24	2
Truck drivers	Montague, P.E.I.	For increased wage rates to compensate for unfavourable road conditions.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	1	50	100	2
								377	504	
Miscellaneous—										
Truck drivers (dam construction)	Fergus, Ont.	Increase in wages and guaranteed eight-hour day.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Nov. 4	Nov. 8	1	7	15	2½
								7	15	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Steam railways—										
Labourers	Brockville, Ont.	Increase in wages	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 23	Feb. 23	1	80	60	¾
								80	60	
Water—										
Pulpwood loaders	Nipigon, Ont.	For piece rates instead of hourly rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers:	June 14	June 15	1	50	50	1
Longshoremen	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	1	100	75	¾
Longshoremen	Goderich, Ont.	Increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise: payment to be made on per ton instead of hourly rate.	Sept. 28	Oct. 15	1	35	140	4
								185	265	
TRADE—										
Stationary engineers (dairy)	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement and increased wages.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 2	Mar. 11(d)	1	4	25	9
Fish handlers and truck drivers	Winnipeg, Man.	To secure union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	April 20	May 15	1	9	189	21
Automobile service station workers	Sydney, N.S.	For union agreement, increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers: union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Aug. 22	Aug. 31	24	150	650	7½

Fish handlers	Lockeport, N.S.	Alleged lockout *re* union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: employees to organize and bargain collectively under Nova Scotia Trade Union Act.	Oct. 23	Dec. 18	2	400	18,000	48
								563	18,864	
SERVICE—										
Recreational—										
•Golf caddies	Halifax, N.S.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise: increase from 40c. to 50c. per round.	June 10	June 11	1	75	75	1
Golf caddies	Dartmouth, N.S.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise: increase from 35c. to 40c. per round.	June 11	June 11	1	70	10	½
Pin boys (bowling)	Verdun, P.Q.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	1	12	24	2
Pin boys (bowling)	Montreal, P.Q.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	1	10	10	1
Pin boys (bowling)	Montreal, P.Q.	Increase in wages, piece rates.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Nov. 6	Nov. 14	1	16	100	7
								183	219	
Custom and repair—										
Cleaners and dyers	Windsor, Ont.	For union recognition and agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 2	Aug. 23	1	7	125	18
								7	125	
Business and personal—										
Restaurant employees	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation of agreement *re* wages and hours for chef.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: referred to arbitration.	Aug. 12	Aug. 25	1	12	125	10½
Restaurant employees	London, Ont.	For closed shop union agreement with reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise: six-day week granted at wages formerly paid for seven.	Aug. 17	Oct. 2	1	6	230	39
								18	355	

(*a*) Work resumed for one day—Jan. 4, 1939. (*b*) Five cessations and resumptions of work in all: Aug. 9-12; Aug. 15-17; Aug. 30-Sept. 5; Sept. 20-Oct. 2, and Oct. 11-16. (*c*) Lapsed. (d) Employment conditions no longer affected.

*1— 10 workers indirectly affected.
*2— 10 " " "
*3—800 " " "
*4—200 " " "
*5—200 workers indirectly affected.
*6—200 " " "
*7— 14 " " "
*8— 61 " " "
*9— 25 workers indirectly affected.
*10—127 " " "
*11—150 " " "
*12— 35 " " "
*13— 35 workers indirectly affected.
*14—150 " " "
*15— 15 " " "
*16—223 " " "

97325—4½

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries during 1939

THE accompanying tables give the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man-working days in those countries for which such figures are available. Throughout the year the latest available figures (including those from annual reports) for each country are given in a monthly article in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Methods of compilation of trade dispute statistics vary greatly in various countries. In some countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but where possible, they have been included together in the table here given. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties; but exact information on this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved include figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man-working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points.

Many countries publish statistics dealing with trade disputes only once each year or even less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length. Most countries revise their figures when additional facts are brought to light, even though such revisions may necessitate changes in statistics published a considerable time previously.

In most cases the statistics dealing with disputes in other countries, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE are obtained from official publications of the countries concerned, but in some cases the information is obtained from publications of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

Very few countries with the exception of Canada and the United Kingdom give detailed accounts of individual strikes in their official publications. Where information as to such disputes appears in this annual article or the monthly article in the LABOUR GAZETTE, it is obtained chiefly from newspaper reports. It should be noted, in this connection, that the amount of material on labour matters appearing in the press is dependent upon its relative importance, in comparison with other events occurring at any given time.

In time of national emergency many countries restrict the right to strike or do not publish or allow to be published details of industrial disputes. For this reason recent statistics are not available for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland which began during 1939 was 930 as compared to 875 in the previous year. Including about 1,000 workers involved in eight disputes which began in 1938 and extended into 1939, the total number of workers, either directly or indirectly involved in all disputes which were in progress during 1939, was about 337,000, the comparable figure for 1938 being 275,000. The time loss was estimated at about 1,344,000 man-working days during 1939 as compared with 1,334,000 during 1938. The disputes of 1939 were approximately evenly proportioned as between the eight pre-war months and the four wartime months.

There were no disputes of major importance during 1939 and in only four instances were 5,000 or more people involved. A stoppage of tinplate workers at a number of establishments in South Wales and Monmouthshire affected about 7,000 workers and about 40,000 working days were lost. Nearly 6,000 workers at collieries owned by one firm in Glamorganshire were involved in a dispute which lasted three days. About 25,000 working days were lost by about 5,400 building trade workers during a dispute in Dorsetshire. Colliery workers employed by several firms in North Wales and numbering about 5,000, were involved in a short stoppage in which 12,500 working days were lost. One protracted dispute affecting nearly 5,000 employees of a London firm of electrical engineers and cable makers resulted in the loss of about 60,000 man-working days.

A statistical analysis of strikes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1938 was published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May, 1939, and was reviewed in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 663. This article contained more exact and more detailed figures than are available at present for 1939. Presumably a similar analysis will appear later in the present year in which case it will be summarized in the Labour Gazette.

United States

Complete statistics of industrial disputes in the United States during the year 1939 have not yet been published. The annual analysis of the statistics of industrial disputes for the year 1938 was published in the May, 1939, issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 665.

The unrevised figures for the first eleven months of 1939 show that there were about 2,300 strikes in progress during this period as compared to about 2,339 in the same months of 1938. The number of workers involved in these strikes was approximately 1,130,000 as compared with about 640,000 involved in strikes in the first eleven months of 1938. The time loss in the first eleven months of 1939 was about 17,200,000 man-working days while the figure for the corresponding period of 1938 was 8,250,000 man-working days.

The largest strike in the United States during 1939 was one which occurred in the bituminous coal mines in the Appalachian field (Pensylvannia and so on). It began on April 3, when negotiations between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America for a new agreement broke down. Agreement on questions of wages and hours was reached quite early in the negotiations, both sides having agreed to a continuation of the wage rates and schedules of hours contained in the previous agreements. The union demanded that they be granted a closed shop or that the clause in the former agreement imposing a penalty against unauthorized strikes be removed. Under an agreement that was reached May 13, the employers granted the workers a "union shop" under which all new employees would join the union. The negotiations were carried out by the Appalachian "conference", including 150 representatives of 21 bituminous coal associations. When an agreement was reached six of the owners' associations withdrew, refusing to accept its terms, but the operators making up the other 15 associations are said to employ more than 300,000 and most of the strikers who were reported to number 420,000 at one time were able to return to work on May 15. An agreement covering the remainder, who were mainly situated in Kentucky, was reached on July 20.

On July 5, the United Automobile Workers affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at Detroit called a strike of tool and die makers employed by the General Motors Corporation. The union sought a contract for these skilled workers supplementary to that which it had already secured for the workers on the assembly line. Among the union demands were (1) union labels on all auto parts; (2) uniform hiring rates; (3) wage increases of at least 10 cents per hour; (4) increased rates for overtime; (5) a standard apprentice system. The strike began when about 800 men at one plant in Detroit ceased work but it soon spread until about 7,500 skilled workers at plants in Flint, Pontiac and Cleveland were directly involved and as a large part of the industry is dependent on the tool and die makers for materials about 100,000 workers, a large part of whom were in sympathy with the strikers, were indirectly affected. An agreement was reached on August 4, and work was resumed on August 7. While the employers stated that no general wage increase had been granted, the union claimed that since all wage scales had been adjusted to conform with those paid in the plant in which rates were highest, the settlement had the effect of a general increase. The union also stated that for the first time the General Motors Corporation had signed a general wage agreement whereas previously wage rates had been subject to negotiations in individual plants and that the bargaining position of the union was greatly strengthened. The workers also received concessions in regard to overtime rates.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1939

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
CANADA			
1919	336	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	60,327	799,524
1921	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	34,261	671,750
1924	70	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	23,834	266,601
1927	74	22,299	152,570
1928	98	17,581	224,212
1929	90	12,946	152,080
1930	67	13,768	91,797
1931	88	10,738	204,238
1932	116	23,390	255,000
1933	125	26,558	317,547
1934	191	45,800	574,519
1935	120	33,269	288,703
1936	156	34,812	276,997
1937	278	71,905	886,393
1938	147	20,395	148,678
1939	122	41,038	224,588
1939—January	12	1,336	10,472
February	8	2,622	24,098
March	7	1,598	9,982
April	6	315	1,361
May	13	3,728	16,732
June	13	2,355	8,616
July	10	4,420	12,445
August	18	11,823	32,298
September	17	8,190	17,546
October	27	6,496	33,724
November	14	4,863	36,351
December	12	1,666	20,963
AUSTRALIA			
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930	183	51,972	1,511,241
1931	134	34,541	245,991
1932	127	29,329	212,318
1933	90	26,988	111,956
1934	155	46,963	370,386
1935	133	44,513	495,124
1936	235	57,118	497,248
1937	342	92,121	557,111
1938	376	132,480	1,337,994
1939—1st quarter	92	27,211	78,894
2nd quarter	109	26,962	141,085
AUSTRIA			
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	355	185,060	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,425	1,836,086
1923	320	155,668	1,614,156
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926	204	21,943	297,684
1927	216	35,300	686,560
1928	266	38,290	658,024
1929	226	30,416	388,336
1930	88	7,173	49,373
1931	68	10,264	132,757
1932	33	6,646	190,163
1933	27	5,657	79,061
1934	4	137	220
1935	3	89	414
1936	3	123	269
1937	5	606	408
BELGIUM			
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926	140	77,368	.....
1927	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929	168	60,557	799,117
1930	93	64,718	781,646
1931	74	20,024	399,037
1932	63	162,693	580,674
1933	87	39,136	664,044
1934	79	33,628	2,441,335
1935	150	98,543	623,002
1936	999	564,831	.....
1937	209	81,544	647,647
1938	126	32,338	240,937
BULGARIA			
1922	193	15,396	297,776
1923	59	2,640	22,600
1924	0	0	0
1925	3	83	.....
1926	3	372	1,806
1927	23	2,708	57,196
1928	21	414	2,382
1929	36	20,168	378,236
1930	15	1,588	2,581
1931	34	6,891	83,622
1932	19	1,214	7,021
1933	85	3,395	26,132
1934	50	5,942	.....
1935	2	252	.....
1936	9	9,651	.....
1937	0	0	0
1938	0	0	0
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
1919	252	179,998	607,304
1920	614	495,535	2,165,094
1921	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925	267	107,071	1,614,058
1926	163	46,168	681,716
1927	208	166,205	1,380,654
1928	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929	230	60,266	724,584
1930	159	28,073	391,560
1931	254	46,400	469,713
1932	317	98,956	1,224,541
1933	209	32,793	265,136
1934	213	35,535	250,895
1935	219	36,831	434,895
1936	262	51,617	585,085
1937	430	(g)120,729	1,119,410
1938	194	(g)36,335	157,825

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1939—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919	472	35,575	877,548
1920 (n)	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926	32	1,050	23,000
1927	17	2,851	119,000
1928	11	469	11,000
1929	22	1,040	41,000
1930	37	5,349	144,000
1931	16	3,692	246,000
1932	18	5,760	87,000
1933	26	492	18,000
1934	38	11,546	146,000
1935	14	827	14,000
1936	12	96,862	2,946,000
1937	22	1,372	21,000
1938	22	3,650	90,000
ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921	53	5,156	7,860
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	35	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,568	4,831
1925	16	904	2,539
1926	14	660	1,196
1927	5	218	3,067
1928	5	1,098	49,336
1929	16	1,915	6,395
1930	7	154	338
1931	3	700	20,000
1932	4	888	2,149
1933	8	162	339
1934	10	1,369	2,207
1935	27	5,043	45,000
1936	16	2,539	14,822
1937	5	629	1,109
1938	6	1,593	2,859
FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919	39	4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,121	51,049
1925	38	2,921	113,024
1926	72	10,230	386,355
1927	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928	71	27,226	502,236
1929	26	2,443	74,887
1930	11	1,673	12,120
1931	1	53	106
1932	3	284	2,310
1933	4	1,274	9,536
1934	46	5,883	89,727
1935	23	2,274	60,843
1936	29	2,935	35,360
1937	38	6,168	183,629
1938	31	4,087	110,456
FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	(e)
1919	2,026	1,150,718	15,478,318
1920	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929	1,213	239,878	2,764,606
1930	1,093	581,927	7,209,342
1931	261	35,723	.....
1932	330	54,088	.....
1933	331	84,391	.....
1934	361	61,445	.....
1935	412	89,726	.....
1936	17,091	2,422,844	.....
GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919	3,719	2,132,547	33,083,000
1920	3,807	1,508,370	16,755,000
1921	4,455	1,617,225	25,874,000
1922	4,785	1,895,792	27,734,000
1923	2,046	1,626,753	12,344,000
1924	1,973	1,647,143	36,198,000
1925	1,708	771,036	2,936,000
1926	351	97,157	1,222,000
1927	844	494,544	6,144,000
1928	739	775,490	20,339,000
1929	429	189,723	4,251,000
1930	353	223,885	4,029,000
1931	463	172,109	1,890,000
1932	648	129,468	1,130,000
1933 (r)	69	10,475	96,000
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	613,000	8,420,000
1925	603	441,000	7,950,000
1926	323	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927	308	108,000	1,170,000
1928	302	124,000	1,390,000
1929	431	533,000	8,290,000
1930	422	307,000	4,400,000
1931	420	490,000	6,980,000
1932	389	379,000	6,490,000
1933	357	136,000	1,070,000
1934	471	134,000	960,000
1935	553	271,000	1,960,000
1936	818	316,000	1,830,000
1937	1,129	597,000	3,410,000
1938	875	274,000	1,330,000
1939 (h)	930	336,000	1,340,000
1939—January (h)	57	22,600	81,000
February (h)	68	28,400	116,000
March (h)	64	20,000	90,000
April (h)	61	26,200	143,000
May (h)	72	26,000	128,000
June (h)	102	39,300	130,000
July (h)	87	34,000	134,000
August (h)	85	37,200	118,000
September (h)	72	23,700	73,000
October (h)	80	37,700	102,000
November (h)	79	42,900	132,000
December (h)	40	15,800	36,000
HUNGARY			
	(d)	(f)	
1926	57	9,618	52,003
1927	84	25,428	294,941

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1939—*Continued*

HUNGARY—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(f)	
1928	31	10,289	131,174
1929	63	15,065	149,204
1930	35	5,770	79,596
1931	38	11,195	189,781
1932	20	4,925	32,914
1933	31	10,367	125,178
1934	49	12,762	92,156
1935	50	16,674	110,967
1936	122	20,747	232,622
1937	89	25,853	160,554
1938	64	9,392	104,645

BRITISH INDIA

	(c)	(g)	
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935	145	114,217	973,457
1936	159	169,029	2,358,062
1937	379	647,801	8,982,257
1938	399	400,075	9,198,708

EIRE

	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292
1929	53	4,533	101,397
1930	83	3,410	77,417
1931	60	5,431	310,199
1932	70	4,222	42,152
1933	88	9,059	200,126
1934	99	9,288	180,080
1935	99	9,513	288,077
1936	107	9,443	185,623
1937	145	26,734	1,754,949
1938	137	13,736	208,784

ITALY

	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,871	1,554,000	.....
1920	2,070	2,314,000	.....
1921	1,134	724,000	.....
1922	575	448,000	.....
1923	201	66,000	.....
1924	361	183,000	.....
1925 (p)	614	304,000	.....

JAPAN

	(d)	(g)	
1921	246	58,225	.....
1922	250	41,503	.....
1923	270	36,259	.....
1924	333	54,526	638,363
1925	293	40,742	361,225
1926	495	67,234	722,292

JAPAN—*Con.*

	(d)	(g)	
1927	383	46,672	791,599
1928	393	43,337	323,805
1929	571	77,281	678,670
1930	900	79,791	1,049,474
1931	984	63,305	960,774
1932	870	53,338	513,249
1933	598	46,787	384,565
1934	623	49,478	446,176
1935	584	37,365	301,324
1936	546	30,857	162,590
1937	628	123,730	338,146
1938	262	18,307	40,566

LATVIA

	(d)	(g)	
1924	87	9,523	95,988
1925	53	3,224	24,552
1926	53	5,065	63,968
1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	179	13,431	62,254
1929	362	26,462	45,838
1930	38	1,547	12,077
1931	42	2,903	14,261
1932	139	4,400	22,960
1933	246	4,323	24,002
1934	35	3,854	24,542
1935	3	.....	.....

MEXICO

	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	292,399
1923	146	54,396	600,466
1924	138	29,244	595,491
1925	51	27,614	.....
1926	24	47,133	.....
1933	13	1,084	.....
1934	202	14,685	.....
1935	642	145,212	.....
1936	674	113,885	.....
1937 (h)	516	60,591	.....

NETHERLANDS

	(c)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	209	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926	212	9,100	281,300
1927	216	12,200	220,500
1928	195	15,380	647,700
1929	214	20,330	990,800
1930	204	10,260	273,000
1931	200	27,050	856,100
1932	204	31,230	1,772,600
1933	168	13,300	533,800
1934	148	5,670	114,200
1935	142	11,580	262,400
1936	92	9,070	94,800
1937	95	4,650	38,800
1938	141	6,450	136,200

NEW ZEALAND

	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1939—*Continued*

NEW ZEALAND—*Con.*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	47,811
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929	49	7,831	26,808
1930	45	5,632	33,233
1931	24	6,356	48,486
1932	23	9,335	108,528
1933	16	3,957	111,935
1934	24	3,733	10,393
1935	12	2,323	18,563
1936	43	7,354	16,980
1937	52	11,411	29,916
1938	72	11,388	35,456
1939—1st 9 months	55	13,977	44,851

NORWAY

	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	666,650
1926	113	51,487	2,204,365
1927	96	22,456	1,374,089
1928	63	8,042	363,844
1929	73	4,796	196,704
1930	94	4,652	240,454
1931	82	59,524	7,585,832
1932	91	6,630	394,002
1933	93	6,306	364,240
1934	85	6,364	235,075
1935	103	3,543	168,000
1936	175	15,286	396,000
1937	195	28,785	1,014,000

PALESTINE

	(d)	(g)	
1922	9	.....	2,017
1923	21	.....	6,705
1924	46	.....	24,025
1925	61	.....	33,302
1926	21	.....	8,863
1927	20	562	13,469
1928	22	886	4,379
1929	45	679	8,773
1930	22	393	9,234
1931	31	1,385	6,786
1932	47	1,300	10,060
1933	57	2,050	19,000
1934	49	2,040	17,300
1935	60	3,650	28,400
1936	20	956	11,625
1937	53	6,305	21,167
1938	74	1,876	14,149

PHILIPPINES

	(d)	(g)	
1922	24	14,956	.....
1923	26	8,331	.....
1924	20	6,784	.....
1925	23	9,936	.....
1926	27	7,279	.....
1927	53	8,567	.....
1928	38	4,729	.....
1929	26	4,939	.....
1930	36	6,069	.....
1931	45	6,976	.....
1932	31	4,396	.....
1933	59	8,066	.....
1934	63	17,662	.....
1935	23	6,527	.....
1936	51	5,649	.....
1937	57	4,667	.....
1938	125	20,426	.....

POLAND

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(e)	
1921	731	480,701	4,151,387
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,056
1926	590	145,493	1,422,540
1927	618	235,847	2,492,228
1928	769	354,018	2,781,160
1929	499	220,602	1,164,322
1930	319	50,439	331,053
1931	361	109,017	646,122
1932	512	314,758	2,142,501
1933	638	345,839	3,858,798
1934	949	371,379	2,402,739
1935	1,171	450,932	2,086,252
1936	2,062	676,054	3,960,426
1937	2,090	565,892	3,333,265
1938 (h)	1,477	270,574	1,310,837

ROUMANIA

	(d)	(e)	
1920	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921	119	19,475	80,596
1922	219	22,819	306,726
1923	122	17,274	291,045
1924	88	11,749	212,365
1925	73	19,857	209,891
1926	88	20,899	326,086
1927	51	6,933	58,291
1928	57	10,801	109,745
1929	127	31,456	411,572
1930	101	17,337	180,002
1931	71	14,473	184,593
1932	102	16,346	103,673
1933	56	9,552	57,093
1934	72	11,059	156,086
1935	84	16,174	360,867
1936	90	15,231	195,606
1937	70	7,251	72,535
1938	26	4,137	51,981

SOUTH AFRICA

	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	239,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	0	0	0
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126
1928	10	5,746	10,535
1929	10	2,962	.....
1930	12	5,050	2,600
1931	19	6,278	54,575
1932	12	4,011	26,034
1933	10	1,585	16,081
1934	12	2,379	52,132
1935	17	2,367	19,564
1936	20	2,198	5,009
1937	28	5,121	25,690
1938	20	3,798	4,070

SPAIN

	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,658	3,027,026
1924	155	28,744	604,512
1925	164	60,120	839,934
1926	93	21,851	247,223
1927	107	70,616	1,311,891

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1939—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
SPAIN—*Con.*			
	(d)	(e)	
1928	87	70,024	771,293
1929	96	55,576	313,065
1930	368	247,460	3,745,360
1931	610	236,177	3,843,260
1932	435	269,104	3,589,473
1933	1,127	843,303	14,440,629
1934	594	741,878	11,103,493
SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929	180	12,676	667,000
1930	261	20,751	1,021,000
1931	193	40,899	2,627,000
1932	182	50,147	3,095,000
1933	140	31,980	3,434,000
1934	103	13,588	760,000
1935	98	17,189	788,000
1936	60	3,474	438,000
1937	67	30,904	861,000
SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
1925	42	3,299	.....
1926	35	2,721	.....
1927	26	2,058	34,160
1928	45	5,474	98,015
1929	39	4,661	99,608
1930	31	6,397	265,695
1931	25	4,746	73,975
1932	38	5,083	159,154
1933	35	2,705	69,065
1934	20	2,763	33,309
1935	16	866	15,135
1936	41	3,612	38,789
1937	37	6,043	115,648
1938	17	706	16,299
1939	7	238	4,046
UNITED STATES			
	(a)		
1919	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,112	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,249	654,641	.....
1925	1,301	428,416	.....
1926	1,035	329,592	.....
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808
1931	810	341,817	6,893,244
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273
1939—January (h)	183	50,279	513,840
February (h)	183	67,113	543,407
March (h)	198	41,926	609,223
April (h)	235	391,107	4,879,739
May (h)	230	93,414	3,527,880
June (h)	216	59,672	953,293
July (h)	204	172,100	1,158,795
August (h)	224	74,963	1,061,021
September (h)	158	34,939	867,001
October (h)	186	105,000	1,500,000
November (h)	165	42,000	1,600,000
URUGUAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,690
1922	35	5,819	149,050
1923	114	1,117	43,044
1924	22	858	21,552
1925	11	268	10,646
1926	5	600	11,952
1927	13	4,737	53,350
1928	3	289	420,600
1929	31	2,011	90,600
1930	8	1,361	11,100
1931	56	1,900	102,600
1932	6	2,262	.....
1933	2	356	86,797
1934	17	862	70,782
1935	2	699	3,495
1936	.....	.....	.....
1937	23	2,023	.....
1938	.....	4,872	.....
YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	220	29,141	486,392
1923	325	13,232	159,300
1924	60	5,155	76,337
1925	44	7,483	110,600
1926	46	10,979	157,485
1927	78	7,588	239,183
1928	44	5,600	117,500
1929	14	2,246	12,897
1930	16	4,879	48,528
1931	5	1,253	14,204
1932	7	1,370	4,074
1933	8	2,451	13,937
1934	35	6,775	41,523
1935	141	25,486	221,239
1936	397	87,700	1,355,952
1937	238	52,923	911,071
1938	189	31,606	494,421

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1926 stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported. (q) Strikes and lockouts. (r) Since April, 1933, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been forbidden by law.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Review of Activities During Four Months' Operation—Action Regarding Certain Commodities

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board has issued recently a review of its activities from September 3 to December 31, 1939, together with press releases which summarize more recent administrative action.

The following article constitutes a composite review of its administration based upon official press releases.

At the outbreak of war, the Government took immediate steps to assure an adequate and continuous distribution of the necessaries of life at reasonable prices, to eliminate hoarding and profiteering, and to curb those who otherwise might endeavour to turn national needs into personal profits. On the day that Great Britain declared war, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was appointed by order-in-council. (Labour Gazette, September 1939, pp. 889-893). The Board is endowed with wide powers permitting, wherever necessary, an adequate control of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. These powers were re-enacted and extended by order-in-council on December 5, 1939. (Labour Gazette, December, 1939, page 1201). The chief function of the Board is to protect the consumer from exploitation.

The Board met immediately upon its appointment, and quickly assembled a small technical staff, chiefly borrowed from other government departments. Complete information and statistics on the production and distribution of a wide variety of foods, clothing and fuel were rapidly compiled.

Scope of Activities

During the first four months of its operations, the Board has conducted investigations into the distribution and sale of some forty different commodities. These investigations varied in character and extent. Some involved merely alleged instances of hoarding and profiteering on the part of individuals; with others it was necessary to co-ordinate a whole industry and its distributing agencies in order to assure an adequate distribution of some one commodity to the consumer at a fair price.

The Board and its technical staff have conducted investigations into the supply and distribution of sugar, textiles, butter, leather, fuel, beans, flour, mill feeds, cod liver oil and other necessaries; conferences have been held with the representatives of many industries; investigations of commodity speculations have been undertaken; administrators have been appointed; goods have been purchased from the United Kingdom; co-operation has been obtained from the provinces on the enforcement of hoarding and profiteering regulations; and a constant check has been kept on retail prices from Halifax to Vancouver to assure that retail prices are in line with the prices of raw materials and with wholesale prices.

Other Efforts

In addition to continuous efforts such as these and of a kindred nature, the Board has also followed up score upon score of complaints of hoarding; it has corrected abuses; and in a few instances it has prosecuted.

Similar steps have been taken to prevent profiteering. The Board has queried hundreds of dealers regarding their prices, and in this way—without labelling many thoughtless and foolish individuals as criminals—it obtained satisfactory results. Here again where circumstances warranted, legal steps have been taken. But the Board is seeking to achieve results by means other than recourse to law. Its objective is to create an enlightened and effective public opinion, rather than an imposing record of criminal convictions.

In many instances, the Board has been able to take vigorous, but quiet action to stabilize both wholesale and retail prices. Its mere existence has discouraged many who might otherwise have tried to turn a penny at the expense of their country.

Obtaining Data

In order to protect the consumer the Board has had to give special attention to building up statistics of inventories and supplies. In several industries it is now maintaining a constant record of production, distribution and the location of existing stocks of goods.

All the steps taken to date have been designed to encourage production and conservation, to prevent individual hoarding and the holding of commodities for a price rise, and to eliminate undue markups and unwarranted price increases.

In the attainment of the ends desired, the Board has avoided any unneeded prosecution of hoarders and profiteers, or regimentation of industry; it has sought results through the voluntary co-operation both of industry and the public. The principle guiding its activities in the stabilization of prices has consisted of efforts to provide an adequate and regular flow of supplies to the Canadian market, rather than in any attempt at widespread price-fixing or price control.

Principles of Control

The Board has acted on the belief that if ample supplies are available, freedom of enterprise encouraged, monopolistic tendencies curbed or controlled, and sporadic instances of profiteering dealt with, fair and reasonable prices would be maintained. It is the belief of the Board that "such policies are best suited to, and can most effectively harness the resources of our present economy, an economy of plenty."

Should the war and the future course of events create a genuine scarcity of supplies on this continent, Canadian policies of price control might have to be modified to meet changed conditions. But for the present the Board does not anticipate an extensive use of its reserve powers.

The Board's review then details the early action taken with respect to sugar, wool, coal, hides and leather, butter, etc. (These activities have been summarized in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, October, November and December.)

Coal Supplies

In regard to coal, the Board, after outlining the successful operation of its licensing plan (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1103) brings the situation up to date by referring to efforts to assure an adequate supply of shipping to handle Maritime coal in the St. Lawrence during the coming navigation season, and states:

"Canada is assured of adequate supplies of coal during the current season. Imports of anthracite into the Dominion during 1939 have been greater than normal. As a consequence, the efforts of the Board and the Administrator have largely been directed to making provision for future needs particularly in relation to the supply from overseas and abroad, and its possible domestic allocation."

Butter Investigation

Referring to the results of the investigation into increased butter prices (following receipt of a great many complaints which alleged speculation) the Board stated:

On September 14, the Board carried out an investigation through the Auditors of the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue. This investigation covered thirty-three companies in Montreal and seven in Toronto. The records of the brokers, wholesale dealers and warehouses provided the name and occupation of each holder of butter who had made purchases between September 5 and 14, and the quantity and grades purchased and paid for.

This investigation was later widened and on October 3, the Board received a report showing all holders of butter as of September 26 in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The report of this wider investigation revealed that between September 14 and September 26 the number of speculators had decreased. But these and other investigations conducted by the Board also revealed that butter was held by speculators in comparatively small amounts, and that the rise in prices following the outbreak of war could not be attributed solely either to their purchases or to their holdings. It appeared that the increased prices were largely due to heavy purchases by the trade which, it was stated, were necessary to meet the expectation of a greater demand during the coming year.

The survey, however, was not devoid of results. In the first place, the investigation had a definite effect in stabilizing prices, and secondly, when it became known that the Board knew the names of all holders of butter, within less than one week alone speculators returned to the normal channels of trade no less than 330,000 pounds of butter.

In its investigations into butter prices the Board was assisted by the staff of the Agricultural Supplies Committee, with which a constant contact was maintained.

Existing Wool Situation

In an analysis of the wool situation the Board indicated that:

"The difficulties which have been encountered during the last four months of 1939 in the effort to maintain the flow of raw materials to the Canadian woollen industry have been substantial. Canada more than almost any other country is dependent on the crossbred types of wool which are used in the manufacture of warm, durable outdoor clothing, socks, blankets, hand knitting and papermaker's felts. In time of war, these grades are also the types most required for uniforms."

CROSSBRED WOOLS

The Board further stated:

"Over 80 per cent of Canada's normal supply of crossbred wool must be imported. The British Government controls the entire Empire supply which normally provides the import needs of the Dominion. The crossbred wools released for use in Canada since the beginning of the war have been sufficient to cover only about one-third of the requirements of military contracts let during that period. But the military needs of Great Britain are very large, and under war conditions delays were unavoidable in the completion of export marketing arrangements in Great Britain and Australasia. An economic war can only be waged by economic methods, and it is unfortunate that the development of one of these methods, temporarily interrupting the flow of wool to Canada, has led to periods of difficulty and anxiety in this country. It is hoped that the task of organization, for which the British Wool Control is mainly responsible, is well advanced towards completion, and that a large movement of supplies may now be expected."

On February 28, the Board announced that arrangements have now been completed whereby Canada's entire requirements of wools for military purposes up to September 10, 1940, will be forthcoming from the United

Kingdom Wool Control. The details have been worked out between the United Kingdom Controller and the Canadian Wool Administrator, David C. Dick, whose certificate as to its intended use will continue to be required in connection with all wool imported for military contracts.

In addition, the Board announced that arrangements now entered into with the United Kingdom Control guarantee until September next a larger and more regular supply of crossbred wools for civilian purposes. These up to the present have been extremely difficult to secure from any Empire source, and assurance of a greater volume, even though not on the basis of full normal requirements was considered as fortunate for Canada.

With the announcement of assurance of supplies until September next is concluded what might be described as the first chapter of the Canadian wartime story of wool. This opened in September last with frantic searchings for wool by manufacturers with military contracts, and it records numerous important developments such as the appointment of a Wool Administrator; the placing of an embargo upon the export of crossbred wools from Canada; the suggestion by wool dealers and the recommendation by the Wool Administrator to the War Supply Board of a 45 cent clean basis content for wool to be used in military contracts; the fixing of a price of 45 cents clean basis by Order in Council for the purpose of making available Canadian stocks of crossbred wools which were not moving readily to market; the cancellation of the price-fixing Order when it had served its purpose; the removal of the duty on crossbred wools imported from Intermediate Tariff countries at a time when supplies from Empire sources seemed likely to prove insufficient for immediate requirements; and, finally, the cancellation of the free entry privilege as part of the arrangement now reached with the United Kingdom Controller.

PRICE OF WOOL

Subsequently on March 9, the Board issued another release on the Canadian wool supply which, in its concluding paragraphs, dealt with the price angle of the wool situation. Extracts from this release are as follows:—

While the wool clips in Australia and New Zealand have been abundant, indeed abnormally large, and while there appears to be no probability of any scarcity of wool in Canada, nevertheless crossbred grades will have to be used with economy.

While adequate supplies of wool have thus been arranged, nevertheless the price of wool in Canada is higher than before the war. This is due solely to the higher prices which must be paid for imported wools; these constitute about four-fifths of the total Canadian consumption.

Canadian spinners are now paying anywhere from 65 to 100 per cent more than pre-war prices for their raw materials.

While the cost of wool generally in Canada depends on the price abroad, nevertheless steps have been taken to assure that the ultimate consumer does not bear more than his fair share of the burden.

While retail buyers of wool will naturally have to pay prices varying with the price which the Dominion must pay for its imports of raw wool, and while crossbred grades will have to be used with economy, there is no reason under existing conditions to anticipate any serious shortage in the total wool supply of the Dominion.

KNITTING YARNS

To protect the purchaser of hand knitting yarns, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board initiated an investigation of prices in retail stores and mail order houses. It was found that price movements in the retail trade were not out of line with the prices at which they had purchased their stocks. Indeed some well known brands of yarn continued to sell at pre-war prices up to the end of 1939.

As retailers have replenished their stocks of yarn, prices have increased, but under the pressure of competition in the retail trade, the increase in many instances appears not to have fully reflected the advance in raw material costs.

Price increases have varied with different grades of yarn. Coarser yarns, selling at lower prices, have shown the largest percentage increases; such yarns not only require the use of crossbred wools, but also in their production the cost of materials represents a comparatively large proportion of the retail price.

With the finer merino yarns, there has been less difficulty in obtaining a supply of raw material, and the demand has not increased to the same extent. Retailers in many instances appear to have sacrificed a part of their customary percentage margin.

Canadian Feedstuffs Situation

To assist it in maintaining close touch with the feedstuffs problem in Canada, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has appointed a small committee, representative in general though not directly of the users of such feeds, the agricultural industry. The committee, which held its first meeting at the Board's offices in Ottawa on February 23 is composed of Mr. F. W. Walsh, Chairman, and Messrs. C. B. Davidson and W. R. White.

Mr. Walsh is Director of Marketing in the Department of Agriculture of the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Davidson, Winnipeg, was formerly statistician to the Wheat Board, and Mr. White is a prominent officer in the Feedstuffs Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The committee necessarily will seek the co-operation of the grain trade, the milling industry, and the manufacturers and distributors of live-stock feeds, as well as of the various provincial feed committees.

Other Commodities

The Board's vigilance in investigating the situation with respect to other commodities is indicated in the following paragraphs.

COD LIVER OIL

In November, the Department of Pensions and National Health directed the attention of the Board to the situation developing in the

supply of cod liver oil. The war had seriously curtailed British and Norwegian exports on which the Dominion largely depended for supplies.

The Board immediately began an investigation covering the foreign and domestic sources of supply, the domestic inventories, and the amounts needed for human, animal and other needs. This revealed the possibility of a serious shortage during the coming year.

With a view to increasing the domestic supply, a group of domestic producers were interviewed and the subject was called to the attention of the Economic Council of Nova Scotia.

The Board is continuing its endeavours in this field. Efforts are being initiated to provide substitutes for animal, industrial and other needs in order to augment the supply for human consumption.

BEANS

In the middle of September the price of beans rose very sharply. The situation was aggravated by the extravagant bidding of buyers before the 1939 crop had really begun to come on the market. Moreover, up to the outbreak of war low prices had obtained in the market for beans.

The Board conducted an investigation into the situation. No instances of hoarding, withholding supplies, or profiteering were observed. During the course of the investigation prices began to ease; they have since declined from the September levels.

PETROLEUM, MEAT, AND CASTOR OIL

The Board has had under review the question of the supply and price of petroleum and petroleum products. Meat prices have been carefully watched, and several specific inquiries in this connection undertaken. Also presently under review are castor oil and other oils and waxes.

In October the question of the supply of meat meals and tankage was brought to the attention of the Board. After a preliminary investigation, the matter was referred to the Agricultural Supplies Committee for further study the results of which will later be available to the Board.

During the first four months of its existence, the Board also conducted a variety of minor studies many of which consisted only of investigations into alleged instances of hoarding or profiteering in some one commodity.

Concurrently with studies and investigations on commodities of which the supply presented immediate problems, the Board has held many conferences with individuals and with representative groups engaged in the supply of those necessaries for which the demand might later begin to exceed the supply. An effort has been made to foresee and to meet supply problems before they have reached that acute stage which creates public uneasiness and a danger of exaggerated prices.

Immigration to Canada During 1939

During 1939 a total of 16,994 immigrants entered Canada compared with 17,244 in 1938, a decrease of 1·4 per cent, according to statistics contained in a statement issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Of the 16,994 who entered the Dominion, 3,544 were from the British Isles; 5,649 from the United States; 1,957 from Northern European countries, while other races numbered 5,844. Compared with the figures for 1938, an increase of 4·6 per cent was recorded in the number coming from the British Isles; a decrease of 3·2 per cent in those from the United States; an increase of 49·2 per cent in the number classified in the group "Northern European races." (This increase was largely due to the great number coming from Germany, 1,071 giving that country as their country of origin in 1939 compared with 588 in 1938). A decrease of 12·9 per cent was recorded in the "other races" group.

Adult males entering Canada during 1939 numbered 4,866; adult females, 6,820, and children under eighteen, 5,308.

Of these totals, 1,997 males, 1,236 females and 1,953 children were listed in the farming class. The labouring class comprised 317 males, 63 females, and 84 children; mechanics, 601 males, 271 females, 158 children; trading class, 712 males, 437 females, 219 children; mining class, 34 males, 8 females and 2 children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 662, under eighteen years, 116; "other classes" accounted for the remainder of the total, 1,205 males, 4,143 females, and 2,776 children.

Classified according to destination the largest number (5,957) were destined for Ontario; 3,433 for Quebec; 2,183 for British Columbia; 1,695 for Alberta; 1,316 for Manitoba; 1,227 for Saskatchewan; 747 for Nova Scotia; 353 for New Brunswick; 67 for Prince Edward Island; and 9 and 7 for the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, respectively.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER LABOUR LEGISLATION

Alberta Old Age Pensions Act

THE appointment of an Old Age Pensions Board was made by order in council gazetted on February 15. The new Board consisting of J. F. Percival, Chairman, A. Blackie, Superintendent and T. R. Blaine is to have the powers formerly vested in the Workmen's Compensation Board to carry out the provisions of the federal and provincial Old Age Pensions Acts.

Alberta Teachers Retirement Fund Act

By order in council gazetted on January 31, addition is made to the first by-laws passed by the Board of Administrators (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1230). It is now provided that a teacher who was not on March 31, 1939, under a contract of engagement with a board of school trustees in Alberta is not to be entitled to have taken into account any service rendered before his contributions to the fund begin but he is to be considered as having been under a contract on that date if he was absent on leave granted by the board or if a medical practitioner certifies that he was then physically unable to teach, provided the period of disability does not exceed five consecutive years; or if he was in attendance at a university or other educational institution approved by the board pursuing a course of study relating to the teaching profession, the period of attendance not to exceed five years; or if he was serving as a member of the House of Commons of Canada or of the provincial legislature or employed in the provincial civil service in duties related to the teaching profession. In none of these cases, however, is time so spent to be considered as teaching service. Teachers absent on March 31, 1939, on active service as members of the naval, military or air force or the nursing services of Canada are considered under contract of engagement.

Manitoba, Ontario and Dominion Adopt Canadian Engineering Standards Association Regulations

In Manitoba on January 27 and in Ontario on February 3 orders in council were gazetted adopting the 1939 regulations of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association governing the construction and inspection of boilers and pressure vessels and the Mechanical Refrigeration Code, 1939. The regulations came in force in Manitoba on January 1 and in Ontario on February 13.

The 1939 edition of the Association's Canadian Electrical Code was adopted for the National Parks by a Dominion order in council gazetted on February 10.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Rules interpreting article 18 of Order 33 (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1113) concerning the sale of foodstuffs at wholesale were gazetted on February 10. The order having set out that when wages paid on September 1, 1939, are higher than fixed by the order they must be maintained, the rules determine how it is to be decided whether the weekly wage paid on that date does exceed the rates fixed by the order, having regard to the hours worked, the work-week to which the minimum rate applies and as to whether the minimum is an hourly or weekly rate.

An addition to the rules interpreting Order 4, gazetted on February 17, provides that the clauses of Order 4 dealing with minimum wages and working conditions, division into percentages and classification of apprentices do not apply to employees in unorganized territory not within the zones determined by Order 4. Other provisions of Order 4 apply to such districts. The Board gazetted on the same date a decision that Order 4 does not apply to hiring contracts for the current fiscal year of municipal corporations which by resolution have taken advantage of the order in council before its repeal.

By-law B-1 which imposes a levy on payrolls of one-third of one per cent was declared on January 31 to apply to all "professional" employers having employees in the province whether their establishments are located, or the work is done, in a municipality or in unorganized territory. This decision was gazetted on February 17 and also an amendment making the levy chargeable on wages actually paid even if higher than those fixed by the order and not on wages payable under the order as before.

Order 21 (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 156) governing those engaged in tanning leather, currying hides and leather is annulled from February 10 when a collective agreement covering such establishments came into force.

Under Order 4 the application of the 60-hour week to saw-mills and foundries in Zones III and IV is now extended by order in council gazetted on March 2 to Zone II.

Saskatchewan Theatres and Cinematographs Act

An order in council published on January 31 alters the fees under this Act for operators of standard motion picture machines and the examination fee for an operator's licence. The former is reduced from $10 to $5 and the latter is raised from $5 to $10. However, it is provided that for successful candidates half of the examination fee is to be applied as payment for the operator's licence.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION CONCERNING QUEBEC LABOUR LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATIONS concerning legislation in Quebec were submitted to the Quebec Government on February 10 by the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The principal proposals affecting labour laws are summarized here.

Workmen's Compensation Act

As regards the Workmen's Compensation Act the desirability of doing everything possible to ensure the solvency of the Accident Fund was emphasized and with this end in view it was recommended: (1) that the Workmen's Compensation Commission should undertake an educational campaign for accident prevention in all industries showing a high accident rate and that the employers' safety associations should be urged to co-operate to the fullest extent in the campaign; (2) that there should be closer co-operation between the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Factory Inspection Division of the Department of Labour; (3) that special attention should be directed to the small employers so that continuous attention should be given to accident prevention in their plants; (4) that the Commission might either re-insure with approved casualty companies for any compensation it might be obliged to pay in excess of a specified sum or it might require employers with a consistently high accident rate to take out a policy to cover any compensation exceeding a sum stipulated by the Commission.

Another recommendation had to do with the section of the Act giving to the workman the right to choose his physician. It was considered by the Association that the choice should be a matter of agreement between the employer and employee and where an agreement cannot be reached, the decision should rest with the Commission. It was urged also that the members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission should be appointed for life or during good behaviour and that the Commission should be free to employ the members of its staff instead of the Government having the right to dismiss the Commissioners and to appoint the staff. It was also suggested that the Government should contribute towards the expenses of carrying out the Act.

Collective Labour Agreements Act

The Collective Labour Agreements Act, as well as the Fair Wage Act, the Association considered, should not be amended until a thorough study of experience under them had been made by a competent commission appointed by the Government. If, however, it was proposed to amend the Act this year, certain proposals were advanced for consideration.

It was suggested that some of the difficulties in the application of the Act would be avoided if agreements applied "vertically to specified industries" instead of horizontally to trades and occupations. In the opinion of the Association, "when a given business or industry effects an agreement with its employees," all the employees in that industry should be covered by the agreement including the maintenance men, stationary engineers, etc., in addition to the workers employed in productive operations. Thus an industry or business would be subject to only one agreement under the Act. The shoe industry was referred to as an example of an industry to which at least three different agreements applied, that applying only to the shoe industry and the printing trades and building trades agreements.

Other recommendations relating to the Collective Labour Agreements Act which were made by the Association included the extension of Government control over the joint committees administering the agreements, the repeal of the clauses providing that agreements should not apply to departments of the provincial Government and that agreements could be made retroactive. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of clarifying the condition on which an agreement may be extended to non-parties, that it has acquired "a preponderant significance and importance for the establishing of conditions of labour, etc." Opposition was expressed to the granting of power to joint committees or trade unions to issue certificates of competency. It was stated that in some cases trade unions refused to issue competency cards to men whose union dues were in arrears. Joint committees, in the opinion of the Association, should be required to publish quarterly financial reports in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or in a newspaper in the districts concerned so that such information should be available to any employers or employees assessed by the committee. Fines imposed as a result of action brought by a joint committee should not, in the opinion of the Association, revert to the committee but should be paid to the Department of Labour for the general administration of the Act and the expenses of committees in

districts where their revenue is insufficient for proper enforcement. It was recommended also that inspectors should be appointed by the Department of Labour and not by the joint committees and that every joint committee should have on it a Government representative and, further, that no agreement should be negotiated between employers and employees except in the presence of an official of the Department.

The association urged that "every care should be taken by the administration to ensure in all its legislation the continuance of the open shop in industries in the province . . . . the Government should not sponsor legislation which might in any way prejudice the liberties and rights of such employees who fall within the category of unorganized labour." The sections of the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act relating to freedom of association, frequently referred to as Bills 19 and 20, should, in the opinion of the Association, be retained.

Other recommendations were made to the Government having to do with the licensing of canvassers and agents engaged in direct selling and with the taxation by certain municipalities of outside manufacturers and wholesalers delivering goods by motor truck within the limits of the corporation.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Proceedings of 89th Session of Governing Body Featured by Discussion of War Problems

THE proceedings of the 89th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, meeting in Geneva from February 1-5, were featured by a decision to hold the 1940 session of the International Labour Conference early in June (see page ... of this issue) and by discussion of the program of the I.L.O. for 1940 with its emphasis on special problems created by the war.

In submitting this programme the Director of the I.L.O., Mr. J. G. Winant, stressed the importance of the problem of migration as a consequence of the war. Although as long as hostilities continue there will be an almost complete stoppage of overseas emigration from Europe, it already appears probable that as a result of the war the lowering of the standard of living of European peoples will increase their need for emigration. It is, therefore, desirable that the necessary measures of national organization and collaboration be taken now. In order that the study of the problem may be actively pursued, Mr. Winant proposed to convene a meeting of the Permanent Committee on Migration for Settlement on the occasion of the June Session of the International Labour Conference.

Mr. Jouhaux, workers' representative (France) while agreeing with this proposal, stressed that the real outstanding problem of emigration was that of the freedom of movement. Certain restrictions against this in various countries should disappear, and no longer should free men be excluded from all countries.

Mr. Oersted, employers' representative (Denmark) endorsed Mr. Jouhaux's remarks.

Mr. Evans, British Government representative, stated that the problem of migration could not be separated from that of refugees. He was horrified at the barbarous policy which transformed honest citizens of good character into wandering vagabonds, driven across Europe homeless and hopeless.

After a discussion the Governing Body adopted as a whole the programme of work proposed by the Director of the I.L.O. This programme includes, in particular, studies on the following questions:

Men disabled in war: their right to compensation and their vocational and social rehabilitation;

Problems of organization of the labour market arising out of the war;

Vocational retraining as a continuous means of adapting the supply of labour to the demand;

The influence of the war and mobilization on national regulations concerning hours of work and rest periods;

The influence of the war and mobilization on the conditions of work of women;

The adjustment of wage rates to changing prices;

The adaptation of social insurance to mobilization and war;

The organization of medical labour inspection; and the family doctor, his training and functions;

Safety in the loading and unloading of ships;

Agricultural problems of Central and South America;

Industrial relations in colonial territories; and

The conditions of life of workers and their families (low-cost housing).

During the discussion on the Director's Report on the activity of the International Labour Organization, Mr. Justin Godart made a declaration in the name of the French Government on the application of international labour Conventions in time of war. (It will be remembered that a certain number of

these Conventions provide for the suspension of their provisions in case of "serious emergency" or of international conflict.) It had become necessary, he said, for certain countries which intend to defend the ideals of justice, morality and liberty, to take every possible measure for their legitimate defence, and it may therefore prove necessary for those nations to take exceptional measures. In that case they must be excused if they find it necessary in some cases to deviate from complete observance of the Conventions which they have ratified. The Director's Report states that exceptions could result only from special circumstances based on definite reasons or from cases of *force majeure*. At no time in history had States been faced by a more obvious case of *force majeure*, and in temporarily suspending the operation of certain Conventions they would not therefore be acting in a manner contrary to the spirit or the letter of Part XIII.

Mr. Jouhaux, workers' representative (France), stated that in fact the procedure of the I.L.O. would not prevent the Government of a country in a state of legitimate defence, from taking provisions suspending International labour Conventions, all the more so when it was a case of countries fighting for the very ideal of the Organization from which these Conventions came. But it should be clearly understood that any such provisions should only be taken after a consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations which have taken part in the adoption of those Conventions. Thus the principle of collaboration which is at the basis of international labour legislation would be safeguarded.

During the examination of the Director's Report on the activity of the International Labour Organization, the Governing Body took note with lively satisfaction of several important Government declarations.

In Great Britain, Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Lords that the Government fully approved of the decision of the I.L.O. to attempt to continue its work during the war as completely as conditions would allow, and affirmed the sympathetic interest of the British Government in the work of the I.L.O.

The British Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Brown, gave similar assurances before the House of Commons.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the American Labour Conference at Havana, expressed the sincere hope that there would be no lessening of the activities of the I.L.O. during the existing world emergency, and pledged his full collaboration in its constructive non-political international effort.

The "Declaration of Havana" was also noted, by which the Governments, employers and workpeople of the American Continent pledge their unwavering support for the continuance with unimpaired vigour of the efforts of the International Labour Organization to accomplish its high purpose of achieving social justice.

In reaffirming the support of Brazil for the I.L.O. before the Governing Body, Mr. Helio Lobo declared that, in order to help in the present financial situation, his Government had already paid its whole contribution to the I.L.O. budget for 1940.

Mr. Evans stated that, with the same intention, the British Government would pay its whole budgetary contribution for 1940 at the beginning of the British financial year, in April next.

The period for which the present Governing Body was elected expires this year, and a new Governing Body will be elected by the International Labour Conference next June. It will be remembered that the Governing Body is composed of 32 members—16 representing Governments, 8 the employers, and 8 the workers. Eight of the 16 Government members are appointed by the Governments of the States Members of chief industrial importance. Two vacancies have now occurred on this list of eight States. Italy ceased to belong to the International Labour Organization from 15 December 1939. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics automatically became a Member of the Organization in virtue of its admission to League of Nations membership on 18 September 1934, which involved membership of the International Labour Organization. The officers of the Governing Body noted that on 14 December 1939 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ceased to be entitled to automatic membership of the Organization.

Italy and the U.S.S.R. will be replaced on the list of the eight States Members of the International Labour Organization of chief industrial importance by Belgium and The Netherlands.

In conclusion it was decided that the Governing Body will hold its next meeting at Geneva before the opening of the Session of the International Labour Conference on 5 June next.

During February there were 5,502 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, as compared with 5,542 during January, and 4,333 during February a year ago. Benefits awarded amounted to $563,790.42, of which $451,523 was for compensation, and $112,267.42 for medical aid.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1939

ACCORDING to revised statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by municipal officials, the value of the construction work for which building permits were taken out in 58 cities was slightly lower in 1939 than in 1938, but with this exception, last year's total was the highest since 1931. The estimated cost of the building authorized in the year under review was $60,272,379; as compared with $60,817,332 in 1938, this was a decline of $544,953, or 0·9 per cent, but there was an increase of $4,427,380, or 7·9 per cent as compared with the total of $55,844,999 reported in 1937, when building in these centres was more active than in any of the five years immediately preceding.

In the nineteen years, 1920-1938, the value of the building authorized in the co-operating municipalities was estimated, on the average, at $112,469,391 annually, of which the 1939 total constituted only some 53·6 per cent. In the first twelve years of this period, the estimated cost of the construction work for which permits were taken out averaged $153,401,364. Beginning with 1932, there was a sharp decline in building authorizations, and in the seven years to 1938, their average value was only $42,300,295; the 1939 total exceeded this average by 42·5 per cent. While the inclusion of last year's figure raises the annual average since 1931 to $44,546,805, this was little more than 29 per cent of the average for the years, 1920-1931, when building activity was, on the whole, at a more normal level. The moderate improvement indicated in the construction authorizations during the last two years has therefore had comparatively little effect upon the reserve of building work accumulating in the 58 cities.

The wholesale prices of building materials in 1939 were fractionally higher, on the average, than in 1938, and also exceeded those for any other year since 1930 except 1937. They were, however, lower than in the period, 1920-1930, being also below the average for the nineteen years, ending with 1938. The index of wholesale prices of construction materials, as calculated in the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 89·7 in the year under review, as compared with 89·1 in 1938, while the average index in the years, 1920-1938, was 97·4. The cost of building labour in 1939 was also slightly higher than in the preceding year, according to the Labour Department's index of wage rates, based on the 1913 average as 100. This index was 170·7 last year, compared with 169·4 in 1938. During the twenty years for which building permit figures are available for the 58 centres, the maximum wages index was 203·2 in 1930, while the minimum was in 1913, the basic year.

In 1939, the 58 cities reported that the work authorized in connection with dwellings was valued at $21,657,273, an increase of $1,583,676, or 7·9 per cent, as compared with the 1938 total of $20,073,597; this advance was not so pronounced as that of 12·4 per cent recorded in 1938 over 1937. There was a decline in the number of permits issued for new construction or for repairs and alterations to houses and apartments, but the average value of the building represented by the individual permit advanced from approximately $3,095 in 1938 to $3,553 in 1939.

The *MacLean Building Review* makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion; during 1939, the total was $187,178,500, compared with $187,277,900 in 1938, $224,056,700 in 1937, $162,588,000 in 1936, $160,305,000 in 1935, $125,811,500 in 1934, $97,289,800 in 1933, $132,872,400 in 1932 and $315,482,000 in 1931. This record shows that construction reached its maximum activity in 1929, when the contracts awarded were valued at $576,651,800, while the minimum was in 1933, the contracts let then amounting to not quite 17 per cent of the 1929 figure. The decline from 1938 in the MacLean's estimate of construction work contracted for in 1939 was ·05 per cent; last year's total was also lower than in 1937, but was otherwise the highest since 1931. As already stated, the value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 58 cities in 1939 was 0·9 per cent lower than in 1938, but with this exception was highest since 1931.

The building authorized by the 58 centres in 1939 constituted 32·2 per cent of the total value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion, a proportion very similar to that of 32·5 per cent in 1938. The percentages in the last few years have been lower than in any other of the nineteen for which figures for the 58 cities are available. In 1921, when these centres reported their highest proportion of the total building work in the country, the percentage was 48·6, while the average ratio in the years, 1920-1939, was 39·2 per cent.

Included in the tabular statistics are the index numbers of wages in the building trades in the principal industrial cities (as published annually by the Department of Labour in supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE). These index numbers (on the basis of wage scales in

1913 as 100) for the period 1929-1939 are as follows: 1929—197·5; 1930—203·2; 1931—195·7; 1932—178·2; 1933—158·0; 1934—154·8; 1935—159·8; 1936—160·8; 1937—165·3; 1938—169·4; 1939—170·7.

The tabular summary also includes the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials (average 1926=100). These figures (also published regularly in the LABOUR GAZETTE) for the same period are as follows: 1929—99·0; 1930—90·8; 1931—81·9; 1932—77·2; 1933—78·3; 1934—82·5; 1935—81·2; 1936—85·3; 1937—94·4; 1938—89·1; 1939—89·7.

During 1939, the value of the authorized building was higher than in 1938 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia, the co-operating cities showed declines. The largest actual gain, amounting to $1,118,596, was in Ontario, while the greatest proportionate increase was that of 69·2 per cent in New Brunswick.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 11,857, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,117,761 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 2,024, having an aggregate membership of 256,550 persons, 11·3 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1940, as Reported by Employers

In accordance with the movement indicated at midwinter in 1938 and 1939, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of February, 1940, when industrial activity was however, at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,857 employers, whose staffs included 1,117,761 men and women, compared with 1,135,619 at January 1. This reduction of 17,858 persons, or 1·6 per cent, lowered the crude index (1926=100), from 116·2 in the preceding month to 114·4 at February 1, 1940, as compared with 106·5 at that date in 1939; at the previous February maximum, in 1930, the index had been 111·6.

In the nine years, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed, employment showed practically no change from January to February. The decline in the crude index for February 1, 1940, was therefore accompanied by a reduction in the seasonally-corrected figure, which fell from 120·7 at January 1 to 118·8 at the beginning of February; this was the highest adjusted index for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

An analysis of the returns by industry shows that at February 1, 1940, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 11,676 workers, or 1·9 per cent, as compared with January 1. This gain rather exceeded the increase noted at February 1 in 1939 or 1938, but was smaller than the average advance indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. In this respect, the latest increase was like the year-end losses from which it mainly represents recovery, and the number of workers reinstated constituted

nearly 57 per cent of the number laid off at January 1; this proportion compared favourably with that of just under 49 per cent recorded, on the average, at February 1 in the preceding nineteen years. The greatest gains at the date under review were in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and tobacco factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, steam railway operation and construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while the movement was unfavourable in other groups. There were large losses in trade and construction; those in the latter, which took place mainly in road work, exceeded the average contraction at mid-winter in the years since 1920. Logging, shipping and stevedoring, communications and services also reported considerable reductions in personnel.

For February 1, 1939, 11,261 establishments had furnished employment returns, showing an aggregate working force of 1,026,635; the index then was nearly eight points lower than that of 114·4 at February 1, 1940. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for February 1 in 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating firms employed over 77,000 more persons at the latter date than they had employed at February 1 of last winter.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:—1940, 114·4; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1; 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0 and 1927, 96·6.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of February, 412 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,478 persons, compared with 33,484 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the February 1 survey of employment to 1,151,239 in 12,269 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 114·4 in the industries above enumerated, to 114·3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for January 1, the index was lowered from 116·2 to 116·1. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

Contractions were generally recorded except in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the losses in Quebec being most pronounced. Activity in all provinces was greater than at February 1 of last year, and in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was also at a higher level than in any other February for which statistics are on record; in the Prairie area, the February 1 index was the highest for that date in the years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being nearly two per cent. At February 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that was considerably below the average, 331 persons having been laid off since their last

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	110·6	98·8	101·7	101·0	93·8
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	99·9	85·9	92·7	91·3	77·5
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	76·5	75·7	78·9	80·4	68·0
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Feb. 1, 1936	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Feb. 1, 1937	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Feb. 1, 1938	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Feb. 1, 1939	106·5	100·5	113·0	109·2	93·9	96·2
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1940	100·0	7·8	29·7	42·8	11·8	7·9

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight[1]	Feb. 1, 1940	Jan. 1, 1940	Feb. 1, 1939	Feb. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, 1935
MANUFACTURING	55·3	120·5	118·2	106·0	110·3	105·3	98·5	90·1
Animal products—edible	2·3	132·5	132·4	122·2	122·5	118·5	108·5	102·9
Fur and products	·2	102·4	106·0	77·9	76·1	79·4	81·3	78·4
Leather and products	2·3	125·8	120·9	107·1	103·9	108·6	104·5	98·7
Boots and shoes	1·5	125·0	119·7	110·5	108·4	111·2	108·1	103·0
Lumber and products	3·9	80·0	77·1	69·8	72·0	71·3	65·9	58·4
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	66·3	62·4	58·8	58·0	60·0	55·3	45·9
Furniture	·7	89·2	87·9	84·3	85·7	85·3	78·7	71·3
Other lumber products	1·1	117·6	116·9	93·5	105·2	95·5	88·9	86·9
Musical instruments	·2	54·6	53·9	47·4	40·3	44·6	41·9	31·1
Plant products—edible	3·2	116·0	116·0	105·1	104·7	101·2	96·4	94·0
Pulp and paper products	6·2	111·4	110·2	103·7	107·0	102·5	96·2	92·4
Pulp and paper	2·7	98·5	97·5	87·0	97·5	92·7	83·9	79·5
Paper products	1·0	138·9	137·8	130·5	129·2	123·0	112·8	105·6
Printing and publishing	2·5	118·6	116·9	115·7	111·8	108·5	106·8	104·8
Rubber products	1·2	108·6	109·8	102·1	100·0	97·5	94·0	90·7
Textile products	10·6	136·5	132·0	117·5	122·8	120·8	115·2	105·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·1	153·2	149·8	128·0	137·5	138·7	134·8	121·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·1	118·8	116·4	93·7	99·9	101·2	95·6	82·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	163·1	156·5	129·2	143·8	144·8	143·4	128·1
Artificial silk and silk goods	·8	502·9	497·2	501·6	533·7	537·4	529·1	502·4
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	135·9	131·8	117·4	123·1	121·7	120·4	111·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	124·6	118·1	111·4	116·2	108·8	100·8	92·8
Other textile products	1·1	122·7	120·7	103·9	98·1	101·0	92·3	85·5
Tobacco	1·2	164·0	150·8	160·2	153·3	129·5	135·7	123·1
Beverages	·8	166·7	174·3	159·4	156·1	153·9	133·3	120·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	178·9	176·5	155·0	153·8	140·9	133·3	121·7
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	84·7	87·4	70·9	79·8	73·8	64·4	59·7
Electric light and power	1·5	132·2	134·5	125·3	117·5	112·2	110·7	106·2
Electrical apparatus	1·7	139·4	140·2	125·7	142·9	125·0	115·4	104·5
Iron and steel products	13·3	113·7	110·0	94·3	104·6	97·2	89·8	77·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	153·5	151·3	118·3	130·2	124·6	113·9	91·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	124·8	121·7	112·8	128·8	114·9	95·5	82·6
Agricultural implements	·5	68·4	63·2	62·9	76·9	62·2	65·5	52·5
Land vehicles	5·8	107·6	103·3	90·0	99·5	94·9	90·3	82·1
Automobiles and parts	2·0	155·4	155·4	150·0	160·2	157·1	138·2	126·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	57·5	53·6	53·1	76·0	58·2	59·0	55·7
Heating appliances	·4	123·4	121·1	106·4	98·8	106·3	95·1	81·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	132·2	129·8	99·4	120·6	93·1	83·6	58·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	118·1	118·3	102·1	117·7	104·8	92·7	79·6
Other iron and steel products	2·2	121·4	117·1	97·2	101·4	97·4	85·6	74·1
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	165·2	166·5	151·3	154·8	143·4	123·2	111·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	158·4	163·4	147·3	149·7	139·3	130·3	125·6
Miscellaneous	·5	148·6	146·1	131·7	131·7	126·0	116·7	115·2
LOGGING	6·0	227·2	237·8	143·0	290·7	244·4	173·1	183·4
MINING	7·0	168·4	164·7	160·5	154·3	147·6	129·4	120·3
Coal	2·3	94·7	94·0	93·5	95·2	95·3	94·6	94·7
Metallic ores	4·0	354·5	342·4	333·3	307·7	283·9	228·7	204·4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·7	123·7	123·4	116·8	114·8	111·2	93·9	75·7
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	82·7	84·3	81·2	82·9	79·8	77·2	77·8
Telegraphs	·5	93·3	95·7	89·8	91·5	88·8	84·9	86·7
Telephones	1·5	79·8	81·2	78·8	80·6	77·5	75·2	75·5
TRANSPORTATION	9·0	83·3	84·5	79·4	79·6	80·7	78·2	76·2
Street railways and cartage	2·6	126·2	128·3	119·6	110·6	115·7	113·5	108·1
Steam railways	5·4	76·2	75·8	71·6	74·3	73·1	71·6	70·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·0	60·8	67·1	63·5	64·4	70·7	63·8	63·2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6·3	58·1	68·8	89·4	71·6	57·2	74·4	87·2
Building	1·8	48·4	55·7	44·2	49·1	33·8	53·6	43·3
Highway	2·5	72·0	101·8	172·9	106·7	83·4	109·0	161·4
Railway	2·0	55·0	51·1	57·2	61·5	56·5	63·4	62·6
SERVICES	2·6	131·8	133·7	129·5	128·4	119·1	116·4	111·9
Hotels and restaurants	1·6	127·8	129·0	125·2	124·5	110·4	112·5	109·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	138·7	141·8	136·8	134·3	131·3	120·3	111·7
TRADE	11·8	136·4	149·9	131·0	127·9	128·4	121·6	116·6
Retail	8·9	141·9	160·1	136·3	133·4	136·2	128·0	122·7
Wholesale	2·9	121·9	122·7	118·3	115·6	110·5	106·8	102·2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	114·4	116·2	106·5	110·4	104·1	98·4	94·6

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

report by the 824 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 87,706 workers. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, moderate gains being recorded in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Transportation, construction and trade reported curtailment; logging and manufacturing, on the other hand, were brisker, the improvement in the latter taking place mainly in the iron and steel and lumber divisions.

A much greater loss had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at February 1 of last year, when 802 firms had reported 73,764 employees, or 6,383 fewer than at January 1, 1939. The index was then many points lower than that of 118·4 at the date under review; this was the maximum for February 1 in the years since 1920.

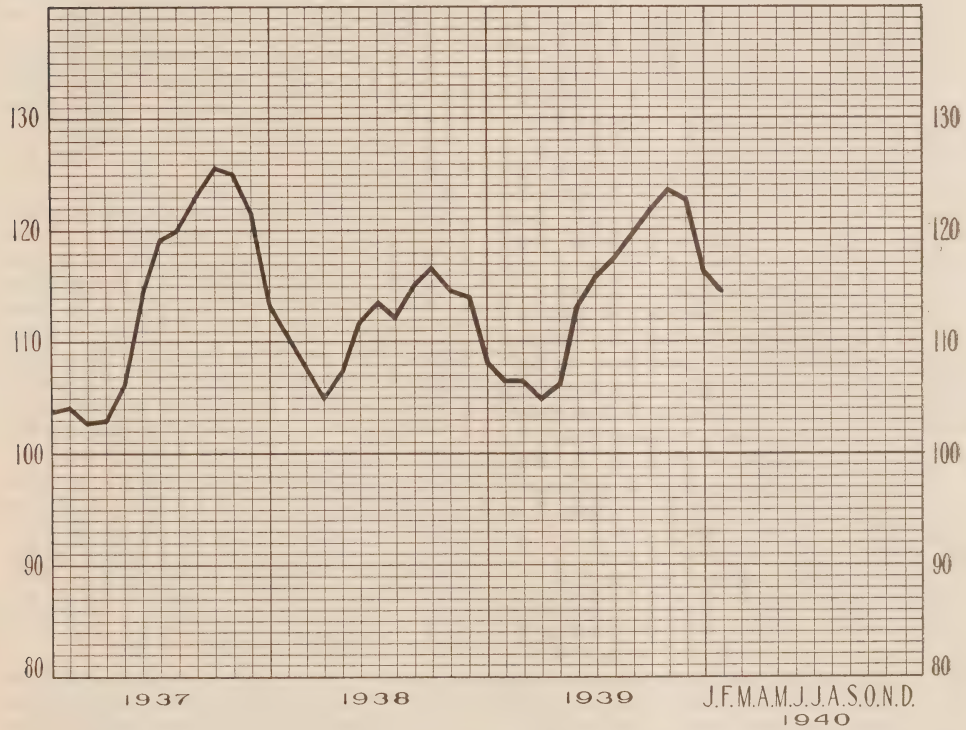
Quebec.—Employment declined considerably in Quebec at the beginning of February,

when the working forces of the 2,939 co-operating establishments aggregated 331,926, as against 345,342 at January 1, 1940. This decrease of 3·9 per cent exceeded that recorded at February 1, 1939, but was smaller than the reduction at the same date in 1938. On the average, however, a small gain has been indicated at midwinter in the period since 1920, so that the losses in these three most recent years are contra-seasonal. In spite of slacker. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character. The losses in road work were particularly marked. Mining, on the other hand, afforded more employment.

For February 1, 1939, the 2,822 establishments making returns had recorded a staff of 320,551 men and women, or 5,234 fewer than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



the falling-off at the latest date, employment was at a higher level than in any other February for which data are available; the latest index was 116·0, compared with 113·0 at February 1, 1939, and 114·5 at the same date in 1938, the previous maximum.

There were large gains in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1940, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and chemical factories also showed gains; on the other hand, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power works were

Ontario.—There was a moderate decrease, on the whole, in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, tobacco, leather, food and pulp and paper factories; mining and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but transportation, building, road work, logging and retail trade were slacker, the losses being in most cases seasonal in character. Data were received from 5,189 firms employing 478,409 persons at the date under review, as compared with 481,339 at the beginning of January. This decline of

2,930 workers, or 0·6 per cent, was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the years since 1920, in which the average change from January to February has been a gain. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,910 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 428,892; the index then, however, stood at 109·2, as compared with 120·2 at the latest date. The latter figure was the highest for February in the years since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in this area has, with rare exceptions, declined at February 1 in the nineteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, and the 1,701 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their payrolls by 3,308 persons, to 131,632 at February 1. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a small advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1940, slightly exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted at midwinter in 1939, 1938 or 1937. The 1,613 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of February last year had reduced their working forces to 120,850 from 125,059 at January 1, 1939. Standing at 100·8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at February 1 in any other year since 1931; the figure for February 1 of last winter was 93·9.

British Columbia.—There was a large increase in employment in British Columbia at February 1. Trade and construction reported reduced activity, but transportation, mining, logging and manufacturing were more active; the gains in the last-named took place mainly in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. The working forces of the 1,204 reporting firms aggregated 88,088, an increase of 2,127 employees, or 2·5 per cent, as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general advance in staffs considerably exceeded the small gain that has been the average change from January 1 to February 1 in the period since 1920, while the index, at 100·0, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For February 1, 1939, 1,115 establishments had furnished information showing that they employed 82,578 men and women, compared with 84,162 at January 1; the index was then nearly four points lower than at the date under review. Index number of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Hamilton improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year. In Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton the indexes were higher than in any other February since that of 1930; in Ottawa and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Vancouver, employment at February 1, 1940, was at its maximum for that date in the years since 1922. Firms in Windsor reported a better situation than at midwinter in other years since 1929, except 1938.

Montreal.—Manufacturing showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while food factories were not so busy. Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance and trade also reported reduced employment, the losses being seasonal. Data were received from 1,729 employers with 164,259 workers, or 3,539 fewer than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1 in the experience of the eighteen years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 105·7, or some three points higher than at the beginning of February in 1939, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,642 co-operating establishments had then employed 158,202 men and women.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 209 firms in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their personnel from 14,999 at January 1, to 14,893 at February 1, the index falling slightly from 107·8 at the former to 107·1 at the latter date. There was improvement in manufacturing and transportation, but construction, trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was lower than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather larger decline had then been indicated in the 207 returns received; these showed an aggregate staff of 16,328.

Toronto.—Important seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, there was improvement in manufacturing, mainly in food,

printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,550 in the employees of the 1,768 co-operating firms, who had 146,499 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1939, when the index of employment was over eight points lower than that of 113·9 at the date under review. The 1,673 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1 of a year ago, had a working force of 133,775.

Ottawa.—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but the construction and maintenance group was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-seven establishments reported 14,775 workers, or 66 fewer than at January 1. The index of employment was several points higher than at the beginning of February, 1939, when a larger decline had been indicated by the 224 co-operating firms, who then had 13,964 employees.

Hamilton.—The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, chiefly in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, while construction and trade were seasonally inactive. Statistics were tabulated from 332 employers with a staff of 38,024 men and women, compared with 37,252 in the preceding month. The index, at 116·6, was many points above that at February 1 of a year ago; a decrease had then been reported by the 313 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 31,191 persons.

Windsor.—Food and automobile factories in Windsor were slightly busier; trade and construction were quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 194 reporting firms employed 20,549 workers, as against 20,693 at January 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1939, when a force of 19,315 had been indicated by the 191 employers furnishing information; the index then stood at 140·5, compared with 148·6 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg declined, mainly in trade, although communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 532 concerns with a personnel of 41,831, compared with 42,691 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than at February 1 of last year, when somewhat similar curtailment had been recorded by the 510 co-operating establishments, which had employed 38,506 persons.

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Vancouver.—Manufacturing reported a generally upward movement, the gain in lumber mills being largest; on the other hand, construction and trade released employees. The 523 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 36,955, as against 37,168 at January 1. The index, at 110·3, was higher than at the same date in 1939, when 476 employers had 34,779 men and women on their payrolls.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,466 co-operating manufacturers reported 618,409 operatives, compared with 606,733 at January 1. This was an increase of 11,676 persons, which raised the crude index from 118·2 in the preceding month, to 120·5 at February 1, as compared with 106·0 at the beginning of February a year ago. The latest index was higher than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available; the previous maximum figure was that of 112·8 at February 1, 1929.

As already mentioned, the gain at February 1, 1940, reflects recovery from year-end losses that were below normal in the experience of the years, 1921-1939, and the number reinstated constituted 57 per cent of the number laid off in the preceding month, a percentage which was considerably larger than the average of 49 per cent indicated between January and February in past years. However, without reference to this important aspect, the general advance at the latest date was rather less than average; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 126·1 at January 1, 1940, to 125·0 at February 1. These two figures, with that of 123·6 at December 1, 1939, are higher than in any other month for which data are on record.

The most pronounced improvement over January 1, 1940, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,847 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain raised the iron and steel index to its highest point since the early summer of 1930. The increase of 3,857 in textile factories resulted in the maximum index indicated in any month of the record. There were also substantial increases in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco and other divisions. On the other hand, rubber, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The February 1, 1940, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 120·5, compared with 118·2 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows: 1939, 106·0; 1938, 110·3; 1937, 105·3; 1936, 98·5; 1935, 90·1; 1934, 84·2; 1933, 75·0; 1932, 85·9; 1931, 96·1; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 102·3 and 1927, 98·2.

The 6,245 manufacturers furnishing data for February 1 of last year had reported 540,926 employees, as compared with 532,245 at the opening of 1939. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on a slightly smaller scale than that at the latest date, when the index was nearly 14 per cent higher than at the beginning of February, 1939.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was practically no change in employment in this group at the beginning of February, when the index, at 132·5, was some ten points higher than that of 122·2 at the same date in 1939. Statements were tabulated from 301 firms employing 25,740 workers, as compared with 25,711 at January 1, 1940. Dairies and meat packing plants reported losses, but the fish-preserving industries showed improvement.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, and there were smaller gains in tanneries and miscellaneous leather goods. A combined working force of 25,960 persons was reported by the 338 co-operating manufacturers, who had 24,944 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was greater than at February 1 of a year ago, the latest index standing at 125·8, the highest figure for midwinter in the twenty years for which data are available.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal improvement was indicated in sawmills, while container and furniture factories were also busier; 1,577 workers were taken on by the 946 firms making returns, who had 43,503 on their staffs. The increase greatly exceeded that noted at the beginning of February, 1939, when the index of employment was decidedly lower. There were gains in New Brunswick, Quebec and the Western Provinces at February 1 of the present winter, those in British Columbia being most pronounced.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-six manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported slightly increased employment at February; their staffs numbered 1,557 persons, as compared with 1,537 at January 1. The index stood at 54·6, as against 47·4 at the same date of last year, when a downward movement had been indicated.

Plant Products Edible.—There was no general change in the vegetable food group, according to the 533 reporting establishments, which employed 35,397 workers, compared with 35,394 in the preceding month. Sugar and syrup factories showed losses, but there were additions to staffs in the flour and cereal and bread and bakery divisions. A small decline on the whole had been indicated at February 1 of last year, but the index then stood at 105·1, as compared with 116·0 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mills, paper products and printing and publishing plants reported moderate gains, which resulted in an unusually high level of employment for midwinter in this industry. The general index stood at 111·4, compared with 103·7 at February 1, 1939. Data for the date under review were received from 711 employers of 69,170 workers, as against 68,390 at the beginning of January, 1940. Gains were reported in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—There was a falling-off in rubber factories; 52 of these reduced their payrolls from 13,718 persons at January 1 to 13,577 at February 1. The index, at 108·6, was 6½ points higher than at the same date in 1939, when little general change had been indicated.

Textile Products.—A large advance was reported in textiles at February 1, 1940, there being improvement in cotton, woollen, silk, headwear, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing establishments. The working forces of the 1,169 co-operating firms aggregated 118,759 persons at the beginning of February of this year, as compared with 114,902 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

Beverages.—Employment in this division was curtailed; returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 151 factories with 9,070 employees, or 413 fewer than in their last report. Activity was greater than at February 1 of a year ago, when the movement had also been downward.

Tobacco.—Forty-five tobacco manufacturing plants reported a combined working force of 13,534 men and women, an increase of 1,091 over their January 1 staffs. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of February in 1939, when a smaller gain had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 321 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 21,115, as compared with 20,829 at the beginning of January. Employment was considerably brisker than last

winter; improvement over the preceding month had also been noted at February 1 of last winter.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A decrease was recorded in this group at the date under review, according to 220 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 9,554 workers, or 302 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment generally was in greater volume than at February 1, 1939, when the tendency had also been downward.

Electric Light and Power.—A falling-off was noted in central electric stations at the beginning of February; the 102 co-operating producers reported 16,779 employees, compared with 17,068 at January 1. Activity was greater than at February 1 of last year, a rather larger decline having then been indicated.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a contraction from the preceding month; the index was many points higher than at midwinter in 1939, when the trend had also been downward. Data were received from 125 establishments employing 18,963 operatives, as against 19,075 at January 1, 1940.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were important increases in personnel in iron and steel factories, which resulted in the highest level of employment since the early summer of 1930. Most divisions shared in the advances, the most noteworthy being in the railway car and locomotive and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, boiler, engine and tank, wire, pipe and heating appliance divisions. The greatest improvement was in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 927 firms, whose staffs stood at 148,817, compared with 143,970 at January 1. The index, at 113·7, was some nineteen points higher than at the corresponding date of last year.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Aluminum, lead, tin, zinc and copper works recorded moderately heightened activity, but smelting and refining was rather slacker. There were increases in Ontario, but in British Columbia losses were indicated, the result being a moderate decline, on the whole, in the working forces of the 193 co-operating establishments; their staffs aggregated 26,014, compared with 26,207 in their last report. The index, at 165·2, was many points higher than at the same date in the winter of 1939, (151·3).

Mineral Products.—Ninety-eight establishments in the mineral products group reported 12,625 workers, compared with 13,021 in the preceding month. Employment in this division as a whole was brisker than at midwinter in 1939.

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Logging

An important decline was recorded in logging; this was larger than that noted at February 1, 1939, but employment was then at a considerably lower level. Statements were received from 438 operators employing 66,882 workers, as against 69,981 at January 1. There were losses in Quebec and Ontario; while elsewhere the movement was favourable; the greatest gains were in British Columbia.

Mining

There was considerable improvement in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided advance, and there were smaller gains in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,703 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 415. Their staffs aggregated 78,374 employees, of whom 25,939 were engaged in the mining of coal, 44,157 in metallic ores and 8,278 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. A small advance had been indicated in this division at February 1, 1939, when the index stood at 160·5, compared with 168·4 at the date under review; this was the highest midwinter figure yet indicated.

Communications

The personnel of the companies and branches reporting included 22,101 men and women, compared with 22,522 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was larger than at the same date in 1939, although similar curtailment had then been recorded.

Transportation

Street Railways, Cartage and Storage.—There was a downward trend in employment in these industries at February 1, the decline rather exceeding that which occurred at the same date in 1939; the index then, however, was several points lower. The 307 co-operating employers had 29,095 persons on their payrolls, or 484 fewer than at January 1, 1940. Most of the loss took place in Saskatchewan.

Steam Railway.—A moderate increase was indicated at the beginning of February in the operation departments of the steam railways, which reported 60,748 employees, compared with 60,495 in the month before. A gain had also been reported at February 1 of last year, but the index then stood at 71·6, or a few points lower than that of 76·2 at the date under review; this was the highest figure for February in the years since 1932.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a further recession; 121 employers released 1,170 workers

from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,277 at February 1 of the present year. The index was lower than at the same date in 1939, when a smaller decrease had been recorded.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction declined at February 1; the index, at 48·4, was four points higher than at the beginning of February a year ago, the reduction then indicated having been on a larger scale. Statistics were received from 854 contractors, with 20,692 persons in their employ at the date under review, as against 23,808 at January 1, 1940. The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas.

Highway.—The number of workers reported by 362 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 27,614, or 11,430 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment in this division was in decidedly smaller volume than at February 1, 1939, when less extensive losses had been indicated.

Railway.—Additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, mainly due to track-clearing operations. Greater gains had been recorded at the same date in 1939, and the index then was slightly higher. Statements were tabulated from 29 employers in this group, with 21,981 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 20,409 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in all five economic areas.

Services

The service group was quieter than in the preceding month; 592 establishments had 29,145 employees, or 428 fewer than at January 1, 1940. There were losses in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and in hotels and restaurants. The index, at 131·8, was slightly higher than at February 1 of last year, when rather larger declines had been noted in this industrial division.

Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a substantial reduction in the number employed in trade at February 1. The 2,086 merchandising establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 144,357 employees at January 1, 1940, to 131,443 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale houses also showed a falling-off. The percentage curtailment was on a scale somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1939, but rather exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last nineteen years. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 136·4, or a few points higher than that of 131·0 at February 1 of last year.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at February 1, 1940.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of January, 1940

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work in other than their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Activity for local trade union members at the end of January, 1940, was maintained in practically the same volume as in the preceding month, unemployment standing at 11·3 per cent as compared with a percentage of 11·4 in December, 1939. The January percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 2,024 labour organizations involving a membership of 256,550 persons, 29,023 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. The record indicates that the January situation was more favourable than in the corresponding month of any year since 1930. The employment advancement noted over January, 1939, was rather noteworthy, 15·9 per cent of idleness being registered for that month. The changes in the various provinces from December, 1939, were not of particular significance, British Columbia unions showing gains of slightly over one per cent while in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, conditions were but fractionally improved. In Alberta, however, losses in available work of nearly 3 per cent were recorded, coal miners and civic employees showing some slowing up in work afforded, and in Ontario activity was but nominally retarded. All provinces participated

in the better employment movement indicated from January, 1939, New Brunswick and British Columbia unions, particularly, showing considerably improved conditions while the gains in the remaining provinces were of moderate proportions.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Edmonton unions during January showed a drop in employment from the previous month of over 6 per cent, while declines on a smaller scale were evident among Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina members. Activity for Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver unions, on the contrary, tended favourably though the changes from December, 1939, were quite small. In making a comparison with the returns for January, 1939, Saint John, Vancouver and Halifax unions showed noteworthy employment expansion during the month under review and advances of somewhat lesser degree were evident among Winnipeg, Montreal and Regina members. In Toronto the improvement recorded was slight. Edmonton unions alone reflected losses in work afforded which were not of particular importance.

From the chart which appears with this article and illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1934, to date, it will be noticed that the curve during January this year remained on almost the same level as in December, the nominal change indicated being in a favourable direction. The variation in the level of the curve during January from the corresponding month of 1939 was more pronounced and indicative of a greater prevalence of available work during the month under review.

The situation in the manufacturing industries during January was more favourable than in either the preceding month or January, 1939, the improvement in the former comparison being but fractional, while in the latter, the expansion indicated was of quite noteworthy proportions. At the close of January reports were received from 603 organizations in the manufacturing industries with a total of 100,290 members, 9,118 or a percentage of 9·1 of whom were unemployed in comparison with percentages of 10·0 in December and 14·0 in January, 1939. Leather workers were decidedly busier during January than in December and gains of much lesser degree were apparent among gas, and cigar and tobacco workers, general labourers and meat cutters and butchers. Activity also tended favourably for rubber, iron and steel, and hat, cap and glove workers, electric current employees, paper makers and printing tradesmen though the changes from December were quite small. On the other hand, fur workers suffered extensive losses in employment from December and noteworthy recessions were evident among jewellery glass and wood workers. Textile and carpet workers showed a moderate falling off in activity and the situation declined slightly for metal polishers, bakers and confectioners, garment and brewery workers. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1939, much greater activity prevailed during the period under survey among garment, wood and glass workers, meat cutters and butchers and metal polishers. Increases in employment on a smaller scale, though noteworthy were reflected by iron and steel, and brewery workers, and paper makers. A slightly better movement was indicated by cigar and tobacco, textile and carpet, and leather workers, and bakers

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Jan. 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	**6·3**
Jan. 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	**10·8**
Jan. 1931	7·4	10·5	16·1	18·4	15·1	18·3	15·7	16·9	**16·0**
Jan. 1932	15·1	15·9	28·4	21·5	19·0	18·0	19·3	21·8	**22·0**
Jan. 1933	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	**25·5**
Jan. 1934	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	**21·2**
Jan. 1935	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	**18·1**
Jan. 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	**14·8**
Jan. 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	**14·5**
Jan. 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb. 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**
June 1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

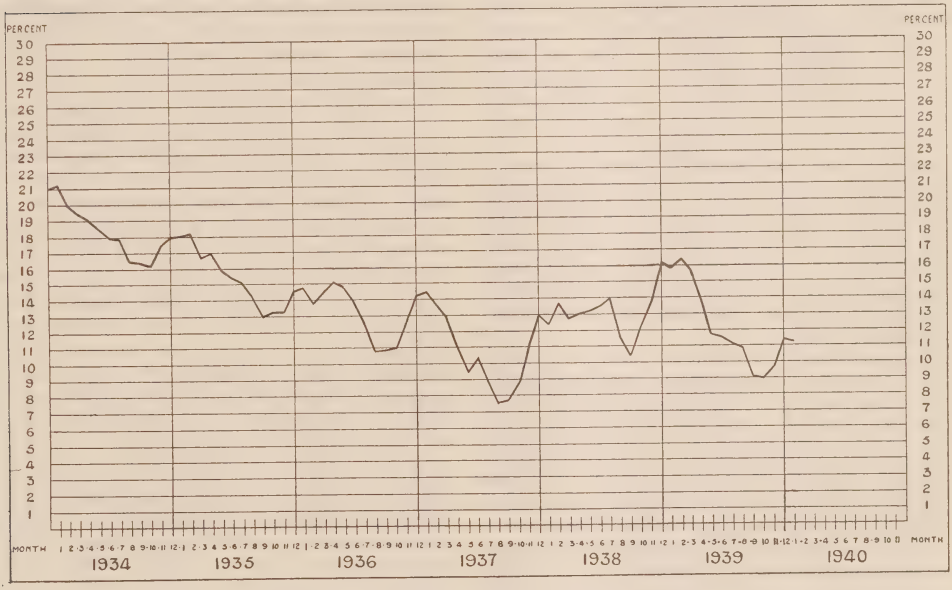
Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·5	5·6	3·1	4·4	7·8	2·8	....	13·3	7·9	0	8·6	16·2	9·4	3·7	1·9	11·2	0 14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	4·1	.2	.5	.5	0	.8	3·6	1·5	6·2	6·3
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	....	13·2	2·7	18·8	....	33·3	20·8	6·7	20·1	5·6	0 42·9	30·6	7·3	27·6	8·1	1·8	1·8	0	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·8
January, 1931	11·0	30·6	8·3	12·0	13·1	13·1	25·3	7·0	....	20·2	13·9	17·0	13·5	16·7	7·6	10·7	8·5	12·9	0 26·7	46·2	11·0	27·3	12·5	1·6	7·3	7·4	0	3·4	10·2	2·1	18·3	16·0
January, 1932	21·7	24·0	12·3	21·4	11·5	11·7	13·6	11·0	....	59·2	42·1	1·8	23·5	45·6	29·2	20·8	15·5	14·5	0 63·7	63·8	13·2	43·4	14·9	1·0	11·3	11·5	0	4·5	9·2	2·1	19·5	22·0
January, 1933	13·7	22·9	8·6	29·6	15·5	18·2	21·8	16·8	....	0 40·9	28·3	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·0	05·4	0 35·3	53·8	0 42·1	69·4	15·6	22·4	18·5	1·2	15·6	15·9	0	5·5	12·4	9·0	18·6	25·5
January, 1934	27·0	21·8	7·8	21·9	13·4	13·3	13·7	13·2	....	0 19·3	13·6	9·1	8·9	48·7	34·2	24·5	43·3	45·4	0 70·7	69·2	13·8	59·3	13·3	1·1	13·6	13·6	6·3	0	8·2	2·1	18·6	21·2
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	....	0 36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	0 53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	.7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	....	0 27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0 39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	....	0 12·0	25·8	.1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0 59·5	43·7	8·2	67·3	9·0	.5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	....	0 45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·0	5·7	6·0	38·4	7·7	37·0	8·1	2·6	8·4	8·6	0	4·0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	....	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0 46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	.9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	15·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	.5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	8·2	26·2	9·1	.7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	.9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	.8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·7	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	.4	30·2	9·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	8·4	8·4	0	0	4·0	.5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	.6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0 26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	.5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	.3	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	.3	3·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0 20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	.3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	.4	8·0	11·0
August, 1938	.5	0	2·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0 24·2	2·3	30·3	5·5	.5	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	.4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	2·2	0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0 22·9	2·6	26·7	5·8	.4	5·9	5·9	0	0	3·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	5·4	9·1	41·7	9·3	11·7	6·8	49·2	2·8	28·9	9·1	31·8	7·8	.7	6·1	6·3	0	0	3·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	2·0	40·5	11·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	.6	6·9	7·1	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·4	16·2
December, 1938	19·4	47·3	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	11·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	.6	6·9	7·1	0	0	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0 27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	.2	6·4	1·1	11·5	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	....	0 28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0 26·6	44·6	13·2	27·9	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	.3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	10·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	.1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	25·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	10·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	.5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	5·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	46·4	1·5	32·1	9·0	20·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·9	6·6	6·4	0	.2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	4·7	13·5	4·7	4·5	5·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	46·3	0 34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	.1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	5·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	9·2	9·9	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	6·4	48·8	0 26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	5·6	6·1	0	.2	3·8	.8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·3	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·5	24·2	0 25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	.2	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	7·9	10·8	3·7	6·6	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	30·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0 25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	5·8	6·2	0	.1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	.3	14·7	0 25·8	20·5	4·3	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	.1	4·0	1·4	6·6	13·4
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	.3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·5	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	.7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	.8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·4	6·3	7·6	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0 31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	.4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3

and confectioners. On the contrary, much quieter conditions prevailed for fur and rubber workers and declines in activity of considerably lesser degree were apparent among hat, cap and glove workers, electric current employees and general labourers. Among printing tradesmen and jewellery workers, minor contractions occurred.

There was a slight tendency toward retarded activity among coal miners in January, the 60 associations making returns with a membership aggregate of 22,119 persons showing that 784 or a percentage of 3·5 were idle as compared with 2·7 per cent of unemployment in December. The situation, however, reflected improvement from January, 1939, when 8·0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Alberta and British Columbia miners indicated moderate curtailment in employment from December. In Nova Scotia there was a slightly higher level of activity apparent while New Brunswick miners were reported fully engaged in both months under comparison. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions contributed to the total advancement noted in coal mining as a whole from January, 1939, British Columbia unions showing the greatest expansion though in Alberta and Nova Scotia the gains were rather noteworthy. In New Brunswick there was no change, all members being reported at work.

Building and construction activities were further curtailed during January due largely to the usual winter quietness in these trades though the employment level was considerably above that of January, 1939. This was apparent from the returns tabulated for January from 230 local unions covering a membership of 27,465 persons, 9,777 of whom were unemployed at the close of the month, a percentage of 35·6 in comparison with percentages of 30·3 in December, 1939, and 43·8 in January, 1939. Extensive employment losses from December were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers during the month reviewed and much slacker conditions prevailed for tile layers, lathers and roofers. Carpenters and joiners also showed a considerable falling off in activity and slight declines were apparent among steam shovelmen, plumbers and steam fitters. Marked improvement in conditions, however, was recorded by hod carriers and building labourers and small advances were indicated by bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Compared with the returns for January, 1939, employment among bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steam fitters registered important gains during the month under survey and tile

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



layers, lathers and roofers were considerably busier. Heightened employment on a small scale was apparent among electrical workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and granite and stone cutters. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen, on the other hand, showed pronounced curtailment in activity.

The 859 local unions of transportation workers furnishing reports at the close of January, with a membership aggregate of 70,345 persons indicated that 6,480 or a percentage of 9·2 were unemployed in contrast with percentages of 10·0 in December and 12·9 in January, 1939. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, were wholly responsible for the better movement noted from December. Navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs showed moderately curtailed activity while the situation for street and electric railway employees was but nominally adverse. When contrasted with the returns for January, 1939, the steam railway division, as in the previous comparison, was the dominant factor in the improvement recorded during the month under review. Conditions for navigation workers also, were substantially better and a fractionally upward employment trend was evident among street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, indicated heavy increases in unemployment.

Retail shop clerks at the end of January, 1940, registered only a 0·4 per cent of idleness compared with a fully engaged situation in December, 1939, and with an unemployment percentage of 0·2 in January, 1939. Reporting for January were 5 associations of these workers, including 1,703 members, 6 of whom were idle on the last day of the month.

There was a slight lessening in the volume of work afforded civic employees during January from the preceding month, the 83 local unions making returns with a total of 10,024 members showing that 521 or 5·2 per cent were idle at the close of the month in comparison with a percentage of 4·2 in December. The situation was less favourable than in January, 1939, when 1·1 per cent of inactivity was reported.

The level of employment for workers in the miscellaneous group of trades during January showed scarcely any variation from the preceding month, the 142 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with a membership numbering 10,777 persons indicating that 484 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 4·5 in contrast with 4·6 per cent in December. Stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees reported slight gains in available work which were almost offset by the declines apparent among barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers. Pronounced employment expansion was evident in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, from January, 1939, when 11·1 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In this comparison, unclassified workers were decidedly busier during the period reviewed and conditions for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were moderately improved. Minor contractions, however, occurred among theatre and stage employees.

Fishermen were much better engaged during January, than in the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 6 local unions combining a membership of 2,596 persons. Of these, 260 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 10·0 in contrast with 25·8 per cent of inactivity in December. A moderately improved situation was noted from January, 1939, where 14·7 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Among lumber workers and loggers, better conditions prevailed during January than in both the previous month and January, 1939, the improvement recorded in the latter comparison being quite extensive. This was apparent from the reports received from 6 labour organizations comprising a membership of 2,230 persons, 439 of whom were idle, a percentage of 19·7 as compared with percentages of 23·0 in December, 1939, and 60·3 in January, 1939.

Table I, shows by provinces, the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for January of each year from 1929 to 1937, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1938, to date. Table II, summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1940

The volume of business transacted by offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a nominal increase over that of the previous month, and a decrease of 24 per cent from that of January last year. Changes from December, 1939, were not outstanding, the highest gain being reported in services, followed by others of lesser magnitude in logging, construction and maintenance, farming and mining, and with slight declines recorded in

trade, transportation and manufacturing. In comparison with January, 1939, heavy losses were shown in construction and maintenance and farming and a minor decrease only, in transportation, but these reductions much more than counterbalanced the increased placements registered in services, manufacturing, trade, logging and mining, the majority of these being shown in the first named group.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of January, followed by a slight upward trend during the latter half of the month; however, at the close of the period the levels attained were still about 7 points below those registered at the end of January a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 37·5 and 38·9 during the first and the second half of January, 1940, in comparison with the ratios of 40·0 and 45·4 during the same periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 34·8 and 37·3, as compared with 37·8 and 44·5 during the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1940, was 1,036 as compared with 1,016 during the preceding month and with 1,334 in January last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,711 as compared with 2,229 in December and with 3,126 during January, 1939.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1940, was 977, of which 584 were in regular employment and 393 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 972 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,286 daily, consisting of 777 in regular and 509 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 27,064 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,400 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,181, of which 9,798 were of men and 5,383 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,219. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 15,839 for men and 11,096 for women, a total of 26,935, while applications for work numbered 70,466, of which 50,398 were from men and 20,068 from women. Reports for December, 1939, showed 25,395 positions available, 55,709 applications made and 24,300 placements effected, while in January, 1939, there were recorded 33,349 vacancies, 78,133 applications for work and 32,132 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (1 month)	15,181	10,219	25,400

Nova Scotia

During January, Employment Offices in Nova Scotia received orders for nearly 52 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 102 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 50 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 103 per cent in comparison with January, 1939. The increase in placements over January of last year was largely due to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance and fairly large increases in services and manufacturing. Placements were also slightly higher in logging, trade and mining, but showed a small decline in farming and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 116; logging, 69; construction and maintenance, 1,053, and services, 685, of which 527 were of household workers. There were 1,028 men and 169 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during January, was nearly 12 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 11 per cent in placements when compared with December, but an increase of over 19 per cent in comparison with January, 1939. The gain in placements over January of last year was nearly all in services, although small increases were also reported in trade and logging. Minor changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements in construction

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**2,027**	**44**	**3,069**	**1,985**	**1,197**	**787**	**3,677**	**266**
Halifax	933	37	1,808	891	581	310	1,673	46
Kentville	192	0	370	192	116	76	1,041	117
New Glasgow	334	7	319	334	222	111	389	76
Sydney	568	0	572	568	278	290	574	27
New Brunswick	**1,141**	**5**	**1,337**	**1,149**	**200**	**949**	**1,348**	**88**
Chatham	370	0	371	370	39	331	50	0
Moncton	341	5	459	349	108	241	365	67
Saint John	430	0	507	430	53	377	933	21
Quebec	**6,741**	**616**	**17,789**	**6,990**	**4,093**	**1,488**	**10,245**	**4,811**
Chicoutimi	480	0	1,178	480	478	2	381	780
Hull	488	18	986	486	453	35	453	402
La Tuque	273	2	349	271	271	0	79	187
Matane	77	2	219	84	61	14	149	224
Montreal	3,499	398	8,272	3,506	1,472	1,082	4,370	1,276
Quebec	888	158	4,087	928	325	318	3,267	1,150
Rouyn	414	8	1,016	428	402	18	642	182
Sherbrooke	230	4	636	288	230	8	275	137
Thetford Mines	47	0	345	108	58	0	301	.....
Three Rivers	175	13	377	224	178	7	74	298
Val d'Or	170	13	324	187	165	4	254	175
Ontario	**9,272**	**214**	**28,640**	**9,114**	**4,326**	**4,637**	**51,104**	**3,900**
Barrie	122	2	296	119	105	12	205	.....
Belleville	194	0	375	184	141	43	790	46
Brantford	95	4	385	91	69	22	1,092	83
Chatham	173	0	257	173	142	31	401	77
Ft. William	135	17	391	134	90	44	261	166
Guelph	155	19	678	152	107	28	919	40
Hamilton	559	56	1,872	518	261	213	4,380	125
Kenora	56	0	212	56	45	11	240	55
Kingston	217	4	633	215	200	15	557	30
Kitchener	207	0	516	215	56	151	1,122	82
London	346	33	856	386	207	131	1,832	220
New Toronto	39	0	478	39	31	8	702	13
Niagara Falls	108	10	368	98	80	17	863	59
North Bay	132	0	280	134	93	41	911	492
Oshawa	243	0	409	254	71	181	1,278	40
Ottawa	2,598	1	4,385	2,588	536	2,052	3,287	366
Owen Sound	112	1	185	113	37	75	598	19
Pembroke	148	0	754	148	78	70	299	112
Peterborough	90	1	361	92	69	23	599	114
Port Arthur	430	0	316	318	314	4	677	112
St. Catharines	128	9	579	132	80	52	1,842	81
St. Thomas	24	0	91	24	11	13	251	32
Sarnia	148	3	340	145	62	83	583	53
S.S. Marie	103	8	527	99	58	41	227	107
Simcoe	32	0	101	32	28	4	55	.....
Stratford	73	0	288	73	50	23	1,333	50
Sudbury	106	0	587	105	86	19	229	167
Timmins	321	0	1,387	319	135	184	1,204	162
Toronto	1,500	19	9,283	1,461	702	759	19,526	730
Welland	89	8	247	103	68	7	1,121	14
Windsor	405	15	765	412	184	228	3,319	154
Woodstock	184	4	438	182	130	52	401	99
Manitoba	**2,404**	**11**	**4,781**	**2,467**	**2,001**	**457**	**16,063**	**3,998**
Brandon	127	9	306	101	93	8	1,006	172
Dauphin	85	0	104	85	69	16	46	80
Portage la Prairie	61	0	64	61	4	57	187	27
Winnipeg	2,131	2	4,307	2,220	1,835	376	14,824	3,719
Saskatchewan	**1,008**	**59**	**1,849**	**972**	**655**	**316**	**2,423**	**3,597**
Estevan	4	1	16	3	3	0	34	44
Moose Jaw	165	15	256	156	76	79	598	212
North Battleford	28	5	57	17	12	5	171	173
Prince Albert	98	9	170	87	60	27	60	250
Regina	257	0	584	269	225	44	406	1,180
Saskatoon	222	0	485	225	140	85	814	443
Swift Current	38	15	42	31	24	7	206	80
Weyburn	72	8	103	63	34	29	36	62
Yorkton	124	6	136	121	81	40	98	1,153
Alberta	**1,838**	**22**	**4,582**	**1,805**	**1,628**	**176**	**7,199**	**1,585**
Calgary	546	10	1,858	593	538	54	2,603	454
Drumheller	69	0	305	60	48	12	195	58
Edmonton	1,027	0	1,882	974	923	51	3,383	958
Lethbridge	58	6	286	59	52	7	611	84
Medicine Hat	138	6	251	119	67	52	407	31
British Columbia	**2,504**	**15**	**8,419**	**2,582**	**1,081**	**1,409**	**20,003**	**1,054**
Kamloops	38	0	150	38	37	1	194	11
Nanaimo	304	0	375	295	279	16	750	396
Nelson	179	0	209	179	23	156	19	3
New Westminster	97	1	361	96	59	37	848	18
Penticton	53	2	127	53	20	33	299	22
Prince George	7	0	39	7	7	0	2	12
Prince Rupert	105	0	264	105	58	47	385	37
Vancouver	1,331	12	5,241	1,417	342	983	15,156	433
Victoria	390	0	1,653	392	256	136	2,350	122
Canada	**26,935**	**986**	**70,466**	**27,064**	**15,181**	**10,219**	**112,062**	**19,427***
Men	15,839	152	50,398	15,730	9,798	5,853	93,335	13,405
Women	11,096	834	20,068	11,334	5,383	4,366	18,727	6,022

*Placements effected by offices now closed.

and maintenance numbered 393 and in services 647. Of the latter, 505 were of household workers. During the month 97 men and 103 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

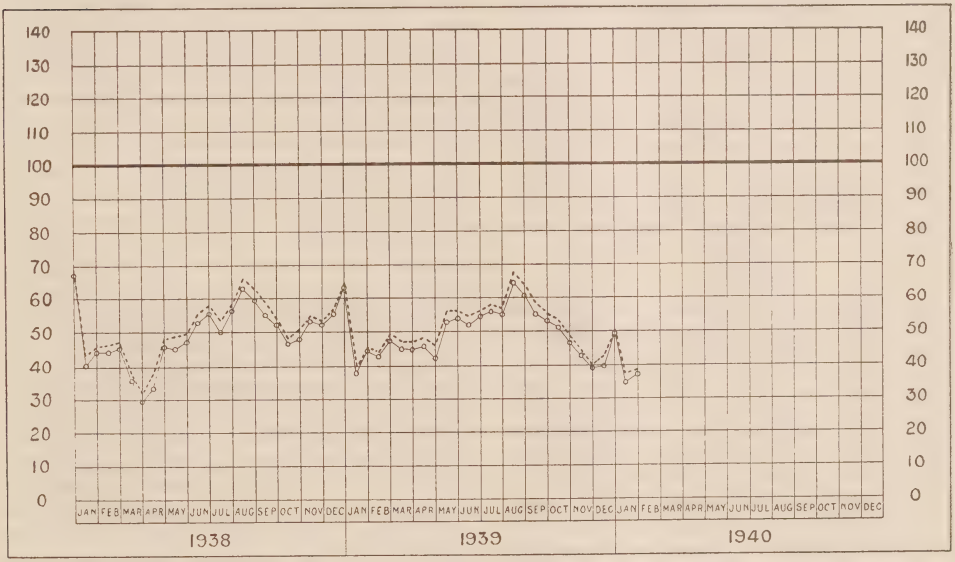
There was an increase of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during January, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 7 per cent higher than in December, but nearly 8 per cent less than during January, 1939. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably lower than during January of last year and accounted for the decrease under this comparison for the province as a whole. There was a small loss also in logging. These declines were largely offset by a substantial increase in services and a moderate gain in manufacturing. Changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 197; logging, 769; construction and maintenance, 1,081 and services, 3,403, of which 3,190 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,014 of men and 2,079 of women.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during January called for 6 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 4 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a decline of 6 per cent in comparison with January, 1939. The substantial decrease in placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the adverse change from January last year for the province as a whole, although the loss in this group was largely offset by a fairly substantial increase in services and manufacturing and somewhat smaller gains in logging, trade and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 869; logging, 595; farming, 466; construction and maintenance, 2,992; trade, 263 and services, 3,622, of which 2,489 were of household workers. During the month 2,703 men and 1,623 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



Manitoba

There was a decrease of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during January when compared with the preceding month and of over 44 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a decline of 5 per cent from December and of 43 per cent from January, 1939. There was a large reduction in farm placements when compared with January of last year and further losses were also reported

in services and logging, but the decreases in these groups were partly offset by moderate gains in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were manufacturing, 986; logging, 319; farming, 982; construction and maintenance, 356 and services, 653, of which 580 were of household workers. There were 1,650 men and 351 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During January, positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 9 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 74 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Approximately the same percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. Farm placements, which were very heavy during January of last year under the Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, showed a pronounced decrease during the month under review and accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. There was a moderate increase under construction and maintenance, but the changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 239; construction and maintenance, 107 and services, 572, of which 362 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 330 of men and 325 of women.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during January were nearly 8 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent below those of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 5 per cent in comparison with December and of nearly 7 per cent when compared with January, 1939. The only changes of importance by industrial divisions from January of last year were a decrease in farming and an increase in logging, as small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included, logging, 309; farming, 640; construction and maintenance, 267 and services, 459, of which 384 were of household workers. During the month 1,285 men and 343 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during January, were nearly 6 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 45 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 4 per cent in placements, when compared with December, but a decline of nearly 46 per cent in comparison with January, 1939. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably fewer than during January of last year and there was a small decrease in logging. These declines were partly offset by a fairly large increase in services and small gains in manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included, manufacturing, 68; farming, 84; construction and maintenance, 968 and services, 1,252, of which 687 were of household workers. There were 691 men and 390 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,181 placements in regular employment, 6,884 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 458 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 429 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 29 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during January were of bushmen, 4 in number, who proceeded to employment in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at the Hull office. Business transacted by Ontario offices during January involved the issue of 289 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. Of these, 206 were granted at the Port Arthur office to 204 bushmen, one fisherman and one engineer, going to various points within the Port Arthur zone. The Port Arthur zone also received 8 bushmen transferred from Sudbury. For points within their respective zones the Fort William office despatched 20 bushmen and the Sudbury office 52 bushmen. Destined to the Fort William zone, in addition, was one sheet metal worker shipped from Hamilton, while to the Sudbury zone one blacksmith journeyed from North Bay. The Windsor office effected the transfer of one moulder to Sault Ste. Marie. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the despatch of all persons travelling at the reduced rate in Manitoba during January, who numbered 41. Of these, 16 went to provincial situations and 25 outside the province. The latter were destined to the Port Arthur zone and included 19 bushmen, one hotel general, one farm hand, one teamster, one

blacksmith, one miner and one truck driver. Within the province the movement was entirely to centres in the Winnipeg zone and comprised the transfer of 7 tractor operators, 4 bushmen, 2 farm hands, 2 cooks and one fisherman. In Saskatchewan during January one bushman was granted a certificate at the Saskatoon office for transportation to Prince Albert. Benefiting by the reduced rate in Alberta during January 113 workers were conveyed to provincial employment. All of these were bound for centres in the Edmonton zone and travelled on certificates granted at that zone office, among whom were 76 bushmen, 18 fish company employees, 7 miners, 3 saw mill workers, 3 tractor operators, 2 oil refinery workers, one farm hand, one hotel worker, one housemaid and one cook. Offices in British Columbia granted certificates to 10 workers during January, bound for provincial employment. The Vancouver office was instrumental in transferring one miner to Nelson and 7 mine workers and one hotel cook within the Vancouver zone, while to a point within its own zone the Prince Rupert office despatched one farm hand.

Of the 458 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January 269 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 189 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during January, 1940

The statistics of building permits issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have been enlarged to include 201 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly. The return now includes all municipalities which have systems of issuing permits. However, in the presentation of the tabular statistics in this review, figures are given for only these same 58 cities in which the greater proportion of building activity generally occurs.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS IN 201 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits.....Total Value	3,303,212	.....	123,250	13,165	1,081,765
New Construction	2,313,868	.....	106,500	9,500	899,510
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	989,344	.....	16,750	3,665	182,255
Residential	1,424,532	.....	60,675	11,115	488,235
New Construction	1,228,129	.....	47,300	9,500	434,185
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	196,403	.....	13,375	1,615	54,050
Institutional	432,797	.....	54,000	.....	325,000
New Construction	408,500	.....	54,000	.....	325,000
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	24,297	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial	719,368	.....	5,075	650	123,035
New Construction	385,170	.....	4,200	.....	35,125
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	334,198	.....	875	650	87,910
Industrial	645,547	.....	3,500	1,400	137,360
New Construction	278,400	.....	1,000	.....	102,900
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	367,147	.....	2,500	1,400	34,460
Other Building	80,968	.....	.....	.....	8,135
New Construction	13,669	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	67,299	.....	.....	.....	5,835

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits.....Total Value	1,427,406	19,800	88,672	86,639	462,515
New Construction	883,032	9,300	1,475	47,581	356,970
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	544,374	10,500	87,197	39,058	105,545
Residential	521,455	11,450	5,900	22,855	302,847
New Construction	445,412	4,900	1,400	12,627	272,805
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	76,043	6,550	4,500	10,228	30,042
Institutional	33,000	.....	550	5,447	14,800
New Construction	29,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	3,500	.....	550	5,447	14,800
Commercial	377,970	7,800	62,142	52,303	90,393
New Construction	258,775	3,900	.....	29,020	54,150
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	119,195	3,900	62,142	23,283	36,243
Industrial	439,087	.....	20,000	.....	44,200
New Construction	147,000	.....	.....	.....	27,500
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	292,087	.....	20,000	.....	16,700
Other Building	55,894	550	80	6,034	10,275
New Construction	2,345	500	75	5,934	2,515
Repairs, Alterations, Additions, etc.	53,549	50	5	100	7,760

A new table (Table 1) is included which shows a classification of all permits issued according to the proposed use of the building to be erected, altered or repaired. This classification is made up by provinces, and covers residential, institutional, commercial, industrial and "all other" structures. It also separates new construction from additions, alterations, and repairs.

The table (11), showing values and average indexes for preceding years, has also been enlarged in the Bureau's presentation to include permits for the current and preceding months, as well as total values for the last twenty calendar years, but because of space limitations this review presents only this tabular summary in the more condensed form in which it has formerly appeared.

Average indexes of the value of building permits and of wholesale prices of building materials (1926 = 100) will be shown for the current month, together with the preceding twelve-month period.

The January, 1940, report of building permits issued includes permits from 113 muni-wi

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940, (1926=100)

Year	Total value covered by building permits January	Total value covered by building permits Twelve months	Average index of value of building permits Twelve months	Average index of wholesale prices of building materials Twelve months
	$	$		
1940.....	3,303,212	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	1,706,730	60,272,379	38·5	89·7
1938.....	1,859,181	60,817,332	38·9	89·1
1937.....	1,721,867	55,844,999	35·7	94·4
1936.....	1,302,758	41,325,693	26·4	85·3
1935.....	882,878	46,560,623	29·8	81·2
1934.....	707,812	27,457,524	17·6	82·6
1933.....	1,185,961	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1932.....	2,761,929	42,319,397	27·1	77·2
1931.....	8,401,456	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1930.....	7,217,397	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1929.....	8,416,880	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1928.....	7,716,587	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1927.....	5,676,537	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1926.....	4,719,534	156,386,607	100·0	100·0

NOTE.—Commencing with January, 1940, returns from 201 municipalities are used in this compilation, as compared th 8ε municipalities from 1926 to 1939.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES† IN CANADA, IN JANUARY 1940, AND JANUARY, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to make a report.

Cities	January 1940	January 1939
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	N.P.I.	4,500
Nova Scotia		
*Halifax	53,850	90,995
New Glasgow	N.P.I.	5,500
*Sydney	7,250	3,218
New Brunswick		
Fredericton	1,400	.....
*Moncton	No report	6,750
*Saint John	11,265	.....
Quebec		
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	697,635	155,915
*Quebec	15,175	14,645
Shawinigan Falls	N.P.I.	3,500
*Sherbrooke	32,200	36,100
*Three Rivers	1,275	7,375
*Westmount	500	15,340
Ontario		
Belleville	35	2,900
*Brantford	2,065	1,800
Chatham	19,250	9,700
*Fort William	33,498	5,237
Galt	8,690	18,025
*Guelph	1,200	11,255
*Hamilton	62,250	31,850
*Kingston	2,670	5,560
*Kitchener	5,930	5,150
*London	46,250	35,760
Niagara Falls	3,885	410
Oshawa	8,650	25,210
*Ottawa	41,370	83,990
Owen Sound	1,800	22,000
*Peterborough	74,350	6,110
*Port Arthur	N.P.I.	2,610
*St. Catharines	29,250	42,950
*St. Thomas	1,075	.....
Ontario—*Con.*		
Sarnia	5,175	14,750
Sault Ste. Marie	No report	3,055
Stratford	100	775
*Toronto	416,166	213,843
East York Twp	70,040	19,500
Welland	18,750	.....
*Windsor	76,395	45,902
Riverside	4,615	500
Woodstock	4,350	3,123
York Twp	No report	32,250
Manitoba		
*Brandon	N.P.I.	660
St. Boniface	5,050	5,402
*Winnipeg	10,600	27,450
Saskatchewan		
*Moose Jaw	1,200	.....
*Regina	80,792	34,048
*Saskatoon	5,350	1,650
Alberta		
*Calgary	23,829	12,776
*Edmonton	37,675	47,525
Lethbridge	25,135	21,500
Medicine Hat	N.P.I.	.....
British Columbia		
Kamloops	1,275	855
Nanaimo	No report	3,800
*New Westminster	48,850	83,890
Prince Rupert	5,175	1,300
*Vancouver	292,715	421,235
North Vancouver	10,950	12,575
*Victoria	84,345	53,371
Total—58 Municipalities[1]	2,391,300	1,721,155
Total—35 Municipalities	2,196,975	1,510,800

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
† In order to conform with the limitations of space this table has been reduced to include statistics of only 58 municipalitie as formerly, instead of the 201 as published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report.
[1] 54 Municipalities only reporting.

cipalities and has a value of $3,303,212 with $2,313,868 representing new construction, while repairs, alterations and additions, account for $989,344.

Of the 201 municipalities in Canada which issue permits, 59 had nothing to report for January, while 29 failed to respond to enquiries.

Reports were received from 54 of the 58 municipalities which heretofore comprised this report. The value of permits issued by them amounted to $2,391,300, while the total for the 35 municipalities was $2,196,975. Corresponding values for December, 1939, were $6,035,212 and $5,399,870 respectively.

Provincially, the value of building permits issued in January, 1940, was as follows: Prince Edward Island, no permits issued; Nova Scotia, $123,250; New Brunswick, $13,165; Quebec, $1,081,765; Ontario, $1,427,406; Manitoba, $19,800; Saskatchewan, $88,672; Alberta, $86,639; British Columbia, $462,515.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of February, 1940, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were engaged in filling orders for firewood, as well as preparing for spring activities. Weather was favourable for logging and lumbermen were busy cutting and hauling, but gales and snow curtailed the fishing industry. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area worked from four to six days per week and those in Cape Breton and vicinity from three to six days. Nearly all factories were operating on full time, although some idleness, mostly of a temporary nature, was reported by the iron and steel companies. Little new building construction was being started, but all contracts under way were progressing steadily. Maintenance work on highways and railroads also provided some employment for unskilled labour. Transportation, by rail, was fairly heavy, but lighter by boat; poor road conditions also had hampered motor traffic. Trade was only fair. In the Women's Division experienced help was scarce, although a fair number of placements had been made.

Activity was satisfactory in logging in the Province of Quebec, as, due to favourable weather, woods' operations had been well maintained. Manufacturing also showed a favourable trend, clothing and metal industries being particularly busy. Building construction recorded improvement, except at Thetford Mines, Val D'Or and Quebec City, where the closing down of public works had considerably increased the number of unemployed. Road work, however, was slacker, although snow cleaning kept many persons busy. Trade in the Eastern Townships was very good and business at Montreal picking up, but elsewhere, the season was quiet. Placements, both regular and casual, were made in services the majority of these being in the Women's Division.

Occasional calls only were reported for farm hands in Ontario, although some enquiries had been made for help at a later date. Logging was less active and many camps, following completion of the sleigh haul, were reducing their crews. No demand existed for workers in the mining industry. Manufacturing, in general, showed an upward trend, some branches of the industry, particularly in the iron, steel and textile groups, having increased their staffs considerably, as the result of war contracts. In all such cases these emergency orders receive preference and plants were operating at full capacity in order to complete the work as quickly as possible. Requests for expert mechanics were increasing and few skilled men were unemployed. Building construction was quiet, with a good supply of all classes of building tradesmen available. Some employment was offered on sewers and street cleaning and, at Sarnia, a heavy movement of freight and grain was reported through the terminal. Trade was fair. Calls for first-class cooks and cooks-general were more numerous than the supply available. A few women and girls also were placed in factories and in clerical positions.

Farming was very quiet in the Prairie Provinces, although a few enquiries had been made regarding help for spring work. Logging was more active, colder weather and more snow being mainly responsible for the improvement noted in this industry. Mining was slack, a great number of workers being idle. No activity was reported in manufacturing and construction showed slight change, a little more work being available in certain localities, some of which was on government contracts. Wholesale trade remained fairly steady, but retail trade was slow. There were a number of calls for female household help and placements of

juveniles from the Vocational Training Schools had been made at very good wages.

There were few requests for farm help in British Columbia and little labour turnover in logging. In the country about Nanaimo reforestation had provided employment for a party of men and all the larger camps in the Queen Charlotte Islands were operating. Sawmills in the Alberni District had also increased their working days per week and reports from Vancouver showed that during the first month of the year, figures issued in comparison with those of January, 1939, recorded an increase of 13,000,000 feet of lumber certified for export. Coal mines, for the most part, were working steadily and activity in herring fishing at Prince Rupert was greater than for many years past. There were few calls for skilled tradesmen in the construction group and at Victoria increased registration of applicants continued, as a result of temporary layoffs. Shipping and longshoring were fair at all ports. Trade was rather quiet. An increased demand for casual domestic help was noted in the Women's Division, with placements also reported in regular work.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

(Owing to the non-receipt of the British Ministry of Labour Gazette for January in time for use with the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, *employment statistics covering two months are included in the following article to preserve the continuity of the record.)*

November-December Record

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* January, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed an improvement between November 13, and December 11, 1939. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a total of 1,440,923 were registered as wholly unemployed (1,294,605) or temporarily stopped (146,318), a decrease of 36,663 compared with the figures for November 13, 1939, and a decrease of 477,660 when compared with the figures for December 12, 1938.

There were reductions between November 13 and December 11, in the numbers unemployed in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, dock, harbour, etc., service, the cotton industry, printing and bookbinding, the entertainment, sport, etc., industries, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, engineering, ship building and repairing, and the road transport and shipping services. On the other hand, unemployment increased for seasonal reasons in agriculture, horticulture, etc., and the building industry; there was also some increase, due to temporary causes, in the numbers suspended from work in the coal mining industry.

The decrease in the numbers unemployed occurred mainly in the London, North-Western and Scotland Divisions: there were also decreases in the Southern, Midlands, and North-Eastern Divisions. Unemployment increased in the North-Midlands, Eastern, Northern and Wales Divisions and in Northern Ireland. In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions there was little change.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at December 11, 1939, was 9·1, as compared with 9·2 at November 13, 1939, and 12·7 at December 12, 1938. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 9·1 at December 11, 1939, 9·5 at November 13, 1939, and 12·9 at December 12, 1938. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 7·4, 5·1 and 8·9 respectively.

December-January Record

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* February 1940, summarized the December-January employment situation as follows:—

Employment in January was seriously affected by the severe weather conditions, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible; at January 15, the date on which the monthly count of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was taken, large numbers of workpeople were temporarily idle on this account. The industries chiefly affected were building and public works contracting, but the effects were also felt in many other industries, including agriculture, brick and tile manufacture, stone and slate quarrying, and some of the outdoor services of local authorities.

The numbers unemployed in January normally show a large increase over those for December owing to the cessation of Christmas activities. In the present year this tendency was less marked than usual, though there were seasonal increases in unemployment in the distributive trades, the furnishing trades, the pottery industry, certain food preparing trades and printing and bookbinding. In some industries, notably coal mining, there were de-

creases in unemployment. There was a temporary increase in the number of juveniles on the register, as is usual immediately after the end of a school term, owing to the registration of "school-leavers" applying for employment.

The net effect of these influences was an increase of 157,371, between December 11 and January 15, in the total number on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain; of this total, over 130,000 was accounted for by building, public works contracting, and agriculture, which are the major industries most likely to be adversely affected by frost or snow. As compared with January 16, 1939, the total number registered as unemployed showed a reduction of 520,130.

The numbers unemployed increased in every Division, but the increase was relatively small in the Northern Division and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; it was proportionately greatest in the Eastern, Southern, North-Eastern and North-Midlands Divisions.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at January 15, 1940, was 10·2, as compared with 9·1 at December 11, 1939, and 14·0 at January 16, 1939. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10·2 at January 15, 1940, 9·1 at December 11, 1939, and 14·2 at January 16, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9·7, 7·4 and 11·2 respectively.

United States

In a report issued on February 28 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, a decline of approximately 1,160,000 workers in non-agricultural employment in January was attributed largely to seasonal factors. It was stated in the report that this decline was about 100,000 greater than that which took place at the same time in 1939. However, it was pointed out that, as a result of large increases in employment during 1939 approximately 1,100,000 more workers were engaged in non-agricultural occupations in January, 1940, than in January of last year.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Substantial seasonal declines were reported from December to January in retail trade, manufacturing, construction and transportation. Following the greater-than-seasonal expansion in December to handle holiday trade, approximately 600,000 people, or over 15 per cent of employees in retail establishments, were laid off by mid-January. This decline is about the same as the decreases from December to January in the past 2 years.

Total factory employment declined by 2·4 per cent from the mid-December level, affecting 200,000 workers. This decrease, which marks the first recession since May of last year, was slightly larger than the expected seasonal decrease of 1·8 per cent.

Employment in factories making durable goods, which had increased their activity most rapidly during the previous months, declined somewhat more than employment in the non-durable goods industries, in which the textile, food, paper, and tobacco groups showed appreciable employment declines. The current level of employment in the durable-goods industries is 18 per cent higher and pay-rolls 29 per cent higher than last January; for the non-durable-goods industries the employment level is 4 per cent higher and pay-rolls 7 per cent higher.

The unusually severe weather in January contributed to the greater-than-seasonal decline in construction employment, approximately 200,000 fewer workers being employed than in the preceding month. Class I steam railroads reported a seasonal decrease of 20,000 workers. In other industries, employment changes were not marked and conformed generally to seasonal trends. In anthracite mining, in which a small employment gain was reported, pay-rolls nearly doubled from the very low level prevailing in mid-December.

Employment on Private Construction.—Employment in private building construction dropped 16·7 per cent from December to January, according to reports from 11,785 contractors, employing 94,995 workers. Pay-rolls were down 19·9 per cent. Unusually severe weather conditions in most sections of the country resulted in a greater January decline than any reported since 1932, the average January decrease for this 8-year period being 12 per cent. Reduced employment was reported from all states.

Employment on Public Works.—Employment on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration rose again in January with an increase of 137,000 over December. The 2,213,000 workers employed on these projects, however, were 682,000 less than the number employed in January, 1939. Because of inclement weather and a consequent stoppage of work on many projects, pay-rolls of $107,220,000 in January, in spite of increased employment, were $636,000 less than in December.

The number of youths employed on work projects of the National Youth Administration increased 27,000 in January and 21,000 more students were given employment on the Student Aid Program.

Seasonal influences, particularly on Federal-aid roads and dredging projects, were responsible for decreased employment on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. Employment during the month ending January 15 was 222,000, a decrease of 33,000 from December, but 40,000 more than in January a year ago.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922, as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada, for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain, beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon

included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contract or is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provided that "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at Tatamagouche, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, January 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $18,480 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0.60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60

	Per hour
Hoist operators, tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers	0 40

Construction of a forest insect laboratory at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Malcom Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $13,300 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 90
Three or more drums	0 95
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 75
Wood	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 10
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 90
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of an addition to the gymnasium at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, February 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $72,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	0 85
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Tile setters (asphalt, mastic)	0 85
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel:	
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Painters (spray)	0 80

Construction of water service and sewerage systems in the annex laboratories of the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Thomas Fuller Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $61,998. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cable splicers	$0 80
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators	0 55
Drill operators	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside and outside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 55
Pipe layers and caulkers	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 80
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Watchmen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	1 00

Construction of breakwater repairs at Caissie's Cape, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, February 3, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $36,790. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Boatman (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters	0 55
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
	Per day
*Diver	14 00
*Diver's tender	5 00
	Per hour
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operator	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick fireman	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Construction of a sea wall at Pilgrim Cove, R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 30, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $20,274. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver, with trucks	1 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Powdermen	0 55
Dredge Crew (Dipper Dredge):—	
Engineer or runner	1 25
Craneman	0 90
Fireman	0 68¾
Mate or winchman	0 62½
Scowman	0 50

Construction of an animal house at Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 22, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $5,103. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building at Armstrong, P.Q. Name of contractors, Walters Construction and Engineering Co., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $16,-

944 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a float and approach at Mill Bay, Saanich Inlet, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 16, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $3,320. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of repairs to the Government wharf at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 16, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $3,986.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Installation of a heating system in the Drill Hall, R. C. N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, A. Lockley, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, January 5, 1940. Amount of contract, $3,015. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: (Gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, composition	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 75

Completion of radio station at St. Charles, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. Randner Sigurdson, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,430. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 75
Wood	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Millwrights	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Pipe layers (caulkers and solderers)	0 50
Plasterers	1 10
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Waxers and polishers—floor	0 45

Department of Transport

Removal of wrecks, etc. in the Northwest Arm, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, January 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per day
*Divers	$14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Erection of radio living quarters at the Airport, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $15,-395. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Painters (spray)	0 85
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Roofers (shingles—wood, asbestos)	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Dredging work in the Fraser River (North Arm-Huntting-Merritt Slough), B.C. Name of contractors, B. C. Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 16, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $8,690.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of Public Works

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Woodville, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1940. Amount of contract $666.66.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor
Metal dating stamps, type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter-carriers' uniforms	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter-carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes	Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Broadcloth shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Woollen stockings	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF DRESSES AND BLOUSES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 237.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941, and for another year if no notice given.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: no overtime permitted until all unemployed members of the union have been absorbed, and then must never exceed 10 hours a week, to be divided equally into the first four days of the week, and be paid at time and one quarter.

Wages: prices on piece work to be settled by a representative of the union with a shop committee and the employer, prices to be not less than $12 per week for the average experienced piece worker; time work to be settled between the union and the employer for every individual worker.

When there is not sufficient work for all employees in the factory, the available work is to be divided as equally as possible.

No new apprentices to be engaged until all union members are employed.

A shop chairman to be elected to adjust disputes with the manufacturer.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a chairman to be agreed upon, whose decision will be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, P.Q.—PUBLISHERS OF THREE FRENCH DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL 145 (JACQUES CARTIER).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 38⅓ hours per week for day work and 37½ hours per week for night work on two newspapers, 40 hours in the third newspaper establishment.

Overtime: time and one half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages: on the two newspapers working 38⅓ hours for day work and 37½ hours for night work, $44 per week for day work and $50 for night work during the year 1940, and $45 per week for day work and $51 per week for night work in 1941; on the newspaper working 40 hours per week, $43 per week in 1940 and $44 per week in 1941. Substitutes to be paid 15 per cent over the regular rates and may work either day or night provided they do not exceed 40 hours in a week. Any job printers working on the newspaper will be paid the newspaper rate.

One apprentice allowed to first four journeymen or fraction thereof and one additional apprentice for each additional five journeymen.

Apprentices to be paid from 41·86 cents per hour during first half of third year to $1·0105 during second half of sixth year, with extra pay provided for work on morning newspaper.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL 21.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1941, and until a new agreement made, providing provisions of new contract are made retroactive to June 30, 1941. Any difference over negotiating a new contract which connot be settled by conciliation will be referred to arbitration as noted below in the last paragraph of this summary.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day (to be completed in 9 consecutive hours) 5 days per week, a 40 hour week, for day work; 7½ hours per night for night work (to be completed in 8 consecutive hours), 5 nights per week. If no substitutes available, work on sixth day or night to be at straight time.

Overtime: time and one half. After completion of a day's or night's work, if called back to work in the same office on the following night or day respectively at least a half day or night's pay to be given at time and one half, but in no case to get more than a full day's pay if required to work a full day or night. In case of emergency, if called back within a half hour, a guarantee of one hour's overtime. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays, except when part of regular shift on morning newspapers.

Wages: for July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, $44 per week for day work and $45.50 for night work; from July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940, $45.50 for day work and $47 for night work; from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, $47 for day work and $48.50 for night work. Foremen to be paid more than journeymen.

One apprentice allowed to first four journeymen and one to next eight journeymen, with not more than two in any office. This does not affect apprentices employed at time agreement was made.

Apprentices to be paid: for five day week, from $12 during first year to $32 during sixth year; for six day week, from $14.50 during first year to $31 during sixth year.

Any dispute over the terms of this agreement or over the negotiation of a new agreement, if it cannot be settled by conciliation, will be referred to arbitration under the provisions of the most recent International Arbitration Agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Job Printing Offices and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, Local 21.

Agreement to be in effect from November 15, 1938, to September 15, 1940.

Union agrees to supply efficient journeymen for the employer, but if none available, the employer may advance the senior apprentice who shall then be paid the journeyman's rate.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Until June 1, 1939, there was to be a 44-hour shop operation and if members of the union competent for the particular work were not available, the regular workers might work 44 hours at regular rates; from June 1, 1939, however, the shops were only to operate an 8-hour day and 5-day week with no operation of the plant on Saturday.

Overtime: from regular quitting time until 10 p.m., time and one-half; from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., double time; from 7 a.m. to regular starting time, time and one-half. Double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Wages for journeymen electrotypers and stereotypers: $1 per hour for day work; night rate $5 per week over the day scale.

Apprentices: in electrotyping, one allowed to each branch of the business, that is one to the foundry and one to the finishing department; in stereotyping, one apprentice allowed in any job or column-plate foundry where two stereotype journeymen are regularly employed. Apprentices to serve six years. When finished he will continue as an apprentice until a vacancy occurs for a journeyman.

Disputes to be referred to a conciliation board, jointly appointed, and if necessary a chairman will be chosen by this board, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. — A Certain Weekly Newspaper and Job Office Establishment and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local 206.

This agreement which came into effect November 1, 1938, has been renewed to October 31, 1940.

The agreement to be controlled by the by-laws and constitution of the international union.

The union agrees to furnish capable men for the work.

Newspaper Work

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week for day work, and 7½ per night, a 45-hour week for night work. On all holidays, 5 hours to constitute a night's work, to be paid for as a regular night's work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: journeyman pressman $43.20 per week for day work, with $3 per week extra for night work; pressman in charge $5 per week over journeyman scale; assistant from 33⅓ per cent of journeyman's scale during first year to 80 per cent during fifth year.

Job Printing Work

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work; 7 per day for five days, 6 on seventh, a 41-hour week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages on cylinder press: journeyman pressman $39.60 per week for day work, with $3 per week extra for night work; assistants from 40 per cent of journeyman's scale during first year to 80 per cent during fourth year; feeders 33⅓ per cent of journeyman's scale during second year (no rates fixed for first year). Minimum wages for journeymen pressmen on offset presses: $48.50 per week.

The term of apprentice or assistant is four years, such apprentice to be a feeder of at least two years. One apprentice allowed up to four journeymen.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Saint John, N.B.—St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company Ltd. and the Steelworkers Union, Local No. 1 (Iron Shipbuilders, etc.).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Firms and the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada, Local No. 1 (Iron Shipbuilders, etc.).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Electrical Workers' Shipyard Section (Electrical Workers).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

London, Ontario. — London and District Society of Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 593.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members and duly indentured apprentices to be employed. Foremen to be selected by the business manager of the union.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half till midnight; thereafter and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, except Saturday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on jobbing work only.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 80 cents per hour; junior mechanics (fifth year apprentices) 55 cents.

For work out of city, fare and board to be paid by employer and also travelling time.

One junior mechanic allowed in any shop to each branch of the trade; except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed when two junior mechanics allowed to six journeymen, three to eleven journeymen and four to sixteen journeymen. Apprentices are to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of any disputes. If they are unsuccessful in settling a dispute, it shall be referred to the general office of the International Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and no strike or lockout to occur pending the decision of an officer of that association.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION B-773.

Agreement to be in effect from September 5, 1939, to May 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. When, however, 10 per cent or more of the members of the union are out of work, union members shall not work more than 30 hours in a week at the straight time rate.

Overtime and all work on Saturdays, Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen electrical workers: $1.15 per hour (no change from the previous rate). Any job with four or more journeymen to have a foreman who must be paid 10 per cent over the journeymen's rates.

Apprentices to be indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, and paid from 35 cents per hour during first year to 75 cents during fourth year. Not more than one apprentice to each three journeymen in any shop or job.

When men report to work at starting time they shall receive not less than four hours' pay.

No union member may make contracts for repairing or installing electrical work while he is in the employ of the employer. Members of the union will not work for other employers unless they comply with the working rules of this agreement.

A joint conference committee to be formed for the settlement of any dispute, and if they are unsuccessful in settling any dispute it will be referred to the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry of the United States and Canada, whose decisions will be final and binding.

Construction: Shipbuilding

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED AND THE STEELWORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1 (IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ETC.).

The agreement followed conferences brought about by conciliation officers of the federal Department of Labour.

Agreement to be in effect from February 10, 1940, to March 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

In no case shall members of the duly elected committee be discriminated against.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When three shifts are worked, one hour to be allowed for lunch, 30 minutes of which will be on Company's time and the balance on men's time, that is 7 hours to be worked for 7½ hours' pay. Any man ordered out to work, if he reports and is not given work, to be paid for two hours' time.

Overtime: If, while working on an ordinary day shift, it is necessary to work men through a meal hour, straight time to be paid for that hour but double time after that hour until given time off for meal. Overtime to be paid at time and one half for first six hours on Mondays to Fridays, for the first four hours on Saturday; double time thereafter. For work on Sundays and nine holidays, double time. In case of piece work, price and one half to be paid for work done during time overtime rate is time and one half, and double price for work done during time overtime rate is double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: acetylene welders, electric welders, burners, caulkers and chippers (steel) and riveters, 70 cents; liner fitters 55 cents, bulkhead packers 52 cents, holders-on 58 cents, rivet heaters 52 cents; drillers, reamers and countersinkers 48 cents, bolters-up (machine) 50 cents, bolters-up (hand) 45 cents, erectors 43 cents, helpers to above trades 43 cents, passer boys 31 cents. Gang foremen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra. Rates for improvers and beginners to be determined by the superintendent. Piecework rates for repair work are established, with the provision that 10 per cent be deducted from these prices for new construction. (The wage rates have been increased by about 7½ per cent by this agreement.)

For all work in oil tanks, bilges, engine room tanks, etc., unless these are steamed and cleaned out, a bonus of from 5 to 10 cents per hour is payable; but if these tanks are not previously steamed out, all such work is to be paid at time and one half.

Work is to be divided as far as possible among employees in the various trades who comprise a list forming part of the agreement and no others are to be employed until all these men are working. There is also a second list of men who are to be employed after all the first list is working, before any outside men are employed. In case of layoff the same principle to apply, new men to be laid off first, then those comprising the second list and only then those on the first list.

Any employee who considers he has been unjustly dealt with may take the matter up with his foreman and later, if necessary, with his committee and higher company officials. Failing an adjustment both parties agree to arbitrate, as provided for by the Provincial Act respecting Labour and Industrial Relations. While the case is pending, there shall be no strike or lockout.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS, AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1 (IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ETC.).

Agreement to be in effect from January 2, 1940, for the duration of the war and thereafter until the completion of any contracts entered into previous to the cessation of hostilities.

No discrimination against any employee belonging to the union. Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day work. In shift work, the second shift to be from 4.50 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. with a 20-minute lunch period, for which 8 hours pay to be allowed; the third shift to be from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. with a 20-minute lunch period, for which 9 hours' pay will be allowed; 40 hours to constitute a week's work for second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half for the first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Wages: acetylene welders and burners, anglesmiths, boilermakers, electric welders, riveters, chippers and caulkers, shipfitters, drillers,

tappers, and packers, 90 cents per hour, $7.20 per day; ironworkers' helpers 67 cents per hour, $5.36 per day; rivet heaters 68 cents per hour, $5.44 per day; reamers and countersinkers 70 cents per hour, $5.60 per day; punch and shearmen, holders-on, drilling out rivets 76 cents per hour $6.08 per day; passer boys under 21 years, 45 cents per hour, $3.60 per day. These rates are "subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement. It is also understood that the above rates are to be the minimum rates to be paid during the life of the agreement."

Time and one-quarter to be paid for all dirty work and work in confined places full of gas as a result of rivet fires and torches, as in forepeaks, tanks, etc., the foreman, shop steward and committee to decide work to be so classed.

Every man to be paid not less than 4 hours if hired after starting time, or if hired after 4.50 p.m. or after 12.10 noon on Saturdays or on Sundays or holidays.

No mechanic of this union to be allowed to work as a helper while there are helpers of the union available.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Ship Repair Company and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Electrical Workers' Shipyard Section (Electrical Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1940, to February 13, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement (North Vancouver) is the same as the one with a shipbuilding company at North Vancouver which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1939, page 1180, the wage rate for journeymen electrical workers being $1 per hour, helpers 45 cents per hour during first year and 62½ cents during second year, with a 44-hour week for day shift and 40 hours for second and third shift.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

Province of Alberta.—Schedule of Wages and Hours Governing Telephone Operators Employed by Alberta Government Telephones.

These regulations and wage schedule have been in effect since April 1, 1938.

This schedule covers the telephone service for the province except the following: The Edmonton local exchange is operated by the city; that for Banff is operated by the Dominion Government; there are also 770 mutual telephone companies for rural localities having connecting facilities with the provincial system. Operators on local traffic in Edmonton are employed by the city of Edmonton and are included with other members of the Civic Service Union, Local 52, in the agreement with the city of Edmonton which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 524.

Telephone offices are divided into four classes: Class A offices are Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge; class B comprises 20 other of the more important large telephone centres; class C comprises 9 smaller offices; class D comprises 3 exchanges operated on a commission basis.

Hours: in class A offices, 7 per day, 6 days per week; night operators from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. with three hours rest period and one night off in seven. In class B, class C and class D offices, 7 hours per day; night operators' hours from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. which is considered as equivalent to a 7-hour shift.

Overtime: in class A and class B offices, time and one-half for overtime and work on nine specified holidays. Overtime is not mentioned for the class C offices and class D offices.

Wages per month in class A offices: supervisors $94 during first year, $96 during second year and $98 thereafter, senior supervisor $100; student operators $45 during first three months and $49 during second three months; operators from $54.50 during first six months, to $90 after six years.

Wages per month in class B offices: from $41 during first three months (student period) to $76.50 after six years except for night operators whose maximum is $65.

Wages per month in class C offices: from $41 during first three months (student period) to $70 after fourth year except for night operators whose maximum is $65.

Wages per month in class D offices: from $41 during first three months (student period) to $60 after 18 months.

The periodic increases in pay are subject to the approval of the district traffic superintendents.

Vacation: a vacation of two weeks with pay to be allowed operators with one year or more service.

Sick leave with pay is allowed employees as follows: casual illness with a maximum of 10 days during a calendar year will be allowed with pay. Commencing with the second week of a continual illness, an operator with one year's service or more, on presentation of medical certificate to be allowed: two weeks' full pay during second year; four weeks' full pay and nine weeks' half pay during third, fourth and fifth years; 13 weeks' full pay and 13 weeks' half pay during sixth to tenth service years, and 13 weeks' full pay and 39 weeks' half pay during eleven and subsequent service years.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

Toronto, Ontario.—Schedule of Wages and Working Conditions for Hourly Paid Employees of the Toronto Hydro Electric System.

This schedule of wages and working conditions, recently agreed upon by the Toronto Electric Commissioners and their employees who are members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union Branch No. 1, embodies conditions as to wages and working conditions which have been in effect with minor exceptions, since July, 1929.

Hours: for employees on shift work, which includes all employees in the station operating

and garage departments, 8 hours per day, a 48 hour week; for other hourly paid employees, 8 per day Monday to Friday, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime for employees on shift work: except distribution troublemen, such employees to be paid time and one-half for first five hours and double time thereafter until released; for distribution troublemen all time worked over and above the first hour following their regular shift is to be paid at time and one-half. Overtime for employees not on shift duty: time and one-half to be paid for work between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m., between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. and on Saturday between 12 noon and 5 p.m.; double time for work between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., between 5 p.m. and midnight on Saturday and for all work on Sundays. In computing accumulated overtime, such hours are expressed in terms of straight time hours, e.g. ten hours worked during the double time period would be counted as 20 hours accumulated overtime. Regular employees receiving two weeks' vacation and statutory holidays with pay are expected to work two normal weeks time per calendar year, computed overtime without pay; regular employees receiving three weeks' vacation but not receiving statutory holidays with pay are expected to work two normal weeks' time per calendar year, computed overtime, without pay; regular employees receiving three weeks' vacation and holidays are expected to work three normal weeks' time per calendar year, computed overtime without pay. By accumulating overtime, without pay, certain employees may thus accumulate sick leave with pay up to the maximum of two weeks' in any year; this sick leave may be accumulated from year to year.

Wages per hour: overhead section—linemen 73 to 91 cents, groundmen 60 and 63 cents, mechanics on transformer repair 73, 75 and 83 cents, carpenter on transformer repair 83 cents, helper 63 and 68 cents; overhead troublemen 97·7 cents and $1; underground section—cable joiners 80 to 91 cents, cable joiners' helpers 68 cents, subforemen 83 cents and $1, wiremen 75 and 87 cents, helpers 63 and 68 cents, casual labour 60 cents; street lighting section—repairmen 73 and 83 cents, helpers 63 cents, patrolmen 67½ cents, cleaners 60 cents; station construction—troublemen and subforemen $1, mechanics 79 to 91 cents, helpers 64 and 67 cents, bricklayers $1, carpenters 87 cents, painters 75 cents, machinists 79 and 87 cents; station operating section—relief operators 93 cents, operators 83 to 91 cents, assistant operators 64 to 75 cents, cleaners 60 cents; meter section—installers 71 to 87 cents, helpers 60 and 66 cents, testers and repairmen $29.50 to $37.50 per week, testers' and repairmen's helpers $20 and $26.40; stores section—$26.40 to $29 per week; garage section—carpenter 96 cents, machinist 92 cents, painter 90 cents, mechanic 75 to 92 cents, stockkeeper 64 cents, tire repairer 70 cents, driver 65 cents; night men—mechanics 80 and 85 cents, utilityman 60 and 75 cents.

Vacations and sick leave are granted in return for unpaid overtime as noted above in the overtime provisions.

Seniority in the grade, other things being equal, is basis for promotion.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL 802.

This agreement which originally came into effect May 1, 1933, was amended January 1, 1938, and is to remain in effect subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, except for regular troublemen.

Minimum wage rates: sub line foreman 82½ cents per hour, journeymen linemen 80 cents first class, 65 cents second class, troublemen $148 per month. Any lineman placed in charge of two or more men to be paid 2½ cents over the regular journeyman's rate.

Apprentices to serve four years.

Vacation: all employees with one year's or more service to be entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay.

Sick leave: employees with one year's or more service to be paid one-half the regular pay for a period not exceeding three weeks of time lost through personal illness in any one year.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Three Rivers (amendment).

Tanning Industry, Province of Quebec.

Fine Glove Cutters, Operators and Blockers, Province of Quebec.

Work Glove Cutters, Province of Quebec.

Textile and Jute Bag Manufacturing Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Railway and Tramway Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Montreal.

Paint Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

Plumbers and Tinsmith Roofers, Three Rivers.

Building Trades, St. John and Iberville (amendment).

Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedule and amendment have recently been made binding by Order in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Hard Furniture Industry, Province.

SASKATCHEWAN

Barbers, North Battleford (amendment).

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of six agreements, the amendment of four other agreements, all of which are summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement affecting building trades at Joliette was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 3; a request for the extension of the agreement affecting the can, container and metal utensil manufacturing industry throughout the province, in the issue of February 10; and one for building trades at Three Rivers in the issue of February 24. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of February 10 and 24 authorizing certain joint committees to levy assesments, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved February 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 10, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, page 334) by increasing the minimum wage rate for bakers by $2 per week, for apprentices by $1 per week, the new rates being $25 per week for first journeyman baker, $21 for second journeyman baker and $18 for other journeymen bakers; apprentice rates are now $7 per week during first year, $9 during second year and $13 during third year. The minimum rate for distributors of bread, cake and pastry remains at $15 per week, these workers being paid $9 plus commission, but the commission is raised from 7 to 9 per cent.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

TANNING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved February 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 10, makes obligatory for the first time the terms of an agreement between certain employers in the leather tanning and currying, etc. industry and Le Syndicat Catholique des employés de tanneries de Québec, Inc. (The Catholic Union of Employees of Tanneries of Quebec, Inc.).

The agreement, which governs conditions in this industry throughout the province, is to be in effect from February 10, 1940, to February 9, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 60 per week for stationary enginemen and maintenance men (millwrights), 72 per week for watchmen, 55 hours for all other employees.

Overtime including work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, for all employees except watchmen, to be paid at time and one-half. For workers being paid higher than the minimum rates, overtime to be paid at the hourly rate actually paid to the wage earner concerned increased by half the highest minimum rates in each zone which are fixed by this agreement.

The province is divided into three zones: zone I, the Island of Montreal and the city of Quebec and municipalities totally within a radius of 10 miles from the Island of Montreal and the city of Quebec; zone II, any other city of a population of 10,000 or more; zone III, the rest of the province.

Minimum hourly wage rates: at least 60 per cent of male employees, including all stationary enginemen and maintenance men (millwrights), and at least 60 per cent of female employees to be paid 40 cents in zone I, 37 cents in zone II and 32 cents in zone III; not more than 25 per cent of male employees including all watchmen, and not more than 25 per cent of female employees to be paid 30 cents in zone I, 28 cents in zone II and 23 cents in zone III; not more than 15 per cent of the male employees and 15 per cent of female employees to be paid 20 cents in zones I and II and 16 cents in zone III. Any piece-work rates already established if higher than those fixed by this agreement may not be reduced. Employees may agree with their employer upon piece-work rates providing the above minimum hourly rates are maintained.

No employee may have a helper who is not directly employed by the employer.

The employer to supply the necessary aprons and tools to do the work.

Employers are to issue certificates of competency to their employees, which shall state to which percentage group they belong and these may only be changed with the consent of the joint committee. The joint committee's decision in case of any dispute is to be final and binding.

FINE GLOVE CUTTERS, OPERATORS AND BLOCKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved February 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 17, makes obligatory an agreement between certain manufacturers of fine gloves and La Fédération Nationale des Gantiers du Canada (The National Federation of Glove Makers of Canada).

The agreement is to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 434, with this exception:

Wage rates have been increased by 10 per cent, except wages of apprentices which are unchanged.

WORK GLOVE CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved February 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of work gloves and La Fédération Nationale des Gantiers du Canada (The National Federation of Glove Makers of Canada).

This agreement, which governs wages and working conditions for glove cutters in the work gloves manufacturing industry throughout the Province of Quebec, is to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, subject to renewal for another year if neither party gives notice 30 days before December 31, 1940.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 435, with the exception of a new wage scale (piece rates) which are higher than the previous rates.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TEXTILE AND JUTE BAG MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved February 1, 1940, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 10, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 527) by extending the terms of the agreement to December 31, 1940.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CAR AND BUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved February 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 10, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Ltd. and the Association of Canadian Car and Foundry Company Employees of Turcot and Dominion Works.

The agreement is to be in effect from December 1, 1939, to November 30, 1940, and for a further 30 days if negotiations are in progress at the expiration date.

This agreement which is applicable to the Turcot and Dominion plants of the company, is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1171, and November, 1938, page 1299, with a few additional classes of workers with their wage rate in one department and certain other changes in conditions.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved

February 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 10, with correction in the issue of February 17, makes obligatory throughout the Province of Quebec the terms of an agreement between the Canadian Paint, Oil and Varnish Association and the Association of Employees of the Paint Industry.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 45 per week (a decrease of 3 hours from the previous agreement); employees on continuous operations, that is boiler house employees and workmen in white lead and linseed oil manufacturing shall at all times including Sundays and legal holidays, operate on a 56-hour weekly basis; shipping clerks, stock keepers, time keepers, janitors, stationary enginemen, firemen and watchmen not to work more than 56 hours in any one week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Employees may be employed either by the hour or by the piece, but in either case to be paid at least the minimum hourly rates given below.

Minimum hourly wage rates (which are in most cases increases of 2½ or 5 cents per hour over previous rates): In paint and lacquer factory—labourers, mixers' helpers, millmen's helpers, fillers and general helpers, 37½ cents; mixers and millmen 42½ cents; shaders 45 cents during first two years and 50 cents after two years; charge hands 50 cents. In varnish factory—labourers, fillers and general helpers 37½ cents; kettlemen 50 cents; varnish makers 65 cents; charge hands 50 cents. In white lead and dry colour factory—labourers 37½ cents, grinders 40 cents, pressmen 42½ cents, colour strikers 50 cents, charge hands 55 cents. In receiving, packing and shipping department—charge hands 45 cents, general helpers 37½ cents; shipping clerks, stock keepers and time keepers $20 per week; janitors, stationary enginemen, firemen and watchmen $20 per week; coopers and mill dressers 50 cents; maintenance men, including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, blacksmiths, etc. 55 cents. (Stationary enginemen may never be paid less than any rate established by special ordinance of the Fair Wage Board for them.) For overprinting labels and multigraphing—male employees under 18 years of age 27½ cents, male employees 18 years of age and over 37½ cents (not, however, governing employees included in the printing trades agreement). For apprentices, 25 cents if under 18 years of age, 30 cents if 18 years or over. For female employees in all factory departments—20 per cent of those employed to be paid at least 17 cents per hour, 15 per cent at least 22 cents and 65 per cent at least 26 cents. In linseed oil department—labourers 37½ cents, hydraulic press or expeller men 40 cents, maintenance men 55 cents. Handicapped employees may be paid lower rates, if such are determined by the joint committees.

Vacation: one week's vacation for all employees with one year or up to 10 years' service; after 10 years' service, one extra day for each year of service with a maximum of two weeks' vacation, with pay.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each 15 employees in each plant. Apprenticeship to be not more than two years.

Disputes arising out of the classification of any employee to be referred to the conciliation officers appointed by the employees in each plant; and failing a satisfactory decision, to be settled by the joint committee.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Plumbers and Tinsmith Roofers, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council, approved February 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 10, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Maîtres plombiers des Trois-Rivières et district (The Association of Master Plumbers of Three Rivers and district) and L'Union nationale catholique des plombiers, inc. des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Plumbers, Inc. of Three Rivers).

The agreement is to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement which governs wages and conditions for plumbers, steamfitters, cooling system workers and tinsmiths (excluding the pulp and paper industry) is in effect in the Counties of Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain and Three Rivers. This district is divided into two zones: zone I being municipalities of 10,000 and more and also contracts of $10,000 in the rest of the district; zone II is the rest of the district for contracts of less than $10,000.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. and all work on Sundays and on three holidays. Urgent or special work which cannot be done during daily working periods may be done at other time as provided by permit of the joint committee, at straight time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journemen 55 cents in zone I and 50 cents in zone II; junior journeymen (journeymen during the first two years of practice after finishing their apprenticeship) 45 cents in both zones. Foremen to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra. Contractors working personally to be paid 20 cents per hour extra. Labourers to be paid 40 cents in zone I and 35 cents in zone II.

Handicapped workers may be paid lower wage rates if set by the joint committee.

Not more than one junior journeyman may be employed to each five journeymen or fraction thereof.

Wages for apprentices to be 10 cents per hour during first year to 35 cents during fourth year.

Travelling and board expenses to be paid by employer for all employees sent to work out of the towns in which they live, and travelling time during working hours.

Building Trades, St. John and Iberville.—An Order in Council, approved February 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 10, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1299).

The territory is extended to include the area within a radius of one mile of St. John and of Iberville.

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week except labourers who may work 50 hours; overtime to be paid at time and one-half, work on Sundays and holidays at double time.

All wage rates, including wage rates for apprentices, are increased by 5 cents per hour, except sprinkler fitters and structural iron workers, which two trades are no longer included in this wage scale but in the whole province are under the jurisdiction of the Montreal building trades agreement.

The new minimum building rates are as follows:

Trades	Hourly rates
Bricklayers, plasterers, masons, including cutters on the field	$ 0 70
Carpenter joiners, erectors of screens (wood or metal), sashes, windows, steel partitions, joiners, concrete forms (shop or job) wood floor makers	0 55
Weatherstrippers	0 55
Electricians	0 60
Enginemen (hoist)	0 55
Enginemen (steam mixer)	0 55
Enginemen (gasoline mixer)	0 40
Compressor operators	0 50
Hod carriers	0 40
Common labourers*	0 40
Lathers (wood or metal)	0 55
Marble setters	0 70
Painters, sprayers, decorators, glaziers, paper hangers, floor varnishers	0 53
Plumbers, steamfitters and pipe mechanics:	
Journeymen	0 60
Junior journeymen	0 50
Roofers: asbestos, slate, tile and composition:	
Journeymen	0 55
Helpers	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Terrazzo layers	0 55
Men working on the machine for the polishing of terrazzo:	
Dry polishing	0 50
Water polishing	0 45
Tile setters	0 65
Cement finishers	0 40

*Common labourers may be enginemen on gasoline mixers, hod carriers, journeymen roofers' helpers and cement finishers' helpers.

Service: Business and Personal

HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved February 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 10, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 862) by providing that the agreement be in effect to April 30, 1940.

Joint Committees

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 10 and 24, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committee to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi.
Hairdressers, Montreal.
Building Trades, Hull.
Millinery Industry, Province.
Building Trades, St. John.
Building Trades, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581. Schedules of wages and hours

recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570) and in the Industrial Standards Act of New Brunswick, 1939 (for the construction industry), in effect since August 10 (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 996). Up to the end of January, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in these two provinces.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Hard Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario.—An Order in Council, approved January 23, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, February 3, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and working conditions governing the hard furniture industry throughout the province of Ontario, from January 15, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8½ per day, 4½ on Saturday, a 47-hour week for day work, a 47-hour week for night shifts also.

Overtime, including work on eight specified holidays: time and one-quarter. (In the previous schedule overtime was payable at time and one-half.)

The province is divided into two zones: the first zone consisting of the city of Toronto, the counties of York, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Oxford and defined parts of the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Perth, Middlesex and Elgin; the second zone consists of the rest of the province.

Minimum hourly wage rates for all employees except those commencing work while under 21 years of age and who have not had four years' employment in a plant in the first zone: skilled employees 51 cents, semi-skilled employees 41 cents, unskilled employees 36 cents, with a minimum average of 41 cents per hour (increases of 2 cents per hour over the minimum rates of the previous schedule); for these same classes of workers in the second zone the minimum for skilled employees is 49 cents, semi-skilled employees 39 cents and unskilled employees 34 cents, with a minimum average of 39 cents (increases of 2 cents per hour over the minimum rates of the previous schedule). Employees who commence or who have commenced work in a plant while under 21 years of age and who have not had four years' employment in such plant may be paid the following minimum rates: 19 cents per hour during first year of employment, 22 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year and 28 cents during fourth year (an increase of one cent per hour over the minimum rates for these employees in the previous schedule). It is, however, provided that the number of employees to whom these lower minimum rates apply may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of employees in a plant except plants where more than half of production consists of wood chairs in which case up to 25 per cent of the employees may be this class.

It is provided that no employer may reduce the wages of any employee receiving more than the minimum wage rates.

Special lower minimum rates may be fixed by the advisory committee for any employee who is below the average skill and ability of workers performing similar work in the same plant, and any rates so fixed, as well as wages of foremen, superintendent or manager, will not be considered in computing the average.

Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, North Battleford.—An Order in Council, approved January 27, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, February 15, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, January, 1940, page 71) by making certain changes in the minimum price scale.

Ninth Conference of Minimum Wage Administrators

The importance of extending orders fixing minimum wages for workers not yet covered was stressed in the Ninth Conference of Minimum Wage Administrators, held in November in Washington. According to a summary of the proceedings as reported in *The Woman Worker* (published by the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor), those to receive special state attention include the various service industries, clerical workers, employees of public institutions, home workers, and persons in local manufacturing industries, not under the Federal wage-hour provisions.

Administrators from 14 of the 26 minimum wage states and from the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico exchanged experiences as to effective details of orders and techniques of administration, and discussed points of legal procedure.

With large numbers of workers now covered by orders, attention was directed to the importance of enforcement, necessary appropriations for securing new inspectors and essential training for them. Some states require sworn copies of payrolls and assign inspectors to particular districts. Where sufficient force can be established, systematic efforts are made to inspect regularly once or twice a year, rather than to depend on chance complaints.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1940

Cost of living, prices of staple articles and index numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both little changed.

The cost per week of a list of twenty nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.74 at the beginning of February as compared with $8.71 for January; $8.16 for February, 1939; $8.59 for February, 1938; $8.49 for February, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.83 for February, 1930; $10.61 for February, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Eighteen items in the list advanced in cost, seven declined and four were unchanged. The cost of eggs was again considerably lower while potatoes advanced substantially. Other changes were of a minor nature the most important being advances in beef, veal, cheese, bread, rolled oats, beans and tea and declines in lard and butter. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.71 at the beginning of February; $17.67 for January; $17.06 for February, 1939; $17.39 for February, 1938; $17.12 for February, $1937; $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In fuel there were slight increases in the cost of coal and wood.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 advanced slightly during the month and was 82·8 for the week ended March 1 as compared with 82·2 for the week ended February 2 and 82·3 for that ended January 5. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for January when the index number was 82·6 as compared with 72·4 for August, 1939; 73·2 for February, 1939; 83·6 for February, 1938; 82·9 for February, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·9 for February, 1930; 98·3 for February, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. The advance in February was due in large part to higher prices for grains, copper, certain cotton fabrics, coffee, raw wool, and raw rubber. In the classification according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group advanced two per cent and Textile Products one per cent. Changes in other groups were less than one per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparisons from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by korkingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, les desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various

(Continued on page 294)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1939	Jan. 1940	Feb. 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	65·2	73·2	55·4	57·2	69·8	72·6	41·0	46·4	48·0	51·2	53·0	56·2	56·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	46·4	47·6	31·4	31·2	43·4	46·2	22·0	25·8	25·8	28·0	30·4	32·6	32·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	25·7	25·9	18·8	19·2	24·3	25·1	12·2	14·7	14·9	16·1	16·8	17·2	17·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	31·9	33·1	26·2	29·5	30·5	31·3	17·3	21·8	22·2	22·4	23·5	24·8	24·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	34·1	37·0	27·5	29·1	27·5	30·1	12·2	21·3	21·2	22·1	23·6	23·4	23·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	63·2	70·6	51·6	54·0	53·0	54·8	27·0	40·8	40·2	41·4	42·4	42·4	42·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	45·6	52·2	39·3	41·7	37·8	39·6	17·4	29·1	29·0	30·3	30·3	30·3	30·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	67·4	78·4	41·6	49·4	45·0	42·8	23·6	34·4	33·4	31·2	26·6	25·6	24·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	63·8	83·9	56·2	50·5	49·7	59·7	28·8	33·9	31·6	32·0	29·6	33·9	29·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	49·0	63·5	47·7	41·5	41·4	51·8	22·5	28·9	26·3	26·9	24·7	28·6	24·4
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	91·2	78·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	56·4	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	65·4	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	95·4	131·8	77·0	90·8	88·0	84·6	44·6	52·8	54·0	64·6	48·0	58·4	57·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	52·8	73·9	44·7	49·8	48·3	46·4	25·7	30·1	30·8	36·0	27·1	32·5	32·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	33·2	40·7	31·9	§32·9	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§22·6	§24·3	§25·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·0	28·7	§32·9	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§22·6	§24·3	§25·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	112·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	117·0	84·0	93·0	100·5	108·0	99·0	97·5	99·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	76·0	47·0	§54·0	§49·0	§52·0	§26·0	§35·0	§42·0	§44·0	§31·0	§34·0	§34·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	40·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	23·0	26·0	28·0	29·0	25·5	26·0	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	20·2	31·6	19·2	§21·8	§21·0	§20·4	16·0	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4	§16·2	§16·8	§17·0
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·2	17·0	16·0	22·2	20·2	7·6	10·8	14·4	11·2	10·2	13·6	14·2
Apples evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	20·5	27·9	21·7	20·0	20·8	20·9	15·1	16·0	16·1	15·2	15·4	15·0	15·2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	17·2	26·0	18·5	15·8	13·6	16·4	10·6	11·2	11·5	11·2	10·9	11·6	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·0	64·4	35·2	31·6	30·4	28·8	22·8	24·8	25·2	26·0	25·6	28·4	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	19·8	30·4	16·6	15·0	14·2	13·8	11·2	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·4	13·8	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	12·7	16·3	13·6	§17·9	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§16·1	§16·6
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·2	16·9	15·0	§17·9	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§16·1	§16·6
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·2	15·0	13·5	15·3	15·2	14·9	10·1	9·1	8·8	8·8	8·6	11·0	11·1
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	73·7	130·3	53·3	97·4	43·9	83·5	31·6	43·5	60·3	32·0	44·1	50·6	55·9
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 12·54	$ 15·77	$ 10·61	$ 11·50	$ 11·15	$ 11·83	$ 6·70	$ 8·07	$ 8·49	$ 8·59	$ 8·16	$ 8·71	$ 8·74
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	74·1	90·1	109·0	118·3	102·2	101·2	96·2	93·0	92·3	90·3	91·5	93·4	93·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	58·3	65·9	70·5	66·2	63·1	63·1	58·9	58·8	58·7	58·6	59·0	60·9	61·1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	64·8	76·5	79·6	76·5	75·8	76·5	62·3	60·4	59·5	60·4	59·8	60·9	61·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	49·4	58·8	57·9	56·2	55·2	54·4	47·0	45·3	45·1	45·2	44·6	44·9	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	25·8	32·4	31·7	30·0	31·1	31·1	26·8	26·9	26·8	26·5	26·6	26·3	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·72	$ 3·24	$ 3·49	$ 3·47	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·91	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·86	$ 2·88
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·49	$ 5·66	$ 6·93	$ 6·86	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·06	$ 6·07
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 19·89	$ 24·71	$ 21·07	$ 21·87	$ 21·41	$ 22·12	$ 15·61	$ 16·58	$ 17·12	$ 17·39	$ 17·06	(1) $ 17·67	$ 17·71

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·50	15·95	10·85	11·68	11·08	11·83	7·13	8·20	8·43	8·68	8·23	8·84	8·71
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	10·97	13·41	9·77	10·67	9·97	10·83	7·05	7·69	8·10	8·32	7·81	8·52	8·35
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	12·65	15·52	10·88	12·00	10·98	11·58	7·07	8·29	8·46	8·81	8·33	8·96	8·91
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	12·37	15·11	10·23	11·25	10·43	11·09	6·31	7·57	7·87	8·09	7·79	8·21	8·30
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	12·66	15·86	10·46	11·59	11·12	11·77	6·58	8·10	8·48	8·54	8·17	8·66	8·71
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·04	16·06	10·45	10·51	10·92	11·59	6·54	7·74	8·62	8·27	7·88	8·41	8·50
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	12·69	15·34	10·61	10·92	11·40	12·00	6·46	7·68	8·49	8·55	7·83	8·51	8·53
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	12·87	15·87	10·21	10·85	11·37	12·07	6·42	7·71	8·38	8·41	7·83	8·87	8·81
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	12·61	16·66	11·59	12·11	12·16	13·02	7·36	8·81	9·45	9·55	9·02	9·53	9·52

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.
(1) Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·3**	**24·1**	**21·2**	**16·4**	**13·7**	**17·8**	**24·9**	**23·4**	**21·2**	**30·2**	**33·6**	**57·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·0**	**23·8**	**20·8**	**15·7**	**13·5**	**14·0**	**19·3**	**24·5**	**19·9**	**29·0**	**31·6**	**54·9**
1—Sydney	32·4	26	22·9	18·1	15·5	14·7	20	26·1	20·9	29	32·1	55·5
2—New Glasgow	30·1	25·1	22	16·6	13·8	13·7	.....	25	19·2	27·9	31·3	52·7
3—Amherst	30	21·7	18·5	13·7	12	12	.....	25	18·9	30·8	32·1	54·8
4—Halifax	26·7	21	20·7	14·8	13·9	12·1	18·5	22·9	19	28·2	31·5	56·9
5—Windsor	30·8	24·2	22	16·3	13·5	16·7	.....	22·5	20·8	29	31·3	54
6—Truro	30	25	18·5	14·5	12	15	.....	25·5	20·6	29·3	31·4	55·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·2**	**22·8**	**20·7**	**14·9**	**13·7**	**14·0**	.....	**21·7**	**20·2**	**29·0**	**33·0**	**56·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·7**	**23·7**	**21·4**	**15·8**	**12·9**	**14·7**	**22·2**	**22·5**	**21·1**	**29·6**	**33·6**	**58·3**
8—Moncton	29	22·4	20·2	15·6	11·8	14·2	26·5	23·4	20·1	28·2	33·3	58·5
9—Saint John	33·6	24·5	25·7	16	14·6	13·8	25	24·1	21·4	29·8	33·2	57·1
10—Fredericton	30·1	22·7	18·1	15·1	12·5	16·2	15	22·6	21	30·2	32·7	57·5
11—Bathurst	30	25	21·5	16·5	12·7	.....	.....	20	21·8	30	35·2	60
Quebec (average)	**26·2**	**23·1**	**18·9**	**15·7**	**10·5**	**16·6**	**24·2**	**22·1**	**19·3**	**26·6**	**30·8**	**55·7**
12—Quebec	26	22·8	16·2	14·8	9·6	19·9	25·1	21·1	18·7	23·7	29·5	46·9
13—Three Rivers	25·7	22·1	19·1	16·1	10·5	16·5	20	22·3	18·5	28·1	31·9	55·9
14—Sherbrooke	28·4	25·4	22·4	17·3	10·8	17·4	25·3	22·8	19·9	27·1	29·9	55·9
15—Sorel	23·1	20·7	15·9	14·6	9·8	11·6	20·3	19·3	19·2	24·8	32·5	56·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·9	20·8	18	14·5	10·4	19·2	25·7	20·2	16·6	27·6	31·5	54·2
17—St. Johns	30·7	27	21·7	18·7	10·8	16·5	29	25	19	27·7	31	59·4
18—Thetford Mines	.....	21·7	14	14	8·7	18	22	22·3	20·1	26·0	30·8	56·7
19—Montreal	28·5	24·3	22·2	15·3	11·3	14	22·6	22	20·9	27·1	30	57·7
20—Hull	25·6	23·1	20·3	16·1	12·3	16	27·4	23·6	20·9	27·2	30·1	58·3
Ontario (average)	**28·8**	**25·0**	**22·0**	**17·3**	**14·5**	**19·5**	**25·7**	**23·4**	**21·5**	**29·6**	**32·8**	**56·5**
21—Ottawa	29·4	24·5	23·7	18	13·4	16·8	25·8	22·2	20·4	29·5	32·6	57·8
22—Brockville	32·2	27·6	23·3	18·1	13·5	15·3	.....	22·8	22·4	30	32·6	58·1
23—Kingston	27·4	23·3	21·8	16·6	12·8	16·2	25·5	22·6	19·9	26·8	30·1	53
24—Belleville	23·9	21·2	18·7	15·6	12·5	18·8	25·3	21·2	18	29·6	31·6	54·7
25—Peterborough	29·1	25·3	23	17·7	14·8	21·4	27·5	23·8	20·3	29·6	34·3	54·7
26—Oshawa	26·8	24	21·2	16·4	14·7	20·3	28	23	19·6	29·4	32·4	56·5
27—Orillia	28	23·7	22	16·3	15	20·7	29	25	21	29·7	34·2	55·4
28—Toronto	30·9	26·3	24·6	17·9	17	20	26·1	24	22·7	31·5	36·7	58
29—Niagara Falls	28	25	23·7	17·8	13·8	20·5	21·2	21·6	22·2	29·2	32	55·5
30—St. Catharines	29·8	26·3	26·9	19·5	15	19·3	25·3	24·3	21	27·7	30·6	54·3
31—Hamilton	30	26·7	24·3	18·1	16·6	20·6	25	23·6	25·4	28·9	32·8	57·2
32—Brantford	28·6	25·3	21·8	17·6	13·1	19·4	29·4	24	19·7	28·8	31·9	54·6
33—Galt	29·5	25·5	22·7	18	15·2	22·2	29·7	26·5	23	31·9	35·9	57·6
34—Guelph	27·2	24·9	22·2	16·9	15·7	21·1	.....	21·6	20·7	29·2	32·2	57
35—Kitchener	28·1	25·9	20·3	17·5	15·6	21·4	24	21·4	20·5	30·1	33·3	54·7
36—Woodstock	30·3	26	21·8	17·7	14·6	20·2	24	23·8	21·7	29·9	32·5	56·3
37—Stratford	27·7	23·6	20·4	17·6	16·6	19·8	26	24·1	25	30·4	32·6	56·8
38—London	29·7	26·8	23	17·1	15·4	20	25·1	23·6	21	29·5	33·2	56·3
39—St. Thomas	29·4	25·5	23	17·2	14·1	18·8	23·2	23·5	21·8	29·7	32·2	57·4
40—Chatham	28·2	25·4	22·4	17·6	13·3	20·6	23·7	23·5	21	30·8	33·6	55·4
41—Windsor	27·5	23·4	21·2	16·8	13·9	19·9	27·3	23·4	21·2	27·7	30·6	55·9
42—Sarnia	30·1	26·1	22	18·7	15·8	20	28	23·6	22·2	29	33·3	58·4
43—Owen Sound	27·2	24	18	15·8	14·6	18·2	.....	22·8	19	29·9	33·7	52·1
44—North Bay	31·4	26·4	24·6	17·4	13·8	21·5	.....	24·3	22·4	30·8	33·6	58·8
45—Sudbury	28·4	25	21·8	17·2	13·5	17·5	22	23·8	20·9	27·5	30·9	56·7
46—Cobalt	32	25	19	18·5	16	.....	.....	21	23·5	29·3	31·6	56·2
47—Timmins	29·2	25·6	22·6	17·3	13·9	20·6	28·9	26·6	24·7	29·2	30·4	58·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·7	24	21·5	15·6	11·9	18·4	22	23·7	20·1	29·1	32·9	56·8
49—Port Arthur	25·5	22·5	18	15·2	13·5	17·2	22	22·7	23·3	32·6	35·3	58·7
50—Fort William	30	25·4	20·1	16·4	14·6	19·4	28	24·7	21·5	31·4	34·9	61·1
Manitoba (average)	**26·9**	**22·3**	**21·0**	**14·8**	**13·6**	**15·4**	**24·7**	**22·7**	**23·4**	**33·0**	**37·0**	**59·4**
51—Winnipeg	28·4	23·2	22·3	15·3	14·5	14·9	24·3	24·3	21·8	31·9	35·9	59
52—Brandon	25·4	21·3	19·6	14·3	12·6	15·8	25	21	25	34	38·1	59·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·0**	**20·4**	**18·2**	**13·5**	**11·8**	**15·5**	**20·7**	**21·1**	**20·7**	**33·1**	**36·0**	**58·4**
53—Regina	24·8	21	18·8	13·8	12·3	15·1	19·7	22·1	22·4	32	34·9	58·6
54—Prince Albert	17·7	15·5	14·5	10·5	10·5	15·2	20	18·5	20	33·2	35·7	56·7
55—Saskatoon	25·1	21·4	19·4	14·3	12·1	15·3	23·7	21·7	18	34·7	37·9	58·7
56—Moose Jaw	28·2	23·8	20·2	15·2	12·2	16·3	19·3	21·9	22·5	32·3	35·4	59·5
Alberta (average)	**25·9**	**22·4**	**20·1**	**15·5**	**12·5**	**16·0**	**25·0**	**21·8**	**20·1**	**31·2**	**34·7**	**57·6**
57—Medicine Hat	29	25	25	18	15	18	27·5	23	20·5	35·4	36	58·3
58—Drumheller	26	24·5	19	16·7	11·1	16·2	28	22	22·5	28·7	33·3	57·1
59—Edmonton	23	19·5	18·4	13·5	10·6	15·2	24·1	22	20·3	30·1	34	56·7
60—Calgary	25	21·7	19·2	14·7	14·1	15·2	23	21·2	19·9	30·9	36·2	59·1
61—Lethbridge	26·7	21·5	19	14·7	11·9	15·6	22·5	20·7	17·3	31	34·1	58·7
British Columbia (average)	**30·5**	**26·1**	**23·5**	**17·5**	**16·9**	**19·8**	**28·0**	**26·7**	**23·8**	**34·9**	**38·5**	**60·7**
62—Fernie	27	23	19·3	15·7	15·2	17	26·7	23	21·7	33·3	35·3	59·7
63—Nelson	29·7	25·7	24·7	20	18	22	30	30·7	26	32·7	36·4	65
64—Trail	32·4	28	25·2	18·2	16·9	21·7	32·5	29·7	24·4	35·7	39	63·9
65—New Westminster	30·2	26	21·4	17·1	17·4	16·9	24·7	24·5	23·3	33·2	37·8	58·2
66—Vancouver	32·1	27	24	18·5	18·4	20·1	28·1	25·3	24·3	35·1	38·6	59·5
67—Victoria	32·3	28	25·3	18·2	17·8	19·7	26·4	26·1	22·4	36·4	40·2	58·1
68—Nanaimo	32·6	27·6	24·7	17·5	17·4	21·7	30·6	26·6	24	34·3	39	59·5
69—Prince Rupert	27·7	23·3	23·3	15·1	14·1	19	25	27·3	24·2	38·7	41·9	61·7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·9	**24·1**	**15·7**	**11·1**	**49·2**	**19·0**	**18·1**	**23·3**	**12·1**	**29·0**	**24·4**	**11·0**	**28·8**	**32·2**	
11·7	**26·5**	.....	**7·0**	**41·0**	**14·0**	**14·2**	**17·4**	**12·8**	**34·3**	**29·1**	**10·2**	**35·3**	**34·4**	
8·2	19	.....	.....	44	13·5	14	16·7	12·7	36·2	29·7	10–12	31	34	1
13·3	26·9	.....	.....	47·9	14	15	20·6	13·3	35·2	30	11	30	35·3	2
.....	25	.....	.....	37·5	14·7	14·4	17·4	12·4	32·7	27·8	8b	31·3	35·2	3
13·1	35	.....	7	39·2	13·6	12·5	17·3	12·4	35·5	28·2	11	26·5	34·9	4
12	.....	.....	.....	37·5	13·7	.....	16·6	12·4	30·3	.....	10	.....	36·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14·4	15	15·7	13·5	36	30	10	**35·4**	30·5	6
13·5	**25·0**	.....	**5·0**	**48·7**	**13·7**	**16·0**	**19·3**	**14·2**	**29·0**	**22·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**29·6**	**33·8**	7
13·5	**28·0**	.....	**5·0**	**45·8**	**14·8**	**15·5**	**20·3**	**13·8**	**31·9**	**27·2**	**10·8**	**31·8**	**34·8**	
13·3	23·5	.....	5	49·1	14·7	14·9	18	13·2	31·4	27·6	10	32·6	34·9	8
12·2	30·7	.....	.....	46	14·9	14·9	26·5	13·1	34·2	29·2	12	31·9	34·3	9
15	28·7	.....	.....	48	15	16·6	20·3	14·6	32·1	28·1	11	34·2	35·9	10
.....	29	.....	.....	40	14·4	.....	16·5	14·2	30	24	10	28·4	34·2	11
13·7	**24·8**	**15·2**	**7·6**	**49·3**	**18·3**	**17·1**	**16·7**	**12·9**	**30·8**	**26·2**	**10·2**	**28·9**	**31·0**	
11·7	24·2	18	8·2	.....	15	15·5	16·8	13·1	29·8	24·8	11	27·1	31·2	12
14	23·6	14	5	40	.....	19	15·6	13·1	31	27	11	.....	30·4	13
15·7	25·5	22	9	.....	18·8	17	17·7	12·9	33·1	29·1	11·1a	29	31	14
.....	21·5	.....	7	.....	.....	16	13·9	12·5	27·8	24·2	9	31	31·2	15
14·5	26·2	10	.....	60	.....	.....	16·8	12·3	27·9	24·2	9	.....	30·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	12·5	33·9	28·2	9	30	30·7	17
10	25	.....	6	.....	.....	17·5	14·5	13·7	29·2	24·7	9	29·3	32·2	18
13·4	26·8	13·6	8·5	49·5	21·4	19·2	22·1	11·8	31·7	27	11–12	28·5	31·2	19
16·5	25·8	13·5	9·7	47·5	17·8	15·8	16·9	14·3	32·6	26·8	11	27·7	30·4	20
15·8	**24·5**	**18·9**	**7·7**	**53·7**	**18·0**	**18·5**	**27·0**	**12·1**	**28·4**	**24·1**	**11·3**	**28·8**	**31·6**	
17·5	27	19·2	8·6	42·5	20·8	17·2	26·2	11·6	30·8	27·3	12	28·6	31·1	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	18·8	18·7	24·8	13·2	28·2	23	10	.....	30·8	22
15	23·3	18·3	10	37·5	16·9	15·3	22·8	11·7	28·3	24	10	26·1	30·1	23
15	25	.....	.....	.....	19·7	16·8	23·5	11·5	26·5	24	10	31·1	31	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16·7	25·8	12·4	24·9	21·2	11	28·1	31·1	25
.....	23	.....	5	50	19	20	27·9	11·8	28·6	25·1	11	30	31·4	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18·7	18·8	26·8	12·6	25·5	21·9	11	28·4	32·2	27
15·1	26·8	19·8	.....	60	20·5	19·1	32·6	11·6	29·3	23·5	12	30	31·6	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	18·2	29·3	11·4	27·8	.....	12	30·2	31·9	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	18	30·9	12·1	28·9	.....	12	25	31·3	30
19	29·4	22·8	.....	61	.....	17·3	31·5	11·8	29·7	26·5	12	30	32·4	31
.....	22·5	17	.....	.....	17	18	28·8	10·8	24·4	20·2	11	.....	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20·7	28·9	12·6	26·8	23·3	11	.....	31·9	33
11·2	21·5	16	.....	.....	17·6	18·8	23·5	10·9	26·3	22·6	11	30	31·8	34
.....	25	17	.....	50	.....	17·7	26	11·9	25·8	22	11	28·7	31·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	17	26·4	11·9	25·4	20·8	11	.....	31·8	36
18	23·5	17	.....	.....	18·4	17	29·7	12·1	26·4	22·8	11	28	30·8	37
12·5	21·5	20	.....	50	16·5	16·7	32·8	11·8	26·4	24	11	30	31·1	38
13	24	15	.....	50	17·6	18·5	33·5	12·5	27·6	23·9	11	32·3	33	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	25	28·8	12	24·4	20·3	11	30	30·6	40
15	23·8	19·3	8·5	60	16·3	16·2	28·4	11·5	28·2	25	12	.....	30·3	41
.....	25	25	.....	60	17·2	17·2	33·5	13·5	27·5	23·7	11	.....	31·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	27·7	12·8	25·8	22·7	11	29	31·7	43
20	27·3	25	.....	.....	19·3	18·2	26·6	13·1	33·9	31	12	27	31·8	44
17	20·5	14·8	9·8	53·3	19·6	18·6	20·6	12·7	32·3	27	13	29	32·1	45
18	.....	.....	.....	55	17·7	.....	16·8	13·2	35·3	.....	11	.....	33·1	46
18	23·8	21·2	6·2	60	20·3	21·1	22	14·5	35	28·8	14	30·5	32·2	47
12	28	20·3	5	.....	15·7	17·2	25·2	12·1	31·7	27·2	12	.....	32	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	19·2	17·8	23·5	11·1	30·4	25·8	11	24	31·6	49
.....	24·3	18·7	.....	62·5	15	17·5	26·2	10·5	30·8	24·3	11	28	31·4	50
19·7	**22·6**	**13·1**	**13·0**	.....	**22·5**	**17·0**	**26·2**	**9·8**	**26·3**	**21·8**	**9·7**	**25·1**	**30·1**	
18·9	22·7	14·5	13	.....	22	16·7	31	9·7	27·8	23·2	11	23	29·6	51
20·5	22·5	11·7	.....	.....	23	17·3	21·3	9·8	24·8	20·4	8·3a	27·2	30·5	52
22·5	**22·4**	**9·6**	**15·3**	.....	**23·5**	**19·2**	**17·6**	**10·1**	**27·4**	**21·7**	**10·8**	**25·4**	**29·8**	
21·4	23·6	10·5	12·5	.....	24	18·5	17·7	10·6	27·1	20·3	11	24·8	29·8	53
22·5	20·7	7·7	20	.....	25	20	15·7	9·8	27·5	23	10	25·5	30·4	54
22	20·3	9	13·7	.....	19·7	17·8	18·1	9·9	27·3	21·1	11	25·8	29·7	55
24	25	11·2	15	.....	25·3	20·6	19	9·9	27·6	22·5	11	25·5	29·1	56
22·7	**22·4**	**11·8**	**16·8**	.....	**23·9**	**19·8**	**23·0**	**10·9**	**25·6**	**20·2**	**10·8**	**25·2**	**31·3**	
22·5	21·3	10·5	17	.....	23	18·7	22·9	10·5	27	21	11	26·4	31·5	57
25	23·7	12·7	18	.....	23·7	20	17·7	13	25·7	21·5	10	26·2	32·4	58
22·5	22·5	14·1	15	.....	22·7	20·1	22·8	10·7	23·9	18·9	11	26·6	30·7	59
21·7	22·2	11·2	16·8	.....	25	20·7	28·9	9·5	25·7	19·5	11	22·8	30·7	60
21·8	22·5	10·4	17	.....	25	19·7	22·5	10·6	25·7	20·3	11	24	31·4	61
19·5	**21·6**	**12·9**	**13·9**	.....	**23·6**	**21·0**	**25·5**	**12·3**	**27·6**	**22·7**	**11·7**	**32·8**	**34·7**	
24	24·3	11·5	19	.....	25·8	24	18	12·3	33	27·6	11	.....	34·3	62
23·7	27	12·5	18	.....	24·4	22·3	22·7	13	30·5	25	12·5a	33	37·5	63
23·7	26	14·7	19	.....	24·2	23·5	27·1	13·1	30·7	25	12·5a	.....	36	64
15·7	15	.....	10·4	.....	21·7	18	23·9	11	23·4	18·7	10	30	33·3	65
15·8	18·1	.....	10	.....	22·7	18·8	27·3	11·5	24·5	21·4	10	.....	33·2	66
14·7	25	.....	11	.....	24·7	20·1	28·4	11·4	25·5	20·7	12·5a	34	34·8	67
18·7	20	.....	.....	.....	22	20	35·2	11·6	24·5	20	11a	32·3	34·4	68
.....	17	.....	10	.....	.....	21	21·1	14·2	28·8	23·4	14·3a	34·5	34·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, pound package	Soda biscuits, per pound package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·5**	**6·6a**	**18·0**	**3·4**	**5·3**	**8·5**	**11·0**	**12·2**	**11·4**	**11·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**24·9**	**6·7**	**18·7**	**3·9**	**5·3**	**7·9**	**12·9**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**10·9**
1—Sydney	24·8	6·7	18·9	3·6	5·3	7·5	12	11·6	11·3	11
2—New Glasgow	25	7·3	18·9	4	5·2	8·3	14	11·9	11	10·2
3—Amherst	23·6	7·3	18·6	4	5·1	7·8	12·7	12	11·4	11·2
4—Halifax	25·7	5·3	18·8	3·9	5·6	8·7	14	12·3	11·7	11·3
5—Windsor	24·8	6·7f	17·7	3·9	5·2	7·5	11·7	11·8	11·4	10·6
6—Truro	25·7	6·7	19·3	3·7	5·3	7·8	12·8	12·9	11·5	11·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·8**	**7·3**	**18·4**	**3·8**	**5·5**	**7·7**	**13·1**	**12·5**	**12·2**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**24·4**	**7·3**	**18·3**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·2**	**13·4**	**12·6**	**11·6**	**11·5**
8—Moncton	24·3	8	19·1	3·9	5·6	8·6	13·8	12·8	11·5	11·4
9—Saint John	26·3	5·3–6·7	19·1	3·7	5·3	8·5	13·3	12·4	10·9	10·7
10—Fredericton	24·5	7·3	18·3	3·7	5·4	7·9	13·4	12·4	11·6	11·3
11—Bathurst	22·4	8f	16·5	3·7	5·1	7·7	13	12·9	12·5	12·7
Quebec (average)	**23·3**	**5·4**	**16·0**	**3·5**	**5·2**	**6·9**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·9**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	25	5–9·5b	16·6	3·9	5·3	7·7	10·9	11·6	11·4	10·6
13—Three Rivers	23·6	4·7–5·3	16	4	5	7	12	10·6	11·1	10·5
14—Sherbrooke	23·9	5·3	15·3	3·2	5·5	6·3	11·1	10·7	10·7	10·3
15—Sorel	22·6	4·7	15·2	2·7	5	6·2	10·2	10·5	10·6	10·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·4	4	15	3·1	5·2	8	10	10	11·7	10·2
17—St. Johns	22	4·7–5·3	17·5	3·3	5·2	6·9	10·1	10	11·1	11
18—Thetford Mines	22·1	4·7–5·3	15·7	4·1	5·1	5·9	10·3	10·8	10·7	11
19—Montreal	24·2	5·3–6·7	17·5	3·9	5	7·7	10	10·3	10·3	10·1
20—Hull	23·8	5·3–6·7	15·2	3·5	5·2	6·7	11·2	11	10·1	10·2
Ontario (average)	**25·6**	**6·1**	**16·7**	**3·1**	**5·2**	**8·9**	**10·8**	**11·5**	**10·8**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	24·6	6·7	16·8	3·8	5·4	8·5	10·9	11·1	10·5	10·3
22—Brockville	24·5	6–6·7	14·7	3·6	5·2	7·7	11·4	11·1	10·4	10·3
23—Kingston	22	5·3–6	15	3·4	4·9	7·7	10·5	10·3	10·3	10·4
24—Belleville	24·7	5·3	14·9	2·8	4·9	8·4	10·6	10·4	10·4	10·1
25—Peterborough	25·1	5·3–6·7	17·2	2·7	4·9	9·4	10·9	10·6	10·4	10·2
26—Oshawa	25·9	4·7–6·7	16·8	2·6	4·9	8·4	10·1	11·6	10·7	10·3
27—Orillia	24·7	5·3	14	2·8	4·9	8·2	10·4	11·5	11	11
28—Toronto	26·4	6·7	16·8	2·9	5	9	10·3	11·2	10·7	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	24·6	5·3–6·7	17	2·8	5·2	9	10·2	11·7	9·9	10·1
30—St. Catharines	25·4	6·7	16	2·8	4·9	8·9	10·2	11·3	10·9	11
31—Hamilton	29·5	6–6·7	16·7	2·9	5·1	9	9·9	11·4	10·5	10·4
32—Brantford	26·2	5·3–6·7	16·7	2·8	4·9	9·7	10·8	11·2	10·4	10
33—Galt	27	6·7	17·1	2·5	5·1	9·1	10·2	11·3	11	10·4
34—Guelph	27·5	6	17·7	2·6	5·1	9·2	10·5	11·1	10·6	10·3
35—Kitchener	26·8	5·3–6·7	16·4	2·6	5·2	9·8	11	11·5	11	10·6
36—Woodstock	25·3	6	15·6	2·4	4·9	9·3	10·7	11·5	10·6	10·3
37—Stratford	25·4	5·3	16·6	2·5	5·2	9·3	11·2	11·8	10·5	10·5
38—London	25·2	6–6·7	17·9	2·7	5·1	9·2	10·9	11	11	10·6
39—St. Thomas	25·6	5·3–6	20	2·8	5	9·8	12·2	11·6	11·3	11·4
40—Chatham	26	4·7–5·3	16·8	3·1	5	8·1	10·3	11·8	10·7	10·7
41—Windsor	24·3	5·3–6·7	15·5	3	4·9	8·1	10·2	10·7	10·3	10·5
42—Sarnia	25·4	5·3f	18	2·5	5	9	11	12	11	10·4
43—Owen Sound	25·4	6	16·5	3	5	9	11·4	11·1	10·4	10·5
44—North Bay	27·2	6·7	16·3	3·9	5·8	9·1	11·2	12·1	10·9	11·4
45—Sudbury	24·9	6·7	14·6	3·8	5·6	8·4	11·9	11·8	11·2	11·2
46—Cobalt	26	6·7	14·8	4	6·2	9·1	11·2	13·5	12·4	12·8
47—Timmins	26·3	6·7	18·2	3·9	6·4	9·3	11·6	12·8	12·6	11·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	24·9	6·7	18·5	3·8	5·2	9·1	11	12·2	11·7	11·7
49—Port Arthur	24·4	6–6·7	21·3	3·8	5·4	9	10·2	11·6	10·6	10·5
50—Fort William	26·3	6–6·7	17·3	3·6	5·3	8·9	10·6	12	11	10·8
Manitoba (average)	**27·1**	**7·0**	**16·6**	**3·7**	**5·3**	**9·5**	**10·6**	**13·1**	**11·7**	**11·3**
51—Winnipeg	27	6·4–8	16·7	3·7	5·2	9	10·2	12·8	11·7	11·1
52—Brandon	27·2	6·4–7·1	16·4	3·7	5·4	9·9	10·8	13·3	11·6	11·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·9**	**6·9**	**20·8**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·4**	**11·0**	**14·5**	**12·2**	**12·3**
53—Regina	26·8	6·4–7·2	19·8	3·7	6·2	9·4	10·7	14·5	11·7	11·8
54—Prince Albert	26·1	6·4	20·4	3·8	5·5	9·5	11·6	14·3	13	13·2
55—Saskatoon	24·9	7·2	22·4	3·7	5·1	9·3	11·4	14·4	12·5	12·2
56—Moose Jaw	25·9	7·2	20·7	3·7	5·2	9·3	10·4	14·6	11·7	12
Alberta (average)	**27·6**	**7·8**	**20·7**	**3·7**	**5·6**	**8·9**	**10·8**	**14·7**	**12·5**	**12·4**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	8	21·4	3·9	5·7	8·9	12·1	15	12·5	12·7
58—Drumheller	27·8	7·1–8	19·7	3·7	5·6	8·8	10·2	15	13·2	12·7
59—Edmonton	25·6	7·2–8	20·4	3·7	5·6	8·7	10·7	14·3	12·5	12·5
60—Calgary	29·9	8	19·8	3·6	5·5	8·7	10·5	14·6	12·6	12·3
61—Lethbridge	28	8	22·4	3·8	5·5	9·4	10·7	14·6	11·6	11·9
British Columbia (average)	**27·2**	**8·4**	**21·6**	**3·9**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**9·2**	**13·7**	**12·6**	**12·2**
62—Fernie	25	8	22	4·2	5·4	8·3	10	13·7	12·3	12·5
63—Nelson	28·6	9	23·6	4	5·5	9·4	9·6	15	14·5	14·4
64—Trail	25·1	9	22·3	3·8	6	9	9	13·9	13·6	13·5
65—New Westminster	26·5	8–8·5	19·7	3·6	5·4	7·8	8·8	13·2	12·4	10·9
66—Vancouver	27·3	8–8·5	19·7	3·6	5·7	7·3	8·8	13·2	11·3	10·4
67—Victoria	28·1	8	19·9	3·6	6·2	8·2	8·2	13·6	11·6	11·1
68—Nanaimo	30·8	8	21·6	3·8	6	7·6	10·1	13·1	12·1	11·3
69—Prince Rupert	26·4	8–9	24·1	4·4	5·9	7·6	8·7	14	13·2	13·4

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
f. Grocers' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1940

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c) Per 100 lbs.	Potatoes (c) Per 15 lbs.	Apples Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Apples Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·1	**3·8**	**1·864d**	**31·6**	**19·0**	**15·2**	**11·7**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**53·7**	**16·1**	**50·9**	**43·2**	
7·2	**4·7**	**1·688**	**29·3**	**18·1**	**13·8**	**12·0**	**16·6**	**15·4**	**49·7**	**16·1**	**57·1**	**46·7**	
7·1	4·7	1·98	34·1	.....	14·9	11·6	15·7	14·8	45	16·1	66·3	47·4	1
7·1	4·7	1·776	29·6	.....	.....	13	16·1	15	47	16·3	.....	46·6	2
6·9	5	1·318	23·2	18·5	13·2	12·4	16·8	15	50	15·2	52·5	45·3	3
7·5	4·4	2·032	34·2	18·3	12·3	12·5	17	17·1	60	16·4	56·5	48	4
7·5	4·2	1·605	28·4	18	.....	10	17·5	15·5	47	14·9	55	47·5	5
7	4·9	1·415	26·2	17·7	14·7	12·7	16·2	14·8	49	17·6	55	45·1	6
6·4	**4·7**	**1·233**	**21·2**	**12·5**	.....	**12·5**	**17·2**	**14·9**	**55·0**	**17·9**	**50·5**	**49·4**	7
7·1	**4·4**	**1·610**	**27·2**	**15·6**	**14·4**	**11·9**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**50·0**	**15·9**	**52·9**	**48·9**	
7·1	4·5	1·222	20·8	16·7	14·7	13·1	17·3	·15	47·5	16·6	.....	51·5	8
7·6	4·5	1·865	32	18·4	13·4	11·6	16·5	14·3	55·3	15·2	52·4	48·9	9
7·2	4	1·709	29·8	17·4	15	11·7	16·8	15·2	48·2	15·3	53·4	47·7	10
6·4	4·6	1·642	26·2	10	14·3	11·3	16·4	15	49	16·6	.....	47·5	11
7·1	**4·9**	**1·838**	**32·3**	**21·9**	**13·7**	**12·0**	**16·8**	**14·7**	**57·6**	**16·3**	**54·7**	**42·5**	
8·1	5·2	2·079	37·9	25	13·8	12·9	17·5	15·3	83·6	18·1	57	43·7	12
7·1	5·2	1·951	34·4	22·6	14·2	12·7	16	15·1	52·2	16·3	52·5	43·9	13
7	5	1·944	33·4	21·8	14	12·1	17·4	14·3	45·3	16·8	53·2	43	14
6·7	5	1·529	27·1	24	12·5	11·1	14·9	14·4	48·7	15·4	55	43·5	15
6·7	5	1·617	29·2	20	14	12·5	16·2	14·3	50	15·2	51	40·7	16
7·4	4·6	1·393	27·8	20·7	13·9	11·8	17·3	14	52	15·8	57	42·7	17
6·7	4·9	2·059	34·5	25	13·5	11·7	19	14·5	65	17	55	45·3	18
7	4·1	2·005	33·9	19·6	13·2	11·9	16·8	14·1	76·5	17	54·1	40·2	19
7·3	4·8	1·962	32·3	18·2	14·5	11·7	15·9	15·9	45·4	15·3	57·6	39·8	20
6·8	**3·5**	**1·869**	**31·8**	**19·0**	**16·1**	**11·9**	**16·9**	**15·5**	**50·4**	**15·3**	**49·4**	**41·5**	
7·3	4·5	2·011	35·3	20·3	13·7	11·2	17·2	16·2	48·3	16·2	52·4	41·7	21
6·9	4	1·682	28	24	12·5	12·3	17	14·8	46	15	55·4	41·9	22
6·4	3·8	1·644	28·6	24·7	11	11·3	16·8	14·8	53·3	14·8	47·2	40·3	23
7·4	3·6	1·645	28	20·1	.....	11·8	17·3	14·8	52·3	15	49	40·3	24
6·8	3·5	1·592	26·6	17·2	.....	12·2	17·5	15	52·7	15·3	49·8	39·9	25
7·3	2·7	1·753	29·4	18	.....	12·4	17	14·7	.....	14·6	47	40·5	26
7·2	2·6	1·713	29·2	21·5	.....	10·7	15·7	15	51·7	15·8	47	40·5	27
6·3	3·6	1·891	31·9	18·9	.....	11	16·6	14·9	57·8	14·9	49·8	40	28
7	3·2	1·99	33·9	20	.....	11	16·5	15·5	52·3	14·3	51·7	43·4	29
6·6	3·4	1·95	34	16	.....	11·8	17·7	15·3	47·7	14·6	44	42·1	30
7·1	3·8	1·823	32·8	19·2	.....	12·8	16·9	14·9	47	14·6	55	40	31
6·7	3·2	1·579	25·8	19·4	.....	11·9	17	14·9	44	14·7	51·2	40·2	32
6·2	3·6	1·709	28·8	17·1	.....	12·5	16·8	14·7	47	15·1	44	40·7	33
6·5	3·4	1·61	28·8	18·5	23	11·6	16·4	14·6	42	15·1	43·5	39·5	34
6·8	3·5	1·555	27·8	18·7	.....	12·1	17·6	15·3	40·5	15·2	.....	40·5	35
6·4	3	1·757	28·7	14·2	.....	11·6	16·6	14·8	47	14·7	.....	40	36
7·2	3·5	1·742	29·3	16·6	.....	12·7	16	15·2	44	15·7	54·7	40·4	37
6·7	3·1	1·857	30·9	18·4	.....	12·3	16·4	14·6	45·5	14·9	49·2	40·8	38
6·6	3·7	1·787	29·9	17·9	.....	12·8	17	15·1	46	15·9	47·5	40·7	39
6·3	3·1	1·83	30·4	15·2	25	11·6	16·8	14·7	45	15·4	49	41·1	40
6·2	2·6	2·043	31·7	16·8	.....	10·6	14·9	15·2	39·7	14·7	.....	39·7	41
6·5	2·9	1·75	29·3	17·7	.....	12·2	17	15·6	.....	15·7	.....	40·1	42
6·2	3	1·60	27·5	15·7	.....	11·5	16·1	15·2	49	15·1	45	40	43
6·7	4	2·02	36·3	24·7	15	12·3	15·7	16·1	61	16·9	56·4	**44·2**	**44**
7·3	4·2	2·083	36·4	18	15·2	11·4	18	17·5	59	15·1	51·2	43·9	45
7·5	4·3	2·684	48	.....	18	12·5	18	17·2	63·7	17·2	50	47·4	46
8·4	4·5	2·619	44·1	.....	15·7	12·8	18·5	17·7	64·5	17	53·6	44·6	47
6·6	4	2·328	37·5	22·5	15	11·8	17·1	16·1	54·6	15·9	48	43·1	48
7	3·7	1·933	32·4	25	16	12·3	17·2	17·1	55	14·9	47·5	43·4	49
6·1	3·2	1·884	32·2	15	13·6	11·3	17·7	17	53·2	14·3	46·5	42·6	50
7·5	**3·5**	**1·645**	**27·1**	.....	**14·1**	**10·8**	**17·7**	**15·3**	**60·4**	**15·7**	**47·8**	**41·6**	
7·1	3·1	1·69	28·3	.....	14·2	10·6	17·3	15	59·6	15·3	46·4	40·8	51
7·8	3·8	1·60	25·8	.....	**14**	10·9	18	15·6	61·2	16	49·2	42·3	52
7·2	**3·8**	**2·063**	**34·5**	.....	**16·1**	**11·1**	**17·1**	**15·4**	**61·7**	**17·4**	**50·8**	**46·5**	
7·4	3·8	2·15	36·5	.....	15·7	11·3	17·7	14·6	60·1	16·7	49	46·2	53
7·1	3·5	1·52	25	.....	16·2	11	18	16·8	63	18·3	54	48·7	54
7	3·7	2·25	36·1	.....	16·4	11·3	17·1	15·1	62·1	17·6	49·4	45·2	55
7·4	4·1	2·33	40·5	.....	16	10·8	15·7	15	61·4	17·1	50·6	45·8	56
7·0	**3·0**	**2·180**	**36·0**	.....	**16·8**	**11·2**	**18·2**	**15·1**	**58·6**	**17·8**	**50·9**	**44·2**	
7·3	2·5	2·35	38·7	.....	18·7	10·7	18	15·6	60·1	18·3	54·7	44·4	57
6·4	3·2	2·21	35	.....	.....	11·5	18·5	15	58	17·5	53	46	58
7·1	3·7	1·97	32·5	.....	16·9	11·7	17·7	15	59	16·9	48·2	44	59
7·3	3	2·35	39	.....	15·5	10·6	17·5	14·9	57·4	18·6	48·8	42·6	60
7	2·8	2·02	35	.....	16·2	11·4	19·2	15·1	58·6	17·5	49·6	44	61
8·0	**3·6**	**1·976**	**32·5**	.....	**16·9**	**10·9**	**17·7**	**14·6**	**56·9**	**17·2**	**48·1**	**42·6**	
8·7	2·6	1·87	30	.....	.....	11·8	18·3	16	60·2	19	55	46	62
9·5	3·8	2·05	33·2	.....	.....	11·3	19·2	15·6	62	20·3	52	47·6	63
9·3	3·5	1·95	34·5	.....	.....	11·2	18·7	15·6	60·6	18·7	51	45·7	64
7	3·3	1·87	30·5	.....	15	10·2	16	13·2	52·1	15·1	43·6	37·7	65
6·5	3·1	1·84	31·3	.....	.....	9·6	16	12·8	51·5	14·7	42·4	38·4	66
8	3·8	2·11	33·7	.....	.....	10·5	17·2	13·5	57·2	15·5	44·1	39·4	67
7·7	4·2	1·91	30	.....	.....	11·7	17·5	14·7	51·2	16	46·6	43·3	68
7·3	4·3	2·21	37	.....	18·8	10·9	18·4	15·1	60·7	18·3	50	42·4	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**44·5**	**66·4**	**19·7**	**13·9**	**2·8**	**35·5**	**52·1**	**11·4**	**5·0**	**15·017b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·9**	**6·7**	**49·9**	**63·6**	**19·8**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**43·7**	**49·8**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**17·500**
1—Sydney	7·1	6·8	48·5	65·1	19·6	10·1	2·7	43·8	51	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·9	6·8	51	64	21·6	10	2·8	45	43	13·3	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·8	6·6	51·4	63·5	19·1	9·7	2·7	38·7	52·5	11·6	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·9	6·9	51·4	63·2	22·4	9·6	2·8	53·3	49·3	12·7	5·1	17·50
5—Windsor	6·9	6·6	45·7	62·5	17·5	9·7	2·7	40	51·7	11·2	5	.....
6—Truro	7	6·7	51·2	63·2	18·5	10·3	2·8	41·4	51	12·6	5	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	**7·0**	**6·6**	**46·2**	**61·2**	**17·3**	**13·6**	**2·8**	**46·2**	**57·8**	**12·1**	**4·9**	**15·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·1**	**6·9**	**52·7**	**63·5**	**19·2**	**10·8**	**2·9**	**41·9**	**55·5**	**11·9**	**5·1**	**16·250**
8—Moncton	7·1	7	55·2	64	19·1	9·8	3	45·7	57·6	11·7	5·2	16·000g
9—Saint John	7	6·9	47·7	63·1	17·8	10·5	2·8	39·7	56·5	12·3	5	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·1	7	52·8	61·6	17·6	11·5	2·7	35·4	54·2	11·5	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7	6·8	55	65·3	22·3	11·4	3	46·7	53·7	12	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**7·0**	**6·7**	**42·5**	**69·7**	**20·5**	**13·3**	**3·0**	**39·4**	**54·7**	**10·4**	**5·0**	**14·571**
12—Quebec	7·1	6·9	42·9	73·6	20·4	15·4	2·7	39·4	55	10·4	5	14·25
13—Three Rivers	7·3	7·1	45·5	76·4	22·8	14·8	3·6	40·3	60	11·5	5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	7	6·9	39·3	71·6	20·3	12·1	2·9	39	56·3	10·8	5	15·50
15—Sorel	7	6·7	40·2	60·8	20·9	10	3	35	60	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·8	6·7	42·2	62·5	20·5	13·4	3·3	35·6	47·5	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·7	6·4	40·5	68·7	18·5	13·4	2·9	42·6	48·7	10·3	4·9	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7·1	6·6	44	74	19·6	13·5	2·9	39·8	53·7	10	5·1	.....
19—Montreal	6·7	6·5	46	68·5	19·3	14·2	3	42·1	56·1	10·2	4·9	14·50
20—Hull	6·9	6·6	41·5	70·8	22·1	12·5	3	41	55·3	10	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**44·6**	**69·8**	**19·3**	**11·8**	**2·6**	**33·3**	**49·8**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**14·608**
21—Ottawa	6·9	6·7	45·2	69·6	18·3	12·8	2·9	38·8	55	10·1	5	14·75
22—Brockville	6·9	6·7	43·5	66·8	20·7	11·4	2·6	34·3	53·9	10	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6·9	6·6	40·9	63	16·4	11·4	2·9	31·2	42·8	10·1	4·9	14·00
24—Belleville	7	6·9	42·6	68·6	19·4	10·5	2·9	30·6	48·3	10·3	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·9	6·8	50·7	65·2	18·1	13·3	2·7	34·8	56·4	10·3	5	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·8	44·3	65·9	19·3	10·5	2·4	33·2	50·2	10·9	4·9	14·00
27—Orillia	6·9	6·9	42	67·1	19·7	10	2·4	32·9	55·7	10·2	4·9	15·50
28—Toronto	6·8	6·7	46·4	68·1	17·4	11·1	2·9	34·4	54·4	10·1	4·9	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·9	6·9	42·7	71·8	18	11·2	2·7	34·9	50	10·1	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·9	6·7	43·7	75	17·7	11·9	3	36·1	40	10	5·2	14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·9	6·7	44·8	69·4	18·9	10·4	2·5	34·9	40·8	10·2	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·8	47·2	71·1	18·8	10·6	2·5	31·3	50·8	9·9	5·1	14·50
33—Galt	7·1	6·9	44·3	67·7	18·3	11·6	2·6	35·5	48·3	10·4	4·7	14·50
34—Guelph	6·8	6·7	41	68·9	19	10·3	2·7	32·6	44·5	10·2	5·1	14·50
35—Kitchener	7	6·9	40·8	74	19·3	10·3	2·5	32·6	53·3	10·1	4·8	14·50
36—Woodstock	7·1	6·9	49·3	69·2	19	10	2·6	32·9	48·8	10·4	5	14·50
37—Stratford	7·1	7	43·1	72·2	18·5	10·8	2·7	31·7	57·2	10·4	5	14·50
38—London	7	6·9	44·2	70	18·4	10·4	2·4	30·6	46·2	10	4·9	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7	6·8	48·1	75·2	18·4	12·5	2·8	36·9	46·9	10·5	5·5	14·00g
40—Chatham	6·9	6·7	44·5	68·9	17·9	11·4	2·1	35·7	60	9·9	4·8	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·8	6·6	41·4	68·5	17·7	11	2·4	27·4	51·1	10	4·6	11·50-12·50g
42—Sarnia	7	6·9	47·3	72·9	20·2	10·4	2·1	31·1	44·4	10	5·5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·9	6·7	48·3	70	18·4	10	2·3	29·3	45	10·3	4·9	14·00
44—North Bay	7·4	7·1	50·5	75·9	24·2	14·5	2·7	35	46·7	12·6	5	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·2	7	41·1	70·4	21·8	13·6	2·7	33·3	52·5	12·5	4·9	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·5	47·1	74·7	25·4	15	2·8	32·6	55	13	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·3	7·2	43·5	69·7	18·9	15·9	2·9	32·4	.....	.....	4·8	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·2	7·1	45·2	70·6	20·5	13·6	2·6	32·5	47·5	12·5	4·8	15·00
49—Port Arthur	7	6·7	42·5	68·2	20·8	15·4	2·6	34·4	53	12·2	4·9	15·50
50—Fort William	6·8	6·6	40·5	63·9	20·2	12·4	2·5	34·4	45	10·5	4·5	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·6**	**7·4**	**40·7**	**60·7**	**19·2**	**14·7**	**2·8**	**25·4**	**56·9**	**12·7**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·3	7·2	41·6	60·2	18·6	14·6	2·8	26·8	55·8	11·6	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	7·8	7·5	39·7	61·1	19·7	14·8	2·7	24	58	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·8**	**7·9**	**41·5**	**62·3**	**20·5**	**19·8**	**3·0**	**31·9**	**56·2**	**13·5**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7·6	7·6	42·7	60·7	19·5	18·2a	3	31·2	57·3	13·5	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8	8·1	37·4	61·5	19	21a	3·2	34·3	.....	.....	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	8	41·6	63·2	20·7	20·6a	2·8	30·3	55	13·7	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·7	7·8	44·3	63·8	22·8	19·5a	3	31·7	.....	13·3	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·6**	**7·8**	**41·4**	**60·8**	**17·8**	**17·6**	**3·1**	**29·4**	**53·1**	**13·9**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·7	7·7	43·8	62·1	18·6	22a	2·9	28·3	.....	.....	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·7	8·1	36·3	59·7	15	15a	3·3	28·3	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·6	7·7	44·6	59·7	19·2	16·8a	3·1	30	54	14·2	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·5	7·5	41·8	60·2	17	16·7a	3	29·1	48·3	11·2	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·7	7·8	40·3	62·5	19	17·6a	3	31·2	50	15	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·3**	**7·0**	**42·4**	**61·0**	**21·4**	**21·3**	**3·1**	**36·9**	**54·7**	**12·3**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	8	8	44·2	58·7	17	23·3a	3·2	33·3	55	13·2	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·9	7·5	45	67	23·2	22·5a	3·8	42·5	60	13·7	5	.....
64—Trail	7·6	7·1	44·8	64	23·1	23·7a	3·6	30·6	57	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·8	6·7	40·3	57	20·2	20a	2·9	31	50	10·7	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·8	6·6	41·2	58·1	19·1	18·3a	2·5	33	55	11	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	7·5	7	43·4	61·7	22	19·9a	2·8	41·9	58·7	11	5·9	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·4	36·8	57·3	22·9	20a	3	42·5	.....	10	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·1	6·8	43·6	63·8	23·8	22·5a	2·9	40	47·5	15	7·5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at
six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·771	**12·336**	**9·759**	**11·836**	**7·211**	**8·679**	**7·445**	**26·4**	**9·2**	**24·258**	**17·846**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**7·167**	**6·000**	**28·5**	**9·7**	**21·500**	**15·083**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·6	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00– 9·00	5·00	30·3	8·9	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·750–10·150	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·3**	**9·7**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·250	**12·167**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·75	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	28·1	9·9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–11·00	11·50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·1	9·5	20·00	15·00	11
9·268	**12·607**	**11·083**	**11·881**	**8·417**	**8·714**	**8·200**	**22·9**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	21·9	9·5	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·50– 9·00	13·50	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24	9·3	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
10·00–11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·1	9·1	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·1	8·8	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·4	9·4	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	8·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
9·50	14·00	.....	9·00c	.....	6·00c	.....	24	9·3	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·9	8·8	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	7·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·813	**12·384**	**10·265**	**12·677**	**7·794**	**9·875**	**8·792**	**24·7**	**8·8**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·3	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·5	9·2	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·6	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00–13·00d	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·2	8·2	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·4	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·00–13·00d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	25	8·3	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26·5	8·4	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	23g	8·5	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00–12·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	25g	8·5	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·50	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·5	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24·1	8·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00–13·00d	12·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24·5	8·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–13·00d	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·7	8·5	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00d	12·50	13·00–14·00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·3	8·8	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·50–13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·2	8·2	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
9·50–12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·4	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·25–12·50g	11·50–12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	6·00g	25g	8·8	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50g	12·50g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	11·00–12·00g	8·00g	24·5	9	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·5	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	8·9	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
9·00– 9·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	9·3	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	14·50	7·50–8·00	9·50–10·00	5·50	7·00– 7·50	.....	30	9·6	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50	15·00	12·00	12·75i	8·50	9·00	10·00	28·2	8·8	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
12·50–13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00–9·75c	.....	31·6	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·3	9·2	p	p	47
8·75–11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26·9	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·4**	**9·6**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6·50–8·75	7·50– 9·75	7·00	26	9·5	25·00–37·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·00–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·8	9·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·356	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	26	9·6	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·9	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·7	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·15– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·6	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·5**	**9·1**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	27·5g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·3	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·50– 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26·3g	9·2	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·25– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·7	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
10·286	**9·875**	.....	.....	**6·750**	**7·214**	**4·825**	**33·5**	**9·6**	**23·188**	**17·563**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	38·3	9·9	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–7·75	7·50– 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·8	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·1	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	8·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
11·50–15·50	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	32·8	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1938	Feb. 1939	Jan. 1940	‡Feb. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	102·2	95·0	93·9	63·5	72·5	82·9	83·6	73·2	82·6	82·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·7	89·8	88·7	50·6	66·4	88·6	87·0	60·5	73·5	74·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	102·5	107·8	109·5	55·6	72·1	75·2	77·8	73·4	79·9	79·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·6	93·2	87·3	67·8	69·5	73·3	68·6	66·2	82·2	82·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·7	94·0	92·7	63·1	67·8	74·2	79·4	76·1	86·7	86·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·3	92·7	85·2	87·3	94·1	103·7	97·4	102·6	102·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	104·9	99·7	94·8	58·4	68·4	86·2	71·1	69·8	76·3	76·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·3	92·6	93·3	84·8	85·9	86·0	87·1	85·7	87·1	87·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	101·1	94·9	94·3	81·7	77·2	80·0	80·6	78·3	86·9	87·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	94·2	95·0	68·7	73·9	78·6	79·1	74·4	82·2	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	97·5	103·3	58·0	71·3	79·7	80·7	71·9	79·7	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	92·0	89·4	75·8	75·7	77·8	78·0	76·1	83·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	102·4	95·5	91·8	58·1	69·3	84·7	83·7	68·2	79·1	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·9	94·1	96·2	87·0	90·2	92·3	94·5	95·0	96·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	102·3	95·6	91·5	54·9	67·0	83·8	82·5	65·2	77·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·4	98·9	96·6	74·7	84·2	91·8	91·4	87·3	93·9	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·3	94·9	90·4	51·5	64·1	82·5	81·0	61·5	74·2	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	103·8	89·2	86·5	51·1	64·2	82·9	81·8	59·0	70·8	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	103·5	105·5	105·5	57·2	72·5	77·3	78·1	74·0	82·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	102·8	98·1	97·5	42·9	66·0	87·0	85·1	64·7	70·0	70·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	96·3	104·4	103·1	56·7	68·3	69·4	74·2	67·4	77·8	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	93·8	92·4	63·3	67·8	74·0	79·1	76·0	86·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·5	92·4	92·0	79·9	82·6	87·1	87·5	85·0	88·4	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	103·6	96·2	94·0	50·6	67·5	83·8	81·1	64·9	75·1	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	102·1	93·1	92·3	66·8	72·2	78·7	82·0	73·6	81·5	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 1, 1940; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 286)

authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	153	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May, 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%, Sundries, 20%.

being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Fresh meat prices at the beginning of February tended slightly upward. Sirloin steak averaged 28·3 cents per pound as compared with 28·1 cents at the beginning of January and veal averaged 17·8 cents as compared with 17·2 cents. Lard declined from an average of 12·8 cents per pound to 12·1 cents. The price of eggs was again substantially lower at 29 cents per dozen as compared with 33·9 cents in February and 41·5 cents per dozen in December. Creamery butter averaged slightly lower at 32·2 cents per pound. The price of cheese advanced in all localities the Dominion average being up from 24·3 cents per pound to 25·5 cents. Bread was fractionally higher at 6·6 cents per pound. The price of potatoes advanced in the average from $1.69 per 100 pounds to $1.86. Tea averaged 66·4 cents per pound as compared with 64·5 cents in January. Anthracite coal advanced from an average price of $14.95 per ton to $15.02. Bituminous coal and coke also averaged slightly higher.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of February, 1940; Halifax $17.75; Charlottetown $14.50-$15.50; Saint John $16; Quebec $14.75; Three Rivers $15.50 and $14.50; Sherbrooke $16.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15-$15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15-$15.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $20; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

97325—8½

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in *Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1939,* issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for February.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany, direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 123·8 for January as compared to 120·9 for December, an increase of 2·4 per cent for the month. The index of food prices rose from 120·1 to 123·7 or 3·0 per cent while that for industrial materials and manufactures rose from 121·1 to 123·6 or 2·1 per cent. Of the eleven sub-groups which make up the "all articles" index ten groups showed increases over December, while that for cotton, which had risen 50·3 per cent between August and December, was unchanged at 122·4. The most important increases were in the meat, fish and eggs group which increased 6·1 per cent and the non-ferrous metal group which increased 6·8 per cent. Comparing the "all articles" index for January, 1940, with that for January, 1939, we find that there has been an increase of 27·4 per cent.

The Statist index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 120·1 for December, as compared with 112·2 for November, an increase of 7·0 per cent for the month, which is a sharper rise than occurred any month during 1939 with the exception of the 10·3 per cent increase in September over the August level. The industrial materials group rose 8·9 per cent from November to December while the combined food groups rose 4·0 per cent. Prices of vegetable foods rose 9·1 per cent, while animal foods were unchanged and the index for sugar, coffee and tea declined 1·5 per cent. Prices of non-ferrous metal increased 19·4 per cent during the month and textiles increased 11·5 per cent. The general index for December, 1939 was 36·9 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1938.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914=100 was 177 at the beginning of February as compared with 174 at the beginning of January, an increase of 1·7 per cent for the month. The index of food prices increased from 157 to 161 or 2·5 per cent, due to increases in the prices of meat, fish, cheese, potatoes and eggs. The index of rents was unchanged at 162, that for clothing prices increased from 250 to 260 or 4·0 per cent, that for fuel and lighting materials increased 1·0 per cent to 202, while the index of prices of sundries was unchanged at 190.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 121 for October as compared to 120 for September and 103 for August. The October index for food prices was 121 as compared with 118 for September while the index of non-food prices was 130 for October as compared with 125 the previous month. Of the 13 sub-groups which go into this index, eight showed increases while four were unchanged, and that for miscellaneous food showed a small decrease. The general index for October, 1939, was 21 per cent higher than that for October, 1938, which was 100.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay on the base July, 1933 to June 1934=100, was 109 for November, 1939, as compared with 108 for October. The index of food prices was unchanged at 119, that for fuel and lighting materials rose from 98 to 100 and that for clothing rose from 88 to 89. The indexes for house rent and sundries were unchanged at 100 and 98 respectively. The cost of living index f r November, 1938, was 106.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 79·4 for January as compared to 79·2 for December, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups which make up the all commodities index, two showed increases, two were unchanged and six showed small decreases. The index of prices of farm products was up 2·2 per cent for the month. All other changes were less than one per cent. As compared with the all commodities index for January, 1939, that for January of this year showed an increase of 3·1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the base 1913=100, was 143·2 on December 15, 1939, as compared with 144·2 for September 15, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the quarter. The index of food prices declined 2·8 per cent while that for sundries declined 0·3 per cent. Rent was unchanged. The index of prices of furniture increased 1·4 per cent, that for fuel and lighting materials 1·3 per cent and that for clothing 1·0 per cent.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·3 for December, 1939, as compared to 85·7 for November, a decrease of 0·5 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined 1·4 per cent during the month while that for rent declined 0·1 per cent. The price indexes of the clothing, fuel and lighting materials, and sundries groups were unchanged. The cost of living index in December, 1939 was 0·6 per cent lower than in December, 1938.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1939

Analysed According to Industries, Localities and Months

An analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1939, by industries, causes, provinces, and months, is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course of, or arising out of their employment; also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the Labour Gazette, for May, August and November, 1939 and February, 1940.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities. The Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada; The Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; The Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; The Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. In addition reports were received also from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces, and Table III by months. The last two tables also include summary figures for 1938, which are a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1939, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1938 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the Labour Gazette, for May, August and November, 1939, and February, 1940. The figures for 1939, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1938.

In some industries, where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in the mining group there was a decrease in the number of fatalities from 253 in 1938 to 161 in 1939, which may be explained by the fact that during 1938 there were more major accidents in coal mining and metalliferous mining, each resulting in the loss of an increased number of lives in these industries. In the manufacturing group there was a decrease from 136 to 105, and in the construction group a decrease from 154 to 127, while the employment index figures for these groups of industries were slightly increased.

There was no major disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers																					
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys																					
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets									3	1					2						
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	1			1	1				4						2				1		1
			1	1	1				2						2						
Total	1		1	2	2				9	1					6				1		1
B.—Working Machines	5								12	1					6		4		1		
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators									2		1	1									
2. Conveyors and others				11	10		1		1						1						
Total				11	10		1		3		1	1			1						
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	1																				
2. Explosive substances	11	2	1	8	7		1		7	1	1	1	1						2		1
3. Electric current	2			4	2	1	1		2												
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	3	1		1	1				4	1		1							1		
5. Conflagrations	11								4						1	1			1		1
6. Gas fumes, poison, etc	1			7	3	3	1		1										1		
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)				5	3		2														
Total	29	3	1	25	16	4	5		18	2	1	2	1		1	1			5		2
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects	1								1						1						
2. Being struck by objects	2	3	1	1	1				10						8	1			1		
Total	3	3	1	1	1				11						9	1			1		
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure	4			1	1																
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	3			1	1				1						1						
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	3	4							6						1	1			1		1
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries				58	33	21	4														
5. Falling trees and limbs	7	58		1	1																
6. Others	1								1										1		
Total	18	62		61	36	21	4		8						2	1			2		1
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc	1	20							1										1		
2. Sharp objects									5	1	1				1				2		
Total	1	20							6	1	1				1				3		
H.—Tools		1																			
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1. Derailments, collisions																					
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines	4	3							1										1		
3. Falling from or in cars or engines																					
4. Mine and quarry cars				11	3	8															
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	17	11							2						2						
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	14			2	2																
7. Water craft	1	11	19																		
8. Air craft																					
Total	36	25	19	13	5	8			3						2				1		

CANADA IN 1939, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
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....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	4	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	....	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	13
2	....	7	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
1	....	8	4	....	....	3	1	16	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	40
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
3	....	18	6	....	....	10	2	16	9	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	....	20	8	1	..	1	9	1	..	142
....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
....	....	4	1	....	....	1	2	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	....	5	..	3	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
2	....	10	3	1	1	5	..	....	11	1	....	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	2	..	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	15
....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	45	41	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	6	1	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	14	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	28	6	....	....	20	2	....	22	1	....	2	..	17	..	1	1	..	13	4	9	....	12	7	1	....	4	....	....	..	105
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	57
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	34	9	....	....	22	3	....	118	70	....	20	4	21	1	1	1	..	20	5	15	....	23	14	2	..	5	1	1	..	291

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
J.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Other animals	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations	7	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. From ladders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	4	19	4	17	16	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Into holds of vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. On the level	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. From loads, etc.	17	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7. Collapse of support	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. On sharp objects	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Down stairs and inclines	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	31	23	5	21	19	1	1	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	4	..	3
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	..	..	1	22	22	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	3
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Shooting and violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. No particulars	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	4	1	26	23	..	2	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	3
Grand Total	162	141	28	161	113	34	13	1	105	5	4	3	1	..	38	5	7	..	25	..	10

CANADA IN 1939, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES (*Cont'd*)

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	**Unclassified**	**Total**
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	29
1	....	30	24	2	1	1	2	3	5	1	....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	....	6	1	..	..	....	4	1	..	61
....	....	4	4	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	3	2	....	....	..	1	1	10	1	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	3	..	..	1	1	....	..	65
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	3	....	....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	....	3	3	..	..	....	....	....	..	29
....	....	3	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	5
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	5
....	....	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	2	....	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	9
1	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	4
2	....	44	35	3	1	2	3	5	23	2	....	17	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	2	2	....	16	8	..	..	1	5	2	..	19[a]
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	....
....	....	5	3	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	....	4	3	..	..	....	....	1	..	9
....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	11
....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1	2	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	..	....	....	....	..	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	2
....	....	9	3	....	....	5	1	2	2	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	5	....	7	6	..	..	....	....	1	..	80
7	....	127	61	4	2	46	14	25	174	79	1	53	4	27	5	4	1	..	38	11	27	....	70	39	3	..	8	15	5	..	1,031

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1939											1938 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	3	5	6	36	59	8	19	20	6	.....	162	2	6	1	37	62	7	15	18	8	.....	156
Logging	.....	1	10	26	24	1	1	6	72	.....	141	.....	3	1	28	38	4	.....	1	68	.....	143
Fishing and Trapping	2	8	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	28	.....	6	2	1	7	3	.....	1	9	1	30
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	1	18	.....	18	64	4	2	16	38	.....	161	.....	44	2	39	83	8	1	26	47	3	253
Metalliferous mining	.....	2	.....	11	60	4	1	.....	35	.....	113	.....	2	.....	24	78	8	.....	.....	31	3	146
Coal mining	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	3	.....	34	.....	40	2	.....	.....	.....	1	21	14	.....	78
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	1	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	14	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	24
Structural materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Manufacturing	.....	6	1	21	50	3	3	1	20	.....	105	.....	4	2	27	61	8	3	8	23	.....	136
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	2	3	.....	18
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw and planing mill products	.....	3	.....	6	9	2	2	1	15	.....	38	.....	1	1	10	11	2	2	1	11	.....	39
Wood products	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7
Pulp, paper and paper products	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Iron, steel and products	.....	2	.....	4	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	2	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	10
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Construction	1	7	3	52	51	3	.....	.....	10	.....	127	1	8	1	51	68	6	3	4	12	.....	154
Buildings and structures	.....	2	1	29	26	2	.....	.....	1	.....	61	1	4	.....	21	32	3	2	3	5	.....	71
Railway	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Highway and bridge	1	3	2	13	20	1	.....	.....	6	.....	46	.....	1	1	23	29	3	1	1	4	.....	63
Miscellaneous	.....	1	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	.....	3	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15

Electric Light and Power		2	1	7	10	2			3		25		1		5	9	2			2		19
Transportation and Public Utilities		4	5	46	65	13	7	6	26	2	174		4	7	45	61	10	15	4	19	1	166
Steam railways		2	1	15	27	11	5	5	13		79		1	2	18	25	7	9	2	4		68
Street and electric railways					1						1				1	1				1		3
Water transportation		2	3	20	17				9	2	53		3	3	9	16				7		38
Air transportation				2	1				1		4					2	1	4		2		9
Local and highway transportation			1	7	16	1			2		27			2	15	14	2	1	2	2		38
Storage					1	1	1	1	1		5				1			1		2	1	5
Telegraphs and telephones				1	2		1				4					3				1		4
Express				1							1				1							1
Unclassified																						
Trade		4		7	15	4	1	2	5		38				13	24		1	2	4		44
Wholesale		2		1	5	2		1			11				4	6				1		11
Retail		2		6	10	2	1	1	5		27				9	18		1	2	3		33
Finance																						
Service		6	1	16	34	3	3		7		70		1		18	19	5	8	2	13		66
Public administration		1		10	17	2	3		6		39				10	12	1	5	1	9		38
Recreational				1	2						3				1	1	1					3
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning																1				1		2
Custom and repair		1		3	3				1		8		1			2	2	2	1	1		9
Personal, domestic and business		4	1	1	8	1					15				6	3	1	1		1		12
Professional establishments				1	4						5				1					1		2
Unclassified																						
Total	7	61	29	232	375	42	36	51	196	2	1,031	3	77	16	264	432	53	46	66	205	5	1,167

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November 1939, and February 1940.

(b) Revised figures for 1938.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1939 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1939	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1938 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
Agriculture	**11**	**10**	**11**	**7**	**19**	**12**	**23**	**16**	**13**	**11**	**19**	**10**	**162**	**15·70**	**156**	**13·36**	(a) **1,128,188**
Logging	**13**	**11**	**5**	**8**	**14**	**19**	**11**	8	6	**16**	**14**	**16**	**141**	**13·68**	**143**	**12·25**	(a) **49,960**
Fishing and Trapping	...	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**28**	**2·70**	**30**	**2·57**	(d) **71,510**
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	**13**	**13**	**19**	**10**	**15**	**14**	**16**	**12**	**15**	**17**	8	**9**	**161**	**15·62**	**253**	**21·68**	(c) **107,275**
Metalliferous mining	12	10	14	7	8	9	13	8	9	14	5	4	113	10·96	146	12·51	56,491
Coal mining	1	1	3	1	6	4	2	2	4	3	2	5	34	3·30	78	6·68	27,074
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	13	1·26	24	2·06	9,793
Structural materials	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·10	5	·43	13,917
Manufacturing	**8**	**11**	**12**	**7**	**14**	8	4	**5**	**9**	**13**	**9**	**5**	**105**	**10·19**	**136**	**11·65**	(b) **660,451**
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	·48	18	1·53	81,223
Animal foods	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	·39	4	·34	38,408
Textiles and clothing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	·29	5	·43	121,677
Leather, fur and products	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·10	3	·26	29,588
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,035
Saw and planing mill products	2	2	6	4	7	2	2	1	2	5	3	2	38	3·69	39	3·34	53,974
Wood products	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5	·48	7	·60	12,303
Pulp, paper and paper products	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	·68	11	·94	44,074
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·17	36,903
Iron, steel and products	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	2	4	5	1	...	25	2·43	22	1·89	127,148
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·51	44,614
Non-metallic mineral products	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	·97	10	·86	23,837
Chemical and allied products	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	·68	8	·69	21,968
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·09	11,699
Construction	**7**	**4**	**15**	**7**	8	**11**	**16**	**11**	**13**	**23**	**6**	**6**	**127**	**12·32**	**154**	**13·20**	(a) **256,282**
Buildings and structures	4	2	6	2	4	5	6	2	8	13	5	4	61	5·92	71	6·08	164,977
Railway	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	·39	2	·17	.....
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·19	3	·26	6,312
Highway and bridge	3	1	8	3	1	3	7	7	3	8	1	1	46	4·46	63	5·40	.....
Miscellaneous	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	14	1·36	15	1·29	.....
Electric Light and Power	...	...	**1**	**2**	**1**	8	**7**	**3**	**2**	...	**1**	...	**25**	**2·43**	**19**	**1·63**	(c) **17,929**
Transportation and Public Utilities	**7**	**13**	**4**	8	**18**	**13**	**19**	**18**	**36**	**14**	**10**	**14**	**174**	**16·88**	**166**	**14·23**	.....
Steam railway	6	9	2	3	6	5	7	6	19	5	6	5	79	7·66	68	5·83	(c) 127,824
Street and electric railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·10	3	·26	(c) 14,323
Water transportation	...	1	...	2	7	6	7	5	10	8	2	5	53	5·14	38	3·26	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	·39	9	·77	(c) 1,047
Local and highway transportation	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	3	6	1	1	3	27	2·62	38	3·25	(a) 96,275
Storage	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	·48	5	·43	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	·39	4	·34	(c) 24,272
Express	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·10	1	·09	(c) 4,678
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Trade	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**3**	**38**	**3·69**	**44**	**3·77**	(a) **387,315**
Wholesale	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	11	1·07	11	·94	326,528
Retail	2	3	...	1	1	2	5	3	2	2	4	2	27	2·62	33	2·83	60,787
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) **92,317**
Service	**6**	**7**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**15**	**9**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**70**	**6·79**	**66**	**5·66**	(a) **767,705**
Public administration	5	2	4	2	...	10	6	4	2	2	1	1	39	3·78	38	3·26	116,839
Recreational	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	·29	3	·26	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·17	20,468
Custom and repair	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	8	·78	9	·77	61,142
Personal, domestic and business	...	2	5	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	15	1·45	12	1·03	309,365
Professional establishments	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	·49	2	·17	243,666
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**169,263**
Total	**69**	**75**	**78**	**54**	**93**	**106**	**113**	88	**101**	**105**	82	67	**1,031**	**100·00**	**1,167**	**100·00**	.....

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry 1937. (c) Annual census of industry 1938.
(d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry 1938. (e) Revised figures for 1938.

year under review. The most serious accident occurred at Quarryville, New Brunswick, on October 9, where six loggers were killed when a truck skidded into a bridge abutment, the brakes having failed. On March 2, four hotel employees lost their lives in a fire that destroyed a hotel at Halifax, Nova Scotia. On October 26, four miners lost their lives following a rock burst in a mine at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

When an electric train struck their car, near Burnaby, British Columbia, a highway construction foreman and two labourers were killed, on March 9. On May 13, three loggers were drowned in Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta, when their boat burned. Two engineers and a brakeman were killed in a collision of two trains, near Sprague, Manitoba, on September 11. When a freighter crashed into their schooner, in the St. Lawrence River, near Deschaillons, Quebec, three members of the crew were drowned on July 22. A sewage inspector and two labourers were asphyxiated and drowned when overcome with gas in a septic tank, at Galt, Ontario, on July 11. On December 31, three coal miners were gassed in a mine at Cadomin, Alberta.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 291, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft (civil aviation). The largest number of accidents in this category, 105, appears under the heading "automobiles and other power vehicles and implements," 62 in the group headed "persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines," (41 of these being engaged in steam railways); 57 were in connection with watercraft (11 of these being in logging, 19 in fishing and trapping, and 18 in water transportation); 19 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements; 15 were due to derailments and collisions (14 of which were in steam railways); 15 were caused by persons "falling from or in cars and engines"; 12 by mine and quarry cars; and 6 by aircraft.

Fatalities numbering 194 were caused by "falls of persons," classified as follows: 65 into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 61 from elevations, 29 from loads, etc., 9 down stairs and inclines, 7 from ladders, 6 falls on the level, 5 due to collapse of support, 5 on sharp objects, 4 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., and 3 into holds of vessels.

"Falling objects" caused 174 fatalities, of which 70 were due to trees and limbs, while 60 occurred in mines and quarries; of the remainder, 24 were due to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 10 to collapse of structure, 6 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 4 to other falling objects.

Next in order were "dangerous substances," causing 142 fatalities as follows: 40 due to electric current, 33 to explosive substances, 19 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 16 to conflagrations, 16 to gas fumes, poison, etc., 13 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, and 5 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc.

Handling of objects caused 33 fatalities, 29 were caused by animals, (22 of which were due to horses), 28 by striking against or being struck by objects; 23 by hoisting apparatus; 21 by working machines; 13 by prime movers, and 3 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 80 fatalities of which 38 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc.; 19 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke; 11 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.; 9 to shooting and violence; 1 to drowning not elsewhere specified; and 2 concerning which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 375, occurred in Ontario. There were 232 in Quebec, 196 in British Columbia, 61 in Nova Scotia, 51 in Alberta, 42 in Manitoba, 36 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 in Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the fataleties occurred in the following industries: transportation and public utilities, 65; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 64; agriculture, 59; construction, 51; manufacturing, 50; service, 34, logging, 24; trade, 15; electric light and power, 10; and fishing and trapping, 3. In Quebec, the largest number, 52, was in construction, with 46 in transportation and public utilities, 36 in agriculture, 26 in logging, 21 in manufacturing, 18 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 16 in service, 7 in trade, 7 in electric light and power, and 3 in fishing and trapping. In British Columbia there were 72 fatalities in logging, 38 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 26 in transportation and public utilities, 20 in manufacturing, 10 in construction, 9 in fishing and trapping, 7 in service, 6 in agriculture, 5 in

trade and 3 in electric light and power. In Nova Scotia the largest number, 18, was in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying. In Manitoba the largest number, 13, was in transportation and public utilities. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, there were respectively 20 and 19 fatalities in agriculture and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In New Brunswick the largest number was in logging in which there were 10 fatalities.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,031, classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities, 174 or 16·88 per cent of the total; agriculture, 162 or 15·70 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 161 or 15·62 per cent; logging, 141 or 13·68 per cent; construction, 127 or 12·32 per cent; manufacturing, 105 or 10·19 per cent; service, 70 or 6·79 per cent; trade, 38 or 3·69 per cent; fishing and trapping, 28 or 2·70 per cent; electric light and power, 25 or 2·43 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months indicates that the greatest number, 113, occurred in July, while the smallest total, 54, was recorded in February. The table gives the total number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census for 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1937, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, air transportation, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1938.

While the latest figures available as to numbers employed are not in any instance those for the year under review, they are included, however, for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in Canada Recorded by Provicial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation, in which accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commisisons. These are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1938 were summarized in the following issues: Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, May, 1939, pages 487-490; Ontario, June, 1939, pages 591-592; Quebec, July, 1939, page 680; British Columbia, December, 1939, pages 1237-1238.

None of the provinces has jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but include to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and also include some preliminary figures for 1939. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1247 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1937, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 714, exclusive of Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not record accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records only show accidents to employees, while the records of the Department of Labour register accidents to all persons occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, of whom, there are many, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 AND 1939 REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only(a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1933					
Nova Scotia	1,387	3,430	318	33	5,168
New Brunswick	2,700	3,606	351	26	6,683
Quebec	14,267	11,235	1,099	122	26,723
Ontario	17,258	14,235	1,511	159	33,163
Manitoba	2,655	2,680	160	10	5,505
Saskatchewan	1,124	1,185	68	13	2,390
Alberta	2,242	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia	.....	7,575	502	97	8,174
Total	41,633	49,786	4,066	481	95,966
1934					
Nova Scotia	1,916	5,644	464	39	8,063
New Brunswick	1,765	5,711	358	24	7,858
Quebec	15,773	14,252	1,390	142	31,557
Ontario	24,552	22,020	1,790	211	48,573
Manitoba	3,205	3,168	190	15	6,578
Saskatchewan	1,559	1,598	58	8	3,223
Alberta	3,212	6,284	77	35	9,608
British Columbia	.....	9,427	451	116	9,994
Total	51,982	68,104	4,778	590	125,454
1935					
Nova Scotia	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec	17,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario	27,904	23,024	992	208	52,128
Manitoba	4,274	3,732	210	21	8,237
Saskatchewan	1,820	1,699	64	14	3,597
Alberta	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total	61,650	73,942	4,178	681	140,451
1936					
Nova Scotia	2,846	6,818	529	53	10,246
New Brunswick	2,303	6,290	339	25	8,957
Quebec (c)	18,294	19,286	1,800	122	39,502
Ontario	30,086	22,954	835	272	54,147
Manitoba	4,860	4,186	216	37	9,299
Saskatchewan	2,183	2,361	84	14	4,642
Alberta	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia	.....	13,547	657	168	14,372
Total	64,802	80,276	4,551	734	150,363
1937					
Nova Scotia	3,168	8,179	546	60	11,953
New Brunswick	3,304	7,863	332	22	11,521
Quebec (c)	24,473	24,667	836	127	50,103
Ontario	34,318	26,427	1,049	248	62,042
Manitoba	4,781	4,120	232	20	9,153
Saskatchewan	1,840	2,362	81	13	4,296
Alberta	6,174	4,993	103	43	11,313
British Columbia	14,457	16,431	594	181	31,663
Total	92,515	95,042	3,773	714	192,044
1938 (c)					
Nova Scotia	3,120	7,586	637	65	11,408
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	29,559	21,501	936	276	52,272
Manitoba	4,836	4,286	220	48	9,390
Saskatchewan	2,008	2,234	61	16	4,319
Alberta	5,510	6,255	112	51	11,928
British Columbia	12,566	14,028	754	139	27,487
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939 (b)					
Nova Scotia	3,258	7,933	224	41	11,456
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	29,967	23,213	988	237	54,405
Manitoba	5,185	4,080	208	31	9,504
Saskatchewan	2,283	2,609	73	19	4,984
Alberta	.....	13,366	101	37	13,504
British Columbia	11,994	14,915	784	142	27,835
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation: The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.
(b) Preliminary figures.
(c) Subject to further revision.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

British Columbia Court Upholds Judgment Allowing Injunction and Awarding Damages Against Projectionists Union

WITH Chief Justice Martin dissenting in part although he agreed with the decision, the British Columbia Court of Appeal on September 19, 1939, dismissed the appeal of the defendants, officers and trustees of the local Union of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving-picture Machine Operators and of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council from the judgment of Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, p. 233) awarding $2,000 damages against them and granting an injunction against picketing the premises of the respondent, a private company owning and operating a theatre in suburban Vancouver in which the sole shareholders are R. E. W. Fairleigh, his wife and son. Although the unions were not named as defendants in the action, their trustees were sued in a representative capacity and the judgment directed that, pursuant to the Trade Unions Act of British Columbia, the funds of the unions are liable for damages and costs.

Differences between the union and the theatre owner arose out of the union's policy of requiring two projectionists to be on duty at the same time. On July 2, 1936, a Government regulation provided that from January 1, 1938, subject to the installation of certain safety devices, every moving-picture theatre equipped with two or more kinematographs could operate with one licensed projectionist instead of two as required previously. On September 27, 1937, the coming in force of the regulation was postponed until January 1, 1939, but it was cancelled on September 13, 1938.

However, anticipating the coming into force of the regulation, the theatre operators insisted on a three- or four-month instead of a two-year agreement with the union governing working conditions whereupon the union called a strike. When the strike had lasted two days the owners agreed to employ two projectionists in each theatre but the respondent, in an agreement made with the union on October 5, 1937, later inserted after the words, "The party of the first part agrees to employ only projectionists supplied by the party of the second part," the words "except and only when members of the family of the party of the first part are not available." Fairleigh expected his son to qualify for a projectionist's licence some five months later when he claimed the plan was for him and his son to be the two projectionists required by the agreement. The union, on the other hand, maintained that the understanding was that the respondent was to employ one union prejectionist who was not a member of the Fairleigh family. In March, 1938, when the son obtained his licence the union projectionist was given two weeks' notice.

From May 7 to June 21, when an interim injunction was obtained, the union picketed the theatre, the pickets bearing an inscription to the effect that the Hollywood Theatre did not employ members of the projectionists' union and distributing handbills, one lot of which set out the appellants' interpretation of the agreement. As the agreement stipulated that "this contract is not subject to any other understanding or agreement either written or verbal," the trial judge refused to admit evidence of any verbal agreement. On Saturday night, June 11, there was a mass demonstration of 60 or 70 pickets "with the result that in effect entrance to the theatre was obstructed." The respondent was placed on the "We do not patronize list" published by the union in its official organ *The Labour Statesman*.

The defendants maintained that "peaceful picketing" was allowed in British Columbia under the provincial Trade Unions Act enacted in 1902, section 3 of which (as the sections were renumbered in 1936) provides that:

> No such trade union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent, or servant of such trade union or association or any other person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds or any such officer, member, agent, servant, or other person be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person, facts respecting employment or hiring by or with any employer, producer, or consumer or distributor of the products of labour or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavouring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats, intimidation, or other unlawful acts, such last-named workman, artisan, labourer, employee, or person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same with or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer, or distributor of the products of labour.

Section 4 reads:

> No such trade union or association, or its officer, member, agent, or servant, or other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages, nor shall its funds be liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lockout, or proposed or expected strike or lockout, or other labour grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, labourers, or employees or other persons against seeking, or

urging workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike, lockout, labour grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying, or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labour party to such strike, lockout, labour grievance or trouble, during its continuance.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice O'Halloran of the Court of Appeal:

Two important questions appear—first, whether what was done—described by the appellants as 'peaceful picketing'—is permitted as such by the statute; and secondly, whether the appellants could exercise their statutory exemptions to enforce the union's interpretation of its contract with the respondents.

It is to be borne in mind that this is not an ordinary labour dispute in which the appellants seek to improve their conditions of employment by a strike accompanied by 'picketing' of the employer's premises. On the contrary, it involves interpretation of an existing contract to which the Projectionist Union is a party and by which it is bound in law. . .

Throughout the argument the appellants have adhered to the term 'peaceful picketing.' Before discussing the legality of what was done, it should be said at once that in my view at least the term 'peaceful picketing' has no place in the law of this Province. It is a negation in terms, for 'picketing' as conducted here cannot be described as peaceful. While violence did not occur, it was not due to lack of provocation; the display of organized labour strength and the atmosphere of labour power cowed active opposition and discouraged retaliatory or protective measures which would have led inevitably to violence. Without intimidation, obstruction and moral coercion it was useless for the purposes employed; with them it was provocative.

Mr. Justice O'Halloran pointed out that there was no other provincial statute in Canada similar to the British Columbia Trade Unions Act and there was therefore no guide to its interpretation available from other provinces. Reference was made to *Schuberg* v. *Local International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees* (Labour Gazette, 1927, pp. 339, 473) which, being decided on an equal division of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, upheld the judgment of the lower Court awarding damages against the union but the *Schuberg* case was distinguished as one in which there was no contract with the employees, in which picketing occurred during a strike and "no organized mass demonstration occurred."

What took place in the *Schuberg* case was therefore of a much milder and less aggressive character, concerning terms and conditions of employment and by the people directly affected and with no relation to an existing contract; yet in the result the judgment against the union was upheld.

English decisions were considered of little assistance since the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, permits a person, in furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a place of business or residence for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working and prohibits a Court from entertaining an action against a union or its members for any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union. The limitation on picketing imposed by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was also referred to, in which the right granted by the 1906 statute was abrogated if the pickets "attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person . . .", intimidating being defined to mean "to cause in the mind of any person a reasonable apprehension of injury . . . or of violence or damage to any person or property."

The language in the English statute of 1906 was likened by the Court to that in Section 20 of the Clayton Act passed by the Congress of the United States in 1914 while the interpretation of the latter statute was considered similar to that adopted in effect in the English Act of 1927 which prohibits the "kind of picketing which occurred in the case before the British Columbia Court." Section 20 of the Clayton Act was considered to be "more explicit and wider than the British Columbia Trade Unions Act."

Accordingly, Mr. Justice O'Halloran dealt with certain American judgments under the Clayton Act:

Decisions of the United States Supreme Court cited hereafter carry greater effect because the local Projectionist Union is a member of the great United States Union and is governed to a large extent by the latter's policy; likewise the movie picture theatres are affected in their operation in so many ways by what is done in the United States. . . . In my view the two statutes bear such a close parallel in this relevant aspect that the cited decisions of the United States Supreme Court may be related logically to the comparable circumstances of 'picketing' now under review.

Section 20 of the Clayton Act reads, in part:

That no restraining order. . . shall be granted. . . in any case between an employer and employees. . . or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment unless. . . And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons. . . from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labour, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do. . .

The American case referred to at length by Mr. Justice O'Halloran was *Truax v. Corrigan* decided in 1921 by the United States Supreme Court, Justices Holmes, Pitney and Brandeis dissenting. The decision reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court of Arizona upholding the constitutional validity of a state law limiting the use of the injunction in labour disputes which in language was almost identical with Section 20 of the Clayton Act but which the Arizona Court had interpreted to permit patrolling in front of the plaintiffs' business with banners announcing plaintiffs' unfairness, the use of epithets and verbal castigation of the employers and their business. Such conduct constituted, in the opinion of the United States Supreme Court as expressed by Chief Justice Taft, "moral coercion by illegal annoyance and obstruction. . . plainly a conspiracy" and as such was a deprivation of the plaintiffs' property without due process of law and therefore unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment.*

Mr. Justice O'Halloran, in comparing the British Columbia Act with the Clayton Act stated:

> The term "picket" is not used in either statute. By no straining of the language may such terms as "communicating," "persuading," "recommending," "advising," "warning," and "urging" be extended to include marching backwards and forward in an organized manner in front of the employer's premises, let alone include the organized mass demonstration of June 11. Tactics of this character have little in common with "warning," "urging," "persuading," "recommending" and "advising;" instead such tactics imply an atmosphere of moral coercion, intimidation and obstruction. They are more in the nature of command than of persuasion, of implied threats than "warning and urging;" the more so when it is apparent to the onlooker that the proceedings are organized in a militant manner and are supervised by the powerful Trades and Labour Council representing all sections of organized labour in a large city. So organized and conducted the "picketing" in this case was tantamount to a public declaration that any one patronizing the respondent's theatre was an enemy to organized labour; it carried an implied challenge to members of the public to flout openly if they dared the power of organized labour and incur its animosity.

In view of what took place both here and in the *Truax* case, it is significant that neither the *Clayton Act* nor the British Columbia Act permits persons "attending at or near" the employer's premises to "persuade" members of the public not to patronize the employer. The words "attending at or near" do not appear at all in the British Columbia Act. They appear in the *Clayton Act*, but are restricted to "persuading" a person "to work or to abstain from working;" they do not apply therein to "persuading" members of the public to cease patronizing an employer. . . It is apparent that a number of persons "attending at or near," *viz.*, in front of a theatre for the purpose of organized and militant patrol and demonstration create quite a different effect than if it occurs at a place which is not "at or near" the theatre; also that an organized patrol and mass demonstration wherever it is held will have quite a different effect than if "communication" and "persuasion" is conducted quietly by individual persons without an outward display of organized force and massed action.

The question was considered whether the privileges of the British Columbia Act were extended to interference with other than parties to the dispute such as patrons of the theatre. The Court was of the opinion that the Act allowed immunity only to parties directly concerned, it being confined to "workmen, artisans, labourers, employees or *other persons*" which must, from the context, mean other persons of the same kind. It was considered that there is nothing in the Act to indicate that the right to "warn" or "urge" against patronizing an employer who is party to a labour dispute is to extend to the exercise of intimidation and moral coercion of his customers, actual or prospective. In this connection the Court referred to *Duplex Printing Press Company v. Deering*, a decision of the United States Supreme Court, 1921, in a case involving an attempt by the International Association of Machinists to organize a boycott of the customers of the company, the trucking companies that carried its presses and those who set them up. Mr. Justice Pitney, giving the majority opinion in that case, was quoted by Mr. Justice O'Halloran as defining the scope of the Clayton Act thus:

> "Full and fair effect wll be given to every word if the exceptional privilege be confined—as the natural meaning of the word confines it—to those who are proximately and substantially concerned as parties to an actual dispute respecting the terms or conditions of their own employment, past, present or prospective".

When counsel for the appellants argued that at common law they had the right to picket because their intention in doing so was to further their own trade union interests and that any injury to the respondent was incidental and not the primary purpose of the picketing he relied on the principle stated by the House of Lords in *Sorrell v. Smith* in 1925 that no wrong is committed if injury is incidental to the combination and not its primary purpose. The Court pointed, however, out that the latter was not a case of

* In 1932 Congress passed the Norris-Laguardia Act limiting the jurisdiction of the federal Courts to issue injunctions in labour disputes restraining any person from giving publicity to the existence of, or to the facts involved in any labour dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling, or by any other method not involving fraud or violence or from assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labour dispute. Some 24 states now have legislation restricting the use of the injunction but the definition of "dispute" varies. In upholding the validity of the federal Act in 1923, the United States Supreme Court distinguished *Truax v. Corrigan* on the ground that the Arizona statute granted immunity from both civil and criminal process and did not merely restrict the use of the injunction.

picketing and under the English Trade Disputes Act an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is not actionable only on the ground that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person and no action against a trade union for tort may be entertained by any Court. In Mr. Justice O'Halloran's opinion, if it were not for the fact that *Sorell v. Smith* related to trading and not employment the second principle laid down in that case—"if it could be applied to a labour controversy" in British Columbia—would apply to the facts in the case before him, viz.—"A combination of two or more persons wilfully to injure a man in his trade is unlawful and, if it results in damages to him is actionable". In the Court's opinion,

> the purpose of "picketing" in this case was to injure the respondent in its trade, so that it would be compelled by loss of revenue to accept the Union's interpretation of its contract or go out of business. The Union could not further its trade interest in this case without first so injuring the respondent's business that it would be compelled to do one or the other. The primary purpose was to injure the respondent's business. Injury to respondent's business was not an incidental, consequential or ancillary consideration; it was the primary and pivotal consideration. Furtherance of the Union's trade interest would be *effected* by the injury *caused* to respondent's business.

(Citing *Allied Amusements Ltd. v. Reaney*, Labour Gazette, 1937, p. 1281 and *Besler v. Matthews*, Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 235, both decisions of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, and the *Truax* and *Schuberg* cases).

The second question, whether, if what was done was within the Trade Unions Act exemptions, the appellants could take advantage of their statutory exemptions to enforce the union's interpretation of its contract was decided in the negative. In the Court's view, the immunities conferred upon a labour union by the statute do not apply during the existence of a contract to which the union is a party, and a controversy concerning the interpretation of such a contract is not a labour dispute within the meaning of the Trade Unions Act. If the employer committed a breach of the contract the union had its remedy in the Courts.

As to the argument of the appellants, that actions for tort are not covered by the Supreme Court Rule for the making of an order that certain persons shall for the purposes of an action represent and defend the action on behalf of themselves and all other persons constituting an unincorporated association, the Court held that the British Columbia Trade Unions Act itself makes liable in damages the trustees of a trade union in their representative capacity and the funds of a trade union are liable when the trustees are sued in such capacity. The case was distinguished from *Local Union 1562 United Mine Workers of America v. Williams & Rees* decided by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1919 (Labour Gazette, 1919, p. 1535) chiefly on the ground that the British Columbia Act did not apply in the latter case.

Reference was also made to the judgment of the House of Lords in *Taff Vale Railway Company v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* (1901) in which it was held that a union registered under the English Trade Union Act, 1871, could be sued in its own name, and in which the opinion was expressed that an unregistered union could also be sued through its representatives. It is of interest to note that it was as a result of a judgment of a British Columbia Court, based upon the *Taff Vale* decision, awarding an injunction and damages against the Rossland Miners' Union in 1901 that the British Columbia Trade Unions Act of 1902 was enacted as the English Trade Disputes Act of 1906 was passed largely on account of the *Taff Vale* judgment.

It was held by Mr. Justice O'Halloran, however, that since the union and the Trades and Labour Council were not named as party defendants, judgment should not be entered against them as such but that the judgment of the trial judge should be varied so that their funds are liable for the damages and costs awarded against their trustees in their representative capacity.

Chief Justice Martin and Mr. Justice McQuarrie concurred in dismissing the appeal but the former only in part. The latter agreed with Mr. Justice O'Halloran in holding that the labour dispute was not within the protection of the Trade Unions Act of British Columbia. Chief Justice Martin, on the other hand, held that the dispute was one within the Trade Unions Act and the case should be decided under it. He distinguished, however, between the "mass demonstration" which he considered not protected by the statute and the distribution of handbills which he believed the union was entitled to make and should not be liable for its result. Further, he considered that the trial judge had no power to make the representative order. Chief Justice Martin stated that he intended to give a written judgment later, if time permitted, and that he adhered to his views as expressed in the *Schuberg* case in which he would have allowed the union's appeal. *Hollywood Theatres* v. *Tenney* (1940) 1 Dominion Law Reports 452.

Court of Appeal in British Columbia Holds There is no Lien for Wages Unless Act Complied With

A case involving the British Columbia Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act was decided by the British Columbia Court of Appeal on January 10 with Mr. Justice McQuarrie dissenting. The appeal was allowed and the judgment against the claim of the workmen affirmed.

The plaintiff had obtained judgment for $155.42 against the defendant employer who carried on logging operations and who owed his two workmen in wages $72.50 and $88.90 respectively. Under the Attachment of Debts Act, the plaintiff obtained an order attaching the money owed by the buyer of the logs to the defendant up to an amount sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs of the attachment proceedings and the buyer paid into Court $158.83 pursuant to the attachment order.

In the meantime, statements of claim of lien for wages were filed on the defendant's logs and the question for the Court was to determine whether the sum paid into Court should be paid to the plaintiff or to the workmen.

The statute provides that a buyer of logs, before making payment for them, shall require the seller to furnish him with a statement of the wages paid and the wages due to all workmen employed in connection with the furnishing of the logs and the buyer is to retain for the workmen the sums due them. A buyer making payment for logs without requiring the production of such a statement is made personally liable, at the suit of any workman, for the amount of wages due.

In the case before the Court, the buyer did not fulfil the statutory obligation of obtaining a statement of the wages due and so, the Court held, the money paid to him did not become impressed with a trust in favour of the workmen. Their remedy lay in an action against the buyer of the logs. *Powell* v. *Norgren* (1940) 1 Western Weekly Reports, 272.

Quebec Court of King's Bench Allows Appeal of Workmen's Compensation Commission to Amend Claim

With Mr. Justice Hall dissenting the Montreal Division of the Court of King's Bench on November 30 allowed with costs the appeal of the Workmen's Compensation Commission against the judgment of Mr. Justice Duclos of the Superior Court who on May 4, 1938, refused a motion to amend the Statement of Claim by increasing the damages claimed in an action by the Commission against the party responsible for the accident.

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides that in the case of an accident to a workman in the course of his employment in such circumstances as entitle the workman or his dependants to an action against some person other than his employer, the workman or dependants may claim compensation from the Accident Fund or they may bring an action against the third party. If the workman or his dependants elect to claim compensation, the Commission becomes entitled, in place of the workman or dependants, to all the rights of the latter with respect to an action against the person responsible and may bring action against him.

In the case before the Court, the widow of the workman had elected on October 15, 1937, to claim compensation for an accident to her husband on September 16 and had been paid $9,012.98 from the Accident Fund. The Commission commenced action on February 28, 1938, claiming the exact sum which it had paid to the widow. When the defence was set up that the widow and therefore the Commission whose right depended on hers, had suffered no actual pecuniary loss as she had received in addition to the compensation, a larger sum from an insurance company, the Commission sought to amend the Statement of Claim to increase the claim of the widow and three children to $32,000, a sum sufficient to exceed the money she received from the Commission even after deduction of the insurance money, the right to deduct which was disputed.

The Civil Code allows one year within which an action such as this must be brought, but more than a year had elapsed between the time of the accident and November 28, 1938, when the amendment to the Statement of Claim was sought. The defendants contended that it changed the nature of the claim and really added a new claim which was therefore barred by lapse of time.

The majority of the Court held that it was not a new claim and allowed the amendment while expressing the opinion that in any case the Commission's right was limited to $9,012.98 the sum payable under the Act although section 9a added to the Act in 1936 allows the injured workman's dependants or

representatives within the time limit fixed by the Civil Code to claim "under common law from any person other than the employer . . . any additional sum" proportionate to the actual loss sustained. Mr. Justice Hall, dissenting, held the view that the right of action given by section 9a must be asserted before prescription is acquired, that the amendment introduced a new right of action, the time for bringing which had expired. Agreeing with the trial Judge he would have refused to allow the amendment and dismissed the appeal with costs. *Commission des Accidents du Travail de Québec v. Geo. J. Maybury, Inc.* (1940) 68 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi. (en appel) No. 1, p. 30.

Wages on Relief Works in Quebec Subject to Seizure for Debt

On January 18, Mr. Justice Forest of the Superior Court of Montreal held that the moneys payable to a man employed on relief works were liable to seizure for debt subject to the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure declaring the sum of $12 a week exempt from seizure. A creditor holding a judgment for $202.50 rent owing by a labourer employed by the City of Verdun on relief works was therefore allowed to attach the defendant's wages up to $1.80 a week, the claim to be renewed from month to month until the judgment is paid in full, the costs to be borne by the City.

The defendant was regularly employed in the construction of an auditorium from July 24, 1939, when the writ was issued. The City refused to turn over his money on the ground that it was not wages but a weekly maintenance allowance for him and his family. The Court pointed out that he was paid $13.80 a week at a 40-cent hourly rate under a contract of hire of services, which was more than the sum allowed the city's indigents and that he was free to accept or reject the terms of hiring. He was employed by the city and not by the federal and provincial governments whose financial assistance was given after the work was completed under agreements between them and the city to which agreements the workman was not a party.

The Court agreed with the plaintiff's argument that these special arrangements could not affect the claim, that the work was undertaken to relieve unemployment did not alter the contract between the workman and the city; neither was his position altered by the Unemployed Aid Act, 1931, which stipulates that every contract made by a municipality under the Act for the execution of relief works must provide that the workmen receive a fair wage.

From 1934 until 1939, when it was repealed, there was a provision in the Code of Civil Procedure exempting from seizure the wages of workmen and labourers employed at work undertaken to relieve unemployment with aid from the federal and provincial governments. This action was commenced on July 24, 1939, after the repeal of this clause, the effect of which is that the exemption applies now on relief works as in other cases only to $12 a week, the sum allowed a worker for support of his family. *Roy v. Ouimet and City of Verdun*, Cour Supérieure, Montreal, January 18, 1940.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,899 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,109,443 persons, as compared with 1,118,003 in the preceding month. This decrease of 8,550 employees slightly lowered the unadjusted index number from 114·4 at February 1 to 113·5 at March 1, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available. The base used in calculating these indexes is the 1926 average as 100.

During the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are based, a very slightly downward trend in employment was indicated at March 1; the reduction at the latest date rather exceeded this average decline, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index fractionally declined, falling from 118·8 at the beginning of February to 118·3 at March 1, 1940. This was the highest adjusted figure for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are available.

At March 1 in recent years of the record, the unadjusted index (1926=100) was as follows:—1940, 113·5; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 107·8; 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4 and 1928, 102·6.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were furnished to the Department of Labour at the beginning of March, 1940, by 2,000 local trade unions including 254,805 members, 29,804 of whom or a percentage of 11·7 were unemployed, in comparison with percentages of 11·3 at the beginning of February and 16·4 at the beginning of March, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated declines during February, 1940, in the average placements in employment, as compared with those of the preceding month and also with those of February last year, the major losses under the first comparison taking place in services and farming and under the second in construction and maintenance and farming, these decreases being somewhat offset by an appreciable gain over January reported in construction and maintenance and over February, 1939, in services and in manufacturing. Vacancies in February, 1940, numbered 25,126, applications 64,735 and placements in regular and casual employment 23,713.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.75 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.71 for February; $17.07 for March, 1939; $17.48 for March, 1938; $17.13 for March, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued slightly upward in March as in the previous month. The figures are 83·2 for the week ended March 29, 82·8 for the week ended March 1, and 82·2 for that ended February 2. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 82·8 for February the last month for which the figures are available: 73·2 for March, 1939; 83·1 for March, 1938; 85·4 for March, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 316. The index of the physical volume of business was 131·2 for February as compared with 138·6 for January and 111·7 for February, 1939. Of the five principal groups, four were lower in February than in January and one, the construction group, advanced due to an increase in contracts awarded. Lower volume was indicated for mineral production, increases in copper and asbestos exports, in the shipments of silver, in imports of bauxite as well as in the production of coal being more than offset by declines in the exports of nickel and zinc as well as in the receipts of gold at the mint.

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
(8) Trade, external aggregate.. $	.....	143,355,624	161,957,982	135,580,293	98,623,084	114,552,537
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption $	.....	71,041,553	71,104,145	58,380,844	40,380,234	43,742,684
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	82,719,395	71,078,946	90,100,133	69,269,525	57,571,572	70,082,752
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,106,645	9,691,945	8,044,036	5,844,268	6,182,925
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,955,217,112	2,674,344,955	2,428,097,769	2,050,003,522	2,511,881,724
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	.....	85,928,015	97,490,456	94,361,324	90,088,507
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	.....	1,750,487,649	1,700,393,661	1,690,887,277	1,667,403,289
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	.....	956,144,714	800,567,377	787,400,458	791,847,317
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	99·0	99·7	103·7	104·1	102·9
Preferred stocks.....	.....	91·0	91·8	83·9	84·4	85·0
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	.....	73·4	74·4	66·3	67·5	67·4
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	71·0	71·8	68·3	69·7	68·1
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†83·2	82·8	82·6	73·2	73·2	73·2
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·75	17·71	17·70	17·07	17·06	17·18
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	71·2	70·6	72·9	61·5	62·3
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	84·6	86·2	76·2	75·5	78·2
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)...	113·5	114·4	116·2	106·5	106·5	108·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·7	11·3	11·4	16·4	15·9	16·2
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	178,990	189,959	184,926	171,016	160,156	158,307
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	18,049,624	17,722,756	17,601,735	14,632,661	13,069,775	13,495,005
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,598,324	12,852,505	12,309,540	11,975,550
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	11,915,419	12,244,545	10,450,845	9,195,884	9,699,062
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,942,997	10,416,039	9,677,294	8,962,516	9,238,060
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	[5]2,791,300,000	[5]2,054,227,652	1,706,649,922	1,871,323,999
Building permits..... $	5,257,260	3,847,157	3,334,337	3,360,000	1,894,000	1,706,730
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	11,726,100	11,768,900	8,844,700	9,003,000	11,323,000	7,261,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	91,772	87,032	104,703	40,723	41,333	57,660
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	157,326	140,343	166,496	95,697	77,179	78,198
Ferro-alloys.....tons	8,298	7,711	8,065	3,526	5,299	2,855
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	424,381	414,217	390,963	411,328
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,652,681	1,620,396	1,281,624	1,532,922
Coal.....tons	.....	1,474,832	1,684,924	1,160,964	1,299,078	1,178,360
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	50,130,000	64,490,000	65,430,000	47,010,000	56,200,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	7,515,159	11,259,546	5,505,000	3,250,000	6,426,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	20,679,000	22,438,000	7,255,000	5,998,000	7,422,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	3,994,000	1,915,000	2,897,000	1,817,000	1,588,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	20,369,000	19,538,000	7,881,000	7,886,000	7,572,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	256,009,998	227,517,670	215,906,720	254,636,443	117,190,941
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	.....	1,266,303	1,193,717	1,037,446	1,097,822
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	34,864,788	33,158,321	54,728,387	22,869,391	23,004,993	18,575,206
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,279,562	2,073,528	2,212,276	1,853,229	1,520,498
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	81,621,000	81,488,000	76,339,000	79,077,000	76,999,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	31,562,000	33,390,000	33,345,000	30,588,000	30,101,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	231,823	251,030	220,650	200,630	208,380
Automobiles, passenger, production.	12,025	12,779	12,579	12,689	10,914	11,404
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**	.....	131·2	138·6	113·2	111·7	113·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	136·2	145·2	115·2	114·1	114·2
Mineral production	.....	200·9	215·6	196·7	190·9	176·8
Manufacturing	.....	134·2	146·8	107·6	105·0	111·1
Construction	.....	61·6	52·1	47·4	56·0	40·2
Electric power	.....	239·8	243·4	233·2	232·3	230·0
DISTRIBUTION	.....	116·8	119·7	107·4	104·9	109·3
Trade employment	.....	139·6	139·3	135·0	133·4	133·8
Carloadings	.....	83·1	86·7	71·8	66·7	70·7
Imports	.....	107·4	109·7	73·9	71·7	77·6
Exports	.....	106·3	130·5	98·8	103·3	122·9

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended March 29, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 30, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 23, February 24, and January 27, 1940; March 25, February 25, and January 28, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

In the manufacturing group the decline as compared with the previous month was due in large part to decreases indicated by the figures for manufacture of sugar, imports of rubber, the exports of wood pulp and lumber, the production of iron and steel and imports of crude petroleum. The output of electric power was slightly lower than in the previous month. In distribution decline was indicated by the figures for car loadings and external trade. All of the five principal groups were higher in February, 1940, than in February, 1939. Information available for March shows advance in wholesale prices and in the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways as well as in the manufacture of sugar both as compared with the previous month and with March, 1939. The index of employment and the number of cars of revenue freight were both slightly lower than in February but higher than in March, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during March was 11, involving 2,380 workers and causing a time loss of 19,276 man-working days, as compared with 14 disputes during February, involving 3,161 workers and causing 14,687 days' time loss. The increase in time loss during March was due chiefly to two strikes, one involving 700 coal miners at Mountain Park, Alberta, and one involving upward of 600 cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.B. In February most of the time loss had been caused by strikes of coal handlers at Toronto, Ont., and gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C. In March, 1939, there were seven disputes, involving 1,598 workers and causing time loss of 9,982 working days. Only one of these disputes caused considerable time loss, that of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., which involved 1,000 workers and a loss of 8,000 days. Of the eleven disputes recorded for March, 1940, seven were recorded s terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, two resulting in compromise settlements and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately 1,500 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of March. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month unanimous reports were submitted to the Minister of Labour by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of two disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its motormen, polemen, conductors and brakemen engaged in freight service and (2) the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and its coal miners.

Six applications for the establishment of boards were received in the Department and three boards were established.

Details of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the texts of the boards' reports will be found in the section commencing on page 320.

Statistics of relief recipients for February

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural direct relief across Canada in February of this year was 745,000, according to figures released by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour. These figures are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in February. The grand total for February, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 27 per cent, while compared with February, 1938, the Dominion figure was down by 29 per cent: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago. In February the total number of relief recipients invariably shows an increase over the previous month, and into February this year this increase was about 37,000 persons, compared with 42,000 in 1939.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in February this year numbered 169,000, an increase of 3·8 per cent from the revised January total. The figure for February this year showed a decrease of 11·3 per cent from February a year ago, and a decrease of 3·4 per cent from February, 1938.

A total of 636,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in February, an increase of 4 per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month: February, 1939, had shown a 4·4 per cent increase over January. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 9 per cent from the figure for February, 1939, and a decrease of 3 per cent from the figure for February two years ago.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 22,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 109,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in February. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in February increased by 14 per cent from the revised

January figure, but was 66 per cent lower than in February, 1939, and 72 per cent less than in February, 1938. Figures for February for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 74 per cent and 80 per cent from February, 1939, and from February, 1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of persons on agricultural relief represented 63·3 per cent of the Dominion total in February this year.

Registration in Canada for Industrial War Work

As referred to in the Labour Gazette for March, 1940, (page 194), the offices of the Employment Service of Canada have been conducting in recent months a civilian registration of skilled and semi-skilled workers whose training and experience would seem to qualify them for employment in industries engaged in the production of war materials. This registration has been proceeding in all provinces.

To the end of March about 27,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers have been registered, of whom 1,200 are women; 4,700 of the total were employed at the time of registration, while of the 22,300 reported as unemployed when registering, 20,750 were stated to be fully employable and 1,550 to be partially employable.

The registration is still continuing, but already some persons who have filed these special applications with the Employment Offices have been placed in jobs.

Intensive plant organization in first aid recommended by textile safety group

In view of the increase in the trend of minor injuries with its apparent resultant increase in infection cases—reports the March 29 issue of the *Canadian Textile Journal*—the Textile Group Safety Association, under the chairmanship of R. H. Kayser, Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, and organized by the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents, recommended at a meeting held on March 18, that all textile plants employing one hundred men or more give consideration to the centralization of first aid treatment, either by departments or otherwise and that such treatment be in the care of one trained person so delegated for this purpose.

"During a general discussion on the question of infections it was brought out that management should recognize the susceptibility of individuals to infection, and to see that proper first aid treatment was given and that such treatment should be closely followed up. A curb should be made on all persons in the habit of treating themselves because of danger of mistreatment."

Seventh report of Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1

The Dominion Department of Labour has recently published Bulletin No. 14 in its Industrial Relations Series, being the seventh report of the proceedings of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 for the period October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939.

The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 was founded originally under an Agreement dated August 7, 1918, between the Railways of Canada and six Organizations representing employees in train, telegraph and maintenance of way service on these railways, for the purpose of avoiding any disputes or misunderstandings that might interfere with the fullest possible measure of efficiency in transportation service during the War.

This was supplemented by a Post-War Agreement continuing the Board's functions, entered into on April 15, 1921. Under this new compact between the Railway Association of Canada (representing Canadian Railroads) and the six labour organizations, the Board now operates.

The six railway labour organizations represented with the Railroads in this successful arbitration procedure are:

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
The Order of Railway Conductors.
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and
The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

During the period covered by the report the Board held ten sessions, sitting seventeen days. Decisions were rendered in twenty-three cases and eight cases were referred back to the parties, making a total of thirty-one hearings.

Copies of this or any Bulletin in the series still in print may be obtained post free on request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Wartime industrial relations discussed at Queen's University Conference

Wartime problems of industrial relations featured the agenda of the Industrial Relations Conference held under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Section, School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, on April 10-12.

The subject of the opening session, (presided over by Mr. E. R. Complin, Industrial Relations Manager, Canadian Industries

Limited), was "Machinery for the Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes", the leading address being given by Mr. G. V. V. Nicholls, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers Association. Informal discussion on this subject was resumed at the next session, the chairman being Mr. J. H. Brace, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. At this session also, Professor J. C. Cameron, head of the Industrial Relations Section, Queen's University, presented a report of the work of this division.

"Training Personnel for Industrial Occupations" was the next topic on the agenda and the lead-off address was given by Mr. H. B. Chase, Director of Labour Relations, War Supply Board, the chairman being Mr. H. Taylor, chief of Industrial Service Department, Canadian National Carbon Company Limited.

At the dinner session on April 11, the feature address was given by Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Director, School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, on the subject "Wage Policy During the War", the chairman being Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ontario. The informal discussion was continued at the final session, presided over by Dr. J. Douglas Brown, Director, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University.

Representing the Dominion Department of Labour at the Conference was Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister. Others participating in the discussions were: Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University; Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, All-Canadian Congress of Labour; Mr. M. M. MacLean, General Secretary, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Mr. A. C. Charpentier, President, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Wartime factory hours of women and young workers in Great Britain

The Home Office (Great Britain) has recently issued a report dealing with the hours of employment of women and young workers in factories during the first five months of the war.

This report states that despite wartime demands, the hours and conditions of employment of women and young persons are being kept under supervision and control, and further that it is the policy of the Government, while allowing relaxations where necessary, not to authorize hours which are found in the light of experience and scientific investigation to be detrimental to health and efficient production.

A comparison is made between the conditions of the workers in the war of 1914-18 and those of to-day. In 1914 the maximum working week for women and young persons was 60 hours, except in textile factories where it was 55½ hours, and it was quite usual for these maxima to be worked.

Emergency orders on the outbreak of war in 1914 made it possible for 70 or more hours a week to be worked. It soon became apparent, however, that production actually suffered from long hours and continuous overtime, and a Committee was appointed "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour, and other matters affecting the personal health and physical efficiency of workers in munitions factories and workshops." As a result of the findings of this Committee hours were considerably lessened. (Labour Gazette, January, 1940, pages 28-30.)

The reduction of hours continued during the intervening years, accomplished in most cases by collective agreement between employers and workers, and when the Factories Act, 1937, came into operation on July 1, 1938, (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1059) the normal maximum working week for women and young persons was fixed at 48 hours.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, relaxations of factory hours were again made to allow women and young persons to work up to 60 hours a week. But this was a provisional measure.

Nearly 3,000 orders have been made granting permission for the extension of working hours, but the maximum in almost every case has been reduced to 57 hours, and some firms when applying for a renewal of the original order have proposed a reduction to 54 hours or less. Some have not asked for a renewal of the order.

Sixty-two applications for orders allowing the employment of women or young persons at night have been refused (at any rate for the time being) and in no case has authority for the night employment of girls under 18 or boys under 16 been given.

During the early weeks of the war many firms, particularly in the engineering industry, and firms engaged in making black-out material urgently required, were allowed to employ young workers up to 47 or 48 hours a week (i.e. to revert to the hours in vogue before the passing of the Factories Act of 1937).

During the short period for which the concessions were granted such measures were taken by many employers that by the time their orders expired, they found it unnecessary to employ their young workers beyond the statutory maximum of 44 hours. In other cases renewal orders were refused.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently, as follows:—

(1) From employees of Mr. James Harris, the Burke Electric Company and Mr. O. King, electrical contractors of Kingston, Ontario. The dispute related to the employees' demand for increased wages. The application did not meet the requirements of the statute in so far as concerned the number of employees affected by the dispute, none of the contractors employing as many as 10 men, and no board was established. The case was dealt with, however, by the conciliation service of the Department (see the reference on page 331).

(2) From various steamship companies represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc. The dispute related to the request of their longshoremen, members of Local 375, International Longshoremen's Association, for increased wages, a reduction in the working hours per day, and certain changes in working conditions. Approximately 2,600 employees were stated to be directly affected. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on April 2 and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the companies' recommendation, Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Raoul Trepanier, of Montreal. Messrs. Dobell and Trepanier were unable to agree upon a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the board, and in the absence of a joint recommendation the Minister of Labour appointed Honourable Mr. Justice John G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, to the chairmanship.

(3) From the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., and the employees in its Sydney steel plant being members of Lodge 1064 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. The dispute arose in connection with the employees' request for increased wages. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on March 26, composed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, of the Quebec Superior Court, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Dr. Thomas O'Reilley Boyle, of Cheticamp, N.S., nominated by the men, and Major John S. Roper, K.C., of Halifax, nominated by the company.

(4) From employees of the McGillivray Creek Coal & Coke Company, Ltd., and the International Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., being members of Coleman Local Union No. 2633, United Mine Workers of America. Approximately 800 employees are estimated to be directly affected by the dispute, the majority of whom are, it is claimed in the application, members of the union above named. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the refusal of the company to recognize District 18, United Mine Workers of America, as the sole bargaining agency for all their employees or to negotiate on the basis of the union agreement in effect with the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

(5) From machinists, fitters, specialists and machinists' helpers in the employ of the Burrard Drydock Company, Ltd., at Vancouver, B.C., being members of Vancouver Lodge No. 692, International Association of Machinists. Fifty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to their request for increased wages.

(6) From pattern makers in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company, at Toronto, Ont., being members of the Toronto association of the Pattern Makers League of North America. The request of the employees, 11 in number, for an increase of 10 cents an hour in their wage rate is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on March 23 to deal with a dispute between Canada Veneers Limited and its employees being members of Local 2533, Veneer Mill Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (Labour Gazette, March, 1940, page 198). The personnel of the board is as follows: Mr. T. Louis McGloan, of Saint John, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. L. M. Ritchie, and James A. Whitebone, also of Saint John, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

The Department was advised on April 5 that a satisfactory arrangement had been reached between Paterson Steamships Limited and its employees and that the employees accordingly desired to withdraw the application for a board which they had submitted early in February (Labour Gazette, February, 1940, page 101).

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on January 22 to deal with a wages dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and its employees, members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, presented a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on March 23, the text of which is given below.

The company has indicated its intention of accepting the recommendations of the board and of making them effective immediately upon acceptance thereof by the employees concerned. The Department has been advised that a meeting of the District Board of the union has been summoned to consider the board's recommendations.

The personnel of the board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Professor Frank R. Scott, of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal, nominated by the employees, and Mr. Ralph P. Bell, of Halifax, nominated by the company.

Text of Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Employer; and its employees being members of District No. 26 United Mine Workers of America.

To the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, Chairman, Mr. Ralph P. Bell, nominee of the employer, and Professor F. R. Scott, nominee of the employees, begs leave to report to you as follows:—

The Board commenced its sittings in Halifax on Saturday, February 17, and, with the exception of Sunday, February 18, and Sunday, February 25, has sat continuously up to and including the fourth day of March. Inspection of typical collieries of the Company at New Waterford and Glace Bay was undertaken on February 20 and public hearings were held in Glace Bay, Sydney, New Waterford and Springhill. Long negotiations in an attempt to secure agreement have been held in Halifax since the 28th day of February.

The last wage contract between the Dominion Coal Company and the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and their respective employees expired on the 31st day of January, 1939. While the formal reference to us from the Department is limited to the Dominion Coal Company and its employees, the Cumberland Company has submitted that the reference should be extended to include it so that where the word "Company" is used in this report it should be taken to include both Companies. The employees gave notice pursuant to the contract for revision and negotiations have been carried on without success ever since on the understanding that the former contract should be deemed to continue in force during the negotiations. Prior to the outbreak of the War on the 3rd day of September, 1939, the employees presented a great number of requests for revision, but since that date have put their case on two main propositions:

(1) That since the War there has been a rise in the cost of living, that the trend is upward and wages should be correspondingly increased;
(2) That the wages of the datal men as contrasted with contract miners should be raised to a higher standard.

The Company on its part contests the soundness of the first proposition in principle and further takes the position that it is unable on account of its present financial position and unpredictable future prospects in these abnormal and uncertain times to meet the men's request without jeopardizing the security of the industry including its wage force and perhaps its very existence.

The present basic datal wage rate is $3.71 per day. A study of 1939 operations reveals that the average number of shifts worked was approximately 210—approximately $780 for the year. A comparison of basic rates in the mining industry of Nova Scotia shows that the rate is the highest paid in the province. Furthermore, it compares more favourably with the rate for common labour in other types of industries as well. On the other hand, the rate is low by comparison with that paid in the coal mines of Alberta. However, in spite

of comparative analyses of this type, we take the position that it is in the national interest that standards should be raised wherever it can be shown that industry can afford to do so out of profits. In other words, Labour is entitled to a fair living wage on advancing standards consistent with the ability of the particular industry to pay.

This Company, with its related Companies in the Dosco group, provides the means of livelihood of from one-fifth to one-quarter of the population of the Province of Nova Scotia, and its continued existence is a matter of vital provincial interest. From that it follows that its security is a matter of vital national interest as well, a principle long ago and still recognized by payment of subventions from the National Treasury to help overcome the very high transportation costs of its product to markets in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario where it must compete with American coal at much lower transportation cost. Its cost at the mine is necessarily very high on account of the great distance from the coal face to the mine outlet. The major part of its coal is mined beneath the sea. As years go on its costs must mount as the operation moves out to sea as long as present methods are employed. It is and will continue to be handicapped in competing with American bituminous coal mined at relatively shallow depths largely by mechanical means. At present it faces additional, heavy transportation cost due to the commandeering of boats for War purposes. Ordinarily in normal times it can secure boats for the movement of its coal up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal at much less cost than by rail transportation. To-day in time of War it is problematical if it can secure enough charters to take care of normal requirements. Furthermore its cost almost inevitably will be considerably higher and all charters will be subject to suspension or cancellation in War emergencies. As against higher cost of transportation it is possible that it will be able to obtain a higher price for its coal, but it is very doubtful if the increase will offset additional transportation cost of 60 per cent of its product.

We are of the opinion, therefore, that it would be a most unwise proceeding on our part in the interest of the miners themselves to base any present increase of wages on the Company's future prospects. Past history of normal times is a poor guide to future prospects in abnormal times.

That brings us to consideration of the Company's present financial position. We were provided with all the information required for our purpose and we find that, after due and necessary allowances for the interest, depreciation, renewals and betterments, reserve for contingencies, dividends on preferred shares and reserve for Income Tax, the actual net profit for the year 1939 was roughly $190,000. We were aware that the miners are suspicious of balance sheets and profit and loss figures, a suspicion based perhaps on many former negotiations with predecessor companies. Having that in mind we were careful to go back of the usual pro forma statements to ascertain if there were any unusual expenditures or setting aside of reserves which would prejudice the miners' reasonable rights in respect of wages. Our investigation satisfied us that the Company is well managed, that its expenditure and reserve policy is reasonable and primarily in the direction of assuring continued operation of the industry as a whole and therefore continued employment to the men.

We therefore reached the conclusion that if any relief could be extended in the direction of wage increases it must be on the principle of sharing in results and that those entitled in the present circumstances are the datal men in the lower brackets. On the main issue, then, we make the following recommendations, which will represent a cost of approximately $150,000 to the Company, largely at the expense of the common shareholders who have had no dividends since 1923:

(1) That the wage rates and working conditions provided in the last agreement which expired the 31st day of January, 1939, remain in effect till the 31st day of January, 1941, with the following changes:

(*a*) That datal rates should be increased as follows:

Present Rate	New Rate
2·68	2·80
2·99	3·10
3·61	3·79
3·71	3·90
3·74	3·92
3·85	4·00
3·88	4·02
3·89	4·02
3·93	4·02
3·95	4·05
3·98	4·05
3·99	4·05
4·00	4·05
4·02	4·05

(*b*) That contract rates for hand-pick miners working on the Long Wall Face in No. 2 Colliery at Springhill be advanced from 55·7 cents to 62 cents.

(*c*) That between December 1 and December 15, 1940, the parties

agree on a tribunal to which they would refer the matter of a new contract if unable to negotiate one themselves. That the parties should commence negotiations themselves on a new contract on January 5, 1941, and, if unable to agree, refer the matter to the tribunal already named on January 15, 1941, for final disposition if possible before the first day of February, 1941.

During the hearings before your Board various subsidiary matters were brought up which should be discussed separately and on which separate recommendations will be made.

The Company raised the question as to shippers and trimmers at Sydney Pier being requested to work on Sundays and statutory holidays for the purpose of bunkering ships for convoy. There seemed to be a good deal of confusion of thought on this matter. We recommend that the shippers and trimmers at the shipping piers in Sydney when requested to bunker ships for convoy on Sundays or statutory holidays should receive their usual contract rates, plus an extra allowance of $6 per Sunday or holiday for each man actually engaged in the bunkering of a ship or ships on these days.

It appears that in the wage schedule of the last contract certain employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway and the Seabord Power Corporation were included for some reason unknown to us. These companies were not included in the reference to us nor did they submit to our jurisdiction as did the Cumberland Company. Strictly speaking we are not in position to make a recommendation which by subsequent adoption of this report can be considered binding. Since, however, the matter appears to have caused considerable controversy, we suggest that employees of the two Companies in question should be deemed to be outside the scope of the contract and negotiations should be carried on with these Companies and not with Dominion Coal Company. In this connection we have this observation to make, namely, that these men should be entitled to standard rates of wages paid to men doing similar work in equivalent industries in the province. We also wish to mention our opinion that, in the absence of mutual agreement, the principle of check-off union dues does not apply to these Companies as it does to a mining company like Dominion Coal Company.

Another matter brought to our attention was a very considerable sum of money owed by employees of Dominion Coal Company to the Company for arrears of rent and coal. It would appear to us that a considerable part of this debt was probably incurred at a time when the industry was operating on a restricted basis due to economic conditions over which neither the men nor the Company had any control. While it is conceivable that there might be some dissatisfaction on the part of the man who has paid up, nevertheless we are of the opinion that it will be in the interests of the industry as a whole and probably a relief to the lower datal class if this debt were completely written off as of February 1, 1940, and we so recommend.

Finally, if our report is accepted in principle by both sides we further recommend that the suggested increases in rates to datals and to the hand-pick miners at No. 2 Colliery Springhill be made retroactive to February 1, 1940, and that any accruals due such men on this principle be paid them in cash on the first pay-day following adoption of this report.

When attempting to secure agreement between the parties as contemplated by Section 25 of the Act, we found this practically impossible because of a custom which requires Union executives to submit wage contracts to referendum before they become effective. Such procedure is no longer effective in the same Union in the United States. It definitely imposes an almost unbearable burden on the Executive. The referendum frequently is not a genuine expression on the merits of the contract but tends to be one of want of confidence in the union executives who have negotiated it. We do not put our views in the form of any recommendation but merely throw out the suggestion that it is in the interests of the Union as a whole that these matters should be considered and within the Union itself rectified in the interests of efficiency and strength.

Before parting with the matter may we say that we have tried to find a formula in the interests of the worker consistent with the security of the industry and the national interest—namely, the right to share in results. That is the basic reason why we have suggested that there should be a reconsideration at the end of the year when the present unpredictables will have been translated into known facts and results. We are very grateful to the representatives of both the Company and the Union for the dignified and courteous manner in which the case was presented. Whenever we needed assistance it was willingly accorded by both sides.

All of which is respectfuly submitted this 21st day of March, 1940.

(Sgd.) C. P. McTague,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Ralph P. Bell,
Member

(Sgd.) F. R. Scott,
Member

Report of Board in Dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its Motormen, Polemen, Conductors and Brakemen Engaged in Freight Service

A unanimous report was received in the Department of Labour on March 12 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and its motormen, polemen, conductors and brakemen engaged in freight service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively.

The board recommended the establishment of a basic eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, and an increase in wage rates of five cents per hour. These recommendations have been accepted by the parties concerned as a settlement of the dispute, an agreement being signed effective April 1, 1940.

The personnel of the board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Mr. Arthur W. Roebuck, K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the employees, and Mr. C. V. Langs, K.C., of Hamilton, Ont., nominated by the company.

Text of Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, Employer; and its motormen, polemen, conductors and brakemen, engaged in freight service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively, Employees.

To the Honourable Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter now begs to report that the Board is composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, and Arthur W. Roebuck, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, nominated by the employees, and C. V. Langs, Esq., K.C., of Hamilton, nominated by the employer.

At the hearings the employees were represented by:—

Mr. J. B. Ward, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Mr. J. J. Hendricks, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
Mr. Thomas J. Mulligan, an employee of the said railway, and Chairman of the local union of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Mr. J. Boles, an employee of the said railway, and Chairman of the local union of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The employer was represented by:—

Mr. E. B. Walker, General Superintendent.
Mr. J. R. Ephringham, Superintendent of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.

The Board met at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for public hearings on the following days, that is to say:—December 19, December 20, December 21, 1939—and later for conference between the parties at Osgoode Hall on December 29, 1939. On February 13, 1940, the Board met to consider its recommendations.

An agreement covering wages and working conditions has been in existence between the parties since the year 1932, and the application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was made by the employees because of their desire for improvement in wages, hours and working conditions, so that a general revision of the agreement became necessary.

It is fortunately unnecessary for the Board to report with respect to all of the numerous questions considered, for the parties, with the assistance of the Board, have come to an agreement upon all but two of the questions outstanding, and they have reduced the terms of their various agreements to writing.

Attached to this report of your Board is a draft memorandum of agreement in which Article 1, with respect to rates of pay, and Article 2, with respect to basic pay and overtime, are left blank. These are the two matters upon which the parties are unable to agree. All other articles in the attached draft have been duly considered by the parties, discussed and debated at length, and with some assistance from the Board have been finally accepted as the terms of a proposed agreement between the parties to the dispute so soon as Articles 1 and 2 can also be settled.

While the many points agreed upon involved concessions by both sides, there are some notable gains made by the employees, such, for instance, as the two-hour guarantee in Article 7, and the eight-hour guarantee for each calendar working day in every month for regularly assigned employees to be found in Article 8. The advantages are, of course, reciprocal, and as these terms are already

agreed upon, subject to the settlement of Articles 1 and 2, further discussion of their provisions in this report is unnecessary.

Unfortunately, the points left undecided are questions of great difficulty. The employees contend that the rates of pay per hour should be increased for motormen and conductors from 55 cents per hour to 70 cents per hour, and for polemen and brakemen from 48 cents per hour to 60 cents per hour, and that a basic day of eight hours should be established, with payment of time and one-half for all time in excess of eight hours per day, in lieu of the basic day of nine and one-half hours presently in effect.

The employer gave evidence with respect to motormen's wages (other classifications in proportion) on what he contended were the comparable electric railroads, as follows:—

	Cents
Lake Erie and Northern	55
London and Port Stanley	55
Montreal and Southern Counties	55
Oshawa Railway	60

On the other hand, the employees submitted evidence of wage scales, as follows:—

	Cents
Canadian National Atlantic and Central Regions	84
Canadian Pacific, the entire system	84
T. & N. O. (Nipissing Central)	84
Montreal Harbour Board (owned by the Federal Government)	84
B. C. Electric Railway	72
Canadian Pacific (American rate, including the Michigan Central in Canada)	95

The employees of the electric railways referred to by the employees work an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime.

In the course of the discussions between the Board and the parties, the employer offered an increase in wages from the present rate of 55 cents per hour for motormen and conductors, and 48 cents an hour for polemen, trolley men and brakemen, to the Oshawa rate of 60 cents per hour and 53 cents per hour, respectively, together with a reduction in the basic day from nine and a half hours as presently in effect to nine hours. The employees reduced their demand from 70 cents per hour and 60 cents per hour, respectively, to 66 cents per hour and 57 cents per hour, respectively, with a basic eight-hour day, and time and a half for overtime. Neither party would make further concessions.

It is necessary therefore that the Board make its report on these two questions of rates of pay and basic day and overtime, and its recommendations must necessarily be a compromise, involving concessions by both sides, and the partial sacrifice of views strongly held and vigorously pressed.

The Board is unanimously of opinion that the employer should concede the eight-hour day with time and a half thereafter and that in consideration for this concession and the other benefits to be derived by the employees from the other articles of the agreement that the employees should accept the Oshawa rates of 60 cents per hour and 53 cents per hour for the respective classifications.

The Board is of opinion generally that the time has arrived for the establishment of the basic eight-hour day on railroad operations such as that of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, and no adequate reason was advanced in the discussion to justify a further deferring of its adoption.

The Board recognizes the importance of the concession by the employer if its recommendation of an eight-hour basic day is accepted. Financially, at the proposed 60 cents rate, it means an added 30 cents per day to the motormen and conductors who work nine hours, due to the extra half time for the period between the eighth and ninth hours. The adoption of the eight-hour day in the proposed agreement will bring conditions of labour on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railroad into line with what the Board believes to be modern conditions.

In view of its recommendation of the eight-hour basic day, your Board finds it impossible to be unanimous in any suggested recommendation that the Company advance wages beyond the rates paid on the electric road referred to by the employer as comparable and which carry on their operations in adjacent Ontario territory. The Board is therefore of opinion that the men should accept the 5 cent per hour increase offered, and recommend accordingly.

In conclusion, the Board desires to thank the representatives both of the employees and of the employer for the ability and fairness with which they have presented their respective cases, for the mutual concessions they have already made, and for their unfailing courtesy in supplying information. The Board accords to each and all engaged in the prosecution of this dispute, its highest commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto this 26th day of February, 1940.

(Signed) C. P. McTague,
Chairman.

(Signed) C. V. Langs,
Member.

(Signed) A. W. Roebuck,
Member.

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES AND TORONTO RAILWAY

SCHEDULE OF RATES OF PAY AND RULES GOVERNING SERVICE OF MOTORMEN, POLEMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN ENGAGED IN FREIGHT SERVICE

EFFECTIVE

Article 1

RATES OF PAY

Article 2

BASIC DAY AND OVERTIME

Article 3

STARTING TIME

Regularly assigned employees shall have a fixed starting time which shall not be changed without eight (8) hours' advance notice.

Article 4

EXTRA SERVICE

Regularly assigned employees performing extra service not continuous with, before or after the regular work period will be paid a minimum of one (1) hour and twenty (20) minutes at time and one-half for one (1) hour and twenty (20) minutes' work or less, and if held in excess of one (1) hour and twenty (20) minutes, time and one-half will be allowed on the minute basis. However, employees may if conditions justify be compensated as if on continuous duty.

Article 5

EXTRA ASSIGNMENTS

Except as provided in Articles 4 and 6, employees performing service on extra assignments will be allowed a minimum of eight (8) hours at pro rata rates.

Article 6

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE

Employees performing service on Sundays and/or the following holidays, viz:

New Year's Day,
Good Friday,
Empire Day, May 24,
Dominion Day,
Civic Holiday,
Labour Day,
Thanksgiving Day,
Christmas Day,

(provided that when any of these days fall on Sunday the day observed by the Federal Government shall be considered the holiday) will be paid a minimum of four (4) hours at pro rata rates and if held beyond four (4) hours will be paid for all time so held with a minimum of eight (8) hours at pro rata rates.

Article 7

CALLED AND CANCELLED

Employees called for duty and cancelled before they have started work will be paid a minimum of two (2) hours at pro rata rates and if held for duty in excess of two (2) hours will be paid on the minute basis for the time so held. This does not apply to employees who are stopped before leaving home.

Article 8

GUARANTEE

Regularly assigned employees who are ready for service the entire month, and who do not lay off of their own accord, will be guaranteed not less than eight (8) hours for each calendar working day; i.e., calendar days of the month less Sundays and the specified legal holidays. The guarantee is predicated on employees being both ready for service the entire month and entitled to the assignment during the entire month or for that portion of the month the assignment is in effect. If, through an act of Providence, it is impossible to perform regular service, the guarantee does not apply.

The number of crews may be immediately reduced when conditions warrant and the Committee will be notified promptly.

Article 9

MEALS

(*a*) Twenty (20) minutes will be allowed for lunch at regular meal times without deduction in pay. The meal period to be arranged to permit the most efficient performance of the work.

(*b*) Employees engaged in snow plough service when held on duty in excess of eight (8) hours, and employees used in other service after completion of their day's work without being permitted to go home for their meals, will be allowed actual expenses incurred for meals with a maximum allowance of fifty (50) cents for each meal.

Article 10

ATTENDING COURT OR CORONER'S INQUEST

Employees attending Court or Coroner's Inquest on legal cases for the Company or subpoenaed by the Crown in such case will be paid actual time lost.

When no time is lost pay will be allowed on the hourly basis for each hour occupied in attending Court or Coroner's Inquest together with actual reasonable expenses incurred.

The Court witness fees will be assigned to the Company.

Article 11

MANNING OF SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE AND EXTRA SERVICE ON OTHER DAYS

(*a*) Sunday and holiday service will be performed by the regular crews rotating in such work.

(*b*) A regularly assigned man desiring to be relieved from Sunday and/or holiday service will give twelve (12) hours' notice thereof to the Supervisor of freight train service and the next man of the same class, in order of rotation, will fill the vacancy.

(*c*) Extra pusher service will be performed by regular engine crews when available, rotating in such work.

(*d*) Extra service on days other than Sundays and the specified holidays will be performed by the regular crews when available, rotating in such work.

(*e*) When a regularly assigned man is off duty and his assignment is filled by another man, the man filling such assignment will, for rotation purposes, be considered as the regularly assigned man.

Article 12

BOOKING REST

Employees who have been on duty twelve (12) hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point on the road and will resume duty when the rest period has expired, the men to be judges of their own condition, rest period to be deducted in computing overtime. The dispatcher must be given at least one hour's

notice of the desire to book rest, but if the dispatcher will order the discontinuance of all way work and switching, trains may be taken through to terminal or point where men can be relieved. All members of the crew must take rest at the same time.

Article 13

CONSIST OF CREWS

(*a*) A regular crew will consist of one motorman, one conductor, one poleman and two brakemen unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Employees' Committee and the Superintendent.

(*b*) A pusher crew will consist of one motorman and one poleman and such crew may be used in express car or similar service to complete a day's work. Should a pusher crew be required to handle one or two cars, a conductor will be added to the crew.

Article 14

DISCIPLINE

No employee will be disciplined or dismissed until the charges against him have been investigated; investigation to be presided over by his superior officers. He may, however, be held off for investigation not exceeding five (5) days, and will be properly notified of the charges against him. He may select a fellow-employee to appear with him at the investigation and he and such fellow-employee will have the right to hear all of the evidence submitted and question witnesses if desired. He will, on request, be furnished with a copy of his statement taken at the investigation. Decisions will be rendered within ten (10) days from the date investigation is completed, and if not satisfied with the decision he will have the right to appeal within thirty (30) days from the date he is notified thereof. On request the General Chairman will be shown all evidence in the case.

In case discipline or dismissal is found to be unjust he will be exonerated, reinstated if dismissed, and be paid for all time lost at schedule rate for the class of service in which he was last employed.

When employees are to be disciplined the discipline will be put into effect within thirty (30) days from the date investigation is completed.

It is understood that the investigation will be completed as quickly as possible, and the layover time will be used as far as practicable.

Employees will not be held out of service pending rendering of decision, except in cases of dismissable offences.

Article 15

LEAVING THE SERVICE

When an employee resigns or is dismissed, or is laid off on account of reduction of staff, he will, when practicable, be paid within five (5) days, and, as soon as possible, be given a certificate stating term of service, and in what capacity he was employed.

Article 16

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Employees, at the discretion of the railway, will be granted not to exceed three months' leave of absence, permission to be obtained in writing and unless employees so furloughed report for duty, on or before the expiration of such furlough, their names will be taken from the seniority roster, and if they return to work thereafter such employees shall rank as new employees, provided however such furlough may be extended by application in writing to the proper officer in ample time to receive permission or return to duty at the expiration of leave of absence, or proof furnished as to bona fide sickness preventing such return.

Leave of absence under this rule shall not be granted for the purpose of engaging in work outside the railway service, except in cases involving sickness or other exceptional circumstances, when approved by the Superintendent and Employees' Committee.

Article 17

SENIORITY AND PROMOTION

(*a*) Seniority lists will be prepared in January of each year showing the seniority standing of employees in each of the following groups:

1, Motormen; 2, Conductors; 3, Polemen; 4, Brakemen.

Seniority lists will be posted in conspicuous places in January of each year subject to appeal for 10 days. The ten-day limitation will in the case of employees absent through sickness or on leave, apply from the date of resuming duty.

(*b*) Seniority will commence from the date assigned in the respective groups.

(*c*) Polemen will be eligible for promotion to Motormen and Brakemen to Conductors in accordance with their seniority as Polemen and Brakemen. Men who fail to qualify or take promotion in their turn will rank junior as Motormen and Conductors to men accepting promotion.

Article 18

BULLETINING AND FILLING OF RUNS

(*a*) Permanent vacancies and new runs will be bulletined for five days and the senior qualified applicant will be assigned.

(*b*) Employees will be permitted to make their choice of runs in January, May and September of each year in accordance with their seniority standing, due regard being had to their ability to perform the service required.

(*c*) Temporary vacancies of less than six days will be filled by qualified spare men. Temporary vacancies of six days or over will be bulletined for twenty-four (24) hours and filled by senior qualified applicant.

Article 19

SPARE BOARD

A joint spare board for Polemen and Brakemen will be maintained provided that the number of men assigned to such spare board can average at least twenty (20) days per month. If unable to average at least twenty (20) days per month the number of men assigned to the spare board will be reduced provided request for a reduction is made by the Employees' Committee.

Article 20

DEMOTION

In the event of a reduction of crews the junior men will be reduced. The men so reduced will exercise their seniority to any run to which their seniority entitles them.

Article 21

PROMOTED TO OFFICIAL OR OTHER POSITIONS

Employees, now filling or promoted to official or other positions not covered by any schedule with the railway, will retain their seniority

rights; their names will continue to appear on the seniority list for the group in which they hold seniority and they will continue to accumulate seniority provided such seniority is asserted within thirty (30) days after release from such employment.

Article 22

TRANSPORTATION FOR COMMITTEE MEN

Members of the Employees' Committee required to do Committee work will be relieved from duty as soon as possible after request received and furnished with necessary transportation to points on the Canadian National Railways in accordance with regulations of the Pass Bureau.

Article 23

INTERPRETATION

It is understood that no change will be made in the application of any Rules contained in this Contract as interpreted by and understood by the signatories thereto without conference taking place between the Superintendent of the Railway and the General Chairmen.

Article 24

The above rates, rules and working conditions governing the service of motormen, conductors, polemen and brakemen engaged in freight service will remain in effect until changed or cancelled. Thirty (30) days' notice in writing from one party to the other must be given of their desire to do so.

FOR THE EMPLOYEES:

.....
General Chairman, B. of L. E.

.....
General Chairman, B. of R. T.

FOR THE COMPANY:

.....
General Superintendent.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JANUARY 1, 1940, TO MARCH 31, 1940

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period January 1, 1940, to March 31, 1940. (An article covering the period October 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1940, page 9.)

CARTAGE SERVICE EMPLOYEES, ST. HYACINTHE AND MONTREAL, P.Q., AND BRANTFORD, LONDON AND GUELPH, ONT.—The January, 1940, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 10, contained a reference to a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, Express Department, and certain employees in the cartage services at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, P.Q., and Brantford, London and Guelph, Ont., being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The Railway Company had refused to grant the men's demand for increased wages and changed working conditions, and the employees had applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Through the conciliation service of the Department arrangements were made for the renewal of negotiations between the parties directly concerned, and on February 3 an agreement was signed providing for revisions in and additions to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay. It was stated that 310 employees were directly affected in this instance.

STEEL WORKERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Steel workers, members of Local No. 1, Steelworkers' Union, employed by the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbulding Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B., together with certain sympathizers, numbering in all approximately 150, ceased work on December 19, 1939, in protest against the introduction of a machine for the performance of work formerly done by caulkers. Previously the men had demanded increased wages and improved working conditions. The Minister of Labour informed the strikers that, due to the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by Order in Council of November 7, 1939, and the fact that the establishment was engaged on certain war contracts, they were, presumably without their

knowledge, on strike in violation of the law. He requested that they return to work immediately and have the dispute dealt with through the conciliation service of the Department or, if they perferred, by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A conciliation officer visited Saint John and conferred with the committee representing the strikers, and as a consequence the men returned to work on December 23. Following the resumption of work the conciliator arranged for conferences, in some of which he participated, and in due course a mutually satisfactory agreement respecting wages and working conditions, effective February 10, was entered into, thus terminating the dispute.

Checkers and Coopers, Port of Saint John, N.B.—An application was received in the Department of Labour on January 12, 1939, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and its checkers, coopers, etc., in the Port of Saint John, the majority of whom were stated to be members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The report of the Board which was subsequently established recommended, among other things, as follows: "After reviewing the evidence submitted it is the recommendation of this Board that the steamship companies should negotiate an agreement with a committee of the employees representing the majority of the workers which would not debar employment to those not members of the union of which the majority may be members." At the time the Board was established a committee of employees, members of the Brotherhood, was recognized by the Shipping Federation as the bargaining agency for these employees although there was no written agreement in effect, nor did the Federation implement the Board's recommendation on this point inasmuch as representatives of another union group insisted that the majority of the employees desired to be represented by their organization, namely, Local No. 1571, Steamship Checkers and Cargo Repairmen's Union (I.L.A.). This latter union was supported in its demands by several other groups of the International Longshoremen's Association in Saint John who not only threatened to walk out if Local 1571 was not given the agreement but also declined, pending this further concession, to sign agreements which had already been negotiated with the Shipping Federation.

For the purpose of clarifying the situation, early in January, 1940, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour conferred separately with representatives of all parties to the dispute, and it was finally agreed that a secret vote of all employees in these classifications should be taken with the understanding that the group receiving the majority vote would be recognized as the bargaining agency. Prior to the taking of the ballot the Brotherhood informed the Department that its position in the matter was that only those having six months' seniority or more should be permitted to vote. This proposal was not acceptable to either the Shipping Federation or to Local No. 1571, both these parties contending that all employees in these categories on the payrolls of the various members of the Federation should be permitted to vote. The Brotherhood would not agree on this and notified the Department that it was withdrawing from the controversy. Consequently it was only necessary to determine if the majority of the employees desired to be represented by Local No. 1571. The ballot was taken on March 22 and 23, and of those voting a substantial majority supported the International Longshoremen's Local. In view of the delay involved in these proceedings the Department suggested to the Federation that it should make effective in the case of the checkers and coopers the same concession that had been given the other I.L.A. groups, namely, a war bonus of 10 per cent, which in this instance represented an hourly increase of 6 cents, and this was done.

Coal Miners, Nova Scotia.—Early in January, 1940, a conciliation officer of the Department participated in a conference at Glace Bay, N.S., called at the request of the Provincial Department of Labour, in connection with a dispute involving the renewal of an agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and its miners, members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. Numerous factors made it impossible to bring about a direct settlement but the conference resulted in the parties to the dispute agreeing that a joint application would be made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with all matters at issue.

Gold Miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.—Late in January, 1940, Local No. 308 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Goldbridge, B.C., urged the Department of Labour to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a strike of employees of the Pioneer Gold Mines, Limited, which had been in

effect since October 8, 1939. The dispute had been receiving the attention of the provincial authorities but up to that time all attempts to dispose of the matter had been unsuccessful. As the Province of British Columbia had rescinded provincial enabling legislation a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this instance could be established only by the joint consent of the parties to the dispute. The departmental conciliator conferred on several occasions with an official of the Company but was unable to obtain his consent to have the dispute dealt with under the federal Act. Subsequent communications from the union officials indicated the willingness of the employees to return to work waiving all demands originally made, and this information was transmitted to the Department of Labour of the Province with the suggestion that further steps be taken to bring about the resumption of work. Full particulars of this strike are given in the articles on strikes and lock-outs appearing in the November, December, January, February and March issues of the Labour Gazette, also elsewhere in this issue. It was stated that 142 employees were involved in this dispute.

Marine Engineers, Great Lakes.—An application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department on February 5, 1940, on behalf of the marine engineers employed by the Paterson Steamships Limited, Fort William, Ont., members of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc., and said to number 75. A request for increased wages and improved working conditions was stated to be the cause of the dispute. Following receipt of the application a conciliator of the Department conferred with a representative of the employers and considerable correspondence was exchanged which finally resulted in a settlement of the dispute and the withdrawal of the Board application.

Gold Miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.—An application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on December 8, 1939, from miners and certain other classes of labour employed by the Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, Kirkland Lake, Ont., a number of whom were members of Local 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Approximately 630 employees were stated to be directly affected. The application was challenged by the Company on the ground that the ballot taken by the union had been improperly conducted and did not represent the views of the majority of those affected. Subsequently, on February 7, 1940, under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Labour, a ballot of the men was taken in a manner which met the full approval of officials of the Company and representatives of the applicants. This vote resulted in a substantial majority in support of Board procedure. Following this a conciliation officer of the Department conferred with a committee of the employees and ascertained that the men were quite willing to confer with the Company with a view to reaching a direct settlement. The Management, however, was not agreeable to this and insisted that a Board be established. Board procedure followed.

Operators, Linemen, etc., Quebec, P.Q.—On February 12, 1940, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and its operators, linemen and metermen, members of Local Union "B" 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The union had requested the deletion from the agreement of part of the clause relating to overtime and conferences had failed to bring about any satisfactory arrangement. A conciliator of the Department of Labour dealt with the dispute, and in the conferences which followed the Company challenged the right of the union to negotiate for all the employees covered in the agreement. At the end of March the case was still before the Department.

Veneer Mill Workers, Saint John, N.B.—On February 16, 1940, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the Canada Veneers Limited, Saint John, N.B., and its employees in all departments being members of Local Union No. 2533, Veneer Mill Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Through the conciliation service of the Department arrangements were made for a joint conference between the two parties but this did not materialize and a strike became imminent. The application as received in the Department did not meet the requirements of the governing statute, but the conciliator dealing with the dispute secured the approval of the employer to Board procedure, and on March 23 a Board was established by joint consent. One hundred and ninety employees

were stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

Electricians, Kingston, Ont.—During the latter part of February, 1940, the Department received word of a threatened strike of electricians at Kingston to enforce a demand for increased wages. A conciliation officer of the Department conferred with officials of the union involved, namely, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and with the employers. At that time the electricians were seeking an 85 cent hourly rate as against the 75 cent rate then being paid generally. Certain of the employers indicated their willingness to raise the rate to 80 cents, effective April 1, but were not disposed to sign an agreement, and a settlement was not secured. Subsequently the employees of three companies applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but the application did not meet the requirements of the governing statute. On March 21, 34 electricians ceased work. Through the efforts of the conciliation service of the Department one company employing the majority of the electricians then working in the city agreed to raise the hourly rate to 80 cents. This was accepted by the strikers, and the strike was terminated the same day (March 21).

Hoist Operators, etc., Britt and Jack Fish, Ont.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department during March to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employees at Britt and Jack Fish, Ont., being clam tower operators, riggers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the employees' request for increased wages and for either an agreement covering the employees at Jack Fish or the inclusion of this group in the agreement at Britt. A conciliator of the Department endeavoured through conferences to find a basis for a direct settlement of this issue without the necessity of Board procedure, and at the close of March the matter was still receiving consideration.

Patternmakers, Toronto, Ont.—Late in the afternoon of March 28 it came to the knowledge of the Department that a strike of patternmakers employed in the plant of the Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, Ont., had been called for the following morning, the Company having declined to consider the employees' request for a 10-cent hourly increase in wages. It was stated that 14 employees were involved. The President of the Patternmakers' Association of Toronto was contacted immediately and he agreed to rescind the strike notice temporarily in order that the Department might endeavour to bring about a direct settlement. The following day a conciliation officer of the Department conferred with the Manager of the plant but was informed that no wage increase would be granted. A further conference with the representative of the patternmakers resulted in that local agreeing to board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the dispute is being dealt with in that manner.

Shipyard Employees, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.—During March, 1940, a conciliator of the Department of Labour conferred with representatives of several labour organizations representing employees in a number of shipyards in Vancouver and Victoria presently engaged on war contracts, in regard to demands of the employees for increased wages. Conferences were also held with officials of the Companies involved and while in certain instances wage concessions were offered they were not sufficient to end the dispute, and at the end of the month it appeared probable that all the disputes involving several companies would be dealt with by one Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as extended by Order in Council P.C. 3495 of 7th November, 1939.

Canadian Pacific Railway Pensions, 1939

According to the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended December 31, 1939, pension disbursements for the year amounted to $2,722,051. Since the inception of the contributory pension plan in January, 1937, the employee contributions, less refunds, have amounted to $5,938,670.

The report also states that under the provisions of the United States Carriers Taxing Act, the taxes levied on the Company and its employees, who come under the provisions of the United States Railroad Retirement Act amounted in each case to $65,181, being at the rate of 2¾ per cent of the compensation earned by such employees.

During 1939, 602 employees were pensioned by the Railway, but owing to deaths and other causes, there was a net increase of only 358 on the pension payroll. As at December 31, the distribution by ages of pensioners was as follows: Under sixty years of age, 204; sixty to sixty-four, 351; from sixty-five to seventy, 1,840; and over seventy years of age, 1,404, a total of 3,799 pensioners.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Mar. 1940.....	11	2,380	19,276
*Feb. 1940.....	14	3,161	14,687
Mar. 1939.....	7	1,598	9,982

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there were decreases in the number of strikes and lockouts and of workers involved, there was a considerable increase in the time loss incurred for March as compared with February owing to strikes which involved seven hundred coal miners at Mountain Park, Alberta, and upwards of six hundred cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.B. In February most of the time loss was caused by strikes of coal handlers at Toronto, Ont., and gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C. In March, 1939, only one dispute caused considerable time loss, a strike of rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont.

Two disputes, involving 248 workers, were carried over from February, and nine disputes commenced during March. Of these eleven disputes, seven were terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved, one being partially successful, two resulting in compromise settlements and the result of one being recorded as indefinite.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely: fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939-October 31, 1939, one employer, and work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939-December 15, 1939, one employer.

A minor dispute involved three bakery drivers in a stoppage for one day, March 23, at Kirkland Lake, Ont., the workers demanding an agreement providing for a change from weekly wage rates at $18 to $25 to a basic weekly rate of $11 plus six per cent commission, two weeks' annual holiday and sick leave with pay, etc. These demands were conceded.

Strike of Cotton Factory Workers at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., February 19, 1940, to February 23, 1940.

It has been ascertained that the information on this dispute published in the Labour Gazette, for March, page 207, was not correct in some respects. The employees involved were winder tenders, not weavers, and were being paid temporarily at $14 for 45 hours per week or 31·11 cents per hour, pending the establishment of new piece rates. When the new piece rates were posted the tenders refused to work. As a result of discussions with officials of the Quebec Department of Labour and the Fair Wage Board it was arranged that the above weekly and hourly rates would be paid as basic rates pending trial of the new piece rates but that anyone earning more at the posted piece rates would be paid such amounts. The weekly rate of $14 for 45 hours was ten per cent higher than the previous rate of $12.75 for 50 hours. The reduction in hours, with the increase in the weekly rate, made the hourly rate 31·11 cents—nearly 22 per cent higher than before.

Strike of Electric Wire Workers at Brockville, Ont., January 26, 1940, to February 2, 1940.

It has been reported to the Department that certain important proposals of the union involved in this dispute as to amendments to the agreement were not included in the statement in the Labour Gazette for February, 1940, pp. 107 and 108. The union asked for recognition as the sole bargaining agency for all employees and for the check-off for union dues and it is stated that it was over these points that the negotiations broke down. These proposals were not conceded. The agreement signed following the strike is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to March

Gold Miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.—Following the reopening of the mine on March 6, with a staff of about eighty employees who had not participated in the strike, the union called off the strike on Sunday, March 10, and stated the strikers would resume work on the conditions prior to the dispute. The company was reported to have stated that a preference in employment would be given to former employees but that a full crew would not be required for some time.

Salt Mine Workers, Malagash, N.S.—As a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour, the strike was terminated on March 7, the men agreeing to resume work for a period when the management undertook to reconsider the wage scale when conditions improved.

Disputes Commencing During March

Apple Processing Workers, Bridgetown, N.S.—A number of girls in one establishment ceased work on March 5 to secure an increase in wages, piece rates, and on March 6 some men and youths also ceased work to secure an increase from $1.50 per ten hour day to $1.75. The increased rates proposed were stated to be the rates paid in other localities in the district. The management offered a partial increase in piece rates and the girls resumed work. The men were offered $1.60 and some returned. Others waited to check up on the rates in other localities. Work was resumed at $1.60 per day on March 8 but some of the young men were replaced.

Shoe Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of employees in the lasting and finishing department of one establishment ceased work on March 28. The National Catholic Union reported that they had demanded a change from hourly rates to piece rates. The employer stated that the cessation was due to the discharge of one employee and that all were replaced by the end of the month. As the employer refused to negotiate the union referred the dispute to the provincial Department of Labour.

Cotton Factory Workers, Spinners, Magog, P.Q.—Spinners on the night shift ceased work on March 4 demanding the dismissal of a foreman, alleging that he intimidated the workers. Two hundred other workers were reported to be indirectly affected, being able to work part time only. As a result of conciliation by the Quebec Department of Labour it was arranged that all foremen would be under close supervision by the superintendent and work was resumed after four days. The day shift was reported as not affected by the dispute.

Cotton Factory Workers, Milltown, N.B.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 18, their demand for an agreement with the Textile Workers' Federal Union No. 10, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, providing for adjustments in wages and hours, not having been conceded. The company objected to a closed shop union agreement but the management is reported to have proposed that a vote of all employees, except officials, etc., should be taken and that if supported by a majority an agreement would be negotiated with the union as representing its members, it being stipulated that the officers should be employees. Conferences of the management and union officers, participated in by a vice-president of the Congress, were held for some days following the stoppage but a settlement was not reached. Later, it was reported that the provincial Fair Wage Officer was dealing with the dispute.

Foundry Workers, Oshawa, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 27 to secure a closed shop union agreement, wage increases, vacations with pay, etc. The employees were members of Lodge No. 1817, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America (Steel Workers' Organizing Committee). Negotiations were reported to have been in progress for some weeks, the management offering to adjust rates for individual positions but stating that a general increase was not possible, as the majority of the men were receiving the highest rates in the industry. The union stated that the closed shop was desired because union members were discriminated against and non-union employees favoured in assignment of jobs and in reduction of staff. On March 28 it was reported that the picket prevented foremen from entering the plant and the passage of trucks until police protection was secured. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.—Members of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association employed by twelve firms, members of the Contracting Plasterers' Association, ceased work on March 1, negotiations for the renewal of an agreement which expired on February 29 not having been successful. The union proposed an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to $1.10 per hour but offered to accept $1. The employers

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to March, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Gold miners, Pioneer Mines, B.C.	1	142	1,136	Commenced Oct. 8, 1939; for recognition of union, check-off of union dues and increased wages; terminated March 9, 1940; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Salt mine workers, Malagash, N.S.	1	106	636	Commenced Feb. 19; for increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; terminated Mar. 7; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Mountain Park, Alta.	1	700	7,000	Commenced March 18; against employment of a certain man as an official; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, Etc.—				
Apple processing workers, Bridgetown, N.S.	1	115	180	Commenced March 5; for increase in wages; terminated March 8; negotiations; compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	20	60	Commenced Mar. 28; for change in method of wage payment and against discharge of worker; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Cotton factory workers (spinners), Magog, P.Q.	1	100	400	Commenced Mar. 4; for discharge of foreman; terminated Mar. 7; conciliation (provincial); partially successful.
Cotton factory workers, Milltown, N.B.	1	663	6,630	Commenced Mar. 18; for union recognition; adjustments in wages and hours, etc.; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Oshawa, Ont.	1	200	800	Commenced Mar. 27; for closed shop union agreement, wage increases, etc., unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.	12	200	1,200	Commenced Mar. 1; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Electricians, Kingston, Ont.	4	34	34	Commenced Mar. 21; for increased wages; terminated Mar. 21; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Custom and Repair—				
Garage workers, Halifax, N.S.	15	100	1,200	Commenced Mar. 4; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Mar. 18; return of workers: in favour of employers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

held out for the previous rate owing to competition with contracting plasterers not members of the association. As a result of negotiations the agreement was renewed with an increase in the wage rate to $1 per hour with a provision that all jobs should be carried on under the agreements with the lathers' and plasterers' labourers' unions and that the union would furnish the association with a list of the names of all contractors who signed such agreements and any changes in the list. Work was resumed on March 11.

Electrical Workers, Kingston, Ont.—Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ceased work on March 21, their demand for an increase in the rate of wages to 85 cents per hour having been refused. A schedule of wages and hours for the Electrical Repair and Construction Industry in the Kingston zone approved by order in council under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act effective from May 23, 1939, provided for a minimum rate of 70 cents per hour but the minimum rate on federal government contracts was 75 cents per hour. In March, the union had originally proposed a rate of 90 cents per hour but lowered this to 85 cents. Two conciliation officers of the Department of Labour visited Kingston and certain of the electrical contractors offered to raise the rate to 80 cents per hour on April 1 but this was not accepted by the union. After the strike had been on one day one of the contractors employing a majority of the electricians agreed to raise the rate to 80 cents per hour immediately. The union terminated the strike and work was resumed on March 23 by all. The previous day was a holiday.

Garage Workers, Halifax, N.S.—Employees in thirteen garages ceased work on March 4, the employers having refused to sign agreements with the International Association of Machinists providing for increases to 70 cents per hour and standard hours at forty-four per week. It was reported in the press that two garages made agreements with the union. A number of non-union employees were reported to have joined the strikers on March 6 and two other garages became involved. On March 9 the union requested the provincial Department of Labour to intervene but the garage owners refused to meet with union representatives, stating that they were unable to meet the proposals of the union. On March 18 the strike was called off by the union. It was reported that a small number of the workers had secured increases in wages, but not the union rate, and that nearly all resumed work, a small number securing work elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The letter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during January, numbered 73 which together with 3 unterminated at the end of December made a total of 76 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 56,800 and the resultant time-loss was 108,000 man-working days.

Of the 73 disputes which began during January, 20 arose out of demands for increased wages while 18 were over other wage questions; one strike was over a question of working hours; questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons led to 15 strikes; 11 were over questions of working conditions; and 6 were over questions of trade union principle. Two strikes, which involved about 27,600 workers, or nearly half of the number of workers involved in all strikes during the month, were in sympathy with strikers in other disputes.

Final settlements reached during January, numbered 51. Of these, 10 were settled in favour of the workers, 30 in favour of the employers, and 11 resulted in compromises. In 12 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

At Stepps, Lanarkshire, 1,000 coal miners struck on January 12, in protest against the dismissal of three men. On January 29, there was a one-day sympathetic strike of 26,000 colliery workpeople in Lanarkshire, and parts of Dumbartonshire and West Lothian. The dispute was settled when the management agreed to reinstate the three workers after a one-week suspension. Work was resumed on February 17.

In London about 5,000 machinists employed by several aeroplane manufacturing firms ceased work for a part of January 20 in protest against an alleged delay in considering a claim for increased wages.

In one colliery near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 2,310 workers of various classes went on strike on January 3, demanding increased wages. Work was resumed the following day with no change in the wage scale. About 250 workers were indirectly involved.

A demand for a wage increase of 4s. per day led to a strike of 1,800 trawler hands at Aberdeen on January 22. Work was resumed on January 27, after a settlement was reached under which the workers were given an increase in wages of 6d. per day and additional bonus payments on the poundage system.

A strike of 482 workpeople in one colliery at Shotts, Lanarkshire, on January 20 led to a sympathetic strike of 1,590 workers in other collieries on January 22. The dispute arose out of a demand for payment of full wages in respect of shifts in which less than 7½ hours were worked. Work was resumed on January 22, the employees agreeing to work full shifts in future.

Near Pontefract, Yorkshire, 1,530 colliery workers stopped work on January 22 protesting against unsatisfactory working conditions; 101 workers were indirectly involved. Work was resumed the same day, no change in conditions being reported.

In the same district, 1,777 colliery workers went on strike on January 23, demanding the reinstatement of a workmen's inspector who was dismissed for alleged contravention of the Coal Mines Act; 82 workers were indirectly affected. The majority of the strikers returned to work on January 25, but the terms of the settlement were not noted.

In Northern Ireland, 1,200 workers in the baking trade went on strike demanding an increase of 15s. per week, instead of the increase of 4s. offered by the employers. Those indirectly involved numbered 2,500. The strikers ceased work on January 8 but resumed the next day when the dispute was referred to arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The workers were subsequently awarded an increase of 4s. per week.

The number of strikes which began during February was 57 and 14 were unterminated at the end of January, making a total of 71 in progress during February. The number of workers involved was 40,800 and the resulting time loss was 168,000 man-working days.

Of the 57 disputes which began during February, 16 arose out of demands for increased wages and 10 were over other wage questions; one was over a question of working hours; 14 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13 were over questions of working conditions; and two were over questions of trade union principle. One strike was due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements reached during February numbered 47. Of these disputes 12 were settled in favour of the workers, 24 were settled in favour of the employers and 11 resulted in compromises. In seven other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during February was in Yorkshire where 20,000 colliery employees struck as the result of dissatisfaction with arrangements for a war addition to wages, and with the effect on wages of the monthly ascertainments of proceeds. Stoppages began and ended at various dates, mainly between February 15 and March 2, work being resumed pending negotiations.

At Birmingham, 2,500 workers employed by a firm manufacturing motors and motor accessories went on strike on February 26, objecting to a new method of determining output which they claimed diminished their earnings. An amicable settlement was effected and work was resumed on February 26.

On February 26, 2,500 electricians and other employees of an aircraft factory at Coventry, ceased work demanding a basic rate for electricians of 2s. 6d. per hour, plus national bonuses. Work was resumed on March 2, pending negotiations.

A demand for payment of piece work rates alleged to be appropriate to Government contracts led to a strike of boot and shoe workers employed by one firm near Leicester. Approximately 210 workers ceased work on February 14 but resumed on February 15. A further stoppage occurred on February 19 and by February 21 there were 1,670 workers involved. Work was resumed on February 24, when it was agreed to refer the dispute to a sub-committee of Leicestshire and Rutland Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade.

At Belfast, 1,450 employees in a linen factory ceased work on February 26, refusing to work with non-unionists. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

At Birmingham, 1,196 workers in an aircraft factory went on strike because of the refusal of the management to permit them to make tea during working hours. Work was resumed on February 26 after the management made arrangements to send tea wagons around the shops at specified times.

A demand for increased wages by navvies, bricklayers and labourers employed by a building firm near Manchester, led to a strike of 1,074 workers on February 20. Work was resumed the next day when the navvies were granted an increase of ½d. per hour.

No other strikes which were reported to have begun during January or February involved 1,000 or more workers.

Australia

On March 11, according to a press report, about 25,000 employees of more than 200 mines went on strike demanding a forty-hour week for surface workers, with wage adjustments to avert reduction of earnings. They also demanded an annual holiday of two weeks. The employers are reported to be refusing to confer with the Miners' Federation until the latter obeys a ruling of an arbitration court. No details of the strike have been noted since its commencement.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes which took place during 1939. During the year there were 66 strikes which involved 16,082 employees of 636 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 54,101 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was £60,754. During 1938 there were 72 strikes involving 11,388 workers and resulting in a time loss of 35,456 man working days.

India

On March 5, it was reported that most of Bombay's 160,000 textile workers were on strike demanding an increase of 15 per cent in wage rates to offset increases in the cost of living. The employers, acting on advice of government conciliators, offered an increase of 10 per cent, but this was refused by the strikers. The strike was conducted without violence until March 27 when a clash was reported to have occurred between men acting as pickets and a number of strike breakers.

British South Africa

Demands for increased wages and overtime rates, reductions in overtime, adequate housing, an eight hour day and closed shop led to a strike of copper miners in the Nkana concession of Luangwa district of Northern Rhodesia on March 17. The number involved by the beginning of April was reported to be about 3,000.

Wartime Medical Service in France

Measures have been taken in France, as in other countries, to secure the provision of medical care for the civil population in wartime and to maintain the health and social insurance and assistance services as well as to protect the practices of doctors absent on active service. The system adopted is governed by the Legislative Decree of September 11, 1939, which provides for the scheme of collective requisitioning of doctors.

Credit Unions in Nova Scotia

In the report of the Provincial Secretary for Nova Scotia covering the fiscal year ended November 30, 1939, a report made by the Inspector of Credit Unions for the province shows that 182 credit union societies were in operation during 1939 and had a total membership of 27,113. Share capital amounted to $678,597.98; deposits totalled $12,108.01; while the loans during the nine months covered by the report amounted to $589,441.28. Net assets were set at $748,269.22 and guaranty funds at $21,702.45.

The report states that credit unions are now operating in all counties of the province with the exception of Shelburne and Annapolis. With 182 credit unions in operation in 1939, an increase of 34 credit unions is indicated compared with the 148 in operation in 1938.

There were 5,065 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of March, as compared with 5,502 during February, and 4,540 during March a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $488,220.84, of which $375,802.24 was for compensation and $112,418.60 for medical aid.

This brings the total number of accidents reported during the first quarter of 1940 to 16,109, as against 13,389 during the same period of 1939, and the benefits awarded during the first three months of this year amounted to $1,646,530.65, as compared with $1,491,025.38 during the corresponding period of 1939.

WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Summary of Activities for Period January 1 to March 31, 1940

IN the March issue of this publication there was given a review of the administrative activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during four months' operation from September 3 to December 31, 1939. The Board has issued recently a further quarterly summary covering the period from January 1 to March 31, 1940.

The situation in regard to various commodities, prefaced by a general review, is given in the following paragraphs from the Board's summary as of March 31, 1940:—

In the last four months of 1939, the problems faced by the Board were chiefly those which inevitably arise in a rapid change from a peacetime to a wartime economy. Prompt action was required to prevent unwarranted price increases, and to meet the problem of the shortage which had developed in the supply of certain specific commodities.

As opposed to the closing months of 1939, during the first quarter of the current year there was no acute shortage of any necessary of life in Canada. Thus there was both less temptation and less opportunity to take advantage of the consumer, and the Board had to make less use of its regulatory and preventive powers.

In order to extend the scope of its investigations, in March the Board enlarged its staff of technical advisers by the appointment of Professor James M. MacDonald, head of the Department of Commerce of the University of Manitoba, who will be responsible for the statistical analysis of price and supply problems.

Much of the day-to-day work of the Board continues to be carried out through the facilities afforded by other government departments. The collection and most of the compilation of statistics required by the Board, touching almost every aspect and facet of Canadian trade and commerce, continue to be handled adequately and expeditiously by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The coast-to-coast inspection service of the Weights and Measures Branch provides the Board with a constant check on retail prices, and also aids in curbing undue price advances. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are used, when required, for enforcement proceedings. The services of certain branches of provincial governments have been made available to the Board.

The Board continues to operate in close co-operation with the Agricultural Supplies Board, the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the Canadian Shipping Board, and the War Supply Board.

Enforcement

The elimination of the fear of shortage of various commodities which obtained at the outset of the war, coupled with the relative stability in prices of the necessaries of life which later manifested itself, reduced materially the number of complaints received by the Board in the first quarter of 1940 as compared with the initial months of its operations.

Each complaint received the attention of the Board and was investigated. In some instances, the allegations necessitated personal investigation by the inspectors of the Weights and Measures Branch; in others, the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were employed.

As a result of these and other investigations, irregularities in merchandising practice were immediately corrected. During the quarter, the investigations of the Board disclosed no instances of hoarding or profiteering which warranted prosecution.

Wool

The continuous efforts of the Board during the fall of 1939 to secure the release and shipment to Canada of wools for manufacturing purposes culminated in January of this year, when an agreement was reached with the Wool Control of the United Kingdom providing an assurance of:

Abundant supplies of merinos for 1940.

Adequate supplies of crossbreds for all Canadian military requirements up to September 10 next.

A substantial proportion of the estimated requirements of crossbred wool for civilian purposes up to September 10 next.

While there appears to be no probability of any scarcity of wool in Canada, nevertheless all crossbred grades will have to be used with economy. It will continue to be necessary to substitute, to some degree, finer and re-worked wools for these grades.

While the wool requirements of carpet-makers are not large in comparison with those of the weaving and knitting trades, the maintenance of the supply also involved negotiations with the British Wool Control. East Indian wool, which is largely used for this purpose, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Wool Control. In February, the Wool Administrator obtained the release of a

quantity of carpet wools sufficient for existing needs and for some months to come.

Towards the end of 1939, upon the recommendation of the Board, consent was obtained from South Africa, under the treaty with that country, for the temporary removal from January 1 of duties on crossbred wool from countries entitled to the intermediate tariff.

This arrangement was terminated on February 20, when adequate supplies to supplement the 1940 Canadian clip had been guaranteed by the British Wool Control. The free entry privilege was limited to wool and tops purchased before February 20 and imported before the end of April.

The November order of the Board fixing a maximum price for quarter-blood wools was rescinded in January after it had served its purpose. This order was successful in moving the remainder of the pre-war stocks of wool into consumption and enforcing its sale on the price basis which had already been voluntarily agreed upon by the great majority of Canadian dealers and manufacturers.

During the first quarter of the year both the Board and the Wool Administrator continued to maintain constant contact with the Canadian wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers. Conferences were also held with the War Supply Board respecting present and future military needs.

At the beginning of March, the Board began a preliminary investigation of the price spreads and mark-ups in the manufacture of woollen and worsted cloths.

Sugar

Towards the end of December, rumours regarding a possible price increase created, especially in certain centres, an excessive demand for sugar. The buying flurry continued during the greater part of January. The situation was adequately handled by the refiners who, with the full approval of the Sugar Administrator, in many instances limited sales to industrial users and to distributors to the volume which had obtained in January, 1939.

During the first quarter of 1940, adequate shipping facilities have been made available and there was no interruption in the movement of raw sugar to Canada.

There has been no change in the price which the Sugar Administrator pays for raw sugar, nor has there been any change in the wholesale price of refined sugar in Canada.

In March the Administrator, acting in conjunction with the British Sugar Control, facilitated the conclusion of a most-favoured-nation agreement with the Republic of San Domingo whereby, in return for purchases of raw sugar, Canada secured important tariff concessions in that country for various products, including fish and potatoes.

Hides and Leather

During the first quarter of the year, domestic production and imports of hides have been sufficient to enable tanners to meet without difficulty all civilian and military demands. Price movements in raw stock and finished leather products are under the constant scrutiny of the Administrator.

Through the monthly census of the industry, initiated in the last quarter of 1939, the Hides and Leather Administrator is now receiving regular returns from packers, dealers, and tanners covering the production of leather, hides, and skins in the Dominion. The collection and compilation of the data is carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which has commenced the publication of a monthly report on the total supply of stocks of raw hides and skins.

During the quarter, the Administrator and his technical advisers visited representative tanneries.

The Administrator continues to act in co-operation with the Leather Controller of the United Kingdom. Arrangements were completed during the quarter for the co-ordination of Canadian and United Kingdom purchases of hides in foreign countries.

Conferences were also held by the Board and the Administrator with the newly-appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand, before his departure abroad, regarding the future supply of calfskins from that country.

Coal

The satisfactory coal situation of 1939 continued during the first quarter of 1940. During the past three months the Board and the Coal Administrator have continued their negotiations with the Canadian Shipping Board with a view to securing the movement of a maximum tonnage of Maritime coal into Ontario and Quebec during the coming navigation season.

In March, in order to render more complete and effective the licensing plan put into effect in November, 1939, the Board issued Order No. 4 prohibiting sales of coal or coke for further resale except to holders of licences issued by the Board.

The coal licensing plan has been operating satisfactorily since its inception, and had received the support of the trade. More than 5,000 licences were issued for the period ending March 31, 1940. Licences for the 1940-41 fiscal year have been issued.

During the quarter, the Coal Administrator held conference with representatives of the United States Coal mining industry, and also visited the larger producers in Western Canada.

Animal Feeds

During the last four months of 1939, the Board, in conjunction with the Agricultural Supplies Board and its experts, conducted investigations into the supply and price of animal feeds, including mill feeds. In February the Board appointed a Committee on Animal Feeds to continue these investigations and to keep the Board constantly informed regarding the situation throughout the Dominion. The committee is composed of the following members: F. W. Walsh, Halifax, Chairman, Director of Marketing, the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture; C. B. Davidson, Winnipeg, Economist, formerly Statistician to the Wheat Board; and W. R. White, Ottawa, Feedstuffs Branch, the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

On February 29, the Board and the Committee held a conference with the Canadian milling industry respecting the supply and price of mill feeds. On March 15, the Committee received a deputation from the National Dairy Council of Canada.

The members of the Committee on Animal Feeds are continuously in touch with, and studying the Canadian feedstuffs situation. The Committee will continue to meet frequently in Ottawa.

Economic Adviser Appointed

The appointment of Professor James M. MacDonald as Economic Adviser on the staff of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was announced on March 29 by Hector B. McKinnon, chairman of the Board. Professor MacDonald is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University with post-graduate training at Harvard; he has been on the staff of Dalhousie University and Harvard, and presently heads the Department of Commerce, of the University of Manitoba where he has been granted leave of absence. He will assume his new duties in Ottawa in the middle of April.

Effect of War on Women's Labour Standards

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has summarized in the March issue of its official publication *The Woman Worker,* the effect of the war on women's labour standards in certain countries.

It points out that "even countries at war recognize that more effective work is done if some effort can be made to keep up standards of labour," adding however, that "exceptional cases do not always permit the highest standards to be maintained." The following paragraphs indicate the situation as summarized by the Women's Bureau:

French wartime regulations prescribe normal hours of women's work not to exceed 10 a day, 60 a week, but labour inspectors may permit other hours, including women's night-work employment on work of national importance. Germany restored the 8-hour day as standard, beginning January 1; only where "necessary", may hours be as long as 10, and then with certain exceptions, including nursing mothers, those in the last 3 months of pregnancy, and persons in unhealthy work subject to special hours regulations.

In Great Britain the Factories Act of 1937 had established a 48-hour week for women as a standard. The secretary of state may now exempt any particular premises or operations, or class of premises or operations. An emergency measure permits employment of women telephonists until 10 or 10.30 p.m., or even later if absolutely necessary. . . . .

In Belgium, in case of partial or general mobilization, exceptions may be permitted to the regulation prohibiting women's work at night. In Sweden the War Department has asked for suspension of night-work prohibition.

Extent of Employment.—In Great Britain, in the early days of the war, there was a considerable increase in women registered as unemployed. Causes of this included stoppage or slackening in industries employing many women, such as service, trade, clothing, and certain textile industries; evacuation of women from their normal places of employment; search for work by women whose usual source of income was cut off. In some lines of work, however, women's activities have increased. Civil service departments have been authorized to re-employ married women temporarily. The substitution of women for men in munitions factories and in the transport industry is being considered.

Various measures are now being taken to increase women's activities. The Women's Engineering Society is training their sex for munitions work. The Women's Employment Federation, in agreement with the Ministry of Labour, has established an emergency register, noting qualifications of women as accountants, bacteriologists, magistrates, statisticians, engineers, or those with catering experience available for canteen posts. The Women's Royal Naval Service, organized by the Admiralty, is recruiting those capable of office duties, motor transport, cooking, and general work as stewards, messengers, storekeepers, and the like. Chief constables in many parts of the country are enrolling women to take men's places as special constables, drivers of police cars, clerical workers, and telephone operators.

In Germany, at the beginning of the war, the extension of the employment of women to new fields became marked, and women took the place of men in certain jobs considered typically masculine, as postmen, tramway conductors, and so forth. Last traces of the 1933 restrictions on women disappeared when an order of September 1 permitted retention of all married women officials in the civil service.

The French Ministry of Labour appealed early in September to all available women workers, particularly those having experience in certain specified operations in the metal industries, to report to the employment exchanges; the Ministry of Health appealed to women nurses and welfare workers to enter the public services.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT IN RAILWAY CO-OPERATION

Fulfillment of Provisions of Amended Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act—Text of First Regulations

THE Permanent Committee of Adjustment provided under the terms of the amended Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1939 (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, pages 668-669) for the adjustment of disputes or differences arising out of interpretations of the Schedule, was organized recently at a meeting of representatives of the Railways and the employees. At a subsequent meeting on March 6, the Committee adopted its first regulations.

The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act was first enacted in 1933 (Labour Gazette, June, 1933, page 597) and provided for co-operation between these two transportation systems particularly in the "pooling" of operations and facilities. It further enacted that "that part of the Railway Act which relates to the compensation of employees for financial loss caused to them by removal, closing or abandonment of any railway station or divisional point"—also that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—"shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with the provisions" of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act.

At the 1939 session of Parliament the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act of 1933 was amended by the provision of compensation to employees who are deprived of employment as a result of co-operative measures between the two Railways, and also by provision for a Permanent Committee of Adjustment to adjust differences or disputes arising out of interpretations and applications of the Schedule.

The establishment of this Committee is provided in Section 7 of the Schedule as follows:

(7) The representatives of the National Company and the Pacific Company and the representatives of the interested employees shall form a permanent Committee of Adjustment which shall meet from time to time when occasion arises for the purpose of enquiring into all matters in connection with the interpretation, application or enforcement of the provisions of this Schedule with respect to any such measure, plan or arrangement, and in the event that any dispute or difference arises in connection with any particular measure, plan or arrangement, including the interpretation, application or enforcement of any of the provisions of this Schedule, such dispute or difference shall be referred to such Committee which shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute or difference and to this end shall carefully enquire into all matters affecting the merits and right settlement thereof.

Section 8 provides that in the event of any dispute (except one in respect of compensation for losses incurred in the sale of a home or termination of a lease) if not settled within 30 days, is to be referred to a board of three arbitrators to be named, one by the representative of the employees, one by the companies and the third by the two so named, or in case the two arbitrators fail to name a third, by the Minister of Labour. This board is to have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into and determine all matters arising from the dispute and its award, or the award of a majority of its members is to be final and not open to question or review in any court.

Organization of Permanent Committee

In pursuance of the above provisions there was a preliminary meeting in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on February 15, of general chairmen of interested employee organizations to select representatives to meet with a similar number of representatives of the Railways for the purpose of establishing in practical operation a Permanent Committee of Adjustment. At that meeting those elected to represent the employee organizations were: Messrs. J. B. Ward, W. H. Phillips, W. V. Turnbull, R. J. Tallon, A. J. Kelly; alternates—T. Todd, L. A. Beaudry.

Subsequently, on February 21, the representatives of both the Railways and the employee organizations met in Room 233, Windsor Station, Montreal, and duly constituted the Permanent Committee of Adjustment. The following representatives were present: For the Railways—Messrs. D. C. Coleman, N. B. Walton, H. C. Grout, A. J. Hills, George Hodge, W. M. Armstrong; For the Employees—Messrs. J. B. Ward, W. H. Phillips, W. V. Turnbull, R. J. Tallon, F. H. Hall, T. Todd. At this meeting, the names of officers appointed to represent the Railways was submitted as follows: Canadian National Railways—N. B. Walton, S. W. Fairweather, A. J. Hills; Canadian Pacific Railway—D. C. Coleman, H. C. Grout, George Hodge. Alternate representatives selected were: W. R. Devenish, Canadian National Railways; and W. A. Mather, Canadian Pacific Railway.

The meeting then elected the following officers to serve for one year: chairman, D. C.

Coleman; vice-chairman, J. B. Ward; secretary, A. J. Hills. There was also a sub-committee appointed to prepare draft regulations. This sub-committee comprised: Messrs. J. B. Ward, W. H. Phillips, George Hodge, and A. J. Hills.

Text of Regulations

The Permanent Committee held its second meeting on March 6, and after noting confirmation of appointments of its personnel, adopted its first regulations as follows:

1. The Committee shall be composed of twelve members, three of whom shall be officers of the National Company, three of whom shall be officers of the Pacific Company, and six who shall be elected representatives of the interested employees.

2. The appointment of the officers of the railways to this Committee shall be evidenced by letter from the Chief Executive of each railway to the Secretary of the Committee.

3. (*a*). The election of the reprsentatives of the employees shall be evidenced by certificate of the Chairman of a meeting of General Chairmen and other officers of railway labour organizations operating on the lines of the National and Pacific Companies, called for the purpose of electing such representatives.

(*b*) Eight representatives shall be elected, six of whom shall be regular, and two alternate members.

4. The officers of the Committee shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary who shall be members of the Committee and elected by the Committee.

5. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary shall serve for a term of one year from date of election. In case of vacancy, the position shall be filled for unexpired portion of term by the election of a member of the Committee.

6. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Committee. All members of the Committee present are required to vote upon the adoption of decisions by the Committee.

7. A quorum shall consist of not less than eight members, four of whom shall be appointees of the railways and four who shall be elected representatives of the employees; but for the purpose of voting, when required, a parity of representation between the railway appointees and employee representatives shall be maintained.

8. The Committee shall meet from time to time upon call of the Chairman when occasion arises, as indicated in Section 7, Chapter 37, of the Act.

9. Alternate members may attend as members of the Committee in place of regular members.

10. (*a*) In event of a dispute arising out of the provisions of the Act, which has not been satisfactorily adjusted, and which involves interpretation, application or enforcement of the provisions of the Schedule to the Act such dispute or difference may be referred to the Committee.

(*b*) Parties making submission to the Committee should do so by filing 14 copies of their contentions and supporting papers with the Secretary, and one copy to the other parties to the dispute.

11. In each case an effort should be made by the disputants to present a joint concise statement of facts, but the Committee may require further evidence or other information in addition to such statement of facts, and for this purpose may call upon officers of the railways, or the recognized representatives of the Employees' Organizations or any other person as may be deemed necessary.

12. When a request for services of the Committee has been duly received, the officers of the Committee will arrange, as promptly as possible for a meeting of the Committee for purpose of giving consideration, and, if necessary, conduct hearings, and endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute or difference.

13. In hearings before the Committee, the railways shall be represented by such persons as may be designated by the railways, and the employees shall be represented by such persons as may be designated by authority of the duly authorized representatives of the classes of employees affected.

14. The Committee shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted, and disposition of same.

15. When the Committee has dealt with a request, dispute or difference, a report of its actions and findings in connection therewith shall be issued to the parties to the dispute or difference over the signatures of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

An accident survey made recently at the Grand Coulee Dam reveals that the hour just before quitting time is the most dangerous to the workers on the project. The study shows that more accidents occurred between three and four p.m. than any other time of the day, the hour before the day shift leaves the project. The next most dangerous hour is shown to be between two and three p.m.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec—Hours, Licensing and Old Age and Teachers' Pensions in Alberta—Exemptions from Licensing of Vehicles transporting Workers in British Columbia—Relaxation of Quebec factory legislation for munitions industry.

ALBERTA has exempted persons under seventeen working under the Youth Training Program from its blanket minimum wage order for male workers. In British Columbia the minimum wages for bus drivers on Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island have been increased and a new order fixes minimum rates for employees in private patrol agencies. There are several amendments in Order 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board which is continued in effect for another year as are the silk textile order and the order governing the milk industry in Montreal and district. The levy by-law and the rules of interpretation are amended. The order governing the manufacture of doors, sashes and wood building products has been suspended.

In British Columbia certain exemptions from the provisions of the Motor Carrier Act may be allowed vehicles transporting workers and Quebec permits exemptions for munitions factories from certain provisions of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act. There are amendments in the regulations governing teachers' pensions in Alberta and a new order in Alberta requires licensing of creameries with revised orders being issued for several other industries. Alberta allows seasonal exemption from the weekly rest day for cooks and barn bosses in certain types of camps.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

Order 12 gazetted on February 29 exempts from the provision for a weekly rest day from April 1 to October 31, cooks and barn bosses in construction camps and camps in connection with seasonal or intermittent highway construction.

Alberta Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act

Several orders of the Minister of Trade and Industry under this Act were gazetted on February 29. Persons carrying on the commercial creamery industry which includes the trade of making butter and cheese are now required to be licensed.

All the other orders supersede earlier orders and reduce the licence fees. These orders relate to the photo finishing industry, commercial printing, cleaning and dyeing, the barber trade and the automotive industry.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

In an order gazetted March 15 the Board of Industrial Relations approved an additional exemption from the provisions of its blanket Order 8 (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 674) which applies with exceptions to all male employees except farm labourers and domestic servants. Boys under 17 years serving a term of apprenticeship under the Youth Training Program are to be paid 25 cents an hour.

Alberta Old Age Pensions Act

The appointment of the Alberta Old Age Pensions Board (Labour Gazette, March, 1940, p. 243) became effective on April 1, 1940, by order in council gazetted on March 15.

Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act

The by-laws of the Board of Administrators (Labour Gazette, March, 1940, p. 243), were amended by an order in council gazetted on March 15 to allow teachers who have served three or more years during the five years preceding the date when their contribution to the fund began to have such service taken into account for the purposes of the by-laws, whether or not they were under contract of engagement in Alberta on March 31, 1939.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

Order 70, effective on March 18, establishes new and higher minimum rates for bus-drivers on Vancouver Island and Saltspring Island than were fixed by the previous order covering this class of workers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich (Labour Gazette, 1935, p. 1010), which is now repealed. For a 40 to 50-hour week they are to be paid 50 instead of 45 cents an hour, for less than 40 hours the rate is raised from 50 to 55 cents and instead of 67½ cents the rate is now 75 cents for every hour in excess of nine per day or 50 per week. These rates now apply also to employees on call who are to be paid for not less than one hour's work when called. Other new provisions require the approval of the Board for terms under which deductions are made for clothing and the payment of wages at least semi-monthly.

Effective February 29 Port Grey district is added to the area covered by Order 12 of September 28, 1934, dealing with the construction industry, and by Order 58 relating to the

carpentry trade (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1095). The former order previously governed Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver whereas Order 58 covered Vancouver, New Westminster, Burnaby, West Vancouver and North Vancouver.

An order which came in effect on February 5, and was gazetted on January 25, fixes a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and allows a weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours for employees of private patrol agencies who are not covered by any other order of the Board. "Private patrol agency" means every person who by contract or agreement undertakes to watch or patrol the premises of more than one person for the purpose of guarding or protecting persons or property against robbery, theft, burglary or other hazards. All wages due must be paid at least semi-monthly up to a day not more than seven days prior to the date of payment. The employer is required to supply necessary uniforms with no deductions from wages unless the Board approves a different arrangement on the written application of the employers and employees.

British Columbia Motor Carrier Act

Among the regulations under this Act gazetted on January 11 is one allowing the Public Utilities Commission to exempt passenger vehicles used exclusively for transportation of industrial workers to and from work from the provisions of the Act and the regulations requiring an applicant for a licence in respect of any such vehicle to pay certain fees. He may also be relieved of the necessity of furnishing proof of financial responsibility with respect to the vehicle. Industrial workers include those employed in the field or forest, in mines, mills or factories and such other occupations as the Commission may determine.

No motor carrier is to employ as a driver of a licensed vehicle any person who is intemperate, incompetent or otherwise unfit to be so employed.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Two orders in council gazetted March 23 continue the general Order No. 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 513) and the silk textiles Order No. 5 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1350) in force for an additional year from March 31 and April 1, respectively, unless contrary orders should be approved in the meantime.

Amendments in Order 4

To the grouping under Order 4 of wage earners occupying clerical positions for school boards were added, by order in council gazetted March 23, those employed in the same capacity by any other public corporation including syndics, fabriques, vestry-boards and church syndics. Regular office employees whose time is controlled by the employer are governed by the rules applying to that class while others are to be paid a minimum of one-half the rate fixed in the order for employees of public corporations generally working under conditions which do not permit their employer to control their time. By an order gazetted March 23 a change has been made in the area covered by Zone I of Order 4. It includes as before the City and Island of Montreal, but instead of covering also municipalities of cities or towns within a five-mile radius of the city it is now to apply to the cities of Longueuil and St. Lambert and the towns of Laprairie, Laval-des-Rapides and Terrebonne. Other zones remain as before.

As under the original order, the provisions having been repealed by an order which came in effect at the same time as Order 4 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 623), minimum rates are again fixed by an order gazetted March 23 for telephone operators in charge of switchboards with less than 100 lines. Throughout the province the minimum rate now fixed is 25 cents per line per month with a guaranteed monthly minimum of $5.

In connection with the levy on employers of one-third of one per cent of the salaries of employees coming under the provisions of the Fair Wage Act (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1096), a notice, gazetted March 16, requires report forms and the amount of the levy for the three month period January 1 to March 31, 1940, to be submitted on or before April 10. The levy must be paid on all wages paid to employees covered by an order of the Board with certain exceptions.

A rule of interpretation, gazetted March 16, relating to the levy by-law B1 establishes that when an employer has in the same establishment wage-earners governed by a decree or a collective labour agreement and not more than four employees covered by an ordinance of the Board, he is not liable to pay the levy provided that he submits an exact report of the names, addresses and wages of the employees at stipulated dates if requested to do so by the Board.

A resolution of the Board gazetted March 16 amends a previous resolution relating to sporting clubs (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1001). There is a general increase in minimum rates payable to building watchmen formerly entitled to the rates for bell-boys, porters and messengers, but now to receive the minima

fixed for day or night watchmen in industrial or commercial establishments.

An order in council gazetted March 16 renews the order relating to the milk processing and distributing industry in Montreal and district for 12 months from January 31 (Labour Gazette, 1938, p. 1097).

Order 24, dealing with the manufacture of sashes, doors and other wooden materials (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 158) has been suspended indefinitely from March 3.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

By an order in council gazetted March 23, exemptions from this Act to be made by agreement between the factory management and the labour inspector and approved by the Minister of Labour, are provided for industries manufacturing munitions or engaged in war contracts. Night work for women and young persons under 18 is still prohibited.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA, ONTARIO AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1940

DURING the session of the Alberta Legislature which opened on February 8 and closed on February 16, a new law providing for the formation of building associations was enacted and statutes dealing with labour contract, unemployment relief and vocational training were amended.

Building Associations

The Building Associations Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, enables three or more residents of the Province to form themselves into an association for the purpose of promoting better housing. Such persons must submit to the Building Associations' Advisory Board, for which provision is made in the Act, a memorandum of association together with articles of association prescribing regulations and signed by the subscribers to the memorandum. The memorandum must state the name and address of the association, its objects, that the liability of members is limited, and particulars of the share capital, which may be divided into shares of a fixed amount, or shares without nominal or par value, or a combination of the two classes. If the Board approves the application the Minister of Trade and Industry, upon receiving from the applicants the prescribed fees and a deposit of $1,000, may authorize the registration of the association and issue a certificate of incorporation, entitling it to obtain applications for shares from the public, subject to the terms of the memorandum and articles and the provisions of the Securities Act. The memorandum and articles when registered, are binding upon the association and all its members.

The Minister, when satisfied that at least $10,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed and fully paid up, may authorize the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to issue a certificate entitling the association to commence business, and when it is issued he is to return the deposit of $1,000. Until such certificate is issued the association may not allot shares, do business or exercise any borrowing powers. If the association fails to secure the stipulated minimum amount of paid-up capital within six months from the issue of the certificate of incorporation, the Minister is to direct the cancellation of the certificate and return the deposit to the applicants, after satisfying himself that all subscriptions have been returned to the subscribers.

The maximum rate of interest on preferred shares is 5 per cent and on debentures 3 per cent. When common shares are issued they are to be allotted to the holders of preferred shares and purchasers of debentures in amounts equal to the capital value of such shares and debentures. An association must establish a reserve fund into which is to be paid annually the surplus earnings after providing for interest on debentures, dividends on preferred shares and payments into the sinking fund. The reserve fund when not required for capital purposes may, with the Board's approval, be distributed as dividends to holders of common shares.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister, may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to guarantee payment of principal and interest of the debentures of an association. The conditions of such guarantee are that the association must undertake to employ Alberta labour exclusively, and Alberta materials where suitable; the amount of debentures guaranteed for any one association may not exceed at any time four times the amount of the outstanding paid-up capital stock; the debentures shall be a first charge upon the assets of the association and be issued for a term not exceeding 20 years; such debentures shall be issued through the branches of the Provincial Treasury and be payable as to principal and interest at the Treasury Branch nearest the office of the association or such

other branch as the Provincial Treasurer may direct; the association shall make provision satisfactory to the Provincial Treasurer for a sinking fund for redeeming the guaranteed debentures as to principal and interest as they become due; the total amount of the liability of the Province as guarantor may not exceed $1,000,000.

Except with the approval of the Board, no association may build housing properties having a value, including land, exceeding $3,500. When such properties are sold otherwise than for cash the agreement between the association and the purchaser, unless otherwise approved by the Board, must require a cash payment of at least 20 per cent and the balance in instalments at least quarterly, the entire purchase price being repaid as to principal and interest within 20 years. The rate of interest on unpaid balances may not exceed 4 per cent.

Amendments to the memorandum and articles of association must be approved by the Board and filed with the Registrar and every association must appoint an auditor approved by the Minister and must file an annual return with the Board and the Registrar. The Board must make an annual report to the Minister and on his order must inquire into and report upon the affairs of any association. Actions against members and employees of the Board in respect of anything done under the Act are barred. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the terms and conditions of contracts or agreements for sale of housing properties erected by associations under the Act, the forms to be used by associations, the maximum margin over costs which may be added by an association in the sale of such properties, and authorizing the Board to administer and liquidate associations in default.

Labour Contract

The Masters and Servants Act was amended to enable an employee to sue his employer for an amount not exceeding six months' wages instead of two months' wages, as formerly, and to extend the time limit for taking action to six months from termination of employment.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, which enables the Provincial Government to make agreements with the Government of Canada concerning relief measures, was continued in force until March 31, 1941.

An amendment in the Municipal Improvements Assistance (Alberta) Act is retroactive to the commencement of the principal Act and affects the section requiring a municipality whose borrowings under the Act are guaranteed by the Province to convenant for the placing of certain revenues in a trust fund for repayment of the loan. The amendment provides that this section shall not apply in any case where the municipality has debentures outstanding constituting a first charge or lien upon the revenues from the project in respect of which application is made for a loan, provided debentures of the municipality are to be delivered to the Minister of Finance which will rank pari passu with the outstanding debentures. Neither is the section to apply in any case where the municipality gives the Provincial Treasurer a first mortgage upon the project to be constructed or improved out of the proceeds of the loan.

Vocational Education

The School Act was amended to authorize any two or more school boards, with the approval of the Minister of Education, to enter into an agreement to provide instruction in shop courses, household economics, music, art or commercial work. Formerly, only boards in districts having 75 or more pupils above grade V might make such agreements.

Pensions

An amendment in the Income Tax Act exempts from tax one-tenth of any lump-sum payment made by an employer to an employees' superannuation or pension scheme for each of the first ten years after its establishment, provided such sum is irrevocably charged for the benefit of the scheme. In the case of a lump-sum payment already made, in the year 1935 or later, a deduction will be allowed for ten successive years beginning with 1939.

The Calgary Charter was amended to enable the city to enter into an agreement with the Board of Trustees of the Calgary School District and with the Calgary Roman Catholic Separate School District to include employees of those boards, other than teachers, in the Pension Fund for City Employees, established by By-law No. 3016 and amendments. The school boards are authorized to perform their part in the agreement without submitting the proposal to the ratepayers. From the execution of the agreement all present employees of the school board concerned, regardless of age, and future employees within the age limits prescribed by the by-law, are to be included in the pension scheme and liable to have their contributions to the fund deducted from wages. Under the agreement each of the school boards may undertake to pay the City, in addition to contributions from employees, a monthly amount for the purpose of the pension fund equal to 2½ per cent of the

payroll of employees pensionable under the agreement and in the case of future employees the same percentages of wages as are paid by the city under its by-laws. In addition the Boards are to pay a proportion of the administration expenses, based on the number of employees, and interest on the accrued liability calculated at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. This latter payment is to be reviewed quinquennially. An agreement between the city and the boards may contain any provision which may be agreed upon by the parties provided it is not inconsistent with this amendment to the Charter.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature which met on January 10 and was prorogued on February 24, amended statutes dealing with trade schools, advance polls for employees and unemployment relief and revised the law relating to credit unions.

Trade Schools

The penalty sections of the Trade Schools Regulation Act were extended to cover persons who sell or offer for sale trade-school courses which have not been approved under the Act. The penalty for this offence and for keeping a trade school not registered under the Act, teaching a trade not specified in the certificate of registration or making a contract to give instruction in a trade other than the contract set out in the Act or a contract approved by the Minister, is now a fine not exceeding $1,000 for a first offence and $2,000 for a second or subsequent offence and in either case, in default of payment of the fine or in addition to the fine a prison term not exceeding six months. In the case of a company the fine may be increased in the discretion of the magistrate to a sum not exceeding $25,000. Penalties may be recovered as provided by the Summary Convictions Act. Formerly the penalty was a fine of not less than $100 and in default of payment a prison term not exceeding six months.

Unemployment Relief

Under an amendment to the Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, an unemployment relief administrator or any assistant to such an administrator may not be removed from office, except with the approval of the Minister of Public Welfare.

Mediation in Labour Disputes

An amendment in the Ontario Municipal Board Act repealed a section, first enacted in 1906, which required the Board to endeavour to settle by mediation any dispute between a railway or public utility and its employees.

Advance Polls

The Municipal Act was amended to give bus and transport drivers the right to vote at advance polls in municipal elections.

Pensions

An amendment in the Income Tax Act is similar to that made in the corresponding Alberta statute and outlined above, except that deductions are allowed, beginning in 1939, in respect of any payment heretofore made instead of only on those made in 1935 or later, as in Alberta.

Credit Unions

The Credit Unions Act is a consolidation of existing legislation with amendments designed to bring it more into line with similar Acts in other provinces. The Act provides for the incorporation of credit unions having for their object the receiving of moneys on deposit from members and as payment for shares and the making of loans to members, with or without security, for provident and productive purposes.

Application for incorporation must be made by not less than twenty persons who must sign a memorandum of association in prescribed form and forward it, with a copy of the by-laws, to the Registrar of Credit Unions, whose appointment is authorized by a new provision of the Act. If the Minister in charge of carrying out the Act approves the memorandum he is to issue a certificate of incorporation which, with the by-laws and the Credit Unions Act, is to constitute the charter of the credit union. Under a new section membership is limited to persons having a common bond of occupation or association or to persons within a well defined neighbourhood or community. Matters to be dealt with in the by-laws of a credit union include the purposes for which profits may be appropriated, the maximum number of shares which may be held by, and the maximum amount which may be deposited by, or loaned to, a member, expulsion and withdrawal of members, forms to be used, and such other matters as may be authorized by the regulations. All by-laws and amendments thereto must be approved by the Minister and are then binding upon every member and every person claiming through a member. A copy must be delivered by the union to any member, on payment of the sum fixed by the by-laws.

The capital of a credit union is to be divided into shares as determined by the by-laws, but not exceeding $10 each and may be increased by subscriptions for new shares or admission of new members and diminished by withdrawals. A corporation may hold shares, if its instrument of incorporation permits, but the union may not make loans to such corporation without the consent of the Minister. No member may have more than one vote and voting by proxy is only allowed in the case of an agricultural association, municipal body, school board or other corporation. Subject to the by-laws, a person under 21 years of age may be admitted to membership but may not be a trustee, manager, treasurer or a member of the board of directors, credit committee or supervisory committee. A credit union must keep a register of members and shares and has a lien on the shares of any member for a debt due it by him. At least 20 per cent of its yearly net profits, instead of 10 per cent as formerly, is to be set aside as a reserve fund against uncollectable loans and debts. Provision may be made by by-law that after payment into the reserve fund and before declaration of a dividend an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of net earnings may be set aside for educational purposes. A credit union may not advance money to, nor accept deposits from, persons other than members. No officer or member of a committee or of the board of directors may have on loan an amount in excess of the aggregate of his fully paid-up shares and deposits unless such loan is approved by a two-thirds majority at a joint meeting of the board and the credit committee. Interest, together with all charges and penalties, may not exceed 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balance of any loan.

A credit union is to be governed by a board of directors of at least five members, a credit committee of at least three members and a supervisory committee of three members. A member of one of these committees may not be a member of the other committee and no member of either may be a director or officer. All payments to the officers for services must be approved by the board of directors. A new provision requires every officer who has charge of money to furnish a bond in such amount as the board of directors may determine.

The duties of the directors are such as may be prescribed by the Act and regulations and by the by-laws of the credit union, and the credit committee is to consider applications for loans. The supervisory committee is responsible for examination and audit of the books and the checking of investments and securities of the union and must submit a written report to the annual meeting. Where there is a misappropriation of funds or a contravention of any of the by-laws, this committee must call a general meeting and meanwhile may suspend any director or officer or any member of the credit committee and appoint a member of the credit union to perform the duties of such person.

By resolution of the directors a union may borrow money up to 50 per cent of its combined capital, deposits and surplus, but in the case of borrowings of over 25 per cent the resolution must be confirmed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present or represented at a meeting called for its consideration or by unanimous sanction of the members, given in writing.

Upon application of one-tenth of the members, of a credit union, or of one hundred members in the case of a union with a membership of more than one thousand, the Minister may direct the Inspector of credit unions who is to be appointed under the Act, to examine into and report upon the affairs of the union or may call a special meeting of the union. The applicants may be required to furnish security for the costs of the inquiry or meeting which are to be defrayed by the applicants or from the funds of the union or by any officer or member or any former officer or member, as the Minister may direct. A credit union must furnish a yearly statement to the Inspector and any other information he may require.

Provision is made for federation of credit unions and for their dissolution for cause and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations for their management and control. Except as otherwise provided, the Act applies to societies incorporated under the Co-operative Credit Societies Acts, 1922, and amendments, as well as to those incorporated under the new statute.

The Securities Act was amended to exempt from registration under the Act, the shares of a credit union within the meaning of the Credit Unions Act, 1940.

Bill Not Passed

A Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was introduced but failed to pass, would have allowed appeals to the Supreme Court of Ontario from decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Northwest Territories

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, which was assented to March 11, 1940, repeals the Compensation to Families Ordinance, and the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. The new measure which is chiefly a consolidation of these two ordinances enables an action for damages to be brought on behalf of the consort, parent, child, brother or sister of any person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default which would have entitled the injured person, if death had not ensued, to maintain such an action. The defence of a common employment is abrogated. "Parent" includes a grandparent and a step-parent and "child" includes a grandchild and a step-child. The action must be instituted within 12 months of death and not more than one action may be brought in respect of the same subject of complaint. A new section provides that when a workman or his dependants are entitled to compensation under the law of any other province or territory they are not entitled to sue under this Ordinance.

LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA PROPOSED BY TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

REPRESENTATIVES of the Nova Scotia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council presented to the Nova Scotia Government on March 1 recommendations for certain changes in the labour laws of the province.

In connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act it was urged that medical aid should be provided during the full period of disability instead of, as the present law requires, for only 30 days or such further period as the Board deems necessary, that compensation should be based on the workmen's regular earnings for a full-time week at the time of the accident, that a minimum pension of $12 a week be paid in case of disability regardless of earnings, that in permanent partial disability cases the exent of the disability should be estimated and compensation paid throughout the workman's life, that workmen should be supplied with artificial teeth and with glasses when required as a result of an accident and that a workman should be allowed 12 months in which to make a claim for compensation and 15 months to establish it.

It was recommended that the Apprenticeship Act should be amended to fix 21 years as the maximum for beginning an apprenticeship. The Minimum Wage for Women Act should be amended, in the opinion of the labour organizations, to provide that for work which is ordinarily and by custom done by women, no male worker should be employed at a lower wage than that fixed for female workers. It was also urged that inspectors should be appointed to enforce the minimum wage orders and that the Limitation of Hours Act should be made effective. This Act was enacted in 1935 to provide for the regulation of hours in industrial undertakings by a board of adjustment but has never been put in force. A fair wages policy in connection with Government contracts was requested so that wages and hours should be regulated on all Government works and on works aided by Government subsidy either on land or water. In the lumber industry the Government was asked to fix a minimum wage of 40 cents and to apply this rate to other industries. The Industrial Standards Act, the labour organizations consider, should be applied to all industries in the province except farming and mining instead of being confined to the building trades in Halifax and Dartmouth.

Regulations were urged for the protection of persons employed in compressed air and governing the installation of heating systems so that only men with proper qualifications should be allowed to install them. The Government was requested also to appoint inspectors for steam boilers and other pressure vessels and for the construction and transportation industries as well as for electrical work. It was recommended that electrical supply and utility companies should be prohibited from doing inspection work and that the sale of electrical supplies should be placed under the control of the Nova Scotia Power Commission.

Certain amendments were requested in the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act. It was proposed that the Act should require an employer to recognize, bargain and sign an agreement with the members of any given craft of the industry in which the men are employed if the craft union is the choice of the majority of the workmen eligible for membership in it. The definition of a trade union should be changed by adding that the association "shall be free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers." A change proposed in the section providing a penalty for an employer who, by intimidation, threat of loss of position or employment or by actual loss of position or employment or by threatening or

imposing any pecuniary penalty, prevents or tries to prevent an employee from joining or belonging to a trade union, would extend the section to an employer who encourages or discourages an employee in forming a trade union. It was also requested that the Act should make provision for the check-off system not only in industries in which it is actually in operation but also in connection with all unions organized under the Act. The requirement that trade unions must make annual financial returns to the Provincial Secretary should be repealed.

The delegation urged the extension of the Mothers' Allowance Act to provide for the payment of an allowance to a mother of one child instead of only to the mother of two or more children.

Attention was drawn to the need for regulation of commercial motor vehicles and to the recommendations of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on December 13, 1935. One resolution of the Conference recommended legislation limiting the hours of labour and fixing minimum wages of drivers of passenger and goods vehicles.

Legislative Recommendations of District 26, United Mine Workers

Executive officers of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, presented before the Hon. A. L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, and his Cabinet on March 14 their program of proposed labour legislation.

Featuring the requests were amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, urging: (1) that coal leases be not granted to any operator until such pay the standard rate of wages; (2) the establishment of the six-hour day; (3) cancellation of leases held inoperative for speculative purposes; (4) inspection of washhouses *re* sanitary conditions. Other recommendations concerned daily inspections of ropes and brakes, and wage deductions for coal and rent.

Increases were sought in the amounts payable to persons entitled to claims under the Compensation Act. It was asked that compensation be payable on a maximum rate of $2,000 instead of $1,500 per year, as at present.

Other changes were sought, such as making it compulsory on the part of the employer to report all accidents in which an employee is involved; increasing the minimum compensation payments from $8 to $12 per week; increasing widows' allowance from $30 to $50 per month and dependent children's payments to be increased from $7.50 to $10; that employees receive compensation for destruction of artificial teeth or limbs and payment of compensation for lung diseases such as silicosis, anthracosis, etc.

A tripartite contributory old age pension scheme was also recommended on a basis of 45 per cent each to be contributed by the employer and government and 10 per cent by the employee. The proposed monthly rate to be paid was placed at $50 for married men and $40 monthly for single men.

Extensive study of "Miners' Asthma", with an appeal for increased hospitalization for persons suffering from tuberculosis was also recommended.

Among other recommendations were:

Amendment to the Trade Union Act, so as to apply the check-off for union dues to include all trade unions under this measure.

Appointment of a Commission to enquire into the employment of young men and women in the province with the Government, industry and labour represented thereon.

Enactment of unemployment insurance legislation with unemployment insurance to be paid to unemployed and those partially employed.

Labour representation on all Boards or Commissions which deal with matters affecting the workers.

Free school books in all school grades including high school.

That the Government enter into a housing scheme with the Federal Government with a view to erecting more modern homes for the working people; such homes to be sold to the workers at actual cost, spread over a 20-year period with no interest charges.

Employment and Pensions on Canadian National Railways

The annual report of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1939, shows that the average number of employees was 78,129 compared with 74,953 in 1938, an increase of 4·24 per cent in average personnel during the year. Total payroll in 1939 amounted to $122,354,101 in 1939 compared with $116,526,108 in 1938, an increase of 5 per cent.

The expenditure on account of pensions during 1939 also increased to $4,244,840.85 compared with $4,022,809.42 expended for this purpose in 1938.

APPRENTICESHIP IN CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY SHOPS

THE Canadian National Railways maintains an extensive system of apprenticeship in its railway car shops, roundhouses and car repair and running yards under the direction of a General Supervisor of Apprentice Training with headquarters at Montreal. Training is given for 11 different trades: machinist, boilermaker, blacksmith, pipefitter, electrical worker, sheet metal worker, carman, painter, upholsterer, moulder and patternmaker. The number of apprentices taken on each year varies according to the number of workmen likely to be required on account of the retirement, death or promotion of men in these crafts but the ratio of one apprentice to five craftsmen is never exceeded.

The General Supervisor consults with the General Superintendents of Motive Power and Equipment in the Atlantic, Central and Western Regions and with the regional supervisors and examiners and the shop and class instructors concerning problems of policy and methods. Periodical inspection is made and an individual file is kept by the General Supervisor for each apprentice including quarterly reports on his work in the shop, examination papers and semi-annual increases in pay.

Apprenticeship is by indenture for five years, 290 days constituting an apprenticeship year. The indenture is signed by the parent or guardian and by the employing officer of the company. On completion of the course, which gives thorough training in all branches of a craft as well as technical training in mathematics, mechanical drawing and trade theory in which subjects annual examinations are conducted, an apprentice is credited with two years' seniority. Wages are paid to apprentices in accordance with the agreement between the shop crafts organization and the company. One dollar a month for 10 months each year is deducted from an apprentice's wages to pay for his text books but to any apprentice making an average of 75 per cent or over in the three subjects, 50 per cent of the amount deducted is returned on completion of his apprenticeship.

An applicant for apprenticeship must be a public school graduate between 16 and 21, in good health, able to work without glasses nd must have good hearing. He is required to pass a physical examination by a company doctor and an educational test equal to high school entrance in arithmetic and composition. A certificate must be submitted from the school principal showing the subjects taken in the last year in school and the marks obtained. Before his application is considered the youth must be interviewed by the employing officer who is Superintendent of Shops. The latter's approval is required before an apprentice may be suspended. If an apprentice does not make sufficient progress in his training or if in the interest of discipline the Shop Superintendent considers an apprentice should be dismissed, an investigation must be made by the regional supervisor and examiner and his dismissal approved by the General Superintendent of Motive Power and Car Equipment of whose department the General Supervisor of Apprentice Training is an officer.

An apprentice attends classes for two hours a week in company time, 500 hours in all, and is expected to spend at least two hours of his own time in study each week. There are from 10 to 15 pupils in a class. Courses are selected from the company's regulations governing shop practice and from text books used by the International Correspondence Schools and the railway equipment companies. Service men from the latter companies and inspectors of the American Association of Railroads are asked to give lectures to apprentices. Special emphasis is placed on the Association's rules and safety appliances for carman apprentices, acetylene welding and instructions for electric welding. Efforts are made to impress on apprentices the importance of safety. Copies of the company's safety rules are supplied and apprentices are examined on them soon after entering the service. Goggles are provided and apprentices are encouraged to wear clean and safe apparel.

Shop training is given by a special instructor in each of the motive power and car shops, a certain amount of time being allotted to each branch of the trade. For example, a machinist's apprentice spends from 12 to 16 months on different kinds of lathe work, 12 to 14 on other machines, 12 to 15 on different bench and floor fitting including training in oxy-acetylene and electric welding and from 12 to 15 months on general erecting fitting on locomotives. In the last year some apprentices are given nine months in roundhouse fitting. After four years of general training, if the apprentice shows special aptitude for a particular part of the trade, he is given more advanced training in that line. Apprentices in electrical work spend 12 months on shop maintenance and electrical repairs, six months on locomotive and tender wiring and headlights, 24 months on general car lighting, air conditioning, batteries and Diesel engines, 12 months on armature winding and six months in coach yards on car lighting and air-con-

ditioning work. Similarly, apprentices in the other trades are moved through the different branches according to a definite schedule.

Progress reports at the end of the allotted time in each branch of work are made by the foreman and by the shop instructor. Marks are allowed for punctuality, initiative, discipline and ability. A record is kept of the number of hours worked during apprenticeship. Time lost by an apprentice on his own account must be made up before he receives his wage increase and time lost due to the closing down of the shops is made up at the rate payable for the last period of apprenticeship. At the completion of apprenticeship, a report, based chiefly on the average marks in both shop training and class work is made to the General Supervisor of Apprentice Training and the General Superintendent of Motive Power and Car Equipment. The Company is thus enabled to pick out those with the best record and the successful apprentice is given a certificate of his competence in the trade.

Apprentices with outstanding ability may be given leave of absence to attend university for training in engineering. The Company considers that those who have taken the combined apprenticeship and university training are better qualified for promotion to the higher supervisory positions.

State Legislation in U.S.A.

In an article dated March 12 appearing in *Labor Standards* published by the United States Department of Labor, a review is given of the legislative action being taken in seven states whose legislatures were in regular session at that time. The legislature of California was also in special session and the article stated that special sessions of the Louisiana and Nebraska legislatures had adjourned without enacting any labour legislation while the legislature of New Jersey was recessed.

At the time the article was prepared three states—New York, South Carolina, and Rhode Island—had introduced bills proposing the ratification of the Child-Labor Amendment. New Jersey and Virginia were considering bills to raise the minimum age for employment from 14 years to 16 years.

Two states—New Jersey and New York—were considering bills relating to wages and hours patterned after the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The New Jersey bill was reported favourably in the House in January and amended so that it now exempts employers covered by this federal act, and charity hospitals.

Mississippi, the only state which does not have a workmen's compensation law (the Arkansas law, however, is inoperative) had introduced a bill providing an elective workmen's compensation law covering employers of eight or more.

Another Mississippi bill provided for the establishment of a Department of Labor, with rule-making power for health and safety. The article stated that the Labor Committee in the House had, however, reported a substitute bill which greatly limits the powers of the department by requiring the inspectors to notify the employer before entering the plant for inspection, and by requiring the Secretary of Labor to secure an injunction in order to stop the operation of dangerous machinery. It also enlarges the courts' powers in reviewing safety and health codes. A Kentucky bill provides for the extension of the functions and duties of its Department of Industrial Relations, providing among other things for an apprentice-training system under the department, for wage collection and for rule-making power for health and safety.

The industrial peace bill, drafted by a special Labor Relations Commission in Virginia, had been introduced, creating machinery in the Department of Labor for mediating labor disputes, and requiring notification of contemplated changes or demands, and a waiting period before strikes or lock-outs. Another bill provided only for mediation and voluntary arbitration through the Labor Commissioner and through temporary arbitration boards. New Jersey was considering several types of bills dealing with industrial relations, including a bill modelled on the Wagner Act.

The New York Legislature was considering a number of bills suggested by the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations (the Ives Committee) amending the State Labor Relations and Mediation Boards Act.

The Kentucky State Labour Department bill contained a section enacting a state Labor Relations Law, similar to the Wagner Act, and vesting its administration in the labor commissioner. Rhode Island was considering a similar bill.

ANALYSIS OF MATERIAL AID STATISTICS FOR 1939

REVISED figures now available from the National Registration of persons on Aid to which the Government of the Dominion contributes show that in the final month of last year the aggregate number of persons receiving either Urban or Agricultural Aid was 629,246 compared with 896,477 in December, 1938, 956,924 in December, 1937, and 1,115,309 in December, 1936. In this comparison, the decreases to December, 1939, from the three preceding Decembers were 29·8 per cent from 1938, 34·2 per cent from 1937, and 43·6 per cent from 1936.

Persons on Urban Aid (including fully employable, partially employable, unemployable and non-worker type dependents) stood at 556,676 in December, 1939, which was a decrease of 7·9 per cent from the figure of 604,666 in December, 1938, and was lower by 4·1 per cent than the December, 1937, total of 580,341, and 30·9 per cent less than the 805,357 in December, 1936.

Persons on Agricultural Aid (farmers and their families) numbered 72,570 in December, 1939, showing substantial decreases from the 291,811 in December, 1938, and 376,583 in December, 1937, and a reduction from 309,952 in December, 1936. Thus, numbers on Agricultural Aid in December, 1939, were less by 75·1 per cent than in December, 1938, by 80·7 per cent than in December, 1937, and by 76·6 per cent than in December, 1936.

Fully Employable (but unemployed) among those on Urban Aid numbered 146,866 in December, 1939—decreases of 9·5 per cent and 4·6 per cent compared with the 162,331 in December, 1938, and 153,918 in December, 1937, and a substantial decrease of 38·2 per cent from the December, 1936, total, which was 237,694.

Explanatory Notes re Tabular Statistics

The tables which follow provide a resumé of numbers of persons on Material Aid throughout Canada in the year 1939, as derived from the National Registration, with some comparisons with figures pertaining to the year 1938. Material Aid refers only to direct relief, so that in the sense here used the term does not include persons being provided with work on relief projects paid for at wages, even though such work was undertaken to alleviate unemployment. Material Aid is divided into Urban Aid and Agricultural Aid. Agricultural Aid refers to assistance given to resident farm operators and their dependents for human subsistence, where such farmers would normally derive their livelihood from the land which they occupy. Urban Aid refers to all persons other than farm operators and their dependents, and thus includes the unemployed and unemployable persons. "Head of Family" is used to designate a person who is socially responsible for the support of one or more dependents. An "Individual Person" is one who is neither a dependent of a head of family nor has any one dependent upon himself. The term "wife" refers to the member of a family unit who performs the housekeeping duties and "wives" are a sub-classification of dependents. "Dependents" are all who look to the head of a family for their support and, thus, "dependents" include some adult employable persons still living under the parental roof.

Subsequent to April 1, 1937, the Province of New Brunswick had substituted a works program for Material Aid, and consequently that province does not contribute to the Registration totals on Material Aid as shown in these tables. Moreover, in the case of all provinces the present figures include only persons receiving Aid to which the Government of the Dominion contributed financially.

The tables in Group A—*Numbers of Persons on Material Aid*—relate to the main outlines of the problem. Table I shows a monthly average of 808,040 persons on Material Aid across Canada in 1939, of whom 72·8 per cent were on Urban and 27·2 per cent on Agricultural Aid; the comparable monthly average for 1938 was 870,103, of whom 64·1 per cent were on Urban and 35·9 per cent on Agricultural Aid. Table II shows the percentage distribution by provinces of the average monthly number on Urban Aid, the average monthly number on Agriculture Aid, and the average monthly number on Material Aid (i.e., Urban and Agricultural Aid combined) in the years 1939 and 1938. Table III gives an analysis of the Dominion totals for the month of December, 1939, showing a distribution by provinces and by the main domestic classifications. It may be noted that within each class of Aid, i.e., Urban and Agricultural, the numerical relationship of the number of dependents to the number of heads of families remains virtually constant month after month. Table IV separates each of the groups "Heads of Families" and "Individual Persons" on Urban Aid in December, 1939, into Fully Employable, Partially Employable and Unemployable. While the percentage division of heads of families and individuals varies materially from month to month when the volume of employment is fluctuating, due to the absorption of fully employable persons into employment, or due to the reverse process, a comparison of the Decembers in 1939 and 1938 in the case of family

heads and individuals from this point of view does not show any major relative change:

	Heads of Families				Individual Persons			
	Total	Fully Employable %	Partially Employable %	Unemployable %	Total	Fully Employable %	Partially Employable %	Unemployable %
December, 1939 ..	119,202	78·6	11·3	10·1	44,704	48·5	25·3	26·2
December, 1938 ..	132,482	80·0	11·2	8·8	45,804	53·0	25·1	21·9

Table V provides a classification of dependents of heads of families on Urban Aid in December, 1939, from the viewpoint of employability and non-employability.

The tables in Group B—*Fully Employable Persons on Urban Aid*—relate to those persons who are reported by the local authorities issuing Aid as fully employable, that is to say, to the unemployed on Aid. The separation on degree of employability is made in respect of persons in receipt of Urban Aid only, as resident farm operators and their dependents on Agricultural Aid are not seeking industrial employment, and are the victims of distress due to climatic or other conditions quite apart from unemployment or unemployability. For the purposes of this employability classification the following domestic categories are considered as available for employment, if reported fully employable by local authorities: heads of families, individual persons and dependents (other than wives) 16 years of age and over. Table VI shows that in 1939 the average monthly numbers of fully employable persons unemployed on Aid throughout Canada were 156,780, of whom 126,922 were males and 29,858 were females; in 1938 the monthly average total was 148,289, of whom 119,358 were males and 28,931 were females. Table VII shows the distribution by provinces in December, 1939. Table VIII shows a separation by percentage distribution of fully employable persons on Aid in December, 1939, by age groups, with a comparison for December, 1938. Table IX shows a separation of the fully employable persons by occupational groups in December, 1939. Table X makes comparison of the distribution of fully employable persons by industry of last normal employment in December, 1939 and 1938.

Group C—*Persons on Aid in Cities*—consisting only of Table XI, shows total numbers of persons (of all domestic categories) and total numbers of fully employable persons only, on Aid in cities of over 25,000 population in December, 1939, with averages for the years 1939 and 1938. The columns "Fully Employable Persons Only" thus represent, in each respective column, a portion of the persons shown under "Total Persons on Aid."

Group A

NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON MATERIAL AID

TABLE I.—DOMINION TOTALS OF PERSONS ON MATERIAL AID, BY MONTHS, 1939 AND 1938, SHOWING SEPARATION BY URBAN AID AND AGRICULTURAL AID

—	1939			1938		
	Numbers on Urban Aid	Numbers on Agricultural Aid	Totals on Material Aid	Numbers on Urban Aid	Numbers on Agricultural Aid	Totals on Material Aid
January	668,196	308,332	976,528	631,974	383,191	1,015,165
February	697,896	320,771	1,018,667	654,529	389,419	1,043,948
March	704,694	322,842	1,027,536	652,690	392,036	1,044,726
April	686,033	318,823	1,004,856	632,294	391,928	1,024,222
May	626,274	297,147	923,421	575,960	380,492	956,452
June	557,408	281,918	839,326	520,880	363,687	884,567
July	534,720	270,934	805,654	497,127	339,429	836,556
August	544,817	257,835	802,652	471,099	286,536	757,635
September	488,984	50,029	539,013	444,732	108,872	553,604
October	484,309	59,574	543,883	473,262	167,795	641,057
November	507,893	77,803	585,696	534,893	251,936	786,829
December	556,676	72,570	629,246	604,666	291,811	896,477
Monthly average	588,158	219,882	808,040	557,842	312,261	870,103

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES OF 1939 AND 1938 MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBERS ON URBAN AID, ON AGRICULTURAL AID, AND ON MATERIAL AID

Province	Percentage Distribution of Monthly Average, 1939			Percentage Distribution of Monthly Average, 1938		
	On Urban Aid	On Agricultural Aid	On Material Aid	On Urban Aid	On Agricultural Aid	On Materia Aid
Dominion (monthly average)	588,158	219,882	808,040	557,842	312,261	870,103
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Prince Edward Island	0·4	0·1	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·3
Nova Scotia	1·7	.....	1·2	1·5	.....	1·0
New Brunswick			No registration			
Quebec	26·1	2·5	19·7	23·4	1·4	15·5
Ontario	38·4	4·6	29·2	38·7	2·5	25·7
Manitoba	8·3	1·1	6·3	8·5	0·7	5·7
Saskatchewan	10·3	82·3	29·9	12·1	86·4	38·7
Alberta	5·6	5·8	5·7	6·6	6·6	6·6
British Columbia	9·2	3·6	7·7	8·8	2·3	6·5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF TOTALS ON MATERIAL AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY DOMESTIC STATUS, AND BY PROVINCES

Province	Heads of families	Individual persons	Dependents of heads of families			Total	Percentage distribution of Dominion totals
			Wives	Others	Total		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
Urban	498	168	327	1,559	1,886	2,552	0·5
Agricultural	41	2	31	157	188	231	0·3
Total	539	170	358	1,716	2,074	2,783	0·4
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Urban	1,048	259	926	2,648	3,574	4,881	0·9
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,048	259	926	2,648	3,574	4,881	0·8
NEW BRUNSWICK			No registration				
QUEBEC—							
Urban	38,868	7,028	35,019	114,464	149,483	195,379	35·1
Agricultural	1,340	68	1,237	5,849	7,086	8,494	11·7
Total	40,208	7,096	36,256	120,313	156,569	203,873	32·4
ONTARIO—							
Urban	40,862	14,431	31,324	94,397	125,721	181,014	32·5
Agricultural	1,166	219	1,044	4,574	5,618	7,003	9·7
Total	42,028	14,650	32,368	98,971	131,339	188,017	29·9
MANITOBA—							
Urban	9,810	4,362	8,299	21,724	30,023	44,195	7·9
Agricultural	381	12	349	1,489	1,838	2,231	3·1
Total	10,191	4,374	8,648	23,213	31,861	46,426	7·4
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Urban	11,092	4,238	8,599	27,341	35,940	51,270	9·2
Agricultural	8,120	760	7,493	26,002	33,495	42,375	58·4
Total	19,212	4,998	16,092	53,343	69,435	93,645	14·9
ALBERTA—							
Urban	5,676	2,925	4,740	13,036	17,776	26,377	4·7
Agricultural	978	202	874	3,346	4,220	5,400	7·4
Total	6,654	3,127	5,614	16,382	21,996	31,777	5·0
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Urban	11,348	11,293	9,061	19,306	28,367	51,008	9·2
Agricultural	1,468	349	1,380	3,639	5,019	6,836	9·4
Total	12,816	11,642	10,441	22,945	33,386	57,844	9·2
DOMINION—							
Urban	119,202	44,704	98,295	294,475	392,770	556,676	100
Agricultural	13,494	1,612	12,408	45,056	57,464	72,570	100
Total	132,696	46,316	110,703	339,531	450,234	629,246	100

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF HEADS OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY REPORTED DEGREE OF EMPLOYABILITY

Province	Heads of Families				Individual Persons			
	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable	Total	Fully employable	Partially employable	Unemployable	Total
Prince Edward Island	319	59	120	498	54	15	99	168
Nova Scotia	966	79	3	1,048	206	51	2	259
New Brunswick	No registration							
Quebec	35,608	2,574	686	38,868	5,832	922	274	7,028
Ontario	29,472	5,046	6,344	40,862	5,469	3,940	5,022	14,431
Manitoba	8,386	1,154	270	9,810	2,227	1,863	272	4,362
Saskatchewan	7,138	1,773	2,181	11,092	1,340	1,256	1,642	4,238
Alberta	4,503	887	286	5,676	1,418	916	591	2,925
British Columbia	7,328	1,918	2,102	11,348	5,120	2,355	3,818	11,293
Dominion	93,720	13,490	11,992	119,202	21,666	11,318	11,720	44,704

TABLE V.—ANALYSIS OF DEPENDENTS OF HEADS OF FAMILIES ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, SHOWING CATEGORIES IN RELATION TO POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Province	Fully Employable Dependents		Partially Employable Dependents	Non-worker Type Dependents			Total
	Previously gainfully employed	Not previously gainfully employed	Previously gainfully employed	Wives	Children under 16 years	Dependents (other than wives) of non-worker type, 16 years and over	
Prince Edward Island	42	182	1	327	1,197	137	1,886
Nova Scotia	63	260	8	926	2,152	165	3,574
New Brunswick	No registration						
Quebec	5,764	9,939	321	35,019	92,492	5,948	149,483
Ontario	2,584	5,920	120	31,324	79,601	6,172	125,721
Manitoba	734	1,011	33	8,299	17,671	2,275	30,023
Saskatchewan	685	1,734	31	8,599	22,247	2,644	35,940
Alberta	227	585	14	4,740	11,021	1,189	17,776
British Columbia	304	1,446	16	9,061	15,343	2,197	28,367
Dominion	10,403	21,077	544	98,295	241,724	20,727	392,770

Group B

FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID

TABLE VI.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID, BY MONTHS, 1939 AND 1938

—	1939			1938		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	149,189	32,209	181,398	136,533	31,955	168,488
February	157,141	33,375	190,516	142,218	32,714	174,932
March	158,761	33,446	192,207	142,097	32,452	174,549
April	153,744	32,836	186,580	137,234	31,443	168,677
May	137,876	30,947	168,823	124,456	29,557	154,013
June	119,880	28,665	148,545	110,489	27,689	138,178
July	112,683	27,982	140,665	105,717	26,557	132,274
August	113,728	28,570	142,298	98,788	25,537	124,325
September	98,825	26,582	125,407	89,481	25,137	114,618
October	98,167	26,980	125,147	97,880	26,006	123,886
November	105,206	27,697	132,903	115,339	27,852	143,191
December	117,864	29,002	146,866	132,060	30,271	162,331
Monthly average	126,922	29,858	156,780	119,358	28,931	148,289

TABLE VII.—TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES

Province	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total
Prince Edward Island	422	175	597	0·4
Nova Scotia	1,239	256	1,495	1·0
New Brunswick		No registration		
Quebec	47,013	10,130	57,143	38·9
Ontario	32,078	11,367	43,445	29·6
Manitoba	10,067	2,291	12,358	8·4
Saskatchewan	8,807	2,090	10,897	7·4
Alberta	5,733	1,000	6,733	4·6
British Columbia	12,505	1,693	14,198	9·7
Dominion	117,864	29,002	146,866	100

TABLE VIII.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939 AND 1938, SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS

	December, 1939			December, 1938		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16 to 19 years	8·8	31·5	13·3	8·2	31·3	12·5
20 to 29 years	21·1	23·4	21·6	22·8	23·4	22·9
30 to 39 years	25·6	13·1	23·1	26·6	13·9	24·2
40 to 49 years	20·7	13·1	19·2	20·7	14·3	19·5
50 to 59 years	16·4	11·7	15·4	15·6	11·0	14·8
60 to 69 years	7·1	6·9	7·1	6·0	6·0	6·0
70 and over	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·1
Unspecified	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0
Total	117,864	29,002	146,866	132,060	30,271	162,331

TABLE IX.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	December, 1939		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7,259	16	7,275
Clerical	2,858	412	3,270
Construction	13,348	3	13,351
Finance, insurance	351	8	359
Fishing and hunting	1,370	.....	1,370
Labourers and unskilled (not agriculture, mining or logging)	47,175	361	47,536
Logging (and lumber mills)	1,894	.....	1,894
Manufacturing	11,794	1,304	13,098
Mining and quarrying (and smelting)	1,901	1	1,902
Service—Professional	736	233	969
Personal (including hotel, restaurant, hospital, cleaning)	3,452	15,260	18,712
Miscellaneous (recreational, governmental, etc.)	515	111	626
Trade	7,993	668	8,661
Transportation and communication	6,699	54	6,753
Unspecified	6	7	13
Never gainfully occupied young persons (16-29 years)	10,513	10,564	21,077
Total	117,864	29,002	146,866

TABLE X.—DOMINION TOTALS OF FULLY EMPLOYABLE PERSONS ON URBAN AID IN DECEMBER, 1939 AND 1938, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY REPORTED INDUSTRY OF LAST NORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Industry of last normal or usual employment	December, 1939			December, 1938		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
IN PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—						
Farming	7,270	15	7,285	10,877	34	10,911
Fishing	1,214	1	1,215	1,019	2	1,021
Hunting	155	.....	155	208	.....	208
Logging	2,145	6	2,151	2,305	6	2,311
Mining	1,989	1	1,990	2,544	1	2,545
Sub-total	12,773	23	12,796	16,953	43	16,996
IN SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—						
Communication	188	46	234	275	57	332
Construction	24,147	6	24,153	24,598	12	24,610
Finance	465	16	481	619	22	641
General Labour	27,943	.....	27,943	25,987	.....	25,987
Manufacturing	17,159	1,405	18,564	23,708	1,959	25,667
Service	5,848	7,721	13,569	6,815	6,936	13,751
Trade	9,777	967	10,744	10,635	986	11,621
Transportation and Storage	8,567	17	8,584	11,295	20	11,315
Sub-total	94,094	10,178	104,272	103,932	9,992	113,924
ALL INDUSTRIES, TOTAL	106,867	10,201	117,068	120,885	10,035	130,920
Unclassified	484	8,237	8,721	392	9,715	10,107
Never gainfully employed	10,513	10,564	21,077	10,783	10,521	21,304
Sub-total	10,997	18,801	29,798	11,175	20,236	31,411
GRAND TOTAL	117,864	29,002	146,866	132,060	30,271	162,331

Group C

PERSONS ON AID IN CITIES

TABLE XI.—NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON URBAN AID AND NUMBERS OF PERSONS REPORTED FULLY EMPLOYABLE ON AID IN DECEMBER, 1939, WITH AVERAGES FOR THE YEARS 1939 AND 1938, IN CITIES OF OVER 25,000 POPULATION

—	Population (1931 Census)	Total Persons on Aid			Fully Employable Persons Only		
		December, 1939	Average for year 1939	Average for year 1938	December, 1939	Average for year 1939	Average for year 1938
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Halifax	59,275	2,224	4,294	5,192	621	1,216	1,481
QUEBEC—							
*Hull	29,433	6,846	2,385	394	2,152	701	29
Montreal	818,577	111,963	112,610	110,371	33,968	33,985	32,057
Quebec	130,594	13,452	12,123	10,712	3,665	3,339	2,975
Sherbrooke	28,933	2,038	524	281	495	115	56
†Verdun	60,745	5,970	6,285	.....	1,401	1,454	.....
ONTARIO—							
Brantford	30,107	2,812	3,856	3,841	598	919	786
Fort William	26,277	905	1,684	1,278	130	512	345
Hamilton	155,547	10,642	15,515	13,594	2,479	3,810	3,067
Kitchener	30,793	1,104	1,530	1,706	204	315	334
London	71,148	3,488	4,472	4,830	626	904	970
Ottawa	126,872	10,896	12,479	13,477	1,760	2,265	2,594
Toronto	631,207	55,466	64,928	65,129	20,177	23,144	22,786
Windsor	100,000	11,353	12,805	12,331	2,338	2,604	2,267
MANITOBA—							
Winnipeg	218,785	24,019	27,099	28,054	7,529	8,805	9,388
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Regina	53,209	11,321	11,856	10,871	2,577	2,830	2,589
Saskatoon	43,291	4,065	5,132	6,107	670	1,026	1,285
ALBERTA—							
Calgary	83,761	7,658	9,330	11,567	2,356	2,699	3,638
Edmonton	79,197	9,302	10,833	11,466	2,408	2,757	3,247
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Burnaby	26,000	3,644	3,998	4,011	1,168	1,327	1,407
Vancouver	246,593	20,748	22,204	21,646	6,500	6,250	6,836
Victoria	39,082	1,357	1,673	1,311	298	411	366

NOTE:—*Hull was distributing Aid in October to December, 1938.
†Verdun was distributing Aid in August to December, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 11,899, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,109,443 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 2,000 having an aggregate membership of 254,805 persons, 11·7 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1940, as Reported by Employers

Returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,899 employers throughout Canada show that there was a slight slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of March, marked improvement in manufacturing being offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close. The reported staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 1,109,443, compared with 1,118,003 at February 1. This decrease of 8,560 employees slightly lowered the unadjusted index number from 114·4 at February 1 to 113·5 at March 1, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available; at the same date in 1939, the figure had been 106·5, while at March 1, 1929, the previous maximum in the record of twenty years, it was 111·4. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms as 100.

In the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the seasonal variation factors are calculated, the trend at March 1 was very slightly downward; the reduction at the latest date rather exceeded this average decrease, with the result that the seasonally-corrected index fractionally declined, falling from 118·8 at the beginning of February, to 118·3 at March 1, 1940. This was the highest adjusted figure for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

Considerable improvement was reported in manufacturing at March 1, 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other month of the record. The index (1926=100) stood at 122·6, compared with the 1939 high of 122·2 at December 1, and 122·1 at November 1, while the previous maximum figures were those of 121·7 at October 1, 1937, and 121·6 at August 1, 1929. The advance in manufacturing at the latest date was rather greater than the average at the beginning of March in past years, and largely exceeded that recorded at March 1 of last winter. The most pronounced increases from February 1, 1940, were in textile and iron and steel factories, but there were also important gains in tobacco and non-ferrous metal products. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity; the losses, mainly of a seasonal character, were most pronounced in the logging and construction divisions, the numbers released by the employers co-operating in these classes being 14,179 and 3,222, respectively. On the other hand, services reported improvement.

For March 1, 1939, statistics had been received from 11,309 employers with a combined working force of 1,027,846 persons; the index was then lower by seven points than that of 113·5 at the latest date. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for March 1, 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating establishments employed nearly 69,000 more persons at the latter than at the former date.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment at March 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:—1940, 113·5; 1939, 106·5; 1938, 107·8; 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4 and 1928, 102·6.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of the employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of March, 410 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,458 persons, compared with 33,479 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the March 1 survey of employment to 1,142,901 in 12,309 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 113·5 in the industries above enumerated, to 113·4; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for February 1, the index was lowered from 114·4 to 114·3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend at the beginning of March was upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while activity declined in the remaining provinces, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character. Firms in Quebec reported the most pronounced curtailment, as a result of very large seasonal reductions in the personnel of logging camps. Employment generally in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at March 1 in any recent year; the latest indexes for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were at their peak for that date in the period, 1921-39, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, the 826 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 87,776 at February 1, to 86,025 at the beginning of March. The curtailment took place in New Brunswick, and resulted from the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps; in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, however, improvement was recorded. Manufacturing and transportation, on the whole, afforded more employment in the Maritimes, and the trend was also upward in trade and services. In addition to the large losses in logging already mentioned, there were moderate declines in mining, communications and construction. A small gain had been indicated at March 1, 1939, but the index then was many points lower than that of 116·0 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available.

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 812 firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 74,366 persons, compared with 73,913 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a decrease which was larger than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1939, and also rather exceeded the decline which has been the average change between February 1 and March 1 in the last nineteen years. There was

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	104·5	99·7	101·6	98·6	93·8
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	93·1	86·5	91·8	88·2	78·7
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	76·8	74·1	79·8	80·0	67·7
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	103·2	89·1	97·8	83·8	85·6
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
Mar. 1, 1936	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Mar. 1, 1937	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Mar. 1, 1938	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Mar. 1, 1939	106·5	101·2	112·8	109·1	94·3	96·7
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1940	100·0	7·7	29·5	43·1	11·6	8·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Mar. 1, 1940	Feb. 1, 1940	Mar. 1, 1939	Mar. 1, 1938	Mar. 1, 1937	Mar. 1, 1936	Mar. 1, 1935
MANUFACTURING	56·7	122·6	120·5	107·0	110·5	107·6	99·5	92·7
Animal products—edible	2·3	131·3	132·5	119·6	119·6	117·8	107·2	101·7
Fur and products	·2	107·2	102·4	87·7	82·0	81·2	81·3	75·4
Leather and products	2·4	126·8	125·8	111·7	108·4	114·2	111·7	104·0
Boots and shoes	1·5	124·9	125·0	114·8	113·5	118·2	116·3	108·4
Lumber and products	3·9	80·5	80·0	72·7	74·5	71·6	65·9	63·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	67·4	66·3	61·1	61·7	59·3	55·3	51·2
Furniture	·7	90·0	89·2	84·1	84·1	86·0	77·6	72·1
Other lumber products	1·1	117·0	117·6	100·7	107·4	98·7	89·7	93·4
Musical instruments	·1	54·0	54·6	39·8	42·5	44·4	42·0	33·0
Plant products—edible	3·2	115·8	116·0	104·2	103·1	100·4	96·7	90·9
Pulp and paper products	6·2	111·3	111·4	104·9	103·8	103·9	96·3	91·1
Pulp and paper	2·7	98·5	98·5	90·2	92·2	95·1	84·8	78·4
Paper products	1·0	141·9	138·9	130·9	129·6	127·4	114·5	106·4
Printing and publishing	2·5	117·3	118·6	114·9	110·1	107·3	105·3	102·6
Rubber products	1·2	108·1	108·6	103·6	98·5	101·1	95·5	94·1
Textile products	11·2	142·7	136·5	119·8	124·6	124·5	116·9	110·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·3	156·7	153·2	127·9	136·6	139·3	132·3	125·7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·2	121·3	118·8	93·9	100·2	100·5	93·8	86·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	169·8	163·1	128·5	137·6	147·5	139·7	133·9
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	507·4	502·9	494·7	530·4	545·5	519·0	509·3
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	138·1	135·9	118·7	124·4	124·1	123·0	114·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·7	134·6	124·6	116·3	120·3	115·7	105·9	97·7
Other textile products	1·2	131·9	122·7	108·0	101·3	107·1	94·8	93·8
Tobacco	1·3	172·2	164·0	163·8	150·1	123·7	138·8	118·5
Beverages	·8	165·9	166·7	159·9	153·8	150·2	129·9	120·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	180·7	178·9	153·6	158·3	145·5	132·5	123·2
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	83·0	84·7	71·7	76·1	76·7	67·5	55·5
Electric light and power	1·5	130·7	132·2	123·9	116·0	112·3	111·5	105·8
Electrical apparatus	1·7	139·4	139·4	123·9	142·0	127·9	115·9	105·2
Iron and steel products	13·8	116·7	113·7	94·6	105·3	101·4	90·6	82·9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	150·4	153·5	114·2	126·6	128·1	110·6	91·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	126·9	124·8	114·2	127·5	117·1	98·0	85·5
Agricultural implements	·5	71·4	68·4	62·6	81·1	67·5	65·5	56·0
Land vehicles	6·0	110·2	107·6	90·3	100·3	98·5	91·3	88·4
Automobiles and parts	2·0	156·5	155·4	151·3	161·2	161·8	135·8	152·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·4	103·5	57·5	62·2	77·9	63·8	63·5	65·1
Heating appliances	·4	130·9	123·4	118·7	110·1	116·6	99·6	88·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	132·5	132·2	97·1	118·5	102·8	81·8	63·0
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	121·5	118·1	98·5	116·1	111·9	98·6	88·4
Other iron and steel products	2·2	122·5	121·4	98·0	102·9	100·6	85·9	77·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	171·0	165·2	152·6	153·4	143·8	127·1	114·2
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	158·7	158·4	146·3	149·6	139·3	130·2	126·7
Miscellaneous	·6	152·2	148·6	134·2	133·0	124·2	117·7	114·2
LOGGING	4·8	179·1	227·2	108·8	212·7	193·3	147·0	166·9
MINING	7·0	167·1	168·4	160·9	153·9	145·8	129·1	118·8
Coal	2·3	94·1	94·7	93·4	94·3	93·8	92·1	91·5
Metallic ores	3·9	350·2	354·5	334·6	307·4	280·6	234·9	204·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	125·4	123·7	117·7	116·6	111·2	89·8	77·0
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	82·2	82·7	80·8	82·2	80·8	77·7	77·5
Telegraphs	·5	91·7	93·3	88·6	90·8	90·3	85·6	85·6
Telephones	1·5	79·6	79·8	78·7	79·9	78·3	75·6	75·4
TRANSPORTATION	9·1	83·0	83·3	80·3	79·0	79·6	78·9	76·5
Street railways and cartage	2·6	125·4	126·2	119·8	110·4	115·6	113·6	108·2
Steam railways	5·5	75·6	76·2	72·6	73·8	72·5	72·7	69·8
Shipping and stevedoring	1·0	62·1	60·8	64·6	62·8	65·7	63·3	66·1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6·0	55·4	58·1	94·3	71·4	52·8	78·2	94·2
Building	1·7	44·4	48·4	43·3	44·9	32·7	52·1	43·3
Highway	2·3	67·3	72·0	177·3	108·8	67·9	112·6	183·4
Railway	2·0	55·9	55·0	68·9	63·2	59·3	72·9	63·0
SERVICES	2·7	132·6	131·8	128·5	127·1	118·9	117·5	111·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	128·6	127·8	124·8	122·5	110·6	113·6	108·9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	139·7	138·7	134·9	134·3	130·5	120·9	113·6
TRADE	11·7	134·9	136·4	128·9	126·0	126·1	123·1	116·7
Retail	8·8	139·5	141·9	133·5	130·7	132·6	130·4	122·5
Wholesale	2·9	123·0	121·9	117·5	115·5	111·2	106·3	103·1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	113·5	114·4	106·5	107·8	102·8	98·9	96·4

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

marked improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in textile and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, construction and maintenance showed curtailment, and there were large reductions in logging as the season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,967 establishments, whose employees numbered 327,022, as against 331,993 at the beginning of February. The index, at 114·3, was slightly higher than at March 1, 1939, when it stood at 112·8, according to the information furnished by 2,826 employers, with 320,154 persons on their staffs.

Ontario.—A slackening was noted in Ontario, where the 5,197 co-operating firms released 513 workers from their forces, bringing them to 478,003 at March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which

statistics are available has frequently, though not invariably, been upward, and the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The March 1 index, at 120·0, was many points higher than at the same date in 1939, when it had stood at 109·1; 4,918 returns had then been tabulated, showing a personnel of 428,734 men and women.

There was considerable improvement in employment in factories at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 3,770 workers to their staffs. The increase took place mainly in textile, iron and steel and lumber plants, while the vegetable food division was slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, building, transportation, mining and retail trade showed declines, those of a seasonal character in the first-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade reported heightened activity.

Prairie Provinces.—Contractions were indicated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the loss in the Prairies repeating the downward trend which has been in evidence in these provinces as a unit at that date in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The latest index, at 98·5, was higher than that of 94·3 at March 1, 1939, although a small, contra-seasonal increase from the preceding month had then been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,701 establishments with 128,711 employees at the date under review, compared with 131,630 in their last report. The manufacturing industries reported a moderate reduction, declines in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions rather more than offsetting gains in textile factories. Logging also recorded improvement, while construction and maintenance, transportation, trade and mining released employees.

The 1,632 firms making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 121,539 men and women on their pay-rolls, compared with 121,150 at the first of February, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—The production of lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal goods afforded more employment, while other classes showed little general change; activity in manufacturing as a whole considerably advanced, and there was also improvement in logging, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in retail trade. The working forces of the 1,208 co-operating employers aggregated 89,682 persons, as compared with 88,088 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded the average gain indicated at March 1 in the period, 1921-1939, and also compared favourably with that reported at the same date in 1939. The latest index, at 101·8, was some five points higher than at March 1, 1939, when the 1,121 firms furnishing statistics had employed 83,053 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor showing improvement, while curtailment was reported in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Industrial activity in each of these cities, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at March 1, 1939, while employment was also brisker in these centres than in the late winter in any of the preceding seven or eight years.

Montreal.—Heightened activity was shown in Montreal, where there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in textile and iron and steel factories), and in construction and maintenance and trade. Statements were tabulated from 1,756 firms employing 168,360 workers, as compared with 164,537 in the preceding month. For March 1 of last year, 1,652 employers had reported 156,380 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 101·4, as compared with 108·1 at the latest date.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups, while services also showed some improvement. Construction, transportation and trade, however, were quieter. The working forces of the 210 co-operating establishments totalled 15,081 persons, compared with 14,863 at February 1, 1940. The index was much lower than at the same date in 1939, although a rather smaller advance had then been indicated by the 205 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 16,478.

Toronto.—Activity increased considerably in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in the textile and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing and paper factories. Construction also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,779 employers, with 147,506 men and women on their pay-rolls at the beginning of March, as compared with 146,562 at February 1. The index, standing at 114·6, was over nine points higher than at March 1, 1939, when a reduction had been reported by the 1,692 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 133,514.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed a slackening; manufacturing and building were rather busier, but trade released some employees, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 228 co-operating firms reported a total pay-roll of 14,771 persons at the date under review, as compared with 14,800 at February 1. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of March, 1939, although an upward tendency had then been indicated by the 223 employers whose data were tabulated, and who employed 14,277 men and women.

Hamilton.—A favourable movement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in building and manufacturing; in the latter, the greatest gains were in the textile and clay, glass and stone industries. Trade, on the other hand, was rather slacker. An aggregate staff of 38,163 was indicated by the 334 concerns furnishing statistics, who employed 38,023 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97·4, as compared with 117·1 at March 1, 1940. For the beginning of March, 1939, 315 employers had made returns, showing 31,396 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.—The trend was upward in Windsor, there being a small advance in the iron and steel and transportation divisions. Data were received from 196 establishments, with 20,633 workers, or 85 more than at February 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been recorded; the 190 firms whose statistics were received for March 1, 1939, had a staff of 19,119.

Winnipeg.—Reduced activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 529 concerns reported 41,217 persons in their employ, as against 41,831 in the preceding month. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, principally in printing and publishing works, and trade was also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. Employment was in larger volume than at March 1 of last year, when a decline had also been reported by the 511 co-operating

employers, whose personnel had included 38,325 men and women.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, but transportation and trade afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 437 persons in the pay-rolls of the 527 co-operating establishments, which had 36,518 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 484 firms had reported 34,700 workers; the index was then nearly three points lower than that of 109·0 at the latest date.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—The trend in this group was again favourable, resulting in a higher level of employment than in any other month for which statistics are available. The index, at 122·6, was fractionally above the 1939 maximum of 122·2 and also exceeded the figures of 121·7 at October 1, 1937, and 121·6 at August 1, 1929, which were previously the highest indexes. Statistics for March 1, 1940, were furnished by 6,518 manufacturers having 629,589 operatives, compared with 618,445 at the beginning of February. This increase of 11,144 was slightly larger than usual for the time of year, and substantially exceeded the gain reported at March 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement took place in textile and iron and steel factories; in the former, some 5,400 and in the latter some 4,000 additional employees were reported by the co-operating establishments. Gains were also shown in fur, leather, lumber, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, activity declined in food, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 120·5 at February 1, 1940, to 122·6 at the date under review, as compared with 107·0 at March 1, 1939, and 110·5 at March 1, 1938. As already mentioned, the latest advance was very slightly above the average according to the experience of past years, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, rose slightly, standing at 125·2, compared with 125·0 at February 1, 1940.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers at March 1 in the years since 1926:—1940, 122·6; 1939, 107·0; 1938, 110·5; 1937, 107·6; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 92·7; 1934, 86·5; 1933, 75·8; 1932, 87·0; 1931, 97·6; 1930, 110·9; 1929, 115·7; 1928, 104·7 and 1927, 99·8.

A review of the data for March 1, 1939, shows that returns had then been received from 6,265 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 546,268, compared with 541,129 in the preceding month. From a comparison of the index numbers for March 1 of last year and the present year, it may be estimated that the co-operating factories employed over 80,000 more workers at the latter than at the former date.

Animal Products—Edible.—Employment in these industries showed a decrease, mainly in meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 131·3, or nearly twelve points higher than at March 1, 1939, when a larger decline had been noted. The working forces of the 300 reporting establishments aggregated 25,495 persons, as compared with 25,740 at February 1, 1940.

Leather and Products.—There was an advance in employment in this division at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 341 manufacturers, whose pay-rolls included 26,160 men and women, compared with 25,960 in the preceding month. The gains occurred mainly in Ontario. A larger increase had been noted in the leather industries at the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number was then some fifteen points lower than at March 1, 1940.

Lumber and Products.—The trend continued favourable in the lumber group; statements were tabulated from 949 employers, whose staffs totalled 43,630 workers, compared with 43,279 at February 1. Improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while in Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta there was a falling-off. Employment was in greater volume than at March 1, 1939, although the advance then reported had been on a larger scale.

Plant Products, Edible.—A small decline was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in the flour and cereal and sugar and syrup divisions, while other groups were busier. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 536 in number, had 35,351 persons in their employ, or 66 fewer than at the beginning of February. A more pronounced loss had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index number stood at 104·2, compared with 115·8 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this division showed moderate improvement, mainly in the manufacture of paper products, while printing and publishing houses were slacker. There were gains in Quebec and British Columbia, with a falling-off in the remaining areas. A combined working force of 69,096 was recorded by 717 co-operating manufacturers, who had 69,169 employees at February 1. The index was higher than at March 1, 1939, when an increase on the whole had been reported.

Rubber Products.—A small decline was reported in the rubber industries; 53 factories reported 13,514 workers, as compared with 13,577 in their last return. The index number, at 108·1, was a few points higher than at March 1, 1939, despite the fact that the movement had then been favourable.

Textile Products.—Greatly heightened activity was evident in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing, headwear, cotton, woollen and knitting factories. The level of employment in the textile division was much higher than at March 1, 1939, or any other date for which information is available. The pay-rolls of the 1,200 co-operating establishments included 124,105 men and women, as compared with 118,675 at February 1, 1940. Most of the improvement was in Quebec and Ontario, although there were very general gains.

Tobacco.—Additions to staffs were noted at March 1 in tobacco works, 46 of which reported 14,206 employees, compared with 13,534 at February 1. The index, standing at 172·2, was higher by over eight points than at the same date of a year ago; a smaller increase had then been noted.

Beverages.—Little general change was shown in beverage manufacturing between February 1 and March 1, 42 fewer persons being reported on the pay-rolls of the 147 co-operating plants, whose employees numbered 9,028 at the latter date. The index was several points higher than at the same date last year, although the tendency had then been favourable.

Chemical Products.—Statistics tabulated from 321 chemical factories showed that they employed 21,327 persons, compared with 21,113 in the preceding month. Employment in this division was much brisker than at March 1 of a year ago, when a loss had been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a moderate decline in the building material industries, in which employment was, however, at a higher level than at the corresponding date in 1939. Statements were compiled from 219 manufacturers with 9,357 employees, as against 9,558 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Activity in plants producing electric power showed a falling-off, according to the 103 co-operating establishments, which employed 16,581 workers, compared with 16,776 at February 1. The largest reductions took place in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The Dominion index number, at 130·7, was higher than that of 123·9 at March 1, 1939, when a similar decrease had been noted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment generally in electrical appliance works was unchanged from the preceding month; 125 factories reported 18,959 men and women on their pay-rolls, or four fewer than at February 1. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, and the index number then was 15½ points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in greater volume than in any other month since the spring of 1930. There were gains in the land vehicle, steel shipbuilding and repairing, heating appliance, agricultural implement, machinery and other divisions, while the crude, rolled and forged group released some employees. Returns were tabulated from 930 establishments having 153,060 persons in their employ, or 4,013 more than in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries reported considerable improvement, and there were moderate gains in other plants turning out non-ferrous metal products; 196 firms had 26,916 workers on their payrolls, as against 26,014, at the beginning of February. The increase took place largely in British Columbia. The index of employment was many points above that of March 1, 1939, when the trend had also been favourable.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 98 employers in this group showed a slightly upward tendency, their forces aggregating 12,644, compared with 12,625 in the preceding month. A falling-off had been recorded at the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was lower.

Logging

There were marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 414 firms had 52,751 men in their employ, or 14,179 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved many more workers than that noted at the beginning of March of last winter, and also exceeded the average loss at March 1 in the years since 1920. The latest index, at 179·1, was substantially above the March 1, 1939, figure of 108·8, but was lower than at the same date in 1937 or 1938.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in the mining of coal showed a downward movement in Alberta, with moderate improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. One hundred and seven operators lowered their labour forces from 25,988 persons at February 1, to 25,838 at the beginning of March, 1940. A smaller loss in personnel had been indicated at March 1, 1939; the index number then was fractionally lower.

Metallic Ores.—There was a decline in this group at the date under review. Data were received from 211 mines employing 43,630 workers, as against 44,157 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 350·2, as compared with 334·6 at the same date in 1939, when an improvement had been noted.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in these industries showed an upward movement, according to statistics from 99 firms having 8,390 persons on their payrolls, or 112 more than in their last report. A rather smaller gain had been indicated at March 1 of a year ago, and the index then was lower.

Communications

A reduction was reported in the staffs of telephone and telegraph companies; returns were received from 86 employers with 21,956 workers, compared with 22,101 in the preceding month. There had also been a decrease at March 1, 1939, when employment was at a slightly lower level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics were tabulated from 307 firms in this division, whose personnel included 28,912 men and women, as compared with 29,095 at the beginning of February. Although a small gain had been noted at the same date in 1939, activity then was at a rather lower level.

Steam Railways.—Employment in steam railway operation showed a falling-off, 426 fewer workers being reported than in the preceding month; the 101 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents had 60,322 persons on their payrolls. An advance had been indicated at March 1 of last year, when the index number was three points lower. Improvement was noted at the date under review in New Brunswick, but there was curtailment in the other provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a gain in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was rather quieter than at the corresponding date in 1939. For March 1, 1940, 119 employers reported a staff of 11,528, or 251 more than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—A contraction was shown generally in building activity at the beginning of March, the largest loss in employment being in Quebec. The 845 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 18,957 employees, as against 20,692 at February 1. The level of employment was slightly higher than in the late winter of 1939, although a smaller decline had then taken place.

Highway.—Highway construction showed further curtailment at March 1, 1940, when 357 employers reported 25,794 workers, as compared with 27,614 at the beginning of February. There were fairly general reductions, those in British Columbia being greatest. Employment in this group at March 1, 1939, was much more active than at the date under review; a gain from the preceding month had then been reported.

Railway.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance moderately increased, according to data received from 29 companies and divisional superintendents employing 22,314 persons, or 333 more than in their last report. Heightened activity was recorded in Ontario and in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec and British Columbia the tendency was downward. A much larger advance had been noted at the beginning of March of last winter, and the index then was thirteen points higher.

Services

In the service group, 594 establishments reported a staff of 29,324, as compared with 29,144 at February 1. There were small gains in employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Activity generally was slightly greater than in the same month of 1939, when a decrease had been indicated.

Trade

Retail trade showed a substantial decline, while improvement was recorded in wholesale houses; the curtailment in the former was seasonal. On the whole, there was a reduction of 1,415 in the personnel of the 2,082 merchandising establishments furnishing data, which had 130,138 employees. The index stood at 134·9 at March 1, 1940, compared with 128·9 at the beginning of March, 1939, a larger contraction had then been recorded in the group as a whole.

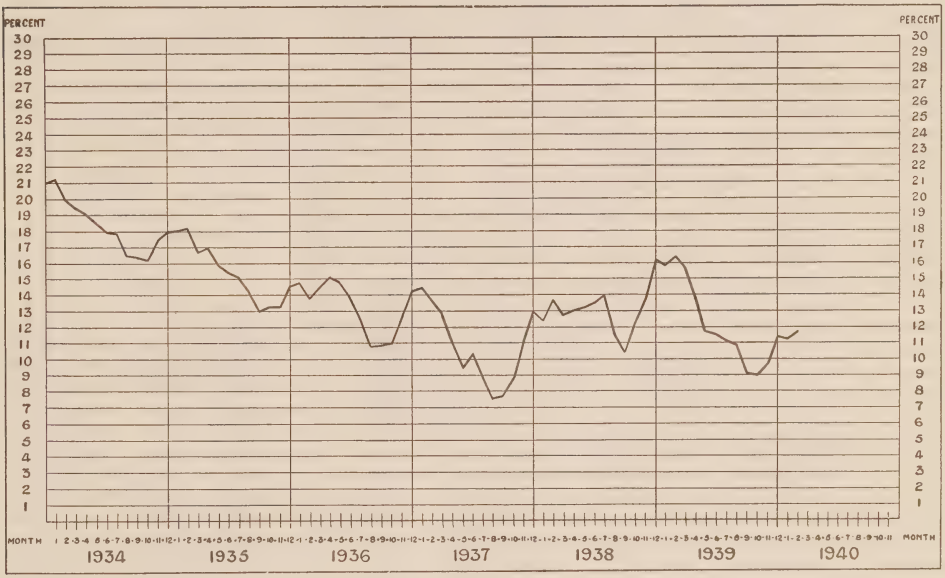
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1940

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The local trade union situation at the close of February remained much the same as in the preceding month, what nominal variation was apparent being in an unfavourable direction. Reporting for February were 2,000 labour organizations combining a total of 254,805 members, 29,804 of whom or 11·7 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 11·3 in January. Considerable improvement in conditions, however, was reflected from February, 1939, when 16·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Saskatchewan unions showed moderate losses in work afforded during February from the preceding month, steam railway employees accounting almost entirely for the less favourable movement in this province. In Nova Scotia retarded activity on a small scale was reported and fractional declines only were evident among New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions. British Columbia members alone indicated an upward employment tendency, though the variation from January was but nominal. In Alberta activity was maintained in the same volume as in January. When compared with the returns for February, 1939, noteworthy increases in employment prevailed for Alberta, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario members and more moderate advancement was registered from Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan minor gains occurred. The percentage of idleness reported for Manitoba was identical with that of February, 1939.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Edmonton unions reflected considerable employment expansion during February over the previous month and in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver the trend was favourable, though the variations from January were quite small. Regina unions, however, reported moderate curtailment in activity, while in Toronto an unchanged situation from January was apparent. Contrasted with the returns for February last year Halifax and Edmonton members indicated a much greater volume of activity during the period under

review and advances of somewhat lesser degree were noted by Montreal, Saint John, Vancouver and Toronto unions. In Regina there was a slightly better employment tendency, while the Winnipeg gains were so slight as to be almost negligible.

From the chart which accompanies this article and traces the course of unemployment from January, 1934, to date, it will be seen that the tendency of the curve during February was nominally upward in an unfavourable direction. When compared with February of last year considerably improved conditions were manifest by the projection of the curve, which at the close of the month reviewed rested at a level below that of February a year ago.

The manufacturing industries, with 594 local unions reporting during February an aggregate of 99,144 members, showed that 8,815 or a percentage of 8·9 were unemployed on the last day of the month, in comparison with 9·1 per cent of inactivity in January. Improvement in much greater measure was apparent from February, 1939, when 14·3 per cent of the members recorded were out of work. Rubber workers, whose membership was small and hence did not materially affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole, showed a pronounced increase in employment from January and noteworthy advancement was registered by glass workers and electric current employees. More moderate gains were evident among metal polishers, hat, cap and glove, and wood workers. The trend of activity was also favourable for garment, textile and carpet, jewellery, brewery and leather workers, and printing tradesmen. Of the recessions in employment which were almost sufficient to offset this improvement the most important were indicated by general labourers and meat cutters and butchers. Noteworthy curtailment in activity was apparent also, among fur and gas workers, and the situation declined slightly for paper makers, iron and steel workers, bakers and confectioners, and cigar and tobacco workers. In comparison with returns for February, 1939, extensive increases in activity were reported among metal polishers, wood workers, and paper makers, and substantially better conditions prevailed for iron and steel, glass and brewery workers. Heightened employment of noteworthy degree was evident also, among textile and carpet, garment and jewellery workers. Minor gains were recorded by cigar and tobacco, and leather workers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers. Fur and rubber workers, and general labourers, on the other hand, were much quieter and gas, and hat, cap and glove workers, electric current employees and printing tradesmen indicated a somewhat lower level of employment.

Activity for coal miners eased off slightly during February from the preceding month, the 56 unions making returns with a combined membership of 21,561 persons showing that 1,071 or 5·0 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 3·5 per cent in January. An appreciable betterment in the situation was apparent from February, 1939, when 10·4 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. The curtailment evident from January was confined to the Nova Scotia and Alberta coal fields, which showed a slight lowering in available employment. In British Columbia the trend was more favourable than in the preceding month, though the change was small. Adequate work was provided in both months under comparison for New Brunswick miners. Alberta members were afforded a much greater volume of work during Febru-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Feb. 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	**6·8**
Feb. 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	**11·5**
Feb. 1931	6·7	8·5	15·7	17·1	15·6	19·0	18·2	16·3	**15·6**
Feb. 1932	8·3	14·9	23·1	23·0	19·6	19·5	20·2	21·1	**20·6**
Feb. 1933	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	**24·3**
Feb. 1934	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	**20·0**
Feb. 1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	**18·2**
Feb. 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	**13·8**
Feb. 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	**13·7**
Feb. 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**
Mar. 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	**12·8**
April 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	**13·1**
May 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	**13·2**
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	**14·0**
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Nov. 1938	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	**13·7**
Dec. 1938	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	**16·2**
Jan. 1939	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	**15·9**
Feb. 1939	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	**16·4**
Mar. 1939	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	**15·7**
April 1939	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	**13·9**
May 1939	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	**11·7**
June 1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**
Feb. 1940	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	....	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	....	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
February, 1931	19·2	32·4	6·2	10·6	12·8	10·7	18·7	7·1	....	30·0	11·6	19·1	11·2	7·6	12·0	7·9	7·9	20·3	0	38·0	47·1	10·4	28·3	11·9	1·0	7·0	7·2	0	1·5	8·7	1·9	15·7	15·6
February, 1932	0	21·2	6·9	17·4	13·9	16·4	24·6	13·0	....	54·1	9·1	17·2	7·1	35·1	16·3	16·7	13·8	5·8	0	66·4	65·3	13·5	46·7	15·5	·8	8·2	8·4	0	·7	12·3	6·3	20·6	20·6
February, 1933	13·2	31·4	6·8	25·6	15·3	17·5	18·6	17·1	0	43·8	21·6	28·1	21·3	20·0	30·5	29·4	27·9	8·9	0	60·1	71·7	15·4	28·7	18·2	1·0	15·5	15·8	0	2·0	12·7	7·5	22·5	24·3
February, 1934	2·1	19·8	8·2	19·7	13·1	13·3	12·6	13·6	0	13·8	15·9	12·9	10·2	48·7	24·1	22·9	36·7	44·5	0	34·9	69·2	12·5	46·7	12·7	1·1	12·9	13·1	5·0	5·1	9·1	4·2	18·5	20·0
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·2	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	·2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	·2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	·3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	·1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7

ary than in the corresponding month of last year and in Nova Scotia and British Columbia more moderate gains occurred. New Brunswick miners, as in the previous comparison, were all reported busy.

The downward employment movement, which has characterized the situation in the building and construction trades for several months, was in evidence throughout February, though the drop from January was rather small. Activity was, however, considerably better maintained than in February, 1939. Making returns for the month under review were 226 associations of these tradesmen with 27,323 members, 10,431 or 38·2 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with percentages of 35·6 in January and 44·6 in February last year. Granite and stone cutters were decidedly less active than in January and moderate recessions occurred among tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and steam shovelmen. The tendency was also in a slightly less favourable direction for carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Hod carriers and building labourers, on the contrary, reported fair sized gains in work afforded and slight advancement only was manifest by bridge and structural iron workers, and electrical workers. Heavy increases in employment from February, 1939, were registered by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and bridge and structural iron workers, and the gains noted by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters were substantial. Hod carriers and building labourers reported a fractionally improved situation. Much slacker conditions, however, prevailed for granite and stone cutters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and noteworthy curtailment was indicated by steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers.

The situation in the transportation industries during February showed a tendency toward retarded employment from January, though the variation was slight, according to the returns compiled from 852 local unions with a membership numbering 70,352 persons. Of these, 7,169 or a percentage of 10·2 were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with 9·2 per cent of unemployment in January. Increases in activity of rather moderate proportions, however, were reflected from February, 1939, when 13·2 per cent of unemployed members was recorded. The steam railway division, which involved nearly 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported in the transportation industries, showed fractional curtailment in activity and in the navigation division conditions were much quieter. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, indicated a noteworthy rise in employment from January. Street and electric railway employees, as in the preceding month, were quite busy, no change being recorded in the volume of inactivity apparent. Contrasted with the returns for February, 1939, navigation workers were much more active during the month under review and a better situation obtained for steam railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, suffered rather pronounced losses in work available, while among street and electric railway employees the same situation prevailed as in February, 1939.

Retail shop clerks showed little change in conditions in the three months used for comparative purposes, the 5 associations making returns for February this year with 1,706 members indicating that only 0·5 per cent were without employment in comparison with percentages of 0·4 in January and 0·3 in February a year ago.

Heightened activity of moderate degree was manifest by civic employees during February from the preceding month and the situation also tended favourably from February, 1939, though the change in this latter comparison was but nominal. For the month under review reports were compiled from 86 associations of these workers, comprising a membership of 10,142 persons, 132 or 1·3 per cent of whom were idle, as contrasted with 5·2 per cent in January and 1·5 per cent in February last year.

The 138 labour organizations in the miscellaneous group of trades from which reports were received during February, covering 10,743 members, indicated that 455 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 4·2, in contrast with 4·5 per cent in January. Improvement on a substantially larger scale was reflected from February, 1939, when 10·5 per cent of idleness was recorded. Hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers all showed fractional gains in activity from January, while among theatre and stage employees there was some falling off in work afforded. Conditions for barbers, however, remained identical with those of January, The determining factor in the better situation noted in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, from February last year was the extensive advancement shown by unclassified workers, though gains on a considerably smaller scale were recorded among stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Barbers, alone, showed some slight employment cessation.

Fishermen during February reported much the same situation as in January, the 6 local unions from which returns were tabulated, with a membership numbering 2,555 persons, showing that 265 or a percentage of 10·4 were

unemployed, as contrasted with a percentage of 10·0 in January. A moderately improved situation was apparent from February, 1939, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 13·8.

Lumber workers and loggers were afforded a somewhat better volume of employment during February than in January and conditions were decidedly improved from February a year ago. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 6 local unions of these workers with 2,466 members, 391 or 15·9 per cent of whom were idle at the close of February, in contrast with percentages of 19·7 in January and 55·6 in February last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for February of each year from 1929 to 1937, inclusive, and for each month from February, 1938, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a loss of 3 per cent from that of the previous month and of over 15 per cent from February, 1939. Declines from January were reported in services, farming, logging and trade, of which the first two were quite substantial. Gains were registered in construction and maintenance, transportation and manufacturing, the last two being nominal only. Mining remained unchanged. In comparison with February a year ago a very pronounced decline in construction and maintenance, as well as a marked loss in farming much more than counterbalanced the increased placements recorded in services, manufacturing, mining, trade and transportation, the most noteworthy of which were in services and manufacturing. A small loss was also recorded in logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications varied less than 1 per cent throughout February, 1940, the levels being slightly lower on the last day of the month than at the close of January and much below those recorded at the end of February a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications were 39·2 and 38·4 during the first and the second half of February, 1940, in contrast with ratios of 44·1 and 49·5 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 36·7 and 36·6 as compared with 42·9 and 47·3 during the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during 1940 was 1,006, as compared with 1,036 during the preceding month and with 1,159 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,590 as compared with 2,711 in January, 1940, and with 2,485 during February, 1939.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1940, was 949, of which 581 were in regular employment and 368 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 977 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 1,119 daily, consisting of 580 placements in regular and 539 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 25,273 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,713 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,523, of which 9,685 were of men and 4,838 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,190. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,865 for men and 10,261 for women, a total of 25,126, with applications for work numbering 64,735, of which 46,606 were from men and 18,129 from women. Reports for January, 1940, showed 26,935 positions available, 70,466 applications made, and 25,400 placements effected, while in February, 1939, there were recorded 27,816 vacancies, 59,631 applications for work and 26,834 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (2 months)	29,704	19,409	49,113

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,779**	**29**	**2,259**	**1,763**	**1,027**	**735**	**4,008**	**223**
Halifax	735	29	1,098	712	436	276	1,987	69
Kentville	260	0	376	260	190	70	1,064	44
New Glasgow	322	0	322	329	208	120	382	92
Sydney	462	0	463	462	193	269	575	18
New Brunswick	**1,189**	**6**	**1,174**	**1,188**	**244**	**944**	**1,171**	**101**
Chatham	362	3	359	359	0	359	50	0
Moncton	381	3	403	383	147	236	338	64
Saint John	446	0	412	446	97	349	783	37
Quebec	**6,762**	**637**	**19,167**	**7,051**	**4,211**	**1,485**	**13,322**	**3,428**
Chicoutimi	462	0	1,477	462	459	3	842	399
Hull	509	11	1,067	517	472	42	514	274
La Tuque	350	2	418	350	312	38	65	116
Matane	69	31	170	48	37	3	256	95
Montreal	3,152	418	7,626	3,162	1,244	1,055	4,495	1,087
Quebec	783	128	5,652	911	310	306	5,713	744
Rouyn	381	5	698	382	369	14	494	211
Sherbrooke	207	19	509	246	173	19	225	134
Thetford Mines	78	5	501	163	73	0	376	.....
Three Rivers	622	8	783	659	620	5	96	234
Val d'Or	149	10	266	151	142	0	246	134
Ontario	**8,732**	**251**	**25,684**	**8,557**	**4,386**	**4,050**	**54,680**	**4,644**
Barrie	406	26	779	380	331	51	602	.....
Belleville	165	0	374	163	125	38	755	122
Brantford	129	2	223	130	99	31	1,025	73
Chatham	246	0	388	246	135	111	426	41
Ft. William	100	0	527	101	56	45	681	162
Guelph	82	27	264	88	59	10	1,111	37
Hamilton	596	58	2,070	540	232	300	4,991	144
Kenora	32	0	184	32	23	9	259	27
Kingston	137	4	430	133	107	26	585	4
Kitchener	170	0	532	171	60	111	1,282	64
London	364	29	1,057	403	248	108	2,124	217
New Toronto	61	0	511	61	56	5	774	24
Niagara Falls	77	8	282	82	56	23	908	52
North Bay	84	0	224	87	57	30	997	709
Oshawa	205	1	445	204	63	141	1,192	28
Ottawa	1,870	1	3,424	1,869	357	1,512	3,421	406
Owen Sound	90	1	151	90	43	47	507	38
Pembroke	207	1	803	207	133	74	281	182
Peterborough	84	1	346	84	51	33	688	101
Port Arthur	308	0	272	195	187	8	754	121
St. Catharines	260	17	457	235	92	143	1,959	64
St. Thomas	97	0	192	97	83	14	314	26
Sarnia	169	14	433	159	85	74	753	65
S.S. Marie	58	3	296	57	24	32	211	300
Simcoe	35	0	162	35	32	3	85	.....
Stratford	70	0	262	70	57	13	1,525	51
Sudbury	75	0	512	82	68	14	347	207
Timmins	405	0	1,202	403	263	140	1,281	158
Toronto	1,420	36	7,606	1,384	771	613	19,902	926
Welland	76	13	166	107	49	13	1,106	10
Windsor	477	6	790	485	265	220	3,366	164
Woodstock	177	3	320	177	119	58	468	121
Manitoba	**1,918**	**18**	**4,537**	**2,016**	**1,601**	**401**	**16,214**	**1,349**
Brandon	102	8	320	93	70	23	1,215	48
Dauphin	79	0	114	79	76	3	81	121
Portage la Prairie	5	0	30	5	5	0	212	24
Winnipeg	1,732	10	4,073	1,839	1,450	375	14,706	1,156
Saskatchewan	**866**	**94**	**1,597**	**807**	**511**	**293**	**3,057**	**1,133**
Estevan	10	4	95	7	3	4	122	13
Moose Jaw	156	20	183	145	64	78	610	99
North Battleford	29	0	59	29	21	8	201	65
Prince Albert	89	14	108	70	50	20	51	113
Regina	205	0	616	210	160	50	770	390
Saskatoon	186	23	271	167	91	76	893	154
Swift Current	31	21	56	24	20	4	238	34
Weyburn	70	8	102	65	45	20	62	29
Yorkton	90	4	107	90	57	33	110	236
Alberta	**1,579**	**60**	**3,669**	**1,522**	**1,266**	**256**	**6,996**	**1,021**
Calgary	373	53	1,320	357	319	38	2,724	284
Drumheller	73	0	301	68	60	8	180	34
Edmonton	915	0	1,595	882	816	66	3,204	602
Lethbridge	58	5	146	54	43	11	470	44
Medicine Hat	160	2	307	161	28	133	418	57
British Columbia	**2,301**	**16**	**6,648**	**2,369**	**1,277**	**1,026**	**20,706**	**1,916**
Kamloops	38	1	130	38	26	11	251	19
Nanaimo	474	0	486	473	468	5	713	448
Nelson	158	0	177	157	7	150	18	16
New Westminster	91	1	183	91	45	46	1,040	24
Penticton	50	1	91	51	20	31	284	14
Prince George	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0
Prince Rupert	95	0	87	95	61	34	302	43
Vancouver	993	13	4,342	1,062	386	611	15,753	1,261
Victoria	402	0	1,142	402	264	138	2,342	91
Canada	**25,126**	**1,111**	**64,735**	**25,273**	**14,523**	**9,190**	**120,154**	**13,910***
Men	14,865	184	46,606	14,893	9,685	5,031	100,368	9,800
Women	10,261	927	18,129	10,380	4,838	4,159	19,786	4,110

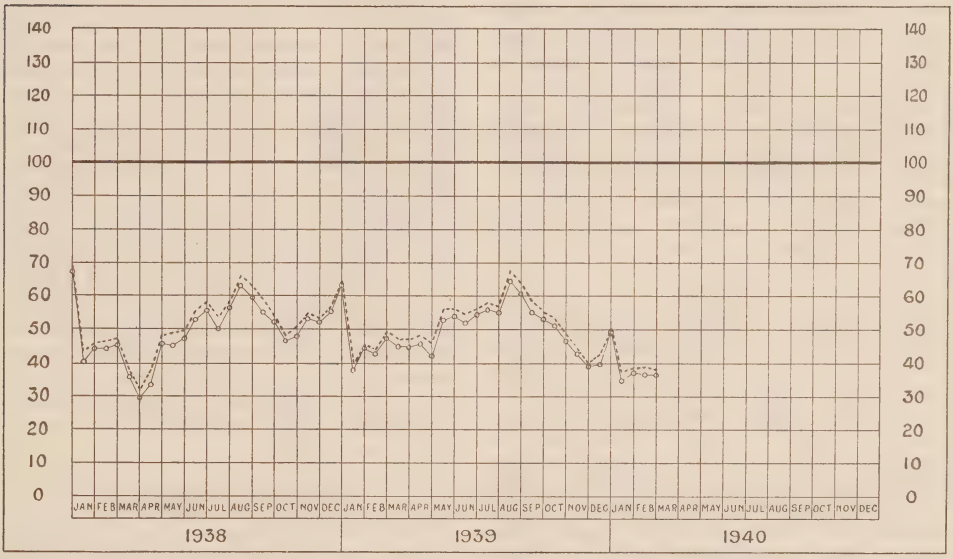
*95 placements effected by offices now closed.

Nova Scotia

During the month of February, 1940, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for over 12 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 100 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 11 per cent in placements when compared with January, but an increase of nearly 103 per cent in comparison with February, 1939. The substantial increase in placements over February of last year was almost entirely due to a large gain in construction and maintenance, although moderate improvement was also reported in services and small increases in logging and manufacturing. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 31; logging 70; construction and maintenance 1,007 and services 605, of which 492 were household workers. During the month 916 men and 111 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during February, were over 4 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 29 per cent above those of the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 3 per cent when compared with January and of over 28 per cent in comparison with February, 1939. A moderate increase in construction and maintenance and smaller gains in services, logging and manufacturing accounted for the improvement in placements over February of last year, as small changes, only, were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 38; construction and maintenance 491 and services 587, of which 493 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 151 of men and 93 of women.

Quebec

There was a nominal increase only in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 2 per cent higher than in January and nearly 16 per cent above February, 1939. When comparing placements by industrial divisions during the month under review with those of February of last year, the most important increases were in services, logging and manufacturing and there were smaller gains in trade and farming. The only decline of importance was in construction and maintenance and this largely offset the increases recorded

in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 269; logging 775; construction and maintenance 1,350; trade 100 and services 3,143, of which 2,923 were of household workers. There were 2,313 men and 1,898 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February called for nearly 6 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 6 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with February, 1939. The decline in placements from February a year ago was due to a substantial decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance. This loss was offset, in part, by fairly large gains in building construction and manufacturing and a small increase in services. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 827; logging 362; farming 530; mining 91; construction and maintenance 3,266; trade 254 and services 3,034, of which 2,189 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 3,012 of men and 1,374 of women.

Manitoba

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during February, was over 20 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 11 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 19 per cent from January, but were nearly 17 per cent above February, 1939. There were fairly important increases in construction and maintenance and logging and smaller gains in manufacturing and services, when comparing placements during the month under review with those of February last year. The improvement shown in these groups was partly offset by a large decrease in farming. Minor changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 117; logging 300; farming 522; construction and maintenance 317 and services 694, of which 615 were of household workers. During the month 1,200 men and 401 women were placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

There was a decline of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during February, when compared with the preceding month and of over 40 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a decrease of over 17 per cent when compared with January and of over 42 per cent in comparison with February, 1939. A large decrease in farming and a moderate loss in services accounted for the decline in placements from February of last year. Small gains were reported in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 169; construction and maintenance 67 and services 485, of which 358 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 225 of men and 286 of women.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during February, were over 14 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 27 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 16 per cent in placements when compared with January, but an increase of over 26 per cent in comparison with those of February, 1939. All industrial divisions, except farming, participated in the increase in placements over February of last year, the most important gains being in logging, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in whch most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 56; logging 334; farming 435; construction and maintenance 205 and services 412, of which 356 were household workers. There were 952 men and 314 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of about 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during February, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 58 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The substantial decrease in placements from February of last year was due to a large reduction in construction and maintenance and a fairly heavy loss in logging. There was a nominal decline in farming, but all other groups showed improvement, the largest increase being in services, manufacturing and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 90; logging 149; farming 77; construction and maintenance 1,087 and services 826, of which 665 were of household workers. During the month 916 men and 361 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,523 placements in regular employment, 6,660 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 323 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 279 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 44 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bone fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during February the Hull office was instrumental in the despatch of 2 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. Ontario transfers at the reduced rate during February were 220 in number, 217 provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were of machine workers shipped from St. Catharines to Montreal. Within the province the Port Arthur office granted certificates to 172 bush workers, 2 hotel employees and one construction lineman, the Sudbury office to 35 bush labourers and the Fort William office to 6 bushmen journeying to centres within their respective zones. The one remaining transfer was of a core maker travelling to Sault Ste. Marie on a certificate secured at Hamilton. The labour movement in Manitoba during February originated at Winnipeg and comprised the despatch of 43 persons, 4 of whom were destined to provincial employment and 39 outside the province. Provincially the transfers were within the Winnipeg zone and included 2 cooks, one carpenter and one fisherman. Workers going outside the province were all bound for the Port Arthur zone among whom were 21 bushmen, 15 mine workers, 2 farm hands and one cookee. The Edmonton office was responsible for the 56 transfers effected in Alberta during February, all of which were within the territory administered by that city office. Certificates for transportation were issued to 38 bushmen, 4 fishermen, 4 labourers, 3 mine workers, 3 farm hands, one baker, one waitress, one butcher and one hotel worker. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in British Columbia during February one farm hand and one farm housekeeper secured certificates at the Vancouver office for transportation to employment within the same zone.

Of the 323 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 189 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 131 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1940

The statistics of building permits issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have recently been enlarged to include 202 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly. An additional one, Megantic, Quebec, now issues permits and has been added to the list, and will be included in future compilations.

A classification of all permits issued according to the proposed use of the building to be erected, altered or repaired is shown in Table 1.

Table 11 shows values and average indexes for preceding years, value of permits issued for the current month, and also includes total values for the last twenty calendar years. Because of space limitations this review presents only the tabular summary in the more condensed form in which it has formerly appeared.

For the February report, returns were received from 143 municipalities, 106 of these reported detailed building values while 37 had issued no permits during the month. The remainder of the 202 municipalities, 59 in number, failed to furnish any report, and values of their permits could not be included in this compilation. As a consequence the value of the report is temporarily nullified to a certain extent.

The total value of permits issued in February, 1940, by 106 municipalities was $3,722,799. Revised figures for the month of January now show 117 municipalities reporting a value of $3,334,337. Fifty-six of the 58 original municipalities reported a value of $3,015,089 for February in comparison with a revised value of $2,411,950 for January, 1940. The total value of permits reported by these 58 municipalities in February, 1939, was $1,912,151.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 202 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, FEBRUARY, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All permits—Total value	3,722,799	.....	49,785	8,703	904,303
New Construction	2,549,770	.....	17,000	.....	644,650
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	1,173,029	.....	32,785	8,703	259,653
Residential	1,982,109	.....	45,370	5,703	664,840
New Construction	1,705,377	.....	17,000	.....	577,025
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	276,732	.....	28,370	5,703	87,815
Institutional	157,114	.....	300	500	600
New Construction	97,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	59,964	.....	300	500	600
Commercial	612,563	.....	4,115	2,500	169,935
New Construction	146,018	.....	.....	.....	27,450
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	466,545	.....	4,115	2,500	142,485
Industrial	756,063	.....	.....	.....	47,198
New Construction	483,555	.....	.....	.....	25,400
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	272,508	.....	.....	.....	21,798
Other Building	214,950	.....	.....	.....	21,730
New Construction	117,670	.....	.....	.....	14,775
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	97,280	.....	.....	.....	6,955

Classification of Permits	Provinces—*Concluded*				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits—Total value	1,828,415	113,745	84,710	64,198	668,940
New Construction	1,210,140	19,960	74,400	11,755	571,865
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	618,275	93,785	10,310	52,443	97,075
Residential	823,522	25,310	1,700	18,206	397,458
New Construction	731,287	3,660	400	5,580	370,425
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	92,235	21,650	1,300	12,626	27,033
Institutional	23,250	.....	200	23,882	108,382
New Construction	150	.....	.....	.....	97,000
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	23,100	.....	200	23,882	11,382
Commercial	285,638	66,775	9,200	19,335	55,065
New Construction	76,933	15,300	1,000	5,500	19,835
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	208,705	51,475	8,200	13,835	35,230
Industrial	612,655	20,060	600	2,100	73,450
New Construction	400,055	.....	.....	.....	58,100
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	212,600	20,060	600	2,100	15,350
Other Building	83,350	1,600	73,010	675	34,585
New Construction	1,715	1,000	73,000	675	26,505
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	81,635	600	10	.....	8,080

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	February	First 2 months	First 2 months	First 2 months		February	First 2 months	First 2 months	First 2 months
1940	3,722,799	7,057,136	(2)	(2)	1932	2,845,271	6,056,283	51·1	79·4
1939	1,912,151	3,633,306	30·6	87·3	1931	6,395,659	14,797,115	124·8	83·8
1938	2,364,402	4,223,583	35·6	91·6	1930	8,919,078	16,136,475	136·1	97·0
1937	2,138,886	3,860,753	32·6	90·9	1929	10,465,330	18,882,210	159·2	98·5
1936	1,921,176	3,223,934	27·2	83·9	1928	10,318,338	18,034,925	152·1	95·3
1935	3,601,637	4,484,515	37·8	81·6	1927	7,638,176	13,314,713	112·3	96·6
1934	894,102	1,601,914	13·5	82·1	1926	7,139,549	11,859,083	100·0	102·4
1933	925,894	2,111,855	17·8	75·2					

(2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA, IN FEBRUARY 1940, AND FEBRUARY, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to make their monthly report in time.

Cities	February 1940	February 1939
	$	$
P. E. Island—		
Charlottetown	No report	N.P.I.
Nova Scotia		
*Halifax	47,920	43,935
New Glasgow	N.P.I.	1,350
*Sydney	1,665	6,500
New Brunswick		
Fredericton	N.P.I.	N.P.I.
*Moncton	No report	6,450
*Saint John	8,503	17,645
Quebec		
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	641,640	279,180
*Quebec	43,140	60,300
Shawinigan Falls	9,000	8,025
*Sherbrooke	29,500	43,000
*Three Rivers	No report	18,075
*Westmount	19,800	6,535
Ontario		
Belleville	1,000	675
*Brantford	6,500	6,325
Chatham	5,700	17,800
*Fort William	3,250	22,275
Galt	117,999	3,240
*Guelph	3,650	2,895
*Hamilton	113,889	40,050
*Kingston	4,100	2,300
*Kitchener	12,660	8,025
*London	52,845	29,505
Niagara Falls	225	14,350
Oshawa	3,560	1,450
*Ottawa	149,100	49,625
Owen Sound	3,600	19,650
*Peterborough	7,750	4,875
*Port Arthur	4,005	410
*St. Catharines	31,450	7,550
*St. Thomas	1,600	12,621
Ontario—*Con.*		
Sarnia	24,398	2,450
Sault Ste. Marie	No report	3,865
Stratford	2,800	4,120
*Toronto	660,782	350,639
East York Twp	20,750	13,500
Welland	5,550	8,907
*Windsor	29,890	18,072
Riverside	1,610	24,800
Woodstock	2,600	1,100
York Twp	40,300	32,300
Manitoba		
*Brandon	60	N.P.I.
St. Boniface	2,700	3,275
*Winnipeg	109,450	38,950
Saskatchewan		
*Moose Jaw	1,100	22,000
*Regina	75,400	6,925
*Saskatoon	5,400	1,000
Alberta		
*Calgary	50,233	16,087
*Edmonton	7,925	13,250
Lethbridge	5,390	7,860
Medicine Hat	N.P.I.	N.P.I.
British Columbia		
Kamloops	5,300	2,500
Nanaimo	2,205	750
*New Westminster	46,950	65,750
Prince Rupert	3,055	1,575
*Vancouver	488,585	455,610
North Vancouver	16,800	9,460
*Victoria	81,805	72,790
Total—58 Municipalities[1]	3,015,089	1,912,151
Total—35 Municipalities	2,743,347	1,733,269

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.
† In order to conform with the limitations of space this table has been reduced to include statistics of only 58 municipalities as formerly, instead of the 202 as published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report.
[1] 54 Municipalities only reporting.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1940, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes have not yet started spring ploughing, but some orchard pruning and cutting of firewood have been done. Drift ice had rather hampered fishing, although nets were being repaired for the lobster season. Haddock, halibut and scallops were plentiful, but cod was scarce. Logging remained active, although the winter's cut was nearing completion. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated five and six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to five days. Nearly all manufacturing plants were working full time. Little new building construction was started, but that under way was progressing favourably. Snow shovelling and highway maintenance had also provided work for numerous men. Passenger and freight traffic by rail and bus was steady, but by boat, indefinite. Trade was fair. The regular demand for household workers existed and placements were made of female help, both in the city and country.

Farming and logging were quiet in the Province of Quebec, although in the latter industry, river driving, which would soon commence, would provide employment for many men. Industries at Chicoutimi worked at 90 per cent of their normal capacity and at Matane, three new sawmills were in operation. At Hull and Three Rivers paper and textiles were very active, with shoe factories recording improvement also in the latter district and at Thetford Mines. Montreal reported great activity in iron and steel,

while textile, leather, clothing and aluminum plants were fairly busy. At Sherbrooke, general conditions had progressed favourably since January, staff increases being shown in the wool factories, while clothing and tissue establishments were producing 25 per cent above the 1938-39 levels. At Val d'Or, however, manufacturing was quiet. Building construction was slowly getting under way, although the present work consisted chiefly of repairs and alterations. Road construction was active at Hull, but elsewhere, the greater amount of work provided consisted of snow shovelling. Trade was good and the call for domestic workers satisfactory.

There was an improved demand for farm hands in Ontario, with further increases anticipated as soon as men were able to get on to the land. Little activity was recorded in lumbering, but preparations were being made for river driving. Mining was normal, with a fair call for various classes of miners. Employment gains of recent months in manufacturing were well maintained, iron, steel, textile, rubber and leather plants being particularly busy. Building was still rather slow, the major portion of the construction consisting of alterations and repairs, but prospects for improvement in the near future were favourable; little work was being done on highways, other than maintenance and snow shovelling after the recent storms. Shipyards also were active, as boats were being outfitted in readiness for the opening of navigation. Trade was fair. Orders for household help in the Women's Division were increasing rapidly and qualified domestic help was scarce, as hotels, restaurants and clubs were gradually adding to their staffs. Industrial and clerical vacancies for women, however, were few in number.

Farming in the Prairie Provinces showed increased activity, the bulk of the orders being for spring work with wages from $20 to $30 per month. Logging was decidedly quiet and mines, though fairly busy due to the recent cold spell, had reduced their crews. Manufacturing showed little improvement. At Winnipeg, great activity was recorded in construction as several important undertakings were under way, but elsewhere, although more building than in recent weeks was in evidence, few large contracts were reported. Several railroad gangs had been hired, but no highway construction was in progress. Trade was fair. Experienced domestics in the Women's Division were difficult to obtain, especially those who were willing to accept work outside the city.

A good demand existed for farm help in British Columbia with a number of unfilled orders on hand. Very little labour turnover took place in logging, for the movement of men into the Great Central Lake area and the Franklin and Menzies Bay districts was offset by the reduction of crews in the Cowichan Lake section. Sawmill operations too had been curtailed and crews reduced, as lack of boats prevented shipment of lumber already in the yards. Mining was quiet and many prospectors and miners were leaving for the Yukon. Halibut boats were to leave Prince Rupert shortly and cannery crews were arriving from the South. Manufacturing showed little change. Construction was active, as seasonal employment opened up and conditions improved. Shipyards were particularly busy and there, many skilled mechanics found work. At Prince Rupert and Victoria the waterfront was active, with all regular longshoremen employed. Trade was fair. More vacancies were listed in the Women's Division and wages for experienced cooks-general were a little better.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Although weather conditions had in general improved by February 12 when the count of the unemployed was taken, the effect of long-continued frost and snow in causing temporary unemployment was still more marked at that date than when the previous count was taken in January. Outdoor work was still hindered in many areas, and short deliveries of materials or inability to transport output had dislocated working conditions in a large number of cases. There was, nevertheless, a drop of 80,145 in the numbers wholly unemployed (including casuals) in Great Britain between the two dates, but the number temporarily stopped increased by 65,349, leaving a net reduction of 14,796. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland there was a total of 1,585,884 wholly unemployed (1,266,954) or temporarily stopped (318,930) on the registers at February 12, a reduction of 400,418 compared with the figures at February 13, 1939.

During the fortnight following February 12 the continuance of better weather enabled much of the dislocation to be remedied, and

there was a large drop, estimated at about 200,000, in the numbers registered.

As compared with February 13, 1939, the number unemployed at February 12, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 392,618.

Unemployment decreased between January 15 and February 12 in tailoring and dressmaking, hotel and boarding house service, the distributive trades, Local Government service, printing and bookbinding, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and laundry service. On the other hand, there were increases in the numbers temporarily suspended from work in agriculture, horticulture, etc., coal mining, building and public works contracting, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, the brick and tile industry, stone quarrying, ship building and repairing, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.

The numbers unemployed decreased considerably in the London, North-Western, South-Western and Southern Divisions; but there were marked increases in the Midlands, North-Midlands, Northern and Eastern Divisions and in Wales.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at February 12, 1940, was 10·3, as compared with 10·2 at January 15, 1940, and 13·1 at February 13, 1939. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 10·2 at February 12, 1940, 10·2 at January 15, 1940, and 13·3 at February 13, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 11·1, 9·7 and 9·9 respectively.

United States

Approximately 50,000 fewer workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in mid-February than in January, according to a report issued on March 26 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. This decline was mainly due to further lay-offs in retail and wholesale houses and in public construction, seasonal declines that are usually offset by increases in manufacturing employment. However, as a result of substantial gains in industrial activity, over 1,000,000 more workers were engaged in non-agricultural occupations than in February a year ago.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

This year there was a small decrease of less than 0·1 per cent, or about 3,500 employees, in factories. Factory employment ordinarily shows a seasonal increase from January to February of 1·6 per cent or about 125,000 workers. This year, however, a number of the major durable-goods industries, including iron and steel, electrical machinery, automobiles, hardware, furniture, brick, glass, and sawmills, reported reduced employment instead of the customary February expansion.

Employment in the non-durable goods group as a whole increased, largely because of seasonal expansion in the clothing industries. Such industries as men's clothing and tobacco manufactures did not show as large gains as usual, and some reported small contraseasonal losses, among them textiles and book and job printing. Employment in the manufacture of aircraft, after more than doubling since last year at this time, remained almost stable between January and February.

The employment changes in other lines of business and industry, with a few exceptions, conformed to the usual seasonal pattern. The employment declines of about 20,000 workers in retail establishments and 6,000 workers in wholesale firms correspond closely to the declines which took place in February, 1939. Class I steam railroads took on 4,200 men from January to February. Employment in the metal mining and oil producing industries fell slightly, and laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments reported small seasonal recessions.

Employment on Private Construction.—In private building construction, and quarrying and non-metallic mining, small employment gains were reported in February instead of the usual seasonal losses, reflecting a resumption of activity following the sharply curtailed operations caused by the extremely severe weather in January. Employment on public construction projects declined, however, due primarily to completion of some P.W.A. projects and reduced work on roads. While employment in anthracite mining showed a small gain in February, pay rolls were considerably reduced from the January levels due to the pronounced decline in production during the week of February 5.

Employment on Public Works.—The number of persons at work on relief projects of the Work Projects Administration increased 59,000 in February, bringing the number employed on these projects to 2,251,000. The relief load, however, was less by 704,000 workers than in February, 1939. Wage payments of $110,275,000 to workers on relief projects were $4,133,000 more than in January.

The National Youth Administration gave employment to 14,000 additional youths on the Out-of-School Work Program in February and 23,000 students were added to the rolls of the Student Work Program.

Employment on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations fell off 5,000 in the month ending February 15, leaving 202,000 men still at work. There were, however, 30,000 more workers employed on these projects than in February, 1939. Pay rolls were $21,647,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not apear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by

the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Supply Board Contracts

All contracts awarded by the War Supply Board are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of Building and Construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the War Supply Board are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have

been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provided that "Where by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that 'nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation'."

Department of Public Works

Construction of a survey launch at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Vivien Engine Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,397.84. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 75
Blacksmith's Helper	0 56½
Caulker (wood)	0 86
Electrician	0 83
Electrician's Helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Labourers	0 50
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's Helpers	0 50
Painter	0 75
Shipwright and Joiner	0 83
Sheet Metal Worker	0 85½
Sheet Metal Workers' Helpers	0 50
Welder (acetylene)	0 82
Welder (electric)	0 90

Constructing a landing at Crofton, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 10, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $4,397.10. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile Driver Foreman	$1 25
Pile Driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile Driver Man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of a collecting sewer at Quebec City, P.Q. Name of contractors, Pacifique Marcotte, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, March 12, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $317,410.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 45
Brick and Hollow Tile Layers	0 80
Brick and Hollow Tile Layers' Helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and Joiners	0 60
Cement Finishers	0 55
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operator:—	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or Elec.	0 55
Compressor Operators—Gas. or Elec.	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, Horse and Cart	0 55
Driver, Team and Wagon	0 65
Drill Runners	0 50
Electricians (Inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, Operating, Steam:—	
Single or Double Drum	0 60
Three or more Drums	0 70
Engineers on Steel Erection	0 75
Engineer, Crane (Steam, Gas. or Elec.)	0 65
Firemen—Stationary	0 45
Hoist Operators—Tower (Gas. or Elec.)	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—Metal	0 65
Lathers—Wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' Helpers	0 45
Motor Truck Drivers	0 45
Motor Truck Driver and Truck	1 45
Painters—Spray	0 65
Painters and Glaziers	0 55
Patternmakers	0 60
Pipe Fitters—Surface—Temporary Work	0 55
Pipe Layers, Caulkers and Solderers	0 50
Pile Driver and Derrick Foremen	0 70
Pile Driver and Derrick Engineers	0 60
Pile Driver and Derrick Men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile Driver and Derrick Firemen	0 45
Pile Driver and Derrick Labourers	0 45
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' Helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and Steamfitters	0 65
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers—General	0 50
Road Grader Operators, Horsedrawn	0 45
Road Grader Operator, Including team	0 70
Road Grader Operator, Gas.	0 50
Road Roller Operators, Steam or Gas.	0 60
Roofers—Composition	0 50
Roofers—Felt and Gravel: Patent	0 45
Roofers—Sheet Metal	0 65
Roofers—Shingles (Wood, Asbestos)	0 60
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet Metal Workers	0 65
Sprinkler Installers	0 85
Steam Shovel Engineers	0 85
Steam Shovel Cranemen	0 65
Steam Shovel Firemen	0 55
Steam Shovel Oilers	0 50
Shovel Operators—Gas.	0 85
Stone Cutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' Helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural Steel Workers	0 75
Terrazzo Layers	0 70
Terrazzo Finishers and Helpers	0 55

	Per hour
Timbermen and Cribmen (measuring, scribing, and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor Operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and Burners—Acetylene or Elec.	0 60
Welders and Burners—on Steel Erection	0 75

Construction of Pavilion "A", Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 14, 1940. Amount of contract, $23,350 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 80
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:—	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or Elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (asbestos, wood)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a wharf at Rivière Noire (St. Siméon), Charlevoix Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alphonse Montminy, St. François, P.Q. Date of contract, March 20, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $13,440.

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Cement Finishers	0 50
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operators—Gas. or Electric	0 45
Compressor Operators—gas or elec.	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and waggon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Drill Runners	0 45
Engineers, Operating Steam, sgl. or dbl. drums	0 60
Firemen—stationary	0 40
Hoist Operators—gas. or elec.	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor Boat Operators	0 40
Motor Truck Driver and Truck	1 35
Motor Truck Drivers	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Steam Shovel Engineers	0 85
Steam Shovel Cranemen	0 65
Steam Shovel Fireman	0 55
Steam Shovel Oilers	0 50
Shovel Operators—gasoline	0 85
Timbermen and Cribmen (Measuring, Scribing and, by the use of the adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Installation of a new passenger elevator and construction of alterations to penthouse in the Examining Warehouse at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Messrs. Walfrid Hornstrom and Bror Herman Hornstrom, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, March 14, 1940. Amount of contract, $16,748. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:—	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Lathers (metal furring, tied-on lath work and attached ceilings)	0 90
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 90
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 90

Construction of repairs, etc., to the hull, machinery and boiler of Dredge *P.W.D. No. 9* at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, March 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $8,727. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmith	$0 58
Anglesmith's helper	0 45
Blacksmith	0 58
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Caulker and chipper	0 58
Carpenter (ship)	0 58
Crane operator	0 48
Driller and reamer	0 45
Labourer	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Moulder	0 58
Machinist	0 58
Machinist's helper	0 40
Painter	0 48
Patternmaker	0 58
Plater	0 58
Punch and shear men	0 45
Riveter	0 58
Rivet heater	0 40
Template maker	0 58
Welder (electric)	0 58

Construction of repairs, etc., to the hull, machinery and boiler of Dredge *P.W.D. No. 12* at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, March 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $7,315. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmith	$0 58
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 45
Blacksmith	0 58
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Caulker and chipper	0 58
Carpenter (ship)	0 58
Crane operator	0 48
Driller and reamer	0 45
Driver (motor truck)	0 40
Driver (motor truck) and truck	1 35
Labourer	0 35
Moulder	0 58
Machinist	0 58
Machinist's helper	0 40
Painter	0 48
Patternmaker	0 58
Plater	0 58
Punch and shear men	0 45
Riveter	0 58
Rivet heater	0 40
Template maker	0 58
Welder (electric)	0 58

Construction work at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Brookfield Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $68,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 80
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:—	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:—	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Mastic floor layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 65
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Department of Transport

Supply, fabrication, delivery and erection of self-supporting insulated antennae towers and counterpoise systems for same at various points on the route of the Trans-Canada Airways. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $61,910. The "B" labour conditions referred to in the introduction of this article, were made applicable to the fabrication of the work, but fair wages schedules were included in the contracts for the erection work at the various points as follows:—

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 30

Crescent Valley, B.C.

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:—	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Fort William, Ont.

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:—	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchmen	0 35

Windsor, Ont.

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck	1 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Lowering by excavation, above water level, of the west bank of Welland Ship Canal between station 1090+00 and station 1110+00, Ont. Name of contractors, Industrial Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, March 1, 1940. Amount of contract, $8,464. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Firemen (stationary)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Powdermen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of certain dams in St. Lawrence River, between Sorel and Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dufresne Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 19, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $200,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	$0 35
Labourers	0 35
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 70
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 60
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 40
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 40
Scowmen	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of caretaker's apartment in the terminal building at the Airport, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls Aldinger Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 5, 1940. Amount of contract, $1,989. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer opers.:—	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Electricians	0 90
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters' helpers	0 45
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sutton West, Ont. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, March 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $697.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Chester, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, March 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $837.60.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	*Contractor*
Metal Dating Stamps and Type Cancellers, etc..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Scales..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts.. ..	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Rural Mail Boxes..	Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales..	Gurney-Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Blue Serge Cloth..	Paton Mfg., Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Dressing Buffalo Hides.. ..	Edmonton Tannery, Edmonton, Alta.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Brockville, Ontario.—A Certain Manufacturer of Copper Wire, Cables, Etc. and the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Local 510 (Electric Wire Workers).

This agreement made following the strike mentioned on page 332 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from March 18, 1940 to February 1, 1941, and thereafter subject to 60 days' notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 855.

Overtime is to be paid at time and one half with double time for Sundays and holidays, as in the previous agreement. Overtime is to be distributed among the employees on a fair and equitable basis. Any night shift working fewer hours than the corresponding day shift, to be paid at time and one tenth for the hours worked.

Wages to be increased from January 1, 1940, by 5 cents per hour for male employees and 3 cents per hour for female employees. New male employees to start at a minimum of 35 cents per hour, to be increased after six weeks' employment to 40 cents; new female employees to start at a minimum of 28 cents per hour, to be increased after six weeks' employment to 33 cents. These rates to constitute the minimum rates of pay for employees in the shop.

A detailed plan for the reduction of staff when necessary and the rehiring of employees according to seniority is made part of the agreement.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Toronto, Ontario.—General Contractors' Section of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Association of Toronto and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 2 (Bricklayers) and Local No. 26 (Stonemasons).

Agreement to be in effect from March 23, 1940 to March 1, 1941.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 624 and May, 1938, page 572, with this change:

The minimum wage rate from April 15, 1940, is $1.05 per hour (an increase of 5 cents over the previous rate).

Construction: Shipbuilding

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Firms and the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, Shipyard Section (Shipwrights, Caulkers, Etc.).

Agreements to be in effect from March 7, 1940 for the duration of the war, and thereafter until completion of any contracts entered into previous to the cessation of hostilities.

Only members of this union to be employed, as long as the conditions of the agreement are adhered to.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for men on the day shift; second shift to be from 4.50 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. with a 20 minute period for lunch, for which 8 hours' pay will be allowed; third shift from 12.30 a.m. to 8 a.m. with a 20 minute period for lunch, for which 9 hours' pay will be allowed; 40 hours to constitute a week's work for the second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Wages: shipwrights, joiners and boatbuilders $6.64 per day; caulkers $6.89 per day. (These are the same rates as paid under the previous agreement.) These rates are subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the provincial government, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement, but the wage rates above stated ($6.64 and $6.89 per day) are minimum rates during the life of the agreement.

Time and one quarter to be allowed for all dirty work; the foreman, shop steward and committee to decide if work in question is to be so classed.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Vancouver, B.C.—Shipping Federation of British Columbia and the Burrard Coastwise Longshoremen's Association (Longshoremen, Coastwise Vessels).

Agreement to be in effect from March 12, 1940 to March 11, 1942, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 574 and April, 1937, page 455, with this exception:

Hours and overtime: straight time is all time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive and between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday; overtime is all time on Sundays and holidays and between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. on other days and also between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Saturdays, except that straight time is payable on Saturdays between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. in case of regular passenger vessels. (Under the previous agreement, straight time was payable for all work on Saturday afternoon.)

The wage rates for general cargo are unchanged at 90 cents for straight time and $1.20 for overtime.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and correction to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Printing Trades, Quebec City and District.
Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap Industry, Province of Quebec.
Millinery Industry, Montreal (amendment).
Aluminum Industry, Shawinigan Falls (amendment).
Railway and Tramway Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Montreal (correction).
Building Trades, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District (amendment).
Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (including Arthabasca) (amendment).
Longshoremen inland and coastal navigation, Montreal (amendment).
Retail Stores, Quebec (amendment).
Hardware and Paint Stores, Quebec.
Garages and Service Stations, Sherbrooke (repeal).
Horseshoers and Wheelwrights, Victoriaville and District (repeal).
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. John and Iberville (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Jerome (repeal).

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Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

New Brunswick

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, St. John.
Carpenters and Joiners, St. John.
Painters, St. John.
Plumbers and Steamfitters, St. John.

Saskatchewan

Taxi Drivers, Regina.

Alberta

Carpenters, Edmonton.

The Canadian Kodak Co. Ltd, in pursuance of its extensive employees' relations program, recently opened a new building in Toronto providing a recreational and social centre for its employees. The building, which is equipped with many recreational facilities, contains an auditorium with seating accommodation for over 1,000 and is so designed that it can be readily converted into a gymnasium with facilities for badminton, basketball and other indoor sports. There is also a well equipped stage for theatrical performances or concerts. A restaurant is provided as well as men's and women's recreational rooms which afford facilities for reading, writing, table tennis and billiards. A library is also included and a well equipped model dark room is provided for the company's camera club.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of three new agreements, the amendment of seven other agreements, the repeal of three agreements and the correction of another, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: one affecting building trades at St. Jerome was published in the issue of March 2; one affecting work glove operators and blockers throughout the Province in the issue of March 9; funeral undertakers at Montreal in the issue of March 16; building trades at Quebec in the issue of March 30. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during March approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committee and others authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Quebec City and District. —An Order in Council, approved March 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 23, makes binding the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat patronal de l'imprimerie de Québec, Inc. (The Employers' Union of the Printing Industry of Quebec, Inc.) and l'Union catholique des imprimeurs et relieurs de Québec (the Catholic Union of Printers and Bookbinders of Quebec), l'Union typographique de Québec Local No. 302 (The Typographical Union of Quebec, Local No. 302), l'Union des Pressiers et Clicheurs de Québec Local 152 (the Union of Pressmen and

Stereotypers of Quebec, Local 152), l'Union des Relieurs, Local 152, Québec (the Union of Bookbinders, Local 152, Quebec), le Syndicat catholique des Imprimeurs de Rimouski et Rivière du Loup (the Catholic Union of Printers of Rimouski and Rivière du Loup), le Syndicat catholique des ouviers imprimeurs de la Beauce (The Catholic Union of Printing Workers of Beauce).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1942 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

(The previous agreement was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1044, March, 1939, page 335 and October, page 1065).

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged and now comprises the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski, Gaspé and those parts of the districts of St. François and Arthabasca not included in the Montreal printing trades agreement.

The professional jurisdiction includes all persons of both sexes employed in producing printed matter, including bookbinders, finishers, rulers, cutters, photoengravers and newspaper employees whether employed in a trade plant, in a private or industrial enterprise using normal presses, offset, photo-litho and lithographic presses, stencil duplicators (mimeograph), multigraphers and any other graphic reproduction process including silk impressions and photogravures, whether they are working in an institution, commercial enterprise or any other establishment and whether such operation constitute its principal business or not.

(This agreement supersedes the agreement governing the lithographic industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 451) insofar as this Quebec zone is concerned.)

Establishments are classified into: class A, daily newspapers; class B, mechanized typography and press establishments having one or more composing machines, linotype or monotype, or operating two or more cylinders, and the photo-engraving, photo-litho and bookbinding establishments not included in class D, as well as lithography and ruling plants; class C, those not included in any of the other three categories; class D, those making bookbinding work exclusively (library volumes, binders).

Hours: for day work, hours not to exceed 9 per day, with a 46 hour week (ending at noon Saturday) for establishments of class A, B, and D, 48 hours for class C; for night work hours not to exceed 9 per day, with a 43 hour week except for rural judicial districts where hours for night work are 45 per week.

Overtime: time and one half except for the rural judicial districts. In rural judicial districts, overtime to be paid at time and one quarter. However, regular rates to be paid for overtime where the employee has paid holidays (one week per year) and receives his pay when absent on account of illness (two weeks per year). Double time for work on Sundays and four specified holidays. Employees engaged in printing morning newspapers may, however, work Sunday evening at the regular rates.

Minimum weekly wage rates (for all except the rural judicial districts) for day work: For class A establishments—journeymen typographers, linotypists and monotypists $32 (an increase of $1.50 per week over the previous rates); journeymen pressmen and stereotypers $28.50 (an increase of $2) from April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, and $29 from January 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942; all other journeymen $28 (an increase of $1.50). For class B establishments—journeymen typographers, linotypists and monotypists $29.50 (an increase of $1.50); all other journeymen $28 (an increase of $1.50). For class C, all journeymen $22.08 or 46 cents per hour. For class D, all journeymen $26.50. Journeymen on night shifts to be paid $2 per week over day scale. Foremen to be paid $3 per week more than journeymen. In the rural judicial districts these wage rates may be reduced by 20 per cent.

Apprentices to serve five years except bindery girls who serve three years. Apprentices to be paid from $5 per week during first year to $18 during second half of fifth year; apprentice bindery girls from $5.06 during first six months to $11.04 during second half of third year. After four years, wages for castermen's helpers to be increased by 5 per cent every year until they have attained those established for journeymen. Apprentices in their first, second and third year to be paid $1 per week extra for night work; apprentices in their fourth and fifth year to be paid $2 per week extra.

Apprentices are limited to one apprentice to three journeymen or fraction thereof regularly employed in the composing, bookbinding and photogravure departments; one to each two journeymen or fraction thereof in the press or stereotyping department; for girls in the bookbinding department, the number of those with less than two years' experience not to exceed one third of their total number. In plants employing less than ten workers, journeymen and apprentices included, if one journeyman, one apprentice allowed; if two to five journeymen, two apprentices; if six journeymen, three apprentices; such apprentices may be typographers, pressmen or bookbinders.

If the employer supplies board or lodging, he may not charge the employee more than $4 per week for meals. $1.50 for lodging or $5 for both board and lodging.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain hat and cap manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Local No. 36.

The agreement which is effective throughout the province of Quebec is to be in effect from January 1, 1940 to January 1, 1941 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The industrial jurisdiction governs the manufacture of hats and caps for men, boys and children except babies' bonnets, head wear of same materials as children's coats, etc. and except the making of headwear for men and boys made of fur felt, woollen felt or straw.

Hours: 44 per week, either 9 per day from Monday to Thursday, 8 on Friday and no work on Saturday, or 8 per day from Monday to Friday and 4 on Saturday.

Overtime is limited to 2 hours in any day, 10 hours in any week and is never allowed Saturday afternoon or Sunday.

Minimum weekly wage rates from January 1 to July 1, 1940: cutters $23, operators $21, blockers $16.40, lining makers $13.50 (increases of $1 per week in each case over the previous minimum rates). From July 1, 1940, the minimum rates are further increased by $1 per week, making the rates $24 for cutters, $22 for operators, $17.40 for blockers, $14.50 for lining makers. In any establishment where the piece work system was in force when this decree came into force, piece work prices to be fixed at such rates as to assure the workers at least the above minimum rates. Workers who have not acquired the necessary skill in their classification to entitle them to be rated as skilled workers or whose productivity is below the average for any reason may be paid at lower wage rates to be fixed by the joint committee, such rates to be revised each three months so that the worker may receive the above minimum rates as soon as able to qualify.

Millinery Industry, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved March 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 732, March, 1936, page 275, June, 1937, page 695 and June, 1938, page 691).

The minimum wage rates are increased from February 15, 1940 by $1 to $2.20 per week, making the following rates in effect for a 40 hour week: hand blockers $34.20; blockers, straw operators, fabric operators and cutters $31; drapers $21.40; trimmer-drapers $18.20; trimmers $16. As in the previous agreement employees who have not the necessary skill for any reason may be paid at lower rates set by the joint committee, but in no case may the number of such lower paid employees be more than 20 per cent of the total number of employees.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Aluminum Industry, Shawinigan Falls.—An Order in Council, approved March 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 30, amends the previous Orders in Council for the industry, (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1273) by providing that from April 1, 1940, a new wage scale be in force. The rates in some cases are higher, in a few cases lower, and in others unchanged from the previous wage scale.

Minimum hourly rates for certain classes of work: analyst 40 cents, analyst assistant 26 cents, apprentices from 26 cents in first year to 40 cents in fourth year, blacksmith 50 cents, cabler 46 cents, carbon changer 48 cents, carter 40 cents, catcher (rolling mill) 46 cents, chemist assistant 50 cents, clerk 44 cents, craneman 50 cents, electrician 50 cents, electrician assistant 40 cents, fireman (remelting) 46 cents, headpotman 60 cents, headpotman helper 54 cents, potman 48 cents, machinist 50 cents, millwright 50 cents, painter 46 cents, pourer (remelting) 46 cents, power house and rotary operator 50 cents, power house and rotary operator assistant 34 cents, reelman 42 cents, rigger 50 cents, sweeper 40 cents, tapper 48 cents, tester 40 cents, trucker 46 cents, watchman 40 cents, weigher 42 cents, welder 50 cents, drawer (wire, rod, bar and tubing) 48 cents, labourer 40 cents.

Railway and Tramway Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Montreal.—A correction was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 9, to the agreement noted in the Labour Gazette, March, 1940, page 282, substituting the word "enginemen" for the word "engineers" in that agreement.

Construction: Building and Structures

Building Trades, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District.—An Order in Council, approved March 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 23, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, January, 1937, page 103, January, 1939, page 96 and October, page 1065).

The wage rates for all trades except plumbers in zone I are increased by 5 cents per hour.

Notwithstanding the Order in Council for the Montreal district which sets rates for the structural iron industry and the sprinkler fitters' trade in the whole province, the following hourly wage rates shall govern this industry and trade in the Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District: painters including spraying machines 55 cents, welders 75 cents, kettlemen 50 cents, metal brace workers and erectors (on field) 50 cents, tinsmiths (erector) 50 cents, sprinkler fitters 85 cents, structural iron erectors (all categories including welders with the exception of painters) 75 cents, boiler makers 75 cents, concrete iron brace erectors 50 cents, water carriers 25 cents.

This amendment does not apply to building contracts signed before the date of its publication.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (Including Arthabaska).—An Order in Council, approved March 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 16, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173, November, page 1299, July, 1939, page 729 and November, page 1183).

For the three zones which were included in the previous agreement, a new wage scale is put in effect. These zones are: zone I the city of Sherbrooke and within five miles of its limits; zone II the towns of Granby, Magog, Asbestos and Drummondville and within five miles of them; zone III the remaining territory in the counties of Sherbrooke, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi, Richmond, Wolfe and Drummond. These rates are 15 cents per hour higher than the previous rates for bricklayers and plasterers, 5 cents per hour for most other trades, except for enginemen, marble setters, etc., structural and ornamental iron workers and sprinkler fitters whose rates are unchanged.

Trades	Minimum hourly rates Zone I cents	Zone II cents	Zone III cents
Bricklayers, plasterers and masons:			
Contractors (personal services)..	.90	.85	.80
Journeymen..	.80	.75	.70
Masons (basement stones):			
Contractors (personal services)..	.80	.75	.70
Journeymen..	.70	.65	.60

Trades	Minimum hourly rates Zone I cents	Zone II cents	Zone III cents
Cement finishers (journeymen)	.60	.55	.50
Carpenters:			
Contractors (personal services)	.70	.65	.60
Journeymen	.60	.50*	.45
Painters and paper hangers:			
Contractors (personal services)	.60	.55	.50
Journeymen	.50	.45	.40
Pipe mechanics:			
Contractors (personal services)	.90	.80	.70
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Junior Journeymen:			
First 6 months	.45	.40	.35
2nd 6 months	.50	.45	.40
Tinsmith-roofers:			
Contractors (personal services)	.90	.80	.70
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Electricians:			
Contractors (personal services)	.85	.80	.75
Journeymen	.60	.55	.50
Enginemen—stationary or portable steam engines (or $30.00 per week in zone I)	.60	.50	.40
Boiler firemen	.50	.40	.30
Enginemen—steam mixers	.60	.50	.40
Enginemen—steam cranes	.60	.50	.40
Enginemen—gas or electric cranes	.50	.40	.30
Marble setters, terrazzo layers or tile setters	.60	.50	.45
Terrazzo polishers (dry)	.55	.50	.45
Men on terrazzo polishing machines (wet)	.50	.45	.40
Structural iron workers:			
Erectors	.65	.55	.50
Helpers	.40	.30	.30
Sprinkler fitters	.65	.55	.50
Ornamental iron workers (erection)	.50	.40	.40
Common labourers	.40	.35	.30
Night watchmen (per week, maximum of 72 hours)	15.00	14.00	12.50

*For Granby, 55 cents.

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged to include Arthabasca County, which since August 1, 1938 had been governed by an order under the Fair Wage Act.

Hours in Arthabasca County are 48 per week, 9 hours on Monday to Thursday, 8 on Friday and 4 on Saturday, except from October 1, to March 1 when hours will be 8 hours from Monday to Saturday inclusive.

Minimum wage rates in Arthabasca County are as follows. Arthabasca County is divided into two zones, of which zone I is Victoriaville and Arthabasca municipalities and within two miles of their limits; zone II, Princeville, Warwick and Tingwick municipalities and within 2 miles of their limits.

Trades	Minimum hourly rates Zone I cents	Zone II cents
Bricklayers, plasterers and masons:		
Contractors (personal services)	.70	.65
Journeymen	.60	.55
Cement finishers	.50	.45
Carpenter-joiners:		
Contractors (personal services)	.50	.45
Journeymen	.40	.35
Painters and paper-hangers:		
Contractors (personal services)	.50	.45
Journeymen	.40	.35
Pipe mechanics:		
Contractors (personal services)	.60	.55
Journeymen	.35	.30
Electricians:		
Contractors (personal services)	.50	.50
Journeymen	.40	.40
Enginemen—stationary or portable steam engines	.50	.40
Boiler firemen	.40	.30
Enginemen—steam mixers	.50	.40
Enginemen—gas or electric cranes	.40	.30
Marble setters, terrazzo layers or tile setters	.50	.45
Terrazzo polishers (dry)	.50	.45
Men on terrazzo polishing machines (wet)	.45	.40
Structural iron workers:		
Erectors	.55	.50
Helpers	.30	.30
Ornamental iron workers:		
Erectors	.45	.40
Sprinkler fitters	.55	.50
Common laborers	.30	.25
Carters—one or two horses:		
One horse	.45	.40
Two horses	.60	.50
$0.04 per cubic foot or $0.80 per ton shall be paid for the conveying of sand, gravel and stone.		
Night watchmen (per week of 72 hours)	14.00	12.00

Apprentices in the bricklayer, plasterer, mason, carpenter and painter trades are limited to one apprentice to each three journeymen or fraction thereof. Wage rates for apprentices are fixed for the different trades and zones for each of the four years of apprenticeship.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved March 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 23, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 629 and February, 1940, page 173) by providing that the agreement remain in effect until May 15, 1940. The regular wage rate for these longshoremen is 50 cents per hour for day work and 51 cents for night work.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 16, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729 and October, page 1067 and January, 1940, page 69) by extending the period of the agreement to June 17, 1940.

Hardware and Paint Stores, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, March 16, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Hardware and Paint Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc., District of Quebec, l'Association patronale du Commerce de Québec,

Inc. (the association of store owners of Quebec) and le Syndicat catholique et national des commis quincaillers, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Hardware Store Clerks, Inc.) of Quebec.

Agreement to be in effect from March 16, 1940, to March 15, 1941 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement covers wholesale and retail establishments in the city of Quebec whose main business is the sale of hardware, plumbing, wallpaper, paint, glass, sport and electric articles, electrical accessories and building materials.

Hours: 54 per week, to be worked between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and between 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturdays. In establishments which, in addition to their ordinary business, sell furniture, electrical accessories, to work 49¼ hours in these departments. Employees to have one hour and one half for meals. Between December 20 and December 31, regular employees to work evenings without extra pay. Regular employees to be paid for holidays on which stores are closed.

Overtime: to be paid at regular rates up to 60 hours work in the week; all work in excess of 60 hours, time and one half. Work on Sundays, double time.

Minimum wages for a 54 hour week: department chief $26, delivery man $18, delivery man's helper $12, messenger (outside) $6, messenger (inside) $4.80; office clerk from $10 during first two years to $19 after six years and $22 after 8 years; sales clerk from $8 during first year to $18 after six years and $22 after eight years; clerk in goods reception, shipping, unpacking and checking departments, from $10 during first two years to $16 after six years and $18 after 8 years; clerk taking orders, from $10 during first two years to $17 after 6 years and $20 after 8 years. One half of the clerks in each of the above categories must receive the highest minimum rate; the other employees may continue at the rate set for "after six years" until a vacancy has occurred in the half of the employees who receive the highest minimum rates. Extra clerk (man), that is one working less than 5 hours a day or 30 hours a week, to be paid 40 cents per hour; clerks employed for busy season only, that is between April 15 and June 15 and between November 1 and December 31, to be paid 25 cents per hour; female employees 15 cents per hour. Skilled tradesmen to be paid $21 per week if holding a certificate of competency from their joint committee and $15 if they do not hold such certificate; trade apprentices $18. General work (service men) $18 per week; junior employee and store and elevator boy $8.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay after three years' service.

Employees receiving higher than the above minimum rates may not have their wages reduced.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Stations, Sherbrooke.—An Order in Council, approved March 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 16, repeals the Order in Council extending the agreement (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 97).

Horseshoers and Wheelwrights, Victoriaville and District.—An Order in Council, approved March 15, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 23, repeals the Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1388).

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. John and Iberville.—An Order in Council, approved February 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 2, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 529) by extending the term of the agreement to April 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Jerome.—An Order in Council, approved March 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 30, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1068 and November, 1938, page 1300).

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 2, 16 and 23.

Paint Industry, Province.
Work Glove Industry, Province.
Fine Glove Industry, Province.
Tanneries, Province.
Passenger, Freight Car Industry, Montreal.
Plumbers, Three Rivers.
Paper Box Industry, Province.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Paint Industry, Province.
Work Glove Industry, Province.
Fine Glove Industry, Province.
Dairy Industry, Quebec.
Tanneries, Province.
Shoe Manufacturing Industry, Province, (amendment).
Building Trades, Sherbrooke.
Barbers, Montreal (amendment).
Plumbers, Three Rivers.
Retail Stores, Quebec.
Bakers, Granby.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Up to the end of March, however, no schedules had yet been made obligatory in Manitoba.

New Brunswick

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, Saint John.—An Order in Council, approved March 20, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, New Brunswick, March 27, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours as agreed upon between the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1, New Brunswick.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, in the city of Saint John and within 15 miles of the county court house in Saint John.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week except from June to September inclusive, when hours on Saturday will be 4, with a 44 hour week. When necessary to work at any other time than between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 7½ hours to constitute a day's work, with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for the first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: for bricklayers, plasterers, stone masons, marble masons, ceramic and clay tile setters, 90 cents; for cement finishers, terrazzo layers and setters of asphalt and composition floor and wall tile, 70 cents.

Carpenters and Joiners, Saint John.—An Order in Council, approved March 20, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, New Brunswick, March 27, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours as agreed upon between the St. John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1386.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, in the city of Saint John and within 15 miles of the county court house in Saint John.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, except from June to September inclusive, when hours on Saturday will be 4, with a 44 hour week. When necessary to work at any other time than between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 7½ hours to constitute a day's work, with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours: thereafter and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: for carpenters and joiners, 60 cents; for apprentices, 30 cents during first year, 40 cents during second year and 50 cents during third year.

Painters, Saint John.—An Order in Council approved March 20, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, New Brunswick, March 27, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours as agreed upon between the employers of painters, decorators, paperhangers and

glaziers of the city of Saint John and vicinity and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Local 1151.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, in the city of Saint John and within 15 miles of the county court house in Saint John.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, except from June to September inclusive when hours on Saturday will be 4, with a 44 hour week. When necessary to work at any other time than between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 7½ hours to constitute a day's work, with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen painting structural steel 65 cents, journeymen spray painting 65 cents, journeymen employed on all other work 55 cents.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Saint John.—An Order in Council, approved March 20, and published in *The Royal Gazette,* New Brunswick, March 27, makes obligatory a schedule of wages and hours as agreed upon between the master plumbers and steamfitters of the city of Saint John and vicinity and the journeymen plumbers and steamfitters of Saint John and vicinity.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, in the city of Saint John and within 15 miles of the county court house in Saint John.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week, except from June to September inclusive when hours on Saturday will be 4, with a 44 hour week. When necessary to work at any other time than between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 7½ hours to constitute a day's work, with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates for plumbers and steamfitters: 65 cents.

Saskatchewan

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved February 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* February 29, makes binding in the city of Regina and within 5 miles of it the terms of the schedule of wages and hours for the taxi industry.

Hours: 12 per day, to be worked in two shifts with one hour interval between shifts, 6 days per week, a 72 hour week.

Overtime: no employee to be required to work more than 6 hours' overtime in any week. No employee to be required to work more than 15 hours in any consecutive 21 hours. Overtime to be paid at 30 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rates: $15 for a regular working week. For part time employees, 30 cents per hour, with at least 90 cents in any one day.

An employer may hold back two weeks' wages from an employee to be deducted from the employees wages at a rate not in excess of one tenth of such wages each week. An employee to be responsible for any damage to an automobile while operated by him and any injury to any person or damage to property caused by his negligence or wrongful act, and the employer may deduct the amount of such damage from the wages held back by him, and if the damage exceeds this amount the employer may deduct one tenth of employee's wages each week until the damage is paid and a further two weeks' wages is held back. The wages held back to be returned to the employee when he terminates his employment.

Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated March 15, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 30, makes binding in the city of Edmonton and surrounding district the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry.

The schedule to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941 and thereafter "during pleasure".

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1939, page 437, and April, 1938, page 454.

Hours and wages are unchanged at 90 cents per hour with a 44 hour week; overtime at time and one half and work on Sundays and holidays at double time.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, as in the previous month. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget also the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both somewhat higher.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.76 at the beginning of March as compared with $8.74 for February; $8.17 for March, 1939; $8.69 for March, 1938; $8.49 for March, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $11.67 for March, 1930; $10.54 for March, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Fourteen items in the list were higher in cost than in the previous month, eleven declined and four were unchanged. Changes in all cases were slight, the most important being advances in cheese, bread, flour, and potatoes and declines in butter and lard. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.75 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.71 for February; $17.07 for March, 1939; $17.48 for March, 1938; $17.13 for March, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933; $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 advanced slightly during March changes from week to week being small. Some comparative figures are 83·2 for the week ended March 29 as compared with 82·8 for the week ended March 1 and 82·2 for the week ended February 2. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for February when the index number was 82·8 as compared with 73·2 for March, 1939; 83·1 for March, 1938; 85·4 for March, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. In the classification according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group advanced from 74·3 at the beginning of March to 75·3 for the week ended March 29. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group rose from 82·6 to 83·4 in the same period. Two of the other six principal groups were at the same level at the end of the month as at the beginning and two showed minor advances and two minor declines. Among the commodities to advance in price during the month were grains, potatoes, livestock, cheese and certain textile fabrics. Raw silk, eggs, raw rubber, hides and certain non-ferrous metals were slightly lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon betwen landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenant's seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for

February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(*Continued on page 404*)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1398....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1938	Mar. 1939	Feb. 1940	Mar. 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	66·6	74·6	56·6	58·0	70·0	72·4	41·0	47·0	47·2	50·4	54·4	56·6	56·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	47·6	48·8	42·2	31·6	43·6	46·4	21·8	25·8	25·6	28·0	31·0	32·8	32·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	26·0	26·3	19·7	19·3	24·9	25·7	12·5	15·1	14·4	15·9	16·7	17·8	17·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	32·3	33·9	26·6	29·5	30·5	31·5	17·7	22·3	21·9	23·4	23·8	24·9	25·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	34·4	37·5	29·5	29·7	28·0	30·6	12·1	21·2	20·5	22·6	23·7	23·4	23·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	65·2	71·6	52·4	54·8	53·0	55·4	27·0	40·6	39·4	41·6	42·4	42·4	41·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	46·5	52·6	40·5	41·9	37·9	40·1	17·2	29·0	28·6	30·4	30·6	30·2	29·8
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	68·0	79·2	43·0	49·4	44·4	43·0	23·0	33·2	33·2	30·6	25·6	24·2	23·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	58·9	73·9	50·7	46·4	51·3	52·0	27·8	38·1	29·8	32·0	30·1	29·0	28·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	50·5	63·3	45·6	38·7	44·7	45·8	22·6	31·6	24·7	27·0	25·3	24·4	24·9
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	76·2	73·2	75·0	76·8	56·4	61·8	64·2	66·0	65·4	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	97·6	132·6	75·0	91·2	89·0	83·2	46·2	51·2	53·2	70·2	47·8	57·6	56·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	54·3	72·9	43·5	50·7	49·0	45·4	26·9	28·7	29·9	39·1	26·8	32·2	31·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	33·1	40·7	31·1	§32·7	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·6	§22·4	§23·4	§22·3	§25·5	§26·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	30·4	38·2	28·4	§32·7	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§20·6	§22·4	§23·4	§22·3	§25·5	§26·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	114·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	117·0	82·5	93·0	102·0	108·0	99·0	99·0	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	67·0	76·0	48·0	§54·0	§49·0	§51·0	§26·0	§35·0	§43·0	§45·0	§30·0	§34·0	§35·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	22·5	25·5	28·5	29·0	25·0	26·5	27·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	20·6	32·0	19·2	§21·8	§20·8	§20·4	§16·0	§15·6	§16·2	§16·4	§16·2	§17·0	§17·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	33·6	23·4	17·2	15·8	23·4	19·8	7·6	10·8	15·0	11·0	10·0	14·2	14·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	21·3	28·7	22·6	19·6	21·2	20·9	14·7	15·8	16·1	15·1	15·7	15·2	15·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·1	27·0	18·4	15·7	13·7	16·3	10·8	10·9	11·6	11·2	10·7	11·7	11·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	72·8	34·4	31·6	30·0	28·8	22·4	24·8	25·2	26·4	25·6	28·4	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	33·8	16·4	15·0	14·2	13·8	11·0	12·2	12·4	12·8	12·6	14·0	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	12·7	16·4	13·6	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§16·6	§16·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·1	16·9	14·7	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·7	§16·6	§16·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	15·2	13·3	15·3	15·1	14·7	9·9	9·1	8·9	8·8	8·5	11·1	11·2
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	72·2	140·3	52·0	98·0	43·8	83·2	31·0	45·1	65·9	31·7	45·0	55·9	57·1
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 12·66	$ 15·98	$ 10·54	$ 11·46	$ 11·23	$ 11·67	$ 6·67	$ 8·12	$ 8·49	$ 8·69	$ 8·17	$ 8·74	$ 8·76
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 4·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	71·7	92·8	108·7	112·7	102·4	101·5	95·9	93·0	92·4	90·4	91·6	93·9	93·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	57·9	66·8	68·7	65·7	63·2	63·4	59·0	58·9	58·7	58·6	59·0	61·1	61·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	68·6	77·5	78·7	76·7	76·9	76·1	62·7	60·0	59·5	60·2	59·8	61·0	61·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	49·4	59·4	58·5	55·6	55·7	54·0	47·4	45·3	45·1	44·9	44·6	45·1	45·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	26·3	33·1	31·8	30·1	31·0	31·2	26·8	27·0	26·8	26·5	26·4	26·4	26·5
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 2·74	$ 3·30	$ 3·46	$ 3·41	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 2·92	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·88	$ 2·88
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·47	$ 4·56	$ 5·69	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·05	$ 6·07	$ 6·07
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 20·00	$ 25·01	$ 20·96	$ 21·77	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 15·59	$ 16·63	$ 17·13	$ 17·48	$ 17·07	$ 17·71	$ 17·75

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	12·61	16·24	10·83	11·72	11·17	11·68	7·03	8·11	8·42	8·77	8·06	8·71	8·84
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	11·07	14·17	9·80	10·97	9·93	10·77	6·74	7·51	7·96	8·47	7·81	8·35	8·33
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	12·61	15·80	10·78	12·08	11·00	11·49	7·09	8·29	8·55	8·87	8·36	8·91	8·88
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·23	12·62	15·26	10·10	11·16	10·49	10·86	6·16	7·58	7·83	8·13	7·76	8·30	8·22
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	12·72	16·03	10·39	11·53	11·16	11·62	6·56	8·10	8·46	8·61	8·15	8·71	8·70
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	12·07	15·90	10·41	10·52	11·14	11·60	6·71	7·89	8·54	8·51	7·95	8·50	8·45
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	12·63	15·67	10·58	10·92	11·62	11·84	6·61	7·88	8·26	8·68	7·89	8·53	8·51
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	12·98	15·78	10·17	10·84	11·66	11·93	6·42	8·03	8·47	8·53	7·92	8·81	8·87
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	12·95	16·95	11·47	12·03	12·23	12·71	7·31	8·96	9·50	9·64	9·04	9·52	9·59

†December only. §Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·4**	**24·2**	**21·1**	**16·2**	**13·7**	**17·6**	**25·5**	**23·2**	**20·9**	**29·8**	**33·3**	**56·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·1**	**24·1**	**21·3**	**15·9**	**13·4**	**14·4**	**21·3**	**24·2**	**20·0**	**28·7**	**31·7**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	33	26·2	23	19·2	16·3	15	25	26·8	20·8	29·4	33·1	54·2
2—New Glasgow	29·7	24·7	23·2	16·8	14·5	13·2	.....	24·7	18·2	28·5	31·3	55·9
3—Amherst	32·5	23·5	21	13·5	11	13·5	.....	25	19·2	28·7	31·5	55
4—Halifax	26·8	21·8	20·4	14·7	13·9	12·4	17·5	23·1	19·8	27·7	32·4	56·9
5—Windsor	30	25	21·7	16	13·5	17	.....	22·7	20·3	29·2	31	52
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	18·3	15	11·3	15·3	.....	22·7	21·4	28·8	31·1	56·2
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·0**	**22·5**	**20·0**	**15·6**	**13·6**	**14·0**	**22·0**	**21·0**	**19·2**	**27·9**	**32·5**	**55·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**31·0**	**23·5**	**20·8**	**15·4**	**12·9**	**13·8**	**21·3**	**22·3**	**20·5**	**29·2**	**32·4**	**55·4**
8—Moncton	30·9	22·7	21	15·4	11·7	14	.....	23·9	20·7	30·4	34·4	58·5
9—Saint John	33·5	23·9	25·8	17	13·9	13·4	22·5	23·3	21·2	28·3	32·3	56·5
10—Fredericton	29·5	22·5	18·2	14·1	12·8	15·9	20	22	19·9	29·5	32·7	57·6
11—Bathurst	30	25	18	15	13	.....	.....	20	20	28·5	30[1]	49
Quebec (average)	**26·4**	**23·1**	**19·1**	**15·2**	**10·3**	**16·6**	**23·5**	**21·6**	**19·5**	**26·8**	**30·6**	**55·5**
12—Quebec	25·9	22	15·2	14·3	9·1	18·2	21·9	21·1	18	23·9	29·3	48
13—Three Rivers	25·3	22·6	19·4	15·1	9·7	15·8	25	20·9	18·5	27·8	32·8	55·3
14—Sherbrooke	31	26·2	21·9	17·8	11·6	17·6	22·5	23	19·3	26·4	28·9	54·5
15—Sorel	23·3	21·3	18·8	13·3	8·7	12·5	21·2	19·2	18·7	28	31·9	55·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	20·3	18·3	14·3	10·1	19·8	26·5	20·3	19·6	25·7	31·3	55
17—St. Johns	31·2	26·5	21	16·5	10·5	17	28	24·5	20·2	28·2	30·4	58·9
18—Thetford Mines	.....	21·7	13·7	14·3	9·3	20	20	20·3	20	26	30·4	56·7
19—Montreal	28·3	24·4	23·7	15·2	12·2	13·2	20·6	22·6	20·8	26·9	30	57·8
20—Hull	24·7	22·7	19·9	15·8	11·7	15·1	25·5	22·9	20·4	28·7	30·8	57·6
Ontario (average)	**28·6**	**24·9**	**21·9**	**17·0**	**14·5**	**19·2**	**27·4**	**23·4**	**21·1**	**29·2**	**32·4**	**56·1**
21—Ottawa	30·5	25	23·7	18·3	13·5	16·9	27·7	22	20·6	29·9	32·9	58·2
22—Brockville	33·3	27·7	22	17·7	14·7	16·7	29·5	22·7	22	29·6	31·8	58·8
23—Kingston	26·6	23·2	21·5	16·3	12·6	15·3	25·4	22·2	19·6	27·1	30·4	52·9
24—Belleville	24·4	21	20·2	15·8	12·4	19	23	20·8	18	29·9	32·4	55·7
25—Peterborough	27·6	24·9	23·7	17	14·5	21·2	27	22·5	21·3	28·3	31·5	56
26—Oshawa	25·6	23·8	20·6	15·8	14·1	19·6	30	21·9	18·6	28·1	32·9	56·1
27—Orillia	25	23	24	16	15	22	.....	25	22	27·6	34·7	52·5
28—Toronto	30·1	25·7	24	17·2	16·6	18·7	27·8	23·4	22	30·4	34·8	57·8
29—Niagara Falls	28·9	26·3	23·7	18·4	14·3	20·3	29·5	22·2	21·7	29·8	32·3	56
30—St. Catharines	29·5	26·2	24·1	18·2	14·5	19·8	29·5	24·8	.....	26·8	29·8	53·8
31—Hamilton	29·9	26·9	23·9	17·9	16·8	20·4	26·8	22·9	.....	27	31·1	56·8
32—Brantford	28·1	25	21	17	12·9	18·7	29·1	23·8	19·5	28·3	31	53·9
33—Galt	29·3	25	21·7	18·3	15·2	23	30	28	.....	31·1	36·1	56·7
34—Guelph	27	25	22·7	16·4	15·7	15·7	25·3	21·7	23·7	27·8	31·1	55·9
35—Kitchener	26	24·5	19·3	17	14·9	20·5	26	21·4	17	29·4	32·4	54·3
36—Woodstock	30·5	26·2	22	17·7	15·5	21·5	21·5	23·7	22	29·3	31·2	55·5
37—Stratford	27	24·3	20	17·7	16	19	30	24·3	.....	29·1	32	58·5
38—London	30·1	26·9	24·2	17·7	14·3	19·3	26·6	23·5	22·2	28·6	32·4	56·2
39—St. Thomas	29·1	25·4	23·3	16·8	14·3	18·7	27	23·9	20·6	29·3	32·5	56·4
40—Chatham	27·7	24·6	19·8	15·8	13·9	20·9	26·2	23·1	20	30·2	32·1	55·6
41—Windsor	28·2	23·9	21·5	16·2	14·2	19·1	29	23·7	20·2	27·9	30·7	56·2
42—Sarnia	29·7	25·6	22·3	18·6	14·3	19·6	28	23·3	23	29·7	33·6	58
43—Owen Sound	27·7	24	19	16	14·5	18·7	.....	23·2	20	31·5	33·8	50
44—North Bay	31·6	26	25	18·4	14·3	21·5	32	24·3	22·2	30·6	32·9	58
45—Sudbury	27·4	24	21	16·7	14·1	17	25	24·4	19·4	27·6	30·9	55·7
46—Cobalt	33·5	27·5	19	17	16·3	.....	.....	23	23	29·7	32	57
47—Timmins	27·4	24·7	21·2	17·1	14·3	19·2	29	25·9	23·2	28·9	31·2	57·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·9	24	21·6	15·6	12·5	18·7	23·3	22·2	21	29·9	32·3	53·4
49—Port Arthur	27·2	23	19·5	15·2	13·6	16·7	.....	23·2	22·4	32·5	35·4	58·6
50—Fort William	30	24·4	20·8	16·9	16·1	18·8	28·6	24·5	22·5	31·4	35·2	60·8
Manitoba (average)	**26·6**	**22·6**	**21·5**	**15·0**	**13·4**	**14·8**	**25·0**	**22·6**	**20·5**	**33·2**	**36·5**	**59·1**
51—Winnipeg	28·2	22·9	22·4	15·4	14·3	14·6	25	24·6	20·5	32·2	35·7	59
52—Brandon	25	22·2	20·5	14·5	12·5	15	.....	20·5	.....	34·1	37·3	59·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·4**	**20·8**	**18·4**	**13·7**	**11·5**	**15·7**	**20·7**	**21·2**	**20·4**	**31·6**	**35·3**	**58·2**
53—Regina	25·5	21·1	19·2	13·9	12	15·3	24·8	22·4	21·6	32·4	35	57·8
54—Prince Albert	18·6	16·4	15·6	11·6	10·2	14·9	15·3	19·4	18·2	29·5	33·1	56·2
55—Saskatoon	24·6	21·4	19·2	14·4	11·9	15·9	22	21·7	19·2	32·8	37·3	58·5
56—Moose Jaw	29	24·3	19·5	14·7	11·9	16·8	20·7	21·1	22·5	31·8	35·8	60·4
Alberta (average)	**26·7**	**22·4**	**19·9**	**15·1**	**12·6**	**16·2**	**23·5**	**21·9**	**20·6**	**31·3**	**34·7**	**58·1**
57—Medicine Hat	30	24·5	22·5	17	15	17	25	24	22·5	33·5	35·6	60
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	16·5	11·2	18	28	22·5	22·5	31	34·6	59·2
59—Edmonton	22·1	19	18·2	12·4	11	15·3	21·7	20·7	20·3	28·9	32·3	55·8
60—Calgary	26·5	22	20·1	15·2	14·4	15·7	22·5	22	19·4	32·5	37·9	58·3
61—Lethbridge	26·8	21·6	18·6	14·5	11·3	14·9	20·5	20·3	18·3	30·4	33·1	57·4
British Columbia (average)	**31·5**	**26·8**	**22·9**	**17·7**	**16·7**	**19·9**	**28·0**	**26·7**	**23·8**	**34·3**	**38·2**	**60·5**
62—Fernie	26·5	22	18	16	14·3	16	23·5	23·5	22·3	31·7	33·2	59·5
63—Nelson	29·7	26	24·2	20·4	16·4	20·5	29	29·7	25	33·2	36·3	66
64—Trail	31·5	27·2	22·5	18·1	17	22·4	30·5	27·7	25·8	36·6	40·5	62·7
65—New Westminster	30	25·9	21·4	16·8	17	18·7	28·3	24·6	23	32·3	37·6	57·1
66—Vancouver	31·3	26·6	23·6	17	18·4	19·5	27·5	24·9	24·4	35	39	60·4
67—Victoria	33·7	28·4	25·3	18·4	18·6	21·1	27·5	26·1	23·2	35·6	39·8	58·8
68—Nanaimo	34	28·4	23·2	18	18·4	21·1	32·7	26·7	23	33·7	39·5	58·6
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	25	16·5	13·7	20	25	30	24	35·9	39·9	60·8

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**24·2**	**15·4**	**11·5**	**47·6**	**19·0**	**18·0**	**23·6**	**11·7**	**28·3**	**24·9**	**11·0**	**28·1**	**31·3**	
10·6	**27·6**	.....	.....	**41·9**	**14·0**	**14·5**	**17·8**	**12·5**	**33·8**	**28·5**	**10·3**	**29·7**	**34·5**	
10	22·5	.....	.....	46	13·4	14·4	17·8	13·1	34·3	28	10–12	.....	33·4	1
10	28·7	.....	.....	45·4	13·6	14·8	20·4	12·4	33·8	29·7	11	30	35·1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14·7	14·7	17·3	12·4	32·5	28·2	8b	30·5	34·4	3
11·8	31·7	.....	.....	38	13·4	12·5	17·4	11·7	35·6	27·5	12	30	34·6	4
.....	27·5	.....	.....	35	13·8	15	17·3	11·4	32·1	.....	10	28	34·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	14·9	15·5	16·8	13·7	34·4	29	10	30	35·2	6
16·5	**28·0**	.....	.....	**48·0**	**13·1**	**16·7**	**21·0**	**12·9**	**28·1**	**22·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**28·5**	**32·7**	7
14·3	**28·6**	**15·0**	**6·5**	**46·2**	**15·0**	**16·2**	**19·7**	**12·8**	**32·4**	**27·2**	**10·8**	**31·4**	**34·4**	
13·5	24·4	.....	5	50	14·8	15·2	18	12·7	32·9	27·7	10	32·5	34·8	8
12·8	30·7	15	.....	47·8	14·9	14·9	25·1	12·3	32·7	27·6	12	31·1	33·8	9
16·5	29·1	.....	8	47	15·1	16·7	19·3	14	31·4	26·6	11	33·4	35·6	10
.....	30	.....	.....	40	15	18	16·2	12	32·5	27	10b	28·4	33·4	11
12·5	**24·6**	**13·3**	**8·0**	**46·4**	**17·9**	**17·0**	**16·9**	**12·7**	**30·2**	**26·0**	**10·2**	**26·8**	**30·1**	
12	27·7	16	8	.....	15	16	17·1	12·8	29·7	25·6	11	26·8	30·1	12
13·5	23·9	15	.....	46·7	16·5	16·4	17·8	12·1	30·6	27·8	11	.....	29·9	13
12	25	.....	9·2	.....	18·2	19·3	17·3	12·9	32·3	27·9	11·1a	27·7	30·3	14
.....	20	.....	7·5	.....	.....	16·5	14·1	12·5	28·4	24·3	9	25	30·4	15
12	24	11·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	12·9	28·9	24·7	9	.....	30·2	16
.....	.....	12·5	.....	.....	.....	16·5	14·8	12	31·5	26·3	9	.....	29·5	17
10	25	.....	6	.....	.....	16	15·8	13·1	28·3	25·3	9	28·4	31·2	18
14·2	26·3	12·5	7·4	43·9	21·3	19·4	22·4	11·2	31·3	26·7	11–12	26·7	30·2	19
14	25·2	12·5	9·7	48·7	18·5	16·2	16·3	14·6	30·4	25	11	26·4	29·2	20
15·8	**23·8**	**18·7**	**9·3**	**52·0**	**18·3**	**18·0**	**27·4**	**11·5**	**28·0**	**24·0**	**11·4**	**28·4**	**30·5**	
15·4	26·9	18·2	8·6	55	21·1	17·3	28·6	11·2	30·5	26·9	12	28	30·2	21
.....	25	.....	8	.....	19·4	18·8	24·7	10·9	28·1	24·4	11	.....	29·2	22
13·7	23·7	18·4	10	37·5	17·1	15·5	23·7	11·2	28·5	24·3	10	25	28·7	23
.....	22·5	16	.....	.....	20	18	24·6	11·6	27·1	24·9	10	29·8	30	24
.....	25	18	.....	.....	19·5	17	26	11·9	24·6	21·6	11	27·8	29·8	25
12·5	22·5	15	.....	.....	15	18	27·4	12	28·9	25·6	11	29	30·6	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	25·7	10·5	25	21·1	11	28	30·2	27
18·3	27·6	22·4	12·5	60	22	19·2	31·4	11·2	29·6	24·4	12	30	30·7	28
.....	23·5	.....	.....	.....	17·5	17·1	28·3	11·2	28·5	24·5	12	27·7	30·8	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	18	32·9	11·4	29·1	26·5	12	30	30·6	30
18·2	29·9	22	.....	50	17·5	18	33·7	10·9	29·4	27·2	12	29·2	31·1	31
.....	23	17	.....	.....	17·1	17·7	29·6	10·6	25·4	22·5	11	29	30	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19·8	27·4	10·9	26·5	23·4	11	.....	30·8	33
.....	22	14	.....	.....	16·7	17·8	23·8	10·7	27·2	22·1	11	29·1	30·4	34
15	21·7	16	.....	.....	20	18·5	25·1	11·9	26·2	22·7	11	27·8	30·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·5	26·5	11·6	24·8	19·5	11	.....	30·9	36
18	25	23	.....	.....	17·7	17·5	29·9	11·3	24·3	20	11	26·5	29·9	37
13	18·5	18·7	.....	50	17·6	16·9	31·9	10·8	26·6	23·3	11	26	29·8	38
14	25	15	.....	.....	17·2	18·5	34·1	12·6	27·1	24·4	11	30·3	32	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	21·5	26·6	11·1	24·8	20·9	11	29·5	29·5	40
15·7	24·4	20·5	9·7	60	17·5	.....	31·1	11·6	28·6	24	12	27	29·5	41
.....	25	25	.....	.....	17·3	17	34·1	12·8	27·9	23·7	11	30·7	31·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26·5	11·4	25	22	11	30	30·8	43
20	26·4	25	.....	50	17·5	20	29·4	12·3	32·6	.....	12	30	30·7	44
.....	19·8	15·8	9·1	40	21·7	17	20·6	12·4	32·2	27·1	13	.....	31·3	45
18	.....	.....	8·3	55	19	18·7	18·1	13·3	34·5	29	11	.....	33	46
12·5	22·4	14·2	.....	.....	20·1	20	23·1	12·6	33·3	27·1	**14**	29	31	47
.....	.....	22·9	.....	.....	16·7	17·9	27·1	11·6	29·8	27	12	25	30·6	48
17	23	17·5	8·3	.....	20·7	17·7	23	10·3	26·8	22·8	11	.....	30·5	49
15	21·2	19	.....	62·5	18·5	16·4	27·4	11·6	28·1	24	11	27	30·6	50
20·9	**22·5**	**12·3**	.....	.....	**22·4**	**16·8**	**26·8**	**9·9**	**24·9**	**20·7**	**10·5**	**24·8**	**29·2**	
20·8	23	13·5	.....	.....	21·8	17	30·3	9·8	26·8	22·3	11	23	28·8	51
21	22	11	.....	.....	23	16·6	23·2	10	23	19	10	26·5	29·5	52
22·3	**23·2**	**9·0**	**15·0**	.....	**22·5**	**19·2**	**18·5**	**9·7**	**24·5**	**18·9**	**10·8**	**24·6**	**29·3**	
23·5	25·1	10	12·5	.....	23·4	18·6	17·8	10·1	25	18·1	11	24	29·5	53
20·8	22·5	7·6	.....	.....	23·3	20	18·1	9·6	23·1	19·5	10	25	29·8	54
19·7	20·1	7·6	17·5	.....	21·2	17·4	18·5	9·7	24·8	18·7	11	25·3	28·7	55
25	25	10·8	.....	.....	21·9	20·7	19·4	9·4	25	19·1	11	24·2	29·1	56
22·7	**23·4**	**11·3**	**17·6**	.....	**24·2**	**20·4**	**22·4**	**10·4**	**24·3**	**19·0**	**10·8**	**25·2**	**30·3**	
22·5	22·5	10	.....	.....	25	21	20·6	10·3	26·7	19·9	11	26	30·1	57
25	25	13·2	18	.....	25	20	18·5	10·6	23·4	19·6	10	25·5	31·8	58
23	24·5	.....	.....	.....	22	21·8	20	10·4	23	18·4	11	25·8	29·9	59
21·4	22·3	11·5	16·8	.....	25	20	34·8	9·7	25·3	18·6	11	24·5	29·5	60
21·5	22·5	10·4	18	.....	23·8	19·3	18·3	11	23·3	18·7	11	24	30	61
18·1	**21·8**	**12·6**	**14·9**	.....	**24·1**	**20·4**	**26·0**	**12·0**	**26·7**	**21·7**	**11·7**	**32·4**	**33·9**	
25	25	11	19	.....	26·2	23·7	17·8	12·2	30·6	25·4	11	.....	33	62
23·5	26	13	20	.....	24·4	22·3	22·7	11·5	29·7	.....	12·5a	.....	35·9	63
23·3	26·4	14	20	.....	24·5	22·3	32·7	12·2	28·1	23	12·5a	.....	34·7	64
15	16·5	.....	10	.....	23·1	18·2	23·3	10·4	22·9	18·5	10	28·5	33	65
14	18·2	.....	9·7	.....	21·9	19·4	26·2	11·9	24	21·3	10	.....	32·7	66
13·8	20·3	.....	10·9	.....	24·5	20·1	30·7	11·8	25·3	21·5	12·5a	33·8	34·2	67
16·5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30·4	12·1	24·6	20	11a	.....	34	68
13·7	20	12·5	15	.....	.....	22·5	24·1	14·1	28	22·2	14·3a	35	33·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per pound package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, Std., per can (28 fld. oz.) (i)	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (j)	Canned Vegetables: Corn, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (j)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·5**	**6·7a**	**17·6**	**3·5**	**5·4**	**8·7**	**11·1**	**12·5**	**11·4**	**11·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**26·8**	**7·0**	**18·5**	**3·9**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**13·0**	**12·7**	**11·6**	**10·8**
1—Sydney	26·6	6·7	19·1	3·7	5·3	7·3	11·7	11·8	11·1	10·7
2—New Glasgow	27·6	7·3	18·7	3·9	5	8·7	11·9	12·6	11·7	10·2
3—Amherst	25·4	7·3	18·7	3·9	5·3	8·2	13·5	13	11·7	11
4—Halifax	26·2	6·4–8	18·4	3·9	5·5	8·9	13	12·8	11·8	11·2
5—Windsor	26·6	6·7	17·7	4	5·7	8	15	13	11·8	11·4
6—Truro	28·1	6·7	18·3	3·7	5·3	7·5	13	12·8	11·4	10·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·8**	**7·3**	**18·4**	**3·8**	5·4	8·2	**13·1**	**12·4**	**12·3**	**12·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·2**	**7·3**	**18·3**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·5**	**13·5**	**12·8**	**11·8**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	26·4	8	19·5	3·9	5·6	9·1	13·8	13	11·9	11·5
9—Saint John	27·9	5·3–6·7	18·9	3·7	5·3	9·1	13·7	12·7	10·6	10·7
10—Fredericton	25·6	7·3	17·8	3·7	5·2	8·4	13·6	12·9	11·9	11·5
11—Bathurst	25	8f	16·8	3·8	5·3	7·4	13	12·7	12·9	12·7
Quebec (average)	**24·4**	**5·4**	**15·7**	**3·5**	**5·2**	**6·9**	**10·6**	**11·1**	**10·9**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	27	5–9·5b	16·9	3·8	5·5	7·2	10·9	11·4	11·3	10·5
13—Three Rivers	24	5·3	16·3	4	5	6·8	11·9	11·3	10·8	10·8
14—Sherbrooke	24·3	5·3	15·7	3·1	5·5	6·8	11·1	11·5	10·5	10·4
15—Sorel	23	4·7	16·2	2·9	4·8	6·2	10·2	11·2	10·8	11·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	23	4	15	3·1	5·3	7·8	10·3	10	12·2	10
17—St. Johns	23·7	4·7–5·3	15·4	3·3	5·2	7·2	9·6	11·2	11	11
18—Thetford Mines	24·1	4·7–5·3	14·6	4·2	5·2	6·2	10·8	10·9	10·5	10·4
19—Montreal	24·6	5·3–6·7	16·3	3·8	5	7·7	10	10·9	10·6	10·2
20—Hull	25·6	5·3–6·7	15·3	3·7	5·2	6·4	10·9	11·4	10·2	10·5
Ontario (average)	**26·5**	**6·1**	**16·2**	**3·2**	**5·2**	**9·2**	**11·0**	**11·7**	**10·9**	**10·6**
21—Ottawa	26·4	6·7	16·4	3·7	5·3	9·2	10·5	11·8	10·5	10·3
22—Brockville	24·5	6–6·7	14·6	3·7	5·1	8·6	11·5	11·4	10·5	10·2
23—Kingston	23·4	5·3–6	15	3·3	4·9	8·9	10·8	11·4	10·6	10·1
24—Belleville	25·9	5·3	15·1	3·1	5	8·7	11	10·8	10·9	10·5
25—Peterborough	25·2	5·3–6·7	16·7	3·3	5	9·1	10·6	10·8	10·2	10
26—Oshawa	27·1	4·7–6·7	17·4	3·3	4·9	8·8	9·8	11·7	11	10·3
27—Orillia	24·8	5·3	14·4	2·8	5	8·4	11	11·4	10·8	10·6
28—Toronto	27	6·7	16·1	2·9	5·1	8·7	10·1	11·4	10·8	10·2
29—Niagara Falls	26·6	5·3–6·7	16·1	3·1	5·1	9·3	10·7	11·3	10	10
30—St. Catharines	26·7	6·7	16·2	3	5·4	9·9	11·5	11·1	11·1	10·5
31—Hamilton	29·9	6–6·7	16·1	3·1	5·1	9·5	10·4	11·6	10·6	10
32—Brantford	26·8	5·3–6·7	15·8	3·2	5	9·5	10·6	11·6	10·5	9·6
33—Galt	28·9	6·7	15·9	2·8	5	9·4	10·2	11·7	10·6	10·2
34—Guelph	26·6	6	16·1	2·6	5·1	9·3	10·8	11·5	10·7	10·8
35—Kitchener	27·1	5·3–6·7	15·3	3	5·1	9·7	10·1	11·6	11	10·5
36—Woodstock	26·1	6	15	2·6	4·9	9·2	10	11·9	10·7	10·2
37—Stratford	27·1	5·3	15·7	2·8	5	9·6	10·7	11·9	9·8	9·8
38—London	26·1	6–6·7	16·5	2·9	5	9·3	11·6	11·4	10·5	10
39—St. Thomas	27·1	5·3–6	20	2·8	5·1	10	12·1	11·9	11·7	11·3
40—Chatham	26·3	4·7–5·3	16·9	3	5	8·8	10·9	12	10·7	10·6
41—Windsor	25·7	5·3–6·7	15·1	2·7	5	9·1	10·6	10·9	10·7	11·1
42—Sarnia	26·6	4·7–6·7	17·3	2·5	5	8·8	12·1	12·3	11·2	10·3
43—Owen Sound	25·1	6	16·1	2·9	5·2	8·7	10·6	11·1	10·4	10·4
44—North Bay	30·5	6·7	16	4	6·3	10·8	12·7	12·5	12	12
45—Sudbury	25·1	6·7	14·8	3·9	5·6	8·7	11·7	12·7	11·8	11·8
46—Cobalt	26·9	6·7	17·7	4·1	5·8	9·2	12·2	13·5	13·1	13·1
47—Timmins	27·5	6·7	16·8	4	6·3	9·7	11·3	13·2	12·7	11·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	25	6·7	16·8	3·7	5	9·6	11·7	12·6	12·1	11·7
49—Port Arthur	25·8	6–6·7	19·5	3·7	5·4	9·8	10·5	11·4	10·3	10·3
50—Fort William	26·4	6–6·7	15·3	3·7	5·7	8·9	11	11·9	10·7	10·7
Manitoba (average)	**27·0**	**7·0**	**16·0**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**9·7**	**10·5**	**12·8**	**11·8**	**11·4**
51—Winnipeg	27·4	6·4–8	16·5	3·6	5·3	9·4	10·1	12·6	12	11·4
52—Brandon	26·6	6·4–7·1	15·4	3·8	5·4	10	10·9	13	11·5	11·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**26·7**	**6·9**	**20·2**	**3·7**	**5·9**	**9·5**	**11·7**	**14·4**	**12·4**	**12·2**
53—Regina	26·8	6·4–7·2	20	3·7	6·5	9·2	11·7	13·9	11·8	11·6
54—Prince Albert	27·1	6·4	20·7	3·8	6	9·6	11·6	14·7	12·9	12·9
55—Saskatoon	26	7·2	20	3·6	5·2	10	11·8	14·4	12·3	12·2
56—Moose Jaw	26·9	7·2	20·2	3·6	5·7	9·2	11·6	14·4	12·5	12·1
Alberta (average)	**28·1**	**7·8**	**20·7**	**3·8**	**5·5**	**9·1**	**11·6**	**14·9**	**12·4**	**12·2**
57—Medicine Hat	27·7	8	20·5	3·9	5·8	8·9	11·6	15·2	11·9	11·9
58—Drumheller	28·8	7·1–8	22·5	3·8	6	9·3	11·6	14·9	13·1	12·6
59—Edmonton	26·3	7·2–8	19·8	3·6	5·2	8·5	11·4	14·7	12·7	12·4
60—Calgary	30·4	8	19·6	3·6	5·4	9	11·4	14·8	12·7	12
61—Lethbridge	27·1	8	21	3·9	5·3	9·8	12	14·8	11·7	12·3
British Columbia (average)	**27·8**	**8·4**	**21·3**	**3·9**	**5·9**	**8·2**	**8·9**	**13·9**	**12·4**	**12·3**
62—Fernie	25·8	8	23·5	4·2	5·9	8·4	10	13·8	12·3	12·5
63—Nelson	29·2	9	23·3	4·2	6	9·3	9·3	15	15	15
64—Trail	25·9	9	21·9	4	5·9	8·6	9·5	13·7	13	13·2
65—New Westminster	27·5	8–8·5	19·3	3·6	5·4	7·7	8·4	12·9	11·6	10·7
66—Vancouver	27·7	8–8·5	19·9	3·6	5·6	7·4	8·6	13·1	10·6	10·6
67—Victoria	28·1	8	19·9	3·8	6·5	8·2	8·1	13·8	11·5	10·9
68—Nanaimo	31	8	20·4	3·7	6	8	9·2	14	12·1	12·7
69—Prince Rupert	27·1	8–9	21·9	4·2	5·9	7·6	8	14·9	12·8	12·7

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk. i. Twenty-eight ounce can previously known as size 2½.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1940

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c) Per 100 lbs.	Potatoes (c) Per 15 lbs.	Apples Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Apples Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·3	**3·9**	**1·904d**	**32·3**	**21·1**	**15·1**	**11·6**	**16·7**	**15·3**	**54·6**	**16·0**	**50·8**	**43·3**	
7·2	**4·8**	**1·731**	**29·6**	**18·8**	**13·6**	**11·8**	**16·5**	**15·4**	**51·9**	**16·1**	**50·3**	**49·0**	
7·2	4·8	1·997	35·3	25	14	12·6	15·2	15	42	15·6	59	48·8	1
7·2	4·8	1·857	30·6	.....	13	12·4	16·1	14·8	.....	15·9	45	48·5	2
7	5	1·346	23	19·2	14	11·4	17	15	50	16	50	55	3
7·5	4·7	1·928	33·1	18·5	13·5	11·2	17·7	17·5	67·5	16·3	53	47·8	4
7·5	4·6	1·602	27·8	15	.....	10	16·7	15	49	15·5	45	48·7	5
7	4·8	1·653	27·5	16·4	13·6	13·4	16·3	15	51	17·1	49·5	45	6
6·9	**4·7**	**1·212**	**21·5**	**13·5**	.....	**12·3**	**17·5**	**15·2**	**45·0**	**17·5**	**49·0**	**46·5**	7
7·3	**4·6**	**1·573**	**27·5**	**18·1**	**14·5**	**11·8**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**50·3**	**16·2**	**55·4**	**47·9**	
7·1	4·8	1·208	20·7	17·9	15	12·8	17·2	15	50	17·8	55	51·2	8
7·5	4·6	1·755	30·9	17·4	14	11·8	16·5	14·6	52·8	15·5	52·7	49·1	9
7·4	4·3	1·715	30·5	17·1	15	11·3	17·2	14·8	48	15·2	53·8	46·4	10
7	4·6	1·614	28	20	14	11·4	16·2	15	.....	16·4	60	45	11
7·3	**4·8**	**1·795**	**31·5**	**21·7**	**13·9**	**11·7**	**16·7**	**14·6**	**56·7**	**16·1**	**54·8**	**42·4**	
8	5	1·908	34·1	25	14·5	12·8	17·5	14·7	77·8	18	56·4	43·7	12
7·2	4·7	2·014	34·6	22·2	14·9	10·7	16·1	15	45	16·8	53·7	43·4	13
7·4	5	1·841	33·2	23·5	14·4	11·8	17·1	14·3	45·6	16·3	54·8	43·1	14
7·2	4·6	1·483	27·5	14	12·9	11·2	16·2	14·3	50	15·3	55	43·8	15
6·8	5·1	1·591	27·7	.....	14	12·3	16·5	14·6	.....	15·4	55	41	16
7·1	5·1	1·479	26·3	22·5	13·9	11·8	16·4	14·6	50·7	15	53·7	42·5	17
6·7	5·1	2·079	35	25	13·2	11·5	18	14·5	55	16·1	.....	44·4	18
7·5	4·1	1·888	33·1	21·8	13·6	11·6	16·9	14·3	83·6	15	54·7	40·1	19
7·4	4·9	1·869	31·6	19·4	14·1	11·8	15·3	14·8	45·7	17	.....	39·7	20
7·1	**3·6**	**1·889**	**32·2**	**22·0**	**14·6**	**11·8**	**16·8**	**15·7**	**52·0**	**15·2**	**50·2**	**41·5**	
7·2	4·6	2·035	35·2	23·6	15	11·8	17·2	16·9	52	15·6	55	41·4	21
6·8	3·8	1·755	29·1	24·4	12·5	11·9	15·3	14·9	.....	15·3	58	42	22
6·8	4·1	1·71	29·5	20·7	11	11·7	16·8	15·2	53	15	50·5	41·3	23
7·2	3·7	1·641	29	17·6	13	11·5	16·9	15·2	44	14·9	50	40·6	24
6·9	3·7	1·576	27·4	22·2	.....	12·5	17·5	14·8	48	15·4	51	40	25
7·1	3·1	1·723	29·1	19·7	15	12·5	16·5	15·3	55	14·8	58·3	40·6	26
7·1	3·1	1·747	29·8	24·5	.....	11·4	15·4	15·5	42·3	15	43·7	40·2	27
6·3	3·5	1·808	31·8	22·4	.....	10·9	16·5	14·9	57·7	14·1	48·7	39·9	28
7·1	3·2	1·94	33·3	28·3	20	10·6	16·4	15·6	50·5	14·7	55	42·5	29
7·6	3·9	1·894	32·5	21	16	11·7	16·2	15·4	59	13·8	49	41	30
7	3·7	1·846	33·6	23·3	.....	10·6	17·2	15·1	47	14·6	.....	39·1	31
6·9	3·3	1·624	26·4	21·8	.....	11·7	16·8	15	49	14·8	47·7	40·8	32
6·1	3·4	1·727	29·7	16·8	.....	12·5	17·2	14·9	52	14·6	47	40	33
6·9	3·4	1·631	28·4	17·8	.....	11·3	16·6	14·8	.....	14·7	44	39·5	34
7·4	3·2	1·555	27·7	16·2	12·2	11·8	17·6	15·6	46	15·9	.....	40·7	35
6·6	3·2	1·752	28·7	15·5	.....	10·7	16	14·7	.....	14·5	42	39·3	36
7	3·4	1·738	30·3	16·7	10	12·1	17·3	15·1	43·7	15·6	49·7	40·6	37
7	3	1·80	30	17·8	13·7	12·3	16·7	14·8	63	14·8	49·8	41·4	38
7	3·5	1·877	31·7	20·1	.....	12·8	16·2	15	45	16·8	49·3	40·8	39
6·3	3·1	1·867	30·4	22·8	.....	11·8	17	14·8	.....	15·3	49	41·3	40
6·9	2·8	2·04	32·5	25	.....	11·1	14·6	15·7	39	15·2	.....	40·4	41
7·2	3	1·74	30·1	33·3	15	12·2	17·3	15	.....	15·7	.....	40·6	42
7·5	2·7	1·748	29	20	13	11	17	15	48	15	.....	39·6	43
7·4	3·8	2·147	37·4	.....	.....	12·1	16·2	17·2	59·7	16	56·3	44·4	44
7·7	4·2	2·04	35·1	.....	15·6	12·2	16·2	17·5	59·8	15·2	49·4	44·4	45
8·2	4·9	2·628	46·5	.....	18	13·1	18·2	17·2	60·2	17·3	53·3	47·7	46
7·8	4·5	2·619	45·9	37·5	16	11·8	18·4	17·5	63·3	17·4	51·7	44·5	47
7·3	4	2·382	39	23·3	16·7	11·3	18·7	16·2	56·4	16·1	51·3	43·4	48
7·3	3·9	2·04	34·2	27·5	16·8	12·5	17·4	17·5	54·2	14·2	46·1	42·9	49
6·5	3·9	2·051	33·7	15·1	13·6	11·9	17·5	17·4	53·3	15·1	48·2	43·7	50
7·6	**3·5**	**1·671**	**28·7**	.....	**13·6**	**10·5**	**16·5**	**15·5**	**60·9**	**15·5**	**47·7**	**41·6**	
7·5	3·3	1·66	30·6	.....	14·2	10·8	16·5	15·5	60·8	14·8	46·8	40·9	51
7·6	3·6	1·681	26·8	.....	13	10·1	16·5	15·5	61	16·2	48·5	42·3	52
7·6	**3·6**	**2·082**	**35·8**	.....	**16·2**	**11·3**	**16·7**	**15·2**	**62·7**	**16·7**	**51·2**	**46·5**	
7·6	3·7	2·152	39·6	.....	15·7	11·3	17	15	60·7	16·8	50·4	46·5	53
8·5	3·6	1·72	29·5	.....	17·7	11·6	17·6	15·8	65·6	18	54·9	48·2	54
7·1	3·5	2·357	37·8	.....	16·5	10·8	17·1	15·4	63·4	16	49·4	45·2	55
7·2	3·4	2·10	36·2	.....	15	11·4	15	14·7	61·2	16	50·2	46	56
7·7	**2·9**	**2·340**	**37·8**	.....	**17·9**	**11·2**	**16·7**	**15·9**	**59·2**	**17·5**	**51·3**	**44·6**	
7·8	2·4	2·54	41·7	.....	17·5	11·6	17·1	15	59·7	17·9	54·7	44·6	57
7·8	3	2·35	41·7	.....	21	10·9	16·5	15·8	60	18·5	52·5	47	58
7·9	3·4	2·18	34·1	.....	16	11·4	17·4	16·2	58·8	16·7	48·2	44·7	59
7·6	2·9	2·52	38	.....	.....	11·5	17·2	15·7	57	17·3	50	42·6	60
7·2	2·8	2·11	33·6	.....	17	10·7	15·2	16·7	60·6	17·3	51	44	61
8·0	**3·5**	**2·157**	**35·2**	.....	**18·4**	**10·8**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**56·8**	**16·8**	**48·2**	**42·6**	
8·5	2·6	2·44	45	.....	19·7	12·9	18·2	16·3	57·2	18·2	55	47	62
9·3	4·3	2·567	.....	.....	20	10·5	18·7	16	61·7	19·2	53·3	46·7	63
8·9	3·2	2·07	37·5	.....	.....	11·6	17·6	15·5	61·3	18·2	53	46·2	64
6·9	3·6	1·88	30·1	.....	17·5	9·9	15·1	13·9	52·1	15	44·1	37	65
6·9	3·4	1·85	28·7	.....	17·5	9·2	14	13·6	52	15·1	42·4	37·7	66
7·3	3·6	2·12	35·5	.....	.....	10·2	16·3	14·2	56·5	15·8	45	39·7	67
7·9	3·7	1·917	30	.....	.....	11·1	17·5	13·8	54·4	15·8	45·5	41·5	68
8	3·8	2·41	39·5	.....	17·3	10·9	16	16	59·3	16·8	47·6	44·6	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
j. Some 17 ounce cans on sale. j. Size 2 can previously quoted was 20 ounces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers, per lb. (t)	Pepper, pure, black, (in 1 lb. package) per lb. (w)	Cream of tartar, (in 1 lb. package) per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**44·7**	**66·8**	**19·8**	**13·9**	**3·4**	**40·2**	**55·1**	**12·0**	**5·0**	**15·017b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**52·2**	**64·8**	**19·3**	**9·7**	**3·5**	**45·2**	**57·2**	**12·5**	**5·0**	**17·500**
1—Sydney	7·1	6·9	47·7	66·1	20·4	9·9	3·4	44·3	55·1	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·9	6·8	53·5	66·2	20·7	9·7	3·5	47·4	54·5	13·2	5·1	.....
3—Amherst	6·9	6·5	53·7	63	18·4	9·3	4·2	40	60	12·6	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·8	6·9	53·4	65·4	21·3	9·7	3·6	52·8	57	12·9	5·1	17·50
5—Windsor	6·9	6·6	51·2	62·5	17	10	3·2	40	58	12	5	.....
6—Truro	7·1	6·8	53·7	65·8	17·8	9·8	2·8	46·8	58·3	12·1	5	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	**7·0**	**6·6**	**48·3**	**63·6**	**17·9**	**13·7**	**3·6**	**47·4**	**59·4**	**12·4**	**4·9**	**15·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**51·3**	**66·0**	**19·1**	**10·9**	**3·4**	**44·4**	**59·1**	**12·1**	**5·2**	**16·250**
8—Moncton	7	6·8	54·5	65·8	19·3	9·9	3·4	46·5	64·3	12·2	5·3	16·00g
9—Saint John	7	6·9	49·3	65·6	18·2	10·6	3·9	43·6	60·5	12·1	5·1	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·1	7·1	50·2	64·4	18·2	11·7	3	42	59·4	11·9	5·2	.....
11—Bathurst	6·9	6·7	51·2	68	20·5	11·2	3·2	45·6	52	12·2	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·7**	**42·8**	**67·9**	**20·7**	**13·3**	**3·1**	**40·1**	**55·3**	**10·3**	**5·0**	**14·571**
12—Quebec	7·1	6·9	43·2	72	21·2	15·4	2·8	39·8	60	10·6	5	14·25
13—Three Rivers	7·1	6·9	45·6	79·2	22·2	14·8	3·5	40·1	50	11·8	5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	7	6·9	40·3	72·9	20·2	11·7	3·2	39·7	57·9	10·7	4·9	15·50
15—Sorel	6·9	6·7	40·4	57·3	21·6	10·2	3·2	36·7	60	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·8	6·8	44·8	58·7	17·8	13·7	3·6	35	50	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·7	6·7	43·5	60·4	20·1	13·6	3·1	43·8	50	10	4·9	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7	6·6	41·7	68·8	22	13·1	2·8	42·5	57·5	10	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	6·7	6·5	45·5	71·5	19·6	13·6	2·8	43·2	57·2	10	5	14·50
20—Hull	6·9	6·6	40·4	70·1	21·4	13·8	2·7	40·4	55	10	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**44·2**	**70·5**	**19·8**	**11·9**	**3·5**	**39·5**	**52·2**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**14·608**
21—Ottawa	6·8	6·6	47·9	70·9	21	13·1	3·1	43·3	58·3	10·6	5	14·75
22—Brockville	6·8	6·6	41·9	65·1	21·1	11·7	3	39·7	62·1	10·2	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6·8	6·7	41·8	62·5	17	12·1	3·6	42·5	51·2	11·2	5	14·00
24—Belleville	7·1	6·9	43·3	69·3	18·6	10·6	3·5	36·8	55·1	11·4	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	7	6·9	50·6	66	18·7	13·8	4·5	39·5	52	11·8	5·1	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·8	45·4	69·2	19·3	10·2	3·6	39·3	54	11·6	4·6	14·00
27—Orillia	6·8	6·7	43·4	69·5	18·4	10	2·8	35·5	58	11·3	4·7	15·50
28—Toronto	6·8	6·6	45·8	66·6	17·8	11·3	3·9	39·6	49·7	10·9	4·7	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·9	6·8	42·2	69·5	18·3	11·1	3·1	38·6	46·7	10·9	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·2	7	45·7	73·2	19·3	12	3·8	41·2	40	11·6	5·3	14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·8	6·6	44·3	69·5	19·5	11	3·4	37·4	46·8	11	4·9	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·7	44·3	74·8	19·4	10·8	3·1	37	55·2	10·5	5	14·50
33—Galt	7·1	6·9	45·1	68·9	17·9	11·4	3·1	38·1	57·2	11	4·7	14·50
34—Guelph	6·9	6·7	44·1	66·5	18·7	10·3	3·3	40	52	11·6	4·9	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·9	6·9	42·7	73·9	21·2	10·7	3·1	39·7	46	11·2	4·8	14·50
36—Woodstock	7·1	7·1	37·3	62·5	20	10	4·2	38·7	52	10	4·2	14·50
37—Stratford	7·1	6·9	40·4	69·6	17·6	11·6	3·4	44·7	52	10·9	5·3	14·50
38—London	7	6·9	43·8	70·8	18	10·8	2·9	39·6	53·9	11	5	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7·1	7	48·1	75·4	17·9	12·7	4·1	38·4	50	11·2	5·5	14·00g
40—Chatham	6·9	6·7	41·9	72·6	16·6	11·1	3·1	44·2	44	11	4·9	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·8	6·7	43·3	75	19·1	10·7	3	38	45	11·3	5	11·50-12·50g
42—Sarnia	7	7	43·7	77·6	20·4	10·3	4·7	36·2	43·3	10·7	5·1	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·9	6·7	45·7	74·3	20	10·3	3·4	31·7	60	13·2	5·3	14·00
44—North Bay	7·6	7·1	53·4	77·7	24·8	14·6	4·3	44	60	14·2	4·9	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·3	7	42·1	70·4	22	13·6	3·8	38·9	47·5	13·2	4·9	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·7	45·7	70·8	23·7	15	3·5	39·2	56	13·6	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·3	7·2	42·5	73	20·5	15	3·8	40	52	13·9	4·9	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	6·9	43·1	75	20	14·7	4·1	42·2	51·4	12·7	4·7	15·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	7	43·8	67·1	22	15·3	3·7	40	58	12·4	4·8	15·50
50—Fort William	7·2	7	42·6	66·6	24	11·9	3	40·8	58	12·3	4·8	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·4**	**7·4**	**41·2**	**60·9**	**19·7**	**14·5**	**2·9**	**35·5**	**58·6**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·2	7·3	41·2	60	19·2	14	3	35·5	59·6	12·4	5·3	18·50
52—Brandon	7·6	7·4	41·1	61·8	20·1	14·9	2·8	.....	57·5	13·8	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·9**	**8·0**	**41·9**	**63·2**	**20·6**	**19·9**	**3·0**	**37·9**	**56·7**	**14·0**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7·8	8·1	43·3	64·2	18·4	17·5a	3	38·4	53·6	13·7	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8	7·9	39·8	64·1	22·7	21·6a	3·7	37·8	60	14·2	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·1	8·2	41·3	62	20·4	20·3a	2·7	39·3	56·4	14	5·1	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·6	7·7	43	62·6	21	20a	2·7	36	56·7	14·2	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·6**	**7·7**	**42·3**	**61·2**	**18·5**	**18·3**	**3·0**	**37·5**	**58·5**	**14·1**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·6	7·6	38	60·5	16·6	21·3a	2·9	36·4	58·3	13·6	4·8	g
58—Drumheller	7·8	8	40·2	61·8	17·8	18·4a	3·1	37·5	60	14·5	5·3	.....
59—Edmonton	7·5	7·4	45·6	58·9	20·7	17·7a	3	35·7	56·2	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·6	7·7	47	59·6	18·5	16·3a	3	37·9	57·8	13·4	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	7·5	7·6	40·7	65	19	17·6a	3·2	40	60	15	4·9	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·3**	**7·2**	**42·9**	**61·2**	**20·7**	**22·0**	**3·7**	**39·1**	**57·9**	**12·5**	**5·5**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·9	44·2	60	16·5	23·7a	4	.....	60	13·2	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·8	7·8	44	65	24	.....	4·1	35	60	15	5	.....
64—Trail	7·5	7·4	45·2	63·4	21·8	24·4a	4·6	35·4	53·5	14·3	5·6	.....
65—New Westminster	6·8	6·9	38·1	58·6	18·3	20·8a	2·7	33·7	58·3	10·6	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·8	6·7	41·8	58·7	19·5	20a	2·6	50	57·8	10·9	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	7·5	6·9	45·3	60·8	22·7	20·2a	3·6	36·2	59·4	11·7	6	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·1	7·2	39·8	60·3	20·3	20·8a	5	40	55	11·2	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·2	6·7	44·7	63	22·6	24a	3·2	43·7	59·3	13·3	7·1	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines. t. Formerly in bags. w. Fomerly in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·831	**12·336**	**9·759**	**11·856**	**7·225**	**8·703**	**7·474**	**26·5**	**9·2**	**24·258**	**17·846**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**7·167**	**6·000**	**28·6**	**9·8**	**21·500**	**15·083**	
6·90- 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·3	9·8	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	1
6·50- 6·75s	9·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	30·6	10	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	7·00-8·00	8·00- 9·00	5·00	30	9	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	10	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·2	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·750-10·150	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·9**	**9·9**	**19·00-23·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·250	**12·167**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	9·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·75-11·75	12·75	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00c	28·2	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·50-11·00	11·50-13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·8	20·00	15·00	11
9·482	**12·607**	**11·083**	**11·989**	**8·417**	**8·821**	**8·400**	**23·1**	**9·0**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·1	9·4	22·00-30·00	.....	12
7·50- 9·00	13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	23·1	9·4	22·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	13
10·00-11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	25	9·3	21·00-28·00	18·00-23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	8·5	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·7	9	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	8·7	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·3	9·6	16·00-22·00	12·00-15·00	18
7·50- 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00-12·00c	25·1	8·8	22·00-32·00	17·00-22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·2	8·1	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·888	**12·384**	**10·265**	**12·677**	**7·794**	**9·875**	**8·792**	**24·6**	**8·8**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50-12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·5	8·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	8·5	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·1	9·2	20·00-28·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00-12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22	9·2	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00-13·50d	12·50-13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22·1	7·9	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·8	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·00-13·50d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	23·3	8	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
11·00	11·25	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25·7	8·4	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·50- 8·50g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	22·6g	8·3	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00-12·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24·5g	9·1	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·50	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·2	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·50-12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	23·9	8·2	20·00-30·00	14·00-23·00	32
10·00-13·00d	12·50	.....	17·00-18·00	.....	13·00-14·00	10·00c	24·5	9	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
10·00-13·00d	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	8·5	22·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
9·50-13·00d	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00-16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·7	8·7	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
10·50-13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	8	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
9·50-12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23·2	9	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	37
11·25-12·50g	11·50-12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	6·00g	25g	8·9	24·00-36·00	18·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·50g	12·50g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	11·00-12·00g	8·00g	24·4g	8·8	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
9·00-11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·5	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
8·50-10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00-18·00g	g	12·00-14·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	8·6	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	41
9·00- 9·50	12·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·6	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	42
8·00- 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·3	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·50	14·00	7·50-8·00	9·50-10·00	5·50	7·00- 7·50	.....	29	9·1	.....	.....	44
11·00-14·50	15·00	12·00	12·75i	8·50	9·00	10·00	28·2	9·1	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
12·50-13·50d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	31·3	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
12·50-16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·2	p	p	47
8·75-11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26·7	9·3	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	49
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·2**	**9·5**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25-13·00h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	6·50-8·75	7·50- 9·75	7·00	26	9·4	25·00-37·00	18·00-25·00	51
5·00-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	26·4	9·6	18·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**28·3**	**9·5**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95-12·70h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00	9·50	26	9·7	26·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	9·6	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·3	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·25- 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00c	11·00c	28	9·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·7**	**9·4**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·3	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·1g	9·7	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	59
6·50- 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·5g	9·1	22·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	60
4·25- 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	26	9	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	61
10·286	**9·875**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**33·5**	**9·7**	**23·188**	**17·563**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00-8·00	8·25- 9·75	4·88- 5·33c	38·3	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25-7·75	7·50- 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·3	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	8·9	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	32·4	10	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
11·50-15·50	.....	.....	.....	6.00-10.00i	8·00-12·00i	.....	33·6	9·8	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Mar. 1938	Mar. 1939	Feb. 1940	‡Mar. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·3	95·6	91·8	64·3	72·4	85·4	83·1	73·2	82·8	83·2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	99·9	88·5	84·9	51·8	66·7	90·6	85·1	60·7	73·9	75·3
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·7	110·0	106·1	58·4	70·5	74·9	79·2	73·3	80·1	79·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·1	92·8	85·8	67·7	69·6	73·9	67·9	65·8	82·8	83·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·4	94·9	91·8	62·7	67·8	77·3	79·0	76·3	86·8	86·9
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·6	93·5	92·5	85·0	87·3	100·1	103·4	97·4	102·6	102·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	103·1	107·1	93·1	59·8	69·2	97·6	71·3	70·1	76·3	76·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·7	92·7	93·3	84·8	85·9	85·5	87·0	85·2	87·2	87·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·9	95·0	94·1	81·8	77·2	81·6	80·5	77·9	87·0	87·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	94·6	93·3	69·3	73·8	78·3	79·0	74·1	82·7	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	98·8	100·2	59·8	70·8	79·4	81·2	72·2	79·6	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	91·8	88·7	75·7	75·8	77·5	77·6	75·4	84·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·7	96·1	89·5	59·5	69·3	88·7	82·5	68·1	79·2	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	103·3	94·1	96·2	87·1	90·2	92·3	94·5	94·9	96·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·4	96·3	88·8	56·4	67·0	88·3	81·2	65·1	77·3	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	101·4	100·6	96·1	75·1	84·2	97·3	91·0	87·4	94·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·2	95·4	87·2	53·2	64·1	86·8	79·5	61·3	74·4	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·8	88·1	83·1	52·5	64·4	85·1	80·0	58·9	71·3	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·2	107·0	103·0	59·5	71·4	77·1	79·2	73·8	82·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	101·0	98·0	91·1	44·6	65·5	90·0	83·0	65·1	70·3	71·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·3	105·4	97·4	58·5	69·3	66·3	73·3	67·6	77·8	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·4	94·7	91·6	63·1	67·7	77·1	78·6	76·0	86·5	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·4	93·5	91·2	80·0	82·7	90·0	87·5	84·8	88·9	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	101·7	96·6	89·8	52·1	67·3	86·8	79·7	65·1	75·9	....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	101·5	93·2	91·3	67·8	72·1	79·6	82·0	73·2	81·8	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended March 29, 1940; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 396*)

Retail Prices

Changes in meat prices were slight. In beef sirloin steak was fractionally higher at the beginning of March at an average of 28·4 cents per pound while shoulder roast was down from 16·4 cents per pound to 16·2 cents. The price of mutton rose from 24·9 cents per pound in February to 25·5 cents in March. Fresh pork averaged slightly lower in March at 23·2 cents per pound and breakfast bacon was down from 30·2 cents per pound in February to 29·8 cents in March. Lard averaged 11·7 cents per pound in March as compared with 12·1 cents in February. Creamery butter was again somewhat lower at 31·3 cents per pound in March as compared with 32·2 cents in February. Cheese advanced in the average from 25·5 cents per pound to 26·5 cents. Flour was fractionally higher at 3·5 cents per pound. The price of potatoes averaged $1.90 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.86 in February.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of March, 1940; Halifax $17.75; Charlottetown $14.50-$15.50; Saint John $16; Quebec $14.75; Three Rivers, $16; Sherbrooke $16.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15-$15.25; Ottawa $16.75; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15-$15.50; Galt $16-$16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Cobalt $20; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in several of these countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 128·6 for February as compared to 125·6 for January, an increase of 2·4 per cent for the month. The index of food and tobacco prices increased 2·8 per cent to 126·4 during the month while the index of industrial materials and manufactures increased 2·2 per cent to 129·5. As compared with the figure for the corresponding month of 1939 the all commodities index number for February showed an increase of 32·9 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 124·5 at the end of February as compared with 124·1 at the end of January, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. During the same period the index of prices of all foodstuffs declined 1·7 per cent, an increase of 1·5 per cent in the cost of animal foods being more than offset by a decrease of 2·4 per cent in the vegetable food group and a decrease of 0·4 per cent in the sugar, coffee and tea group. The industrial materials group increased 1·5 per cent during February, there having been increases in all its sub-groups except textiles. As compared with the figure for a year earlier the all commodities index for February, 1940, showed an increase of 40·5 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914=100 was 179 at the beginning of March as compared to 177 at the first of February, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month. The index of food prices was unchanged at 161, increases in the prices of eggs, cheese and the higher priced grades of margarine having been offset by reductions in the prices of bacon and fish, other food prices entering into the index being practically unchanged. During the month the index of clothing prices increased from 260 to 265-270, that for fuel and lighting materials from 202 to 205 and that for sundries increased from 190 to 193. The index for rent has not changed since May, 1939, being still at 162. Under the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts rents cannot be raised unless there have been structural changes or improvements or increases in rates (Labour Gazette, November, 1939, page 1196).

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 133 for November as compared with 121 for October, an increase of 9·1 per cent for the month. The index for all foods increased from 121 to 139 or 14·9 per cent, while that for non-foods increased from 122 to 129 or 5·7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 113 for December, 1939, as compared with 109 for the previous month, an increase of 3·5 per cent. During the same period the food index rose 5·9 per cent to 126 while that for clothing rose 2·2 per cent to 91, and that for sundries rose 1·0 per cent to 99. The indexes for rent and for fuel and lighting materials showed no change, both standing at 100.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 78·7 for February as compared to 79·4 for January, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. With the exception of the chemicals and drugs group which was unchanged and the housefurnishings group which increased 0·3 per cent all the groups making up the index showed decreases. Textile products declined 3·2 per cent, hides and leather goods 1·2 per cent, foods 0·8 per cent, farm products, 0·6 per cent, metal and metal products and sundries 0·5 per cent each, fuel and ligthing materials 0·4 per cent, and building materials, 0·2 per cent. The all commodities index number for February, 1940, was 2·3 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1939.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·4 for January, 1940, as compared to 85·3 for December, 1939, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. During the month, food prices increased 0·4 per cent, the index rising from 78·5 to 78·8. The index of rent was unchanged at 86·6. The index for clothing rose from 72·9 to 73, that for fuel and lighting materials from 85·6 to 85·8 and that for sundries from 96·8 to 96·9. The index for all items for January of this year was exactly the same as that for January, 1939.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		France		Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living (*h*)	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1913	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1930	1930	1913–1914	1928	1921	1911–1913	1928	July 1933–June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(*c*)	(*c*)		(*b*)	(*b*)											
1913	100	100		100														
1914—July	(*e*) 102	(*i*) 103		(*i*) 102·7	61·3	100	100											628
1918—July	(*e*) 174	(*e*) 152		(*i*) 166·9	(*e*) 90·5	210	203						(*f*) 183·0					(*a*) 850
1919—July	(*e*) 187	(*e*) 166		(*e*)171·1	102·4	209	208						(*e*) 194·8					(*a*) 912
1920—July	(*e*) 231	(*e*) 200		(*e*)211·3	122·6	258	252						(*e*) 218·8					(*a*) 1019
1921—July	(*e*) 152	(*e*) 165		(*i*)174·9	101·3	220	219					(*a*) 100	(*e*) 207·9				(*a*) 977	(*a*) 1034
1922—July	(*e*) 139	(*e*) 156		(*e*)169·0	97·2	180	184					91·20	(*e*) 186·8			(*a*) 236		(*a*) 952
1926—July	(*e*) 151	(*e*) 157	105·7	(*e*)178·7	103·4	161	170			142·4		166·35	(*e*) 170·9			(*a*) 199	(*a*) 1015	(*a*) 1010
1928—July	147	155	102·1	(*e*)172·8	100·3	157	165			152·6	(*a*) 100.0	205·36	(*e*) 170·4			(*a*) 184	(*a*) 1004	(*a*) 1006
1929—July	150	156	106·5	(*e*)172·7	100·3	149	161			154·4	(*a*) 101·1	218·01	(*e*) 169·0			(*a*) 181	(*a*) 1044	(*f*) 1003
1930—July	149	156	97·5	(*e*)170·3	95·8	141	155	(*a*) 100·0	(*a*) 100·0	149·3	(*a*) 97·7	223·94	(*e*) 162·1			(*a*) 155	(*g*) 963	(*f*) 980
1931—July	110	137	80·7	(*e*)153·9	86·5	130	147	(*k*) 102·7	(*k*) 100·9	137·4	(*a*) 88·3	201·59	(*e*) 153·5			(*a*) 136	(*g*) 827	(*f*) 891
1932—July	92	125	68·3	(*e*)138·9	77·5	125	143	(*k*) 89·8	(*k*) 91·3	121·5	(*a*) 84·1	179·53	(*e*) 140·9				130 (*g*) 796	(*f*) 821
1933—July	95	120	71·0	(*e*)129·8	75·7	118	138	(*k*) 83·3	(*k*) 86·7	118·7	(*a*) 80·5	177·84	(*e*) 137·4	72·3			143 (*g*) 771	(*f*) 796
1936—July	109	126	84·0	(*e*)143·0	85·2	129	146	(*k*) 76·3	(*k*) 80·3	125·3	83·6	178·51	(*e*) 131·1	60·8	101		158 (*g*) 848	(*f*) 870
1937—July	117	131	85·9	(*e*)147·4	88·9	140	155	(*k*) 95·3	(*k*) 99·4	126·2	92·9	198·70	138·7	61·7	107		172 (*g*) 872	(*f*) 927
1938—July	117	132	80·0	(*e*)145·2	86·5	146	159	(*k*) 111·2	(*k*) 113·3	126·8	99·0	201·51	138·7	60·8	106		199 (*g*) 914	950
1939—January	113	131	77·5		85·4	138	155			125·8	100·4	208·66		60·6	105	(*c*)	211 (*g*) 938	966
February	111	130	76·8		85·1	138	155	119·3	122·3	125·7	100·1	205·03		60·6	104	(*c*)	214	969
March	111	130	76·4	142·9	84·9	135	153			126·0	99·8	202·51	138·2	60·7	103	(*c*)	213	966
April	111	130	76·6		85·0	135	153			125·9	100·9	199·54		60·9	103	(*c*)	217 (*g*) 934	972
May	111	131	76·5		84·8	134	153	119·3	122·6	126·1	102·9	197·85		61·0	103	(*c*)	221	983
June	110	130	76·3	142·5	84·7	134	153			126·5	103·7	198·82	136·0	60·9	104	(*c*)	221	983
July	110	130	76·5		84·9	139	156			128·5	103·8	199·70		62·6	105	(*c*)	221 (*g*) 932	987
August	111	130	75·1		84·5	137	155					199·53	136·5		105	(*c*)	223	995
September	110	130	79·0	144·2	85·9	138	155					199·59	139·1		106	(*c*)	232	995
October	120	134	78·4		85·8	150	165					206·55	142·8		108	(*c*)	235 (*g*) 923	997
November	120	135	77·9		85·7	154	169					210·68	144,3		109	(*c*)	236	1024
December	119	135	76·9	143·2	85·3	157	173					212·22	146·0		113	(*c*)	240	1017
1940—January	119	135	77·1		85·4	157	174					215·34						1008
February	119	135	78·1			161	177											
March	119	136	77·1			161	179											

(*a*) Average for year. (*b*) First of month. (*c*) Middle of month. (*e*) Figure for previous month. (*f*) Figure for following month. (*g*) Quarter beginning in specified month.
(*h*) Highest category workmen's household. (*i*) December. (*k*) May.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Association of Italian Corporations	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	45	400		126	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867–1877	July, 1914	1913	1928	April, 1914	1926–1930	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1926–1930=1000
		(c)				(d)							(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	85·0	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	82·4	(a) 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 748
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	193·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	206·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	254·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	158·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	.....	134·0	332	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	178·6	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	.....
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	.....	126·0	854	133·1	.....	876	.....	.....	161·3	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	.....	120·8	637	141·6	(a) 100	841	.....	(a)100	145	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	.....	115·2	626	137·8	(a) 95	858	(a) 99·7	(a) 96·3	144·1	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	549	125·1	(a) 85	739	(a) 89·6	86·4	142·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	(a) 963
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	466	111·7	(a) 75	635	(a) 76·3	76·0	125·8	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	(a) 902
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	404	95·9	(a) 70	512	(a) 64·6	65·0	109·5	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	(a) 878
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	337	93·9	(a) 63	506	(a) 62·9	60·6	93·6	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	(a) 904
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	388	104·2	75	576	(a) 63·8	53·6	91·7	1085	97	149·2	1552	(a) 946
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	580	106·4	90·3	702	(a) 76·2	60·0	93·1	1141	106	180·5	1708	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	652	105·6	94·9	623	(a) 71·9	56·4	112·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1035
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	676	106·5	97·1	604	70·7	54·9	106·4	1145	100	195·7	1690	1047
February	73·2	70·04	76·9	79·1	96·8	88·6	677	106·5	97·2	599	69·9	55·0	105·7	.....	99	199·8	1714	1049
March	73·2	69·96	76·7	78·9	96·6	89·0	681	106·6	97·6	600	69·8	55·1	105·2	.....	99	200·1	1764	1050
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	77·8	97·2	90·5	682	106·4	97·9	602	69·8	55·6	105·3	.....	100	201·1	1692	1056
May	73·7	71·35	76·2	77·5	97·8	90·6	693	106·5	96·7	599	70·0	55·6	105·9	1126	101	203·6	1612	1057
June	73·3	71·29	75·6	76·7	98·1	90·6	685	106·8	98·1	597	69·9	56·3	107·0	.....	101	203·6	1607	1058
July	72·6	69·89	75·4	76·7	98·1	88·7	677	107·0	96·2	594	70·1	55·9	106·4	.....	101	204·3	1613	1065
August	72·4	68·62	75·0	75·6	98·1	90·4	672	.....	.....	594	70·5	.....	106·5	1123	100	205·7	1600	1084
September	78·2	78·68	79·1	81·3	105·6	99·7	.....	.....	.....	706	75·4	.....	107·4	.....	103	217·5	1651	1077
October	79·3	76·77	79·4	81·5	110·9	105·8	.....	.....	.....	735	80·8	.....	116·8	.....	120	221·4	1687	1090
November	80·3	76·70	79·2	81·6	118·6	112·2	.....	.....	.....	762	83·6	.....	120·1	1172	121	226·3	1680	1111
December	81·7	80·21	79·2	81·7	122·3	120·1	.....	.....	.....	793	84·7	.....	122·6	1192	133	.....	1669	1115
1940—January	82·6	80·67	79·4	82·0	125·6	124·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	86·7	.....	125·1	1212	.....	.....	.....	1120
February	82·8	80·23	78·7	81·6	128·6	124·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127·7	1230	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	80·27	.....	80·9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236. from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Quebec Court Enforces Payment of Rates Fixed Under Collective Agreements Act Without Deductions for Purchase of Goods

MR. Justice Sévigny of the Superior Court of Quebec on January 25 allowed the action of the Joint Committee of the Construction Industry for Quebec against the defendant for $410, made up of $341 in wages due eight labourers covered by an agreement made binding on May 7, 1938, under the Collective Labour Agreements Act plus the 20 per cent which the Act allows the Joint Committee to collect from employers violating the provisions of a decree. The workmen had been employed in the construction of a shed for the Universal Auto Limited, practically all the interest in which company was vested in the defendant who was its manager.

The agreement fixed a 40-cent hourly rate for labourers. Actually the men received only 20 cents in cash for each hour's work. The defendant's foreman stated that men had offered to work for 15 cents an hour because they were starving and that he employed those recommended by the defendant, the company of which he was manager and its officers. The company made contracts with eight workers for the sale to them of used cars, the arrangement being that about one-half their salary was to be paid to the company on account and possession of the cars was to remain with the company until the full purchase price was paid. A clause provided that if default were made in any payments all prior payments were to be forfeited to the company as damages and interest. There was no obligation on the defendant to continue to employ these men whose ability to pay depended on their employment. Both transactions, the receipt by the worker of his wage and his payment on the car, took place on the same day in the defendant's office. Apparently none of the cars had ever been delivered. There was, however, no evidence of bad faith or undue exploitation. Except for the method of payment the terms of sale were the same as for other purchasers, and the defendant had in fact offered in January, 1939, to annul the contracts and return payments made up to that time.

Some of the original contracts provided that the payments were to be one-half the salary; later a definite sum was substituted. The Court considered the original contracts illegal as defeating the purposes of the decree under the Collective Labour Agreements Act since the Act is declared to be a matter of public order and section 13 of the Civil Code states that laws in the interest of public order cannot be altered by private agreements. Further, section 990 declares the consideration for which a contract is made is illegal when it is contrary to public order. The illegality of the original contracts was not wiped out when they were replaced by the second ones. In the Court's opinion, although the law does not expressly forbid a worker to contract with his employer for the purchase of goods which are ordinarily sold by him in the course of his business, it would be contrary to the spirit of the law to uphold a contract between employer and employee which would leave the latter open to losing part of his wages. *Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Construction de Québec v. Guillemette et al.* (1940) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 93.

Combining Wage Claims in One Action Under Quebec Fair Wage Act Cannot Allow Appeal Otherwise Barred

On February 20 the Quebec Court of King's Bench allowed the motion of eleven defendant employees who asked for dismissal as far as they were concerned of an appeal from a judgment in their favour on January 26 on the ground that the sum claimed by each appellant workman was under $200 which is the minimum amount that the Code of Civil Procedure requires to be involved in an appeal. Under the Fair Wage Act one action may be brought for the combined claims of several workmen which in this case exceeded $200. It was held that when the separate claims were too small to be subject to appeal, advantage could not be taken of a special law such as the Fair Wage Act to raise the sum to the amount required to permit an appeal. *Cousins et al, Appellants vs. Harding et al* (1940) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel) 226.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, HON. NORMAN A. McLARTY — Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR — REPORT NO. 23

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1938 and 1939

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
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* For electric street railways, by cities, see Table I (*d*).

Introductory Note

The present is the twenty-third report in the series on wages and hours of labour in Canada. The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the Labour Gazette for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and classes of labour. In most cases these additions contained data back to 1920. Wages and hours on steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river were first covered in Report No. 21, with data for 1929, 1936 and 1937.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back in 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Subsequent reports in each case have included figures for the calendar year just ended, for the preceding year and for 1929.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports Nos. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. 1 was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subsequent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables in those industries.

The appendix on wages and hours under provincial minimum wage legislation, included first in Report No. 12, issued in January, 1929, was enlarged in Report No. 18, January, 1936, and in subsequent reports, to include also data as to wage rates in certain collective labour agreements enforceable under legislation in several of the provinces. Report No. 20, January, 1937, contained a section on hours of labour under provincial legislation. The present report contains a similar appendix with the information revised to date. Report No. 20 also included an appendix on average weekly earnings in merchandising and service establishments, containing a summary table compiled from a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1935. Reports Nos. 21 and 22 contained similar data for 1936 and 1937. For subsequent years no data has been collected.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1938 and 1939

General Summary

THE present bulletin contains data for the years 1929, 1938 and 1939, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric street railways give figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1939, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1939, inclusive. In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates under provincial legislation, wages and hours of labour under collective agreements and schedules of wages and hours made obligatory by orders in council in certain provinces, also as to the federal government fair wage policy and hours of work under provincial legislation. There are also tables giving wages in agriculture in 1938 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1938, average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1938.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in a number of occupational groups, from 1901 to 1939, and for certain other groups from 1911 to 1939, the base year being 1913. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures back to 1913 have not been compiled and published.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1939
(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average* Unweighted	Average* ** Weighted	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)	** General average weighted
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	68·8	82·8	67·4	66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	72·0	83·8	70·0	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	75·1	85·3	72·5	72·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	76·9	85·1	74·5	74·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	74·5	86·3	75·7	75·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	79·3	87·4	78·6	78·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	81·0	93·6	82·8	81·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·1	94·8	84·9	84·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·3	95·1	85·9	85·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	90·1	94·2	88·9	88·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	95·7	97·5	92·4	92·6	94·9	95·4	96·3	94·1
1912	86·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	97·9	98·3	96·0	97·1	98·1	97·1	98·8	97·3
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·3	101·1	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·6	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	105·8	105·4	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6†	130·8	119·9	122·4	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	153·0	157·8	143·9	145·9	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	165·3	169·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	197·9	202·2	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	191·2	186·8	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	182·5	176·6	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	183·3	178·3	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·7	179·5	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	180·1	178·4	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	180·8	179·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	184·8	185·6	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·4	188·3	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	192·7	195·0	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	194·4	197·3	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2‡	169·4	191·8	188·7	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	181·4	179·4	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	172·6	170·2	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·9	167·1	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·6	172·4	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	175·2	172·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6
1937	165·3	187·4	187·8	190·5	196·1	166·8	182·3	182·9	195·5	203·7	188·1	191·7
1938	169·4	189·3	190·7	193·7	204·3	174·4	187·0	187·8	199·7	210·3	197·2	§197·4
1939	170·7	189·8	191·5	194·9	204·3	174·5	187·6	188·4	201·4	211·8	194·3	198·3

* Average of previous six columns.
** Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
† Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡ Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1939; 13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, thereafter 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1939.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1939.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1939.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1939.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included. §Erroneously printed as 199·4 in last report.

Changes in Wages

The recovery in wages, which first appeared in logging and sawmilling and in common factory labour in 1934 and extended to all groups in 1935, continued during 1936, 1937. 1938 and to a slight extent during 1939.

As the figures are obtained each year for the beginning of September or earlier the changes in wages after that month are not reflected in the report except in a few cases such as building trades and electric railways for which any later figures are usually available from new agreements. The index numbers showed average increases of somewhat less than one per cent in miscellaneous factory trades; building trades and for common labour in factories; half of one per cent or less for printing trades, electric railways, metal trades and coal mining. Decreases in logging and sawmilling averaged over one per cent (logging one and one half, sawmilling one per cent). The average increase for all groups (weighted according to the approximate number of employees) was one half of one per cent.

In manufacturing most of the industries had average increases of less than one per cent. Some, however, showed average increases of somewhat more than two per cent—leather tanning, production of electric batteries and shirt manufacturing. The increases averaged between one and two per cent in the bread and cake, biscuit, brewing, carriage and truck body, radio, sheet metal and rubber industries.

In the industries for which index numbers have not been calculated there were increases of ten per cent for longshoremen at Halifax and Saint John in the autumn. On the Great Lakes increases of one cent per hour were general but an increase of four cents had been made at Port McNicoll late in the 1938 season. In grain elevators the increases averaged over one per cent. In electric current production and transmission increases averaged almost one per cent, but were slightly more in the maritime and western provinces. For civic employees there were some increases by way of restoration of reductions made since 1931 gradually restored since 1934. For steamship and tug employees there were a few increases on the Great Lakes, these being usually in cases where increases were not made in 1937 or 1938, when increases of five to fifteen dollars per month were general. In metal mining there have been very few changes since 1937 when increases averaged five per cent. Many miners, however, receive bonuses based on the prices of metal as well as on production.

For previous years it will be seen from the table of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels about 100 per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about 80 per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back in 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group. In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades. In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower. In 1935 all groups were appreciably higher and the upward movement has continued since but in 1939 the increases were slight in all groups except logging and sawmilling where decreases occurred.

The weighted index number (with wage rates in 1913 as 100) for all groups in 1939 at 198·3 was higher than in 1929 and in 1930 at 196·0 and 197·1 respectively, but lower than in 1920 at 207·7.

Building Trades

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, while there were upward movements in the average, it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general, averaging about 10 per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about 3 per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to the agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix D. In 1936 the upward movement continued with, however, decreases in certain trades in a few

localities. In 1937 there were increases in several of the localities and in 1938 increases became fairly general. In 1939 there were increases in only a few cases.

Metal Trades

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few decreases, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934, and this slight recovery continued in 1936 and became substantial in 1937. In 1938 and 1939, however, the advances were slight.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were somewhat less than in most of the other industries but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of 10 per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging 5 per cent. In 1934 while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In each year from 1935 to 1939 there were a few increases.

Electric Street Railways

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred until 1934.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. Some increases occurred in each year from 1935 to 1939.

Steam Railways

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about 12 per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about 10 per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is, by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph services were subjected to a deduction of 20 per cent from May to October, inclusive, and 15 per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to 15 per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 amendments to the agreements between the railway companies and the employees provided that the general deduction of 15 per cent would be changed to one of 12 per cent on January 1, 1935, and to 10 per cent on May 1, 1935. Early in 1937 an amendment to each agreement provided that the deduction would be as follows: February 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; August 1, 6 per cent; October 1, 5 per cent; December 1, 4 per cent; February 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

Coal Mining

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in

Nova Scotia but wages in the other fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced 10 per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than 10 per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about 15 per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some Nova Scotia mines, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick. In 1935, increases of about 5 per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Edmonton districts. In 1937 datal rates in several of the principal mines in Nova Scotia were increased by nearly 10 per cent. In 1938 the rates were increased 5 to 10 per cent in the various districts in Alberta and in the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia. In the principal mines in Vancouver Island in British Columbia average increases of 7 per cent were made. In 1939 there were practically no changes in rates except that in Saskatchewan the terms of settlement of a strike provided that the rates in a new agreement would be retroactive to December 11 with a minimum rate of 40 cents per hour for labourers. In Alberta in a small number of mines increases in wages were made similar to those in other mines in 1938.

The index number for 1901 to 1934 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result.

Factory Labour

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly 3 per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. In 1936 wages were increased in many establishments in all manufacturing industries and in 1937 and 1938 the upward movement continued. In 1939 there were comparatively slight increases in nearly all of the industries.

Logging and Sawmilling

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of 20 per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about 20 per cent. Provincial regulations as to wages in logging in New Brunswick and Quebec came into force that year. In 1935 the increases averaged 5 per cent. In 1936 wages were again upward, the increases averaging nearly 9 per cent. In 1937 the average increase was over 13 per cent and in 1938 was 5 per cent. In 1939 there was an average decrease of over one per cent as the number of decreases in wages reported exceeded the number of increases except in British Columbia where increases were more numerous.

Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wage rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available, the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports secured annually from representative employers and trade unions, and also from union agreements. The information is obtained in June for building trades, civic employees, steamships, trucking and cartage, longshoremen, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, and for iron and steel products, including automobiles, parts and accessories. For other trades and industries the information is secured chiefly in September. For the classes covered in June, later information is frequently received and used.

Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative number of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the Labour Gazette in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given; in other cases where the same rate is paid by a number of firms a sample may represent several such firms in order to avoid repetition. Additional samples of rates above or below the predominant rates have been included where an appreciable number of workers were receiving such rates; where it appears to be preferable a range of predominant rates is used. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment. For common labour in factories sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres only.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour; steamships, grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, and for 1930 to 1939 inclusive, for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the rates include agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act, and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix D.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In water transportation the organization of various classes of employees negotiate scales of wages, hours and working conditions with many of the steamship companies although agreements are not always signed; other operators tend to pay about the same rates.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in most cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in the agreements. For Report No. 18, and subsequent reports, statements as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been

compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

Data as to Hours

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report for that year, No. 15, covering the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, standard or full-time weekly hours were shown as before, with full-time weekly or daily earnings where hourly wages were not used.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported chiefly, employees being usually paid by the week. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are not always reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from year to year prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering (logging and sawmilling) calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1939 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of index numbers for the period 1901 to 1939 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. The index numbers for these six groups therefore show the trend of wage rates in a number

of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

Weighted Average Index Numbers

Beginning with Report No. 19, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1937, weighted averages have been calculated for these six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group is weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual industrial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

It will be observed that this weighting has most effect in modifying the effect on the general averages of the figures for coal mining and lumbering in which from time to time since 1920 the changes have been quite different from those in the other groups.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, Common Factory Labour, Miscellaneous Factory Trades, and Logging and Sawmilling, the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

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TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Sydney—								
1920	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
1930	1.05-1.10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.75	44
1932	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65- .70	44
1933	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1935	.90	48	.60- .70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1936	.80- .90	48	.60- .70	44	.50	48	.50- .65	44
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.65- .80	44	.70	48	.50- .62½	44-48
1938	.80- .95	44	.65- .80	44	.70	44-48	.62½-.75	44
1939	.95	44	.70- .80	44	.70	44-48	.62½-.75	44
Halifax—								
1920	.75	44	.66	44-54	.70	44	.66	44
1926	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1930	1.15-1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1933	.80- .97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1935	.97½	44	.55- .60	44	.80	44	.50- .55	44
1936	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50- .55	44
1937	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50- .55	44
1938	.97½*	44*	.65*	44*	.85*	44*	.50- .55	44
1939	1.00*	44*	.70*	44*	.85*	44*	.60	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
Charlottetown—								
1920	.75-1.00	54	.40- .60	54	.45- .60	54	.41- .60	54
1926	.70- .80	54	.40- .60	54	.45- .60	54	.35- .50	54
1930	.85- .90	48	.45- .60	54	.50- .60	48-54	.40- .60	48-54
1931	.85- .90	48	.45- .55	54	.50- .60	48-54	.40- .60	48-54
1932	.80	48	.40- .50	54	.50	54	.40- .50	54
1933	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934	.75	48	.40- .50	48-54	.50	48	.40- .50	48-54
1935	.75	48	.35- .55	48-54	.50	48	.35- .50	48-54
1936	.75	48	.45- .55	48	.45- .60	48	.35- .55	48
1937	.75	44-48	.45- .55	44-48	.45- .60	44-48	.35- .55	44-48
1938	.70	48	.45- .55	48	.40- .50	48	.40- .45	48
1939	.70- .75	44-48	.45- .55	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Moncton—								
1920	.91	48	.70	48	.65- .70	48	.55- .65	48-54
1926	.91- .94	48	.50- .60	59	.....	.....	.50	48-54
1930	1.12-1.15½	44	.60- .65	54	.65	48	.50- .60	48-54
1931	1.12½	44	.50- .65	54	.65	48	.50- .60	48-54
1932	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933	.50- .70	44-48	.35- .40	44-60	.....	.....	.25- .55	44-60
1934	.50- .75	44-48	.35- .55	44-54	.60	44-48	.40- .50	44-54
1935	.50- .75	44-48	.35- .55	44-54	.60	44-48	.40- .50	44-54
1936	.50- .75	48-54	.35- .55	48-54	.52- .60	48	.40- .55	48-54
1937	.60- .75	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.52- .60	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1938	.80	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.50- .60	48	.40- .55	44-54
1939	.80	44-48	.45- .55	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.55	44-48
Saint John—								
1920	.75- .80	48-50	.60- .65	48-54	.50	48	.75	44-48
1926	1.00	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.50	48	.50- .65	44-48
1930	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1931	1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65	48	.65	44-48
1932	1.00	44-48	.60	44-48	.65	44-48	.65	44-48
1933	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.60- .75	44-48	.55	44-48
1934	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1935	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1936	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1937	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .55	44-48
1938	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1939	.90	44	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48

*Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Nova Scotia, 1936.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.95	48	.75– .80	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.45– .50	48
.....	.....	.70– .75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30– .35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55– .90	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	48-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.75– .80	48	.70– .80	44	.70	44-48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.75– .80	44-48	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.65	44	.30– .35	44-48
.80	44	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.70	44-48	.35– .40	44-48
.80	44	.70– .80	44	.70	44	.70	44-48	.35– .40	44-48
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75– .80	44	.40– .45	48-54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25– .35	44-54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35– .45	44-54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44-54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35– .40	44-48
.70	44	.70– .85	44	.65– .70	44	.70– .80	44	.30– .40	44-54
.70	44	.75	44	.55– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-54
.70– .75	44	.75	44	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-48
.70– .80	44	.75*	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-48
.70– .80	44	.75*	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-48
.75*–.80	44*	.85*	44*	.65– .70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-48
.80*	44*	.85*	44*	.70	44	.70	44	.30– .40	44-48
.60– .80	54	.60	48-54	.55	54	.50– .75	54	.35– .40	54
.55– .65	48	.60	48	.45– .60	54	.45– .50	54	.35– .50	54
.70– .75	48	.60	48	.70– .75	48	.90	48	.30– .45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.70– .75	48	.90	48	.30– .40	48-54
.70	48	.50– .60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25– .35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48-54
.70	48	.50	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48-54
.75	48	.50– .65	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25– .35	48-54
.75	44-48	.40– .65	44-48	.60	44-48	.75	44-48	.25– .35	44-54
.75	48	.40– .50	48	.45– .50	48	.70	44-48	.30– .35	48
.75	44-48	.50– .60	44-48	.50– .60	44-48	.70	44-48	.30– .35	44-48
.91	48	.77– .85	48	.60– .68	48	.91	48	.40– .50	40
.91– .94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30– .35	48-60
.90	48	.85– .90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30– .40	48-54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60– .65	48	.75– .90	48	.30– .40	48-54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30– .35	48-54
.50– .70	44	.70	44	.50	48	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-60
.50– .75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55– .60	44-48	.70	44-48	.25– .35	44-60
.75	44-48	.70	44-48	.55– .60	44-54	.70	44-48	.25– .35	44-60
.75	48	.60– .75	44-48	.55	44	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.60– .75	44-48	.60– .65	44-48	.55– .75	44-54	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.60– .80	44-48	.60– .65	44-48	.60– .80	44-54	.....	.....	.25– .35	44-54
.60– .80	44-48	.60– .65	44-48	.60– .80	44-54	.55– .65	44-54	.30– .35	44-54
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30– .45	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.75	48	.80	44	.35– .40	48-54
1.15	44-48	.75	44-48	.65– .75	48	.80	44	.35– .40	48-54
1.00	44-48	.65– .75	44-48	.65	44-48	.80	48	.30– .40	48-54
.90	44	.60	44-48	.50– .60	44-48	.80	44	.30– .35	44-54
.90	44	.50– .65	44-48	.50– .65	44-48	.60– .70	44	.30– .35	44-54
.90	44	.60– .70	44-48	.50– .65	44-48	.60– .70	44	.30– .35	44-54
.90	44	.60– .70	44-48	.50– .65	44-48	.60– .70	44-48	.30– .35	44-54
.90	44	.60– .70	44-48	.50– .65	44-48	.60– .70	44-48	.30– .40	44-54
.90	44	.60– .70	44-48	.50– .65	44	.60– .70	44-48	.30– .40	44-54
.90	44	.60– .70	44-48	.50– .65	44	.60– .70	44-48	.30– .40	44-54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC								
*Quebec—***								
1920	.75	50	.50- .60	48-60	.50- .65	54	.50- .60	
1926	.90	54	.45- .55	54-60	.45- .55	54	.40- .60	48-54
1930	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1931	1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .65	44-54	.50- .60	44-54
1932	.90-1.00	44-54	.50- .55	48-54	.50- .60	48	.50- .60	48-54
1933	.75	40-54	.40- .55	40-54	.45- .55	40-48	.40- .50	40-54
1934	.70	40-48	.35- .50	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.30- .50	40-54
1935	.70- .80	40-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	40-48	.45- .55	40-48
1936	.70- .80	44-48	.50- .60	40-48	.45- .65	44-48	.45- .55	44-48
1937	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	40-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1938	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-48
1939	.75- .80	44-48	.55- .60	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.50- .55	44-44
*Montreal—***								
1920	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65- .80	54	.65	50-54
1926	1.00	50	.65- .75	44-60	.60- .70	44-46½	.60- .70	44-49
1930	1.20	44	.75- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1931	1.00-1.20	44	.65- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1932	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44-55	.75	54	.65	44-49
1933	.50- .75	40-50	.30- .65	40-60	.65	44	.45- .60	40-50
1934	.40- .70	40-50	.30- .60	40-55	.50- .65	40-48	.30- .60	40-50
1935	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60- .65	40-48
1936	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60	40-48
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.70	44-48	.75	44-48	.66	44-48
1938	.80- .90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.66	44
1939	.80- .90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.66	44
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1930	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932	1.00-1.12½	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44	.60	44
1933	.75-1.12½	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.70*	44*	.70	44	.60*	44*
1936	.85*-1.00	44*	.70*	44*	.70*	40*	.65*	44*
1937	.85- .95	44	.80*	44*	.70	40	.65	44
1938	.90*	44*	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.65	44
1939	.90-1.00	44	.85*	44*	.80*	40*	.70*	44*
Kingston—								
1920	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1930	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44
1933	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1935	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1936	.95	44	.75*	44*	.70	44	.70*	44*
1937	.95	44	.80*	44*	.70- .75	44	.70	44
1938	1.00	44	.80	44	.70- .75	44	.70*	44*
1939	1.00	40	.80	44	.70*-.75	44*	.70*	44*
Belleville—								
1920	.75	54	.65	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60- .75	54
1930	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1931	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1932	.90	54	.50- .70	54	.60	48-54	.50- .65	54
1933	.75	54	.50- .60	54	.60	54	.40- .50	54
1934	.65- .75	48-54	.50- .60	48-54	.60	48	.35- .50	48
1935	.75- .90	48-54	.50- .70	48-60	.60- .75	48	.35- .60	48-60
1936	.75- .80	48-54	.50- .70	48-54	.60- .70	48-54	.35- .60	48-54
1937	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.60- .70	44-54	.35- .60	48-54
1938	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.65- .70	44-54	.40- .60	48-54
1939	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.65- .70	44-54	.40- .60	48-54

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

**Beginning in 1934 agreements approved by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in certain cities, towns and other defined jurisdictional territory throughout the province. On May 1, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, was replaced by the Act entitled an Act Respecting Workmen's Wages. On March 18, 1938, the Act respecting Workmen's Wages was replaced by an Act entitled The Collective Labour Agreements Act. The minimum rate in each range is that approved under these Acts.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.70	54	.50- .60	54-60	.50- .55	54	.65- .70	48-54	.45	54
.85	54	.45- .60	54-60	.45- .55	55	.45- .60	54	.30- .40	54-60
1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-60	.50- .65	44-54	.60- .80	44-60	.30- .45	44-60
1.00	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.50- .60	44-54	.60- .80	44-55	.30- .45	44-60
.90-1.00	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.50- .60	44-49½	.60- .80	44-48	.30- .40	44-54
.75	40-54	.40- .55	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.50- .65	40-48	.30- .35	40-54
.70	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.40- .55	40-48	.50- .65	40-48	.25- .35	40-54
.70	40-48	.45- .65	40-48	.45- .65	40-48	.50- .65	40-48	.35- .40	40-48
.70	44-48	.45- .65	44-48	.45- .65	44-48	.50- .65	40-48	.35- .40	44-48
.75	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.70- .75	44-48	.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48
.75	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.55- .65	44-48	.70	44-48	.40	44-48
.80	54	.75	44	.60- .65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65- .85	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30- .40	50-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35- .45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30- .40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30- .40	44-60
.50- .75	40-50	.50- .75	44	.50- .65	44	.70	44	.15- .40	44-60
.67	40	.50- .75	40-54	.50- .60	40-50	.65- .70	40	.15- .40	40-60
.70- .80	40	.65- .75	40-44	.60- .70	40-44	.50- .75	40	.30- .40	40-48
.70- .80	40-48	.65- .75	40-44	.60- .70	40-44	.50- .75	40-44	.35- .40	40-48
.80	44-48	.75	40-44	.65- .70	40-44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.80	44	.75	40-44	.65- .75	44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.80	44	.75	40-44	.65- .75	44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	.60	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45- .50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45- .50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45- .50	44-54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40- .45	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60- .90	44	.35- .40	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60- .80	44	.35- .40	44-54
.80*	44*	.75*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.35- .40	44-54
.80*	44*	.83*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.40*	44-50*
.80	44	.85	40	.82	40-44	.80	44	.40	40-50
.85*	44*	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40*-.50	40-50
.85*	44*	.95*	40*	.85	40-44	.80	44	.40*-.50	40-50
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48	.....	.....
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.10	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .40	44
1.10	44	.75- .90	44	.70- .90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75- .80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.65- .80	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.65- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
.95	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	.95	44	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.90	54	.70- .75	48	.60- .75	48	.90	54	.40- .45	54
1.00	44-54	.70- .90	48	.60- .70	48	1.00-1.25	44-54	.35- .40	54
1.00	44-54	.70-1.00	48	.60- .70	48	1.00	44-54	.35- .40	54
.90	54	.70- .90	48-54	.70	48-54	.90	48-54	.30- .40	54
.75	54	.60- .70	40-54	.50- .70	40-54	.75- .80	48-54	.30- .40	54
.65- .75	48-54	.60	40-48	.55- .60	40-50	.80	48	.25- .40	48-54
.75- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.75- .90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.70- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.75- .90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.70- .80	48-54	.60- .75	40-48	.55- .70	40-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.75- .80	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.55- .70	44-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54
.75- .80	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.55- .70	44-48	.90	48-54	.30- .40	48-54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Continued*								
Peterborough—								
1920	.85	48	.75- .85	44-54	.75- .85	48	.60- .70	44
1926	1.00	48	.60- .75	44-54	.62½	48	.50	44
1930	1.10	44-48	.60- .80	44-54	.60- .90	44-48	.50	44
1931	1.10	44-48	.60- .70	44-54	.70- .80	44-48	.50	44
1932	1.00	44-48	.60- .70	44-54	.70- .80	44-48	.50	44
1933	.75- .85	40-44	.50- .60	44-48	.50	48	.45	44
1934	.75	44	.45- .50	44-48	.40- .50	48	.40- .50	44
1935	.75	44	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .50	48	.40- .50	44
1936	.75	44-48	.50- .60	44-48	.40- .50	48	.40- .50	44
1937	.85	44	.50- .60	44-48	.40- .60	44-48	.40- .50	44
1938	.85- .90	44	.60- .70	44-48	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .50	44-48
1939	.80- .90	44	.60*-.70	44-50*	.50- .65	44-48	.40- .50	44-48
Toronto—								
1920	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80- .90	44	.80	44	.65- .75	44
1930	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85- .90	44
1931	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75- .85	44
1932	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75- .82½	44
1933	.90	40-44	.60- .80	40-44	1.00	40	.50- .75	44
1934	.75- .90	40-44	.60- .80	40-44	.85-1.00	40	.50- .75	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1937	.90*	40*	.85	40-44	1.00	40	.75	40
1938	1.05	40	.95	40	1.00	40	.75	40
1939	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75*	40*
St. Catharines—								
1920	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.....	.....	.75	44
1930	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.80	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.60- .75	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	40-44	.80	44	.60- .70	44-50	.70	44
1933	.90	44	.60- .75	44	.65	44-50	.65	44
1934	.90	44	.60- .75	44	.65	44-50	.65	44
1935	.90	44	.60- .75	44	.65- .70	44	.60- .75	44
1936	.90	44	.60- .75	44	.65- .70	44	.65*	44*
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.65- .70	44	.65	44
1938	.90	44	.70	44	.65- .70	44	.65	44
1939	.90	44	.70	44	.65- .70	44	.65	44
Hamilton—								
1920	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1930	1.25-1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60- .70	40-44
1934	.90	40	.75- .80	40	.75	44	.60	40
1935	.90	40	.75- .80	40	.75	44	.60*	40*
1936	.90	40	.70- .80	40-44	.75	44	.65*	40*
1937	.90	40	.75 - .80	40	.75	44	.65	44
1938	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.65	44
1939	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.65*	44*
Brantford—								
1920	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926	1.00	44	.80	44	.70- .75	44	.60- .65	44
1930	1.15	44	.90	44	.60- .70	44	.65- .70	44
1931	1.00	44	.90	44	.65- .70	44	.60- .75	44
1932	.90	44	.70- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.60	44
1933	.75- .90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934	.90	44	.70	44	.50- .70	44	.50	44
1935	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50- .70	44	.50- .60	44
1936	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50- .70	44	.50- .70	44
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.50- .70	44	.50- .70	44
1938	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50- .70	44	.50- .70	44
1939	.90	44	.70	44	.60- .70	44	.55- .65	44
Guelph—								
1920	1.00	44-48	75	44	.60	50	.60	48
1926	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1930	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932	1.00	44	.60- .70	44	.50- .60	44	.50	48
1933	.50- .75	44	.40- .60	44	.40- .50	44	.40	44
1934	.75- .90	44	.60- .70	44	.50- .75	44	.40- .60	44
1935	.70- .90	44	.60- .70	44	.50- .75	44	.50- .60	44
1936	.75- .90	44	.60- .70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1937	.75	44	.50- .70	44	.50- .65	44	.40- .50	44
1938	.75- .80	44	.60- .70	44	.50- .70	44	.40- .60	44
1939	.80	44	.60- .70	44	.50- .70	44	.45- .60	44

*Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.85	48	.75- .90	48	.65- .75	48	1.00	48	.40- .60	48-54
1.00	48	.65- .75	44	.55- .75	48-54	1.00	48	.35- .40	48-54
1.00-1.10	44	.70- .90	44	.60- .80	44-50	1.00-1.10	48	.35- .45	48-54
1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .80	44-50	.90-1.00	48	.35- .45	48-54
1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.60- .75	44-48	.80	44	.35	48-54
.70- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.50- .70	40-48	.75	44	.30- .35	44-50
.70- .75	44	.60- .75	44	.50- .70	40-48	.75	44	.25- .35	44-50
.70- .75	44	.60- .70	44	.40- .70	44-48	.75	44	.25- .40	44-50
.70- .75	44-48	.60- .70	44	.45- .70	44-48	.75	44	.25- .40	44-50
.70- .80	44-48	.60- .70	44	.50- .70	44-48	.....	.....	.30- .40	44-50
.75- .80	44-48	.65- .75	44	.50- .70	44-48	.75- .85	44	.35- .40	44-50
.75- .85	44-48	.65- .75	44	.50- .70	44-48	.75- .85	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55- .65	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35- .65	44-60
1.37½	40	1.25	40-44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40- .65	44-60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40- .60	44-60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.30- .50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.35- .50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.40- .50	40-48
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.75*	40*	.87½	40	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.82½	40	.87½	40	.50*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.35- .50	40-50
.90*	40*	1.00	40	.97½	40	.95	40	.35- .50	40-60
.90	40	1.00	40	.92½	40	.95	40	.35- .50	40-60
.90	44	.70- .80	44	.70	44	.....	.....	.35- .50	44-50
1.00-1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40- .50	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40- .45	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40- .45	44-50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70- .75	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
.80- .90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50- .60	44-50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55-60
1.25	44	1.10	40-44	1.00-1.06½	44	1.25	44	.40- .50	44-60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40- .45	44-60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80- .90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	40	.30- .45	44-54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.75	44	.87½	40	.30- .45	44-54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.60- .75	40-44	.87½	40	.30- .45	40-50
.90	40	.80	40	.60- .75	40-44	.87½	40	.35- .45	40-50
.90	40	.85	40	.75	40 44	.95	40	.35- .45	40-50
.90	40	.85*	40*	.75	40-44	.95	40	.35- .45	40-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44	.....	.....
1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.60- .70	50	.90	44	.30- .50	44-60
1.15	44	.85- .90	44	.60- .75	44	1.15	44	.30- .45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.25- .45	44-60
.80	44	.90	44	.60- .75	44	1.00	44	.40	44-60
.75- .90	44	.75	44	.50- .65	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50- .65	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50- .65	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50- .65	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50- .65	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.60- .70	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.60- .70	44	.90	44	.35- .40	44-48
1.00	48	.75	50	.....	.....	1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.40- .50	44
1.12½-1.20	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.45- .50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48	.60	44	1.00	44	.35- .40	44
.75	44	.55- .75	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.30- .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60- .70	44	.80	44	.30- .40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60- .70	44	.80	44	.25- .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.60- .70	44	.....	.....	.25- .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65	44	.....	.....	.35- .40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65- .70	44	.80	44	.35- .40	44-48
.80	44	.75	44	.65- .70	44	.80	44	.35- .40	44-48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building,

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Concluded*	$		$		$		$	
Kitchener—								
1920	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.00–1.05	50	.50– .85	55	.65– .75	50	.60	50–59
1930	1.00–1.20	50–59	.60– .85	50–55	.60– .80	48–50	.50	50–59
1931	1.00	44–50	.60– .85	48	.60– .70	48–50	.50	50
1932	.80	44	.65	44	.50– .65	48	.50	50
1933	.80	44	.40– .60	44–54	.50– .60	48	.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40– .60	44–54	.50– .60	44–50	.40– .50	44
1935	.80	44	.40– .70	44–54	.50– .60	44–50	.35– .50	40–44
1936	.80*	44*	.60*– .70	44–48*	.60– .70	44–50	.50*	44*
1937	.80	44	.60– .70	44–48	.60– .70	44–50	.50– .60	44
1938	.80– .90	44	.60– .70	44–48	.60– .70	50	.50	44–50
1939	.80*–.90	44*	.60*–.70	44–50*	.60– .70	50	.50*	44*
London—								
1920	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926	1.10	44	.60– .80	44	.75– .90	44	.60– .65	44
1930	1.20	44	.70– .80	44	.70– .85	44	.60– .75	44
1931	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.70– .75	44	.55– .70	44
1932	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .75	44	.55– .70	44
1933	.80	44	.40– .65	44	.40– .60	44	.40– .60	44
1934	.80	44	.40– .65	44	.50– .60	44	.50– .60	44
1935	.80	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	40*	.50– .60	44
1936	.80– .90	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	40*	.50– .60	44
1937	.90	44	.50– .70	44	.80*	44*	.50– .60	44
1938	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.80	44	.55– .60	44
1939	1.00	44	.60– .75	44	.80	44	.55– .60	44
St. Thomas—								
1920	1.00	54	.60– .70	60	.50	55	.65– .70	54
1926	1.00–1.10	54	.60– .62½	55–60	.52½	48	.60	54
1930	1.10	54	.60– .65	54	.57½	54	.65	48–54
1931	1.10	50	.50– .65	50–54	.60	54	.65	48–54
1932	1.10	50–54	.50– .62½	44–48	.60	54	.60	48–54
1933	.95	44–54	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .60	54	.60	44–54
1934	.95	44–54	.50– .60	44–48	.60	54	.50	44
1935	.95	44	.50– .70	44–48	.70	44–54	.50– .60	44
1936	.80	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .70	44–54	.55	44
1937	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.70	48	.65	48
1938	.90–1.00	44	.60– .70	44–48	.70	48	.65	48
1939	.90–1.00	44	.60– .70	44–48	.70	44	.60	44
Windsor—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933	.90–1.25	40–44	.75–1.00	44	1.25	40	.50– .75	44
1934	.90	40–44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50– .60	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00	40	.50– .65	44
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.60– .70	44
1937	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60– .75	44
1938	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60– .75	44
1939	1.15	40	.95	40	1.15	40	.60– .65	44
Port Arthur—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.90	48	.65– .70	54
1926	1.10	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.60– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.60– .75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.50– .70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50– .60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50– .70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1936	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.60– .70	44	.50– .60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.55– .75	44	.50– .60	44–54
1938	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–54
1939	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–48
Fort William—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.85	48	.65	44–50
1926	1.10	44	.60– .75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.60– .75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.50– .70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55– .75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50– .60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50– .70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50– .60	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–50	.60– .70	44–48	.50– .60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44
1938	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–54
1939	1.00	44	.55– .70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50– .60	44–48

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.00	50	.75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00–1.05	50	.80	44	.70– .85	44	.80– .90	44	.40– .50	50
1.00–1.20	50–59	.80	44	.65– .85	44	1.00–1.20	44	.30– .50	50–59
.80	44	.80	44	.65– .85	44–49	.90–1.00	44	.40	48–59
.80	44–50	.80	44	.70– .75	44	.80	44	.35	48–59
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .65	44	.65– .80	44	.30– .40	44–50
.80	40–44	.60– .70	44	.50– .70	44	.....	.....	.30– .40	44–50
.80	40–50	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.65– .85	44	.25– .40	44–60
.80*	44*	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.65– .80	44	.40*	44–48*
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.50– .70	44	.75– .80	44	.40	44–48
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .70	44	.75– .80	44	.40	48–50
.80*	44*	.60– .75	44	.60– .70	44	.75– .80	44	.40*	44–50*
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50– .55	44–50
1.10	44	.75– .90	44	.70– .80	44	1.00–1.10	44	.40– .50	44–50
1.20	44	.75– .90	44	.50– .60	44	1.20	44	.35– .55	44–50
1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.55– .65	44	1.20	44	.35– .50	44–50
1.00	44	.55– .75	44	.55– .65	44	1.00	44	.35– .45	44–48
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .75	44	.....	.....	.30– .45	44
.80	44	.60– .75	44	.60– .75	44	.87½	44	.30– .45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60– .75	44	.87½	44	.35– .45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60– .70	44	.87½	44	.35– .45	44–48
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60– .70	44	.87½	44	.35– .50	44–50
.90*	44*	.80*	40*	.60– .70	44	.95	44	.35– .50	44–50
1.00	44	.80	40	.60– .70	44	.95	44	.35– .50	44–50
.85	54	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45– .50	60
.85– .90	54	.75	44–50	.60– .65	44	.85	54	.40– .45	60
1.00	54	.70– .75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35– .45	50–60
1.00	54	.70– .75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35– .45	50–60
.85	54	.70– .75	49–54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35– .40	50
.75– .85	50	.50– .75	44–54	.....	.....	.75	54	.30– .40	44–50
.65– .75	50	.50– .75	44–54	.62½	48	.75	54	.25– .30	44–60
.65– .80	44–48	.75	44–54	.62½–.70	44	.75	54	.30– .40	44–60
.65– .80	44–48	.75	44	.62½	44	.75	60	.30	44–60
.65– .75	44–48	.75	44	.62½	44	.90	44	.35	44–60
.75– .90	44–48	.80*	44*	.62½	44	.90	44	.35– .45	44–60
.75– .80	44–48	.80*	44*	.62½–.70	44–48	.90–1.00	44	.35– .50	44–60
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45– .65	44–54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45– .50	44–54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44–49½
1.25	40–44	1.00	40–44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40– .45	44–50
1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.75	40–44	.85	40	.40– .50	44–50
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.85	40–44	.85	40	.50*	44–48*
.90*	40*	1.00*	40*	.70– .75	40–44	.85	40	.50*	44–48*
.90	40	1.00	40	.70– .85	40–44	.85	40	.50	40–48
.90	40	1.15*	40*	.70– .85	40–44	.85	40	.55*	40–48
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.70– .85	40–44	.85	40	55*	40–48
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48–60
1.00	44	.90	44–48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	48–60
1.00–1.25	44–54	1.00	44–48	.75– .90	44–54	1.00	48	.35– .50	48–60
1.00	44–54	.75–1.00	44–48	.60– .75	44	1.00	48	.30– .45	48–60
.75–1.00	44–48	.75–1.00	44–49	.60– .75	44	.90	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44–49	.60– .75	44	.75	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44	.60– .75	44	.75	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	.75– .90	44	.35– .40	44–60
.70–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	.90	40	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40–44	.65– .75	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	44	.65– .80	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48–60
1.00	44	.90	44–48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35– .40	48–60
1.00–1.25	44–54	1.00	44–48	.75– .90	44–54	1.00	48	.35– .50	48–60
1.00	44–54	.75–1.00	44–48	.60– .75	44	1.00	48	.30– .45	44–60
.75–1.00	44–48	.75–1.00	44–49	.60– .75	44	.90	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44–49	.60– .75	44	.75	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.75– .85	44	.60– .75	44	.75	44	.30– .40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	.75– .90	44	.35– .40	44–60
.70–1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	.90	40	.60– .75	44	1.00	44	.35– .40	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40–44	.65– .75	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90	40–44	.65– .80	44	.75–1.00	44	.35– .45	44–60

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70- .80	44
1933	1.05	44	.75	44	.90-1.00	44	.70	44
1934*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85- .90	44	.70	44
1935*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1936*	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1937*	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1938*	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
1939*	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
Brandon—								
1920	1.15-1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1930	1.30-1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931	1.10-1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1932	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1933	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1934*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1935*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1936*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1937*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1938*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1939*	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926	1.25	44	.80- .95	44-60	1.00	44	.75- .82½	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44-50	1.10	44-49	.87½	44
1931	1.35	44	.90	44-50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65- .75	44
1933	1.00	44	.50- .75	44-48	.80- .90	44	.60	44
1934	1.00	44	.60- .75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1935	1.00	44	.65 -.75	44	.80	44	.60- .65	44
1936	1.00	44	.65- .75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1937	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.80†	44†	.60- .70	44
1938	1.10†	44†	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	.65†- .70	44†
1939	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.90†	44†	.65†- .70	44†
Saskatoon—								
1920	1.25	44	.75- .85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926	1.25	44	.75- .85	50-54	.70-1.00	49-54	.60- .80	49½-55
1930	1.45	44	.70- .90	50-59	1.00	44	.75- .85	44-50
1931	1.35	44	.70- .90	50-55	1.00	44	.60- .80	44-60
1932	1.35	44	.60- .90	50-55	.70-1.00	44	.60- .70	44
1933	.75-1.00	44	.60- .75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50- .70	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.50- .75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50- .60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.50- .75	44-54	.70- .80	44	.50- .65	44-50
1936	1.00	44	.50- .75	44-50	.70- .80	44	.50- .70	44-50
1937	1.00	44	.50- .75	44-50	.70	44	.50- .70	44-50
1938	1.00	44	.50- .75	44-50	.70	44	.50- .70	44-50
1939	1.00	44	.50- .75	44-50	.70- .80	44	.50- .70	44-50
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85-1.00	48	.75- .80	44-49½
1926	1.15	44	.90- .95	44	.90-1.00	44	.70- .75	44-49½
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75- .90	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	40-44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933	.90-1.00	40	.75- .85	40-44	.80	44	.75	44
1934	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90	44	.75	44
1935	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90	40-44	.75	44
1936	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90‡	40-44‡	.80‡	40‡
1937	.90	40-44	.75	40-44	.90‡	40‡	.80‡	40‡
1938	1.10	40-44	.80	40-44	.90	40	.80	40-44
1939	1.10	44	.80	40-44	.90	40	.75- .80	44

*Minimum rates and hours approved under The Fair Wage Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.
†Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Saskatchewan, 1937.
‡Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55- .60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40- .50	50-60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½- .50	44-60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40- .50	44-60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40- .50	44-60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70- .85	44	.95	44	.30- .45	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70- .85	44	.90	44	.37½- .42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70- .85	44	.90	44	.37½- .42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70	44	.90	44	.37½- .42½	44-48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40- .45	44-48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40- .45	44-48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40- .45	44-48
1.05	44	.80	50-54	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44-54	.80	44	1.00	44	.50	48
1.35	44	.80-1.12½	44-54	.80	44	1.10	44	.35- .55	48-60
1.25	44	.90-1.12½	44-54	.75	44	1.15	44	.30- .50	48-60
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.75	44	.95	44	.30- .40	44-60
1.00	44	.80-1.00	44	.70	44	.85	44	.25- .40	44-54
.90	44	.80-1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½- .37½	44-48
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15-1.30	44	1.00	44	.80- .90	44-49	1.10	44	.35- .50	44-60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44-49	1.25	44	.40- .50	44-60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.35- .40	44-50
1.00	44	.90†	44†	.75†	44†	.85	44	.40	44-50
1.25	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40- .50	55-60
1.15-1.25	44	1.00-1.10	44	.80-1.00	44-54	1.10-1.25	44	.35- .45	55-60
1.25-1.45	44	1.25-1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	.....	.....	.35- .55	50-60
1.25-1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00-1.15	44-60	1.35	44	.30- .45	44-60
1.00-1.35	44	1.05-1.30	44	.80-1.15	44-48	1.00	44	.25- .45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90-1.05	40-44	.75-1.00	44-48	.....	.....	.25- .40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-48	.....	.....	.25- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.....	.....	.25- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.....	.....	.25- .40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75-1.00	40-44	.....	.....	.30- .40	44-50
.75-1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75-1.00	44	.....	.....	.30- .40	44-50
.75-1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75-1.00	44	.....	.....	.30- .40	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.60	40
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30- .50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20	40-44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35- .50	44-60
1.40	44	1.20-1.25	40-44	1.10-1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.30- .50	44-54
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44	.30- .45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	48
.90	40	.90-1.00	40	.80- .90	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	44-48
.90	40	.90	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35- .45	44-48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.35- .45	40-48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-48
.90	40	.95‡	40‡	.80	40-44	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-48
.90	44	.95†	40†	.80	40	1.00	40	.40- .50	40-48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) Building,

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ALBERTA—*Concluded*								
Edmonton—								
1920	1.25	44	.85	44	.85– .92	44	.85	44
1926	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70– .80	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1931	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	44	1.00	44
1932	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933	.90–1.05	40–44	.60– .75	44	.85	44	.60– .80	44
1934	1.00	40–44	.60– .75	44	.85	44	.60– .75	44
1935	1.00	40–44	.65– .75	44	.85	44	.75	44
1936	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1938	1.10‡	44‡	.90‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1939	1.10	44	.90‡	44‡	.85	44	.80‡	44‡
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	1.12½	44	.87½–.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90–1.00	44	.87½	44
1930	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.90	44
1931	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.17½	40–44	.80	40–44
1932	1.22½	40	.87½	40–44	1.00	44	.75	40–44
1933	1.22½	40	.65– .87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1934	1.10	40	.62½–.87½	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1935	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1936	1.10	40	.62½–.80	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1937	1.10	40	.62½–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1938	1.10	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
1939	1.10	40	.75*–.90	40–44	.75–1.00	40–44	.62½–.80	40–44
Victoria—								
1920	1.00	44	.75– .85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926	1.12½	44	.75– .81½	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1930	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00–1.10	40–44	.85	40
1931	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932	1.00	40	.75	40	.75– .87½	40	.75	40
1933	1.00	40	.65	40	.65– .75	40	.62½	40
1934	.75– .87½	40	.50– .65	40	.60– .75	40	.50– .62½	40
1935	.75– .90	40	.50– .70	40	.50– .75	40	.50– .65	40
1936	.75– .90	40	.50– .70	40	.50– .75	40	.50– .65	40
1937	.75– .90	40	.70*	40–44	.50– .75	40–44	.60– .65	40
1938	1.00	40	.70*–.80	40–44	.60– .75	40–44	.60– .65	44
1939	1.00	40	.75*–.80	40–44	.60– .75	40–44	.65	44
Prince Rupert—								
1920	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926	1.25	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1930	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1931	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾–1.00	44	1.00	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1933	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1934	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1935	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1936	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1937	1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1938	1.00–1.25	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1939	1.00–1.25	44	.85– .90	44	1.00	44	.80	44

*Rate of wages and hours approved under the Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

Trades—Con.

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.80– .90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65– .70	48
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40– .50	44–48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45– .60	44–48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1.15	44	1.10	44	.45– .55	44–48
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	.....	.....	.35– .45	44
.90–1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40–44	1.00	44	.35– .50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	40–44	1.00	44	.35– .50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.35– .50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.40– .50	44
1.00	44	1.00‡	44‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.40– .50	44
1.05‡	44‡	1.05‡	44‡	.90‡	44‡	1.00	44	.40– .50	44–48
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	.60– .65	44
1.18¾	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.45– .56¼	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50– .62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40–44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00–1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.25	40	.40– .50	40–48
1.00	40	.90–1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.35– .50	40–48
1.00	40	.75–1.00	40–44	.65– .90	40–44	1.00	40	.35– .50	40–48
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48*
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48*
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.00	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48*
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.00	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48*
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.00	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48*
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40–44	.45– .66¼	44
1.25	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40	1.25	40	.50– .56¼	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50– .56¼	40–44
.75–1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40– .50	40–44
.75	40	.80–1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40– .50	40–44
.62½–.75	40	.75–1.00	40	.75	40	.75	40	.40– .50	40–44
.75– .90	40	.75–1.00	40	.70	40	.80	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.75– .90	40	.75– .80	40	.70	40	.75–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.75– .90	40	.75– .80	40	.70	44	.75–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.90	40–44	.90	40	.75	44	.80–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.90	40–44	.90	40	.75	44	.80–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50– .62½	44–48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50– .57½	44
1.25	44	1.06¼	44	1.06	44	.....	.....	.50– .57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40– .50	44–48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.40– .50	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.00	44	.90–1.00	44	.75– .90	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48*
1.00	44	.90–1.00	44	.75–1.00	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–50*

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—
Continued

(b) Metal Trades

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Halifax—								
1920	.60- .80	44-54	.65- .76½	48-54	.65- .85	44-54	.70- .80	44-48
1926	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.50- .75	44-50	.70- .75	44-48
1930	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.60- .75	44-50	.70- .80	44-48
1931	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.65- .75	44-50	.72½-.80	44-48
1932	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.67½-.75	44-48
1933	.55- .75	44-50	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	44-48	.62- .65	44-48
1934	.55- .75	44-48	.55- .75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1935	.58½-.80	40-44	.55- .80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1936	.58½-.80	40-44	.55- .80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60- .65	44-48
1937	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .70	40-48
1938	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .75	44-48
1939	.55- .90	40-44	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .90	40-44	.65- .75	44
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Saint John—								
1920	.60- .65	48-54	.60- .65	54	.54½-.73	50	.51- .60	54
1926	.53½-.65	44-55	.60	54	.40- .65	44-55	.45- .70	50
1930	.55- .65	44-54	.50- .80	45½-50	.45- .70	40-55	.35- .65	45-50
1931	.55- .65	50	.60- .70	49½-50	.45- .70	40-55	.35- .60	48-50
1932	.50- .65	40-44	.54- .60	44-54	.40- .60	44-55	.35- .54	44-48
1933	.47- .60	40-44	.45- .55½	44-54	.50- .60	40-54	.35- .51	40-44
1934	.38- .60	40-44	.45- .55½	44-54	.40- .56	40-54	.35- .51	40-44
1935	.43- .60	44	.51- .57½	44-49½	.40- .57½	44-50	.40- .51	40-44
1936	.43- .58½	44	.55½	44	.40- .60	44-49½	.40- .51	40-44
1937	.50- .60	44-50	.57½-.62½	44-49½	.47- .65½	44-50	.45- .55	40-48
1938	.50- .60	44-45	.57- .65	44	.42- .70	44-45	.45- .55	40-48
1939	.50- .60	40-44	.57- .65	44	.50- .70	40-44	.45- .55	32-48
QUEBEC								
Quebec—								
1920	.50- .68	49½-60	.60	54	.40- .65	49½-60	.37½-.58	48-60
1926	.50- .60	49½-54	.40- .50	49½	.40- .60	49½-54	.30- .57	60
1930	.50- .60	50-54	.40- .65	54	.40- .65	50-54	.33½-.57	60
1931	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .60	44-54	.33½-.57	60
1932	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .60	44-54	.33½-.50	60
1933	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	44-54	.40- .55	44-54	.30- .40	60
1934	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	48	.40- .55	44-48	.30- .60	48
1935	.50- .55	44-48	.40- .55	48	.40- .55	44-48	.35- .50	48
1936	.50- .55	44-54	.50- .55	48	.40- .55	44-54	.35- .50	48
1937	.50- .60	44½-54	.50- .55	44½-48	.40- .60	44-54	.35- .50	44½-49
1938	.50- .64	48-54	.50- .55	48-54	.40- .64	44-54	.35- .50	48
1939	.50- .64	40-54	.50	40	.45- .69	40-54	.37½-.50	40-48
Montreal—								
1920	.55- .82½	45-58	.73½-.80	47-49½	.55- .85	44-60	.70- .87½	45-54
1926	.52½-.70	44-60	.50- .78	47-58	.45- .75	44-60	.60- .80	40-50
1930	.52½-.75	44-55	.50- .78	47-49½	.50- .85	44-55	.60- .88	44-49½
1931	.50- .75	40-55	.50- .78	44-48	.50- .80	40-55	.65- .88	40-49½
1932	.50- .75	40-54	.50- .78	40-47	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .85	40-49½
1933	.44- .70	40-54	.50- .78	40-47	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .75	40-49
1934	.40- .70	44-50	.50- .78	40-55	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .70	40-50
1935	.40- .75	44-50	.50- .80	40-47½	.45- .75	40-55	.40- .65	40-48
1936	.45- .75	40-55	.50- .80	40-47½	.45- .80	40-55	.40- .65	40-44
1937	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-49	.44- .85	40-55	.45- .80	40-48
1938	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-47	.47½-.85	40-55	.50- .85	40-48
1939	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .90	40-47	.50- .85	40-55	.50- .85	40-55
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	.60- .70	50	.68- .75	48-50	.48- .78	50	.62- .70	50-54
1926	.45- .65	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.45- .65	44-50	.55- .65	44-50
1930	.45- .70	44-50	.55- .75	44-50	.50- .70	44-50	.50- .68	44-50
1931	.45- .70	44-50	.58½-.75	44-50	.47½-.70	44-50	.42- .68	44-50
1932	.45- .63	44-50	.55- .68	44-50	.45- .63	40-50	.42- .63	40-50
1933	.35- .60	40-50	.40- .61	44	.45- .61	40-50	.40- .60	41-50
1934	.35- .60	40-50	.40- .61	44	.40- .60	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1935	.35- .60	44-50	.43- .61	44	.40- .65	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1936	.35- .60	44-50	.40- .61	44	.40- .65	44-50	.40- .60	40-50
1937	.35- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.44- .65	44-55	.48- .65	40-50
1938	.45- .65	44-50	.40- .67	44	.45- .65	44-50	.48- .65	40-50
1939	.40- .65	44-50	.45- .67	44	.45- .75	41-50	.45- .65	36-45

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**—Continued

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
Toronto—								
1920	.65- .86	48-52	.60- .88	44-48	.55- .90	44-50	.70- .95	48-50
1926	.45- .75	44-56	.55- .75	44-48	.45- .75	44-54	.50- .90	44-54
1930	.55- .75	44-54	.60- .75	44-48	.50- .80	44-54	.50- .90	44-54
1931	.50- .75	44-55	.55- .75	44-48	.50- .80	44-55	.47½- .90	44-54
1932	.47- .70	44-54	.49½- .75	44-48	.45- .75	44-54	.45- .80	40-55
1933	.40½- .70	44-54	.44½- .65	44-48	.40- .75	44-54	.45- .80	40-54
1934	.36- .70	40-56	.48½- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-56	.45- .80	40-56
1935	.40- .70	40-56	.48½- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-56	.50- .80	40-50
1936	.40- .70	40-54	.54- .70	40-48	.45- .75	40-54	.50- .85	40-50
1937	.47- .75	40-50	.42- .70	40-48	.45- .80	40-55	.50- .85	24-55
1938	.47- .75	36-50	.40- .70	40-48	.50- .85	37½-60	.50- .85	24-50
1939	.47- .75	36-50	.40- .74	40-48	.50- .90	37½-50	.50- .85	24-48
Hamilton—								
1920	.50- .80	48-55	.53- .70	50-60	.50- .85	44-60	.50- .95	48-50
1926	.40- .65	44-59	.40- .60	50-59	.40- .75	44-59	.45- .75	44-54
1930	.45- .65	45-59	.42½- .65	50	.40- .75	44-59	.45- .80	40-54
1931	.45- .65	44-58½	.45- .65	50-59	.40- .75	40-59	.45- .80	44-54
1932	.45- .63	48-58½	.38½-.48½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.40- .75	44-54
1933	.42- .61	44-58½	.38½-.48½	59	.40- .70	40-59	.40- .72	44-54
1934	.43- .61	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40- .70	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1935	.43- .63	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1936	.45- .65	45-59	.38½-.53½	59	.40- .75	40-59	.45- .72	40-50
1937	.50- .75	42½-50	.47½- .65	48-59	.45- .88	40-59	.50- .90	40-50
1938	.50- .78	44-59	.47½- .65	48-55	.45- .85	40-59	.53- .95	40-50
1939	.50- .75	44-59	.47½- .65	48-50	.45- .85	40-59	.50- .95	35-48
London—								
1920	.47½-.63	49½-50	.66- .75	50	.60- .76	50	.65- .87	50
1926	.40- .60	49½-50	.50- .70	50	.45- .70	49½-50	.55- .73	50
1930	.50- .60	44-49½	.55- .70	44	.45- .68½	44-50	.48- .75	44-50
1931	.40- .54	44-49½	.49- .57	44	.35- .68½	44-50	.43- .70	44-50
1932	.40- .50	40-49½	.49- .57	44	.35- .68½	40-50	.40- .70	44-50
1933	.40- .51	40-44	.49- .57	44	.35- .50	40-53	.40- .60	40-53
1934	.37- .51	40-44	.41- .47	44	.33- .55	40-50	.37- .60	40-50
1935	.40- .51	40-49½	.44- .52	40	.37- .55	40-50	.41- .60	40-44
1936	.43- .51	40-49½	.44- .52	40	.37- .60	40-50	.42- .60	40-44
1937	.43- .55	44-50	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-54	.45- .66	42½-45
1938	.43- .55	44-55	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-55	.45- .68	44-45
1939	.43- .55	44-56	.49- .57	44	.40- .60	44-59	.45- .66	40-44½
Windsor—								
1920	.67- .90	49½-50	.....	.....	.67- .90	49½-50	.80	50
1926	.55- .75	49½	.....	.....	.55- .90	48-50	.50- .70	50
1930	.50- .66	49½	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-55	.60- .90	44-55
1931	.40- .60	49½-55	.....	.....	.60-1.00	44-50	.45- .80	44-55
1932	.40- .65	49½-55	.....	.....	.50- .95	44-50	.36- .80	44-55
1933	.30- .60	44-55	.....	.....	.45- .80	44-50	.30- .65	44-55
1934	.40- .69	44-48	.....	.....	.45- .80	40-55	.40- .65	40-54
1935	.45- .69	40-52½	.....	.....	.45- .90	44-55	.40- .65	40-54
1936	.45- .71	40-48	.....	.....	.55- .90	44-54	.50- .67	40-54
1937	.60- .90	40-54	.....	.....	.55-1.05	40-54	.52- .80	40-52
1938	.60- .90	40-50	.....	.....	.55-1.05	40-50	.60- .83	32-48
1939	.60- .90	35-44	.....	.....	.55-1.05	32-46½	.60- .80	22-45
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	.70- .80	50	.65- .82	50	.60- .80	48-50	.57½-.80	50
1926	.40- .72	44-50	.60- .72	50	.50- .75	44-50	.50- .70	44-50
1930	.40- .77	44-54	.60- .74	44	.50- .75	44-50	.50- .80	44-50
1931	.40- .70	40-50	.60- .74	44	.50- .78	40-50	.50- .74	40-50
1932	.40- .68	40-50	.58- .71	44	.50- .75	40-50	.45- .75	40-50
1933	.40- .68	40-50	.56- .68	44	.45- .65	40-50	.50- .70	40-50
1934	.40- .68	40-50	.54- .68	44	.45- .65	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1935	.40- .70	44-50	.57½-.72	50	.45- .70	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1936	.40- .70	44-50	.55- .72	50	.50- .75	44-50	.50- .70	40-50
1937	.45- .73	44-50	.57½-.76	50	.50- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-50
1938	.45- .73	40-50	.57½-.76	50	.50- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-50
1939	.40- .73	44-60	.55- .76	50	.50- .80	40-50	.53- .70	40-54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(b) **Metal Trades**—Concluded

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	.85	44	.....	.....	.90	50	.78	50
1926	.55½-.85	44-55	.85	48	.60- .85	48	.60- .65	44
1930	.60- .85	48-50	.73- .85	48-55	.66- .85	44-48	.....	.....
1931	.58½-.85	44-48	.85	48	.45- .85	44-48	.....	.....
1932	.58½-.85	40-44	.85	40-44	.45- .85	40-44	.....	.....
1933	.65- .85	40-44	.85	40	.45- .85	44	.55	44
1934	.85	40	.85	40	.45- .85	40-44	.45- .55	44
1935	.85	40	.85	40	.50- .85	40-44	.45- 55	44
1936	.85	40	.85	40	.50- .85	40-44	.45- .55	44
1937	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.50- .90	40-44	.45- .55	44
1938	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.50- .90	40-44	.45- .55	44
1939	.55- .90	40-55	.90	40	.55- .90	40-49	.45- .55	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	.85- .95	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926	.70- .80	44	.....	.....	.60- .77	44-50	.65- .77	44
1930	.70- .85	44-48	.80- .90	48	.63- .85	44-48	.75- .82	44
1931	.70- .85	44-52	.67- .90	48	.50- .80	44-52	.69- .78	44
1932	.70- .85	40-52	.80	40	.50- .74	40-44	.69- .74	44
1933	.70- .85	40-44	.80	40	.50- .72	40-44	.65- .75	44
1934	.70- .85	40-44	.80	40	.55- .80	40-44	.60- .74	44
1935	.72- .85	40-44	.85	40	.55- .85	40-44	.60- .74	44
1936	.70- .85	40-44	.85	40	.60- .85	40-44	.67- .74	44
1937	.70- .90	40-44	.90	40	.65- .90	40-44	.55- .75	44
1938	.65- .90	40-44	.90	40	.60- .90	40-44	.55- .75	44
1939	.65- .90	40-44	.90	40	.55- .90	40-44	.60- .75	44
Edmonton—								
1920	.70- .80	44-50	.80- .85	44-50	.70-1.00	44-50	.70- .87½	44-50
1926	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-54	.75	44-54
1930	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-54	.75- .80	44
1931	.60- .85	44-54	.....	.....	.65- .90	44-54	.80	44-54
1932	.50- .85	44-50	.....	.....	.60- .90	44-50	.55- .80	44-50
1933	.50- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44-50	.55- .80	44-50
1934	.40- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.40- .90	44-50	.60- .80	44-50
1935	.50- .75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44-50	.60- .80	44-50
1936	.50- .70	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .75	44-49	.60- .80	44-49
1937	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.40- .80	44-49	.65- .80	44-49
1938	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .70	44-49	.65- .80	44-49
1939	.50- .80	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .70	44-49	.65- .80	44-49
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	.75- .93	44	.78- .95	44	.75- .95	44	.75- .90½	44
1926	.61½-.83	44-48	.75- .85	44-48	.70- .85	44	.75- .82	44
1930	.65- .83	44-48	.75- .90	44-48	.75- .87½	44	.75- .87½	44
1931	.65- .83	44-48	.75- .90	44-48	.65- .85	44	.68½-.85	44
1932	.65- .83	44-48	.67½-.83	44-48	.60- .80	44	.67½-.75	44
1933	.62½-.83	40-44	.75- .83	40-44	.50- .75	44	.66- .78	44
1934	.60- .83	40-44	.72- .83	40-44	.55- .75	44	.61- .75	36-44
1935	.60- .85	40-44	.72- .85	40-44	.60- .95	44	.64- .75	44-45
1936	.60- .85	40-44	.72 -.85	40-44	.65- .95	40-44	.65½-.75	40-45
1937	.60- .95	40-44	.62½-.95	40-44	.65- .95	40-44	.70- .77	40-45
1938	.60- .95	40-44	.62½-.95	40-44	.60- .95	40-48	.70- .77	40-45
1939	.65- .95	40-44	.62½-.95	40-44	.60- .95	40-48	.70- .77	40-45
Victoria—								
1920	.75- .90	44	.77½-1.00	44	.82½-.85	44	.75- .87	44
1926	.72½	44	.75	44	.62½-.74	44	.68½	44
1930	.80- .84	44	.84	44	.75- .82	44	.75- .81	44
1931	.75- .84	44	.84	44	.68- .82	44	.75- .81	44
1932	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.68- .75	44	.68	44
1933	.72½-.75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1934	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1935	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1936	.68- .75	44	.75	44	.65- .75	44	.68	44
1937	.68- .75	44	.75 -.84	44	.68- .75	44	.75	44
1938	.68- .75	44	.86½	44	.75- .79	44	.75	44
1939	.68- .75	44	.86½	44	.75- .79	44	.75	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) Printing Trades†

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Halifax—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00-11.00	47-48
1926	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44-48	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-35.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	40-48
1930	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	44-48
1931	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	10.00-12.00	44-48
1932	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	25.00-34.00	48	27.00-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1933	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	22.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1934	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1935	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1936	32.00	48	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	47-48	11.00-12.00	44-48
1937	34.00	44	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-26.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1938	35.00	42	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	25.00-28.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
1939	35.00	42	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	42-48	25.00-30.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	45-47	11.00-12.00	44-47
Saint John—												
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	26.00-32.00	48	10.00	48
1926	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	25.00-32.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1930	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	25.00-33.00	44	7.00-13.00	44
1931	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	25.00-33.00	44	7.00-13.00	44
1932	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1933	33.30-35.10	43½	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43½	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1934	30.00-31.59	43½	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43½	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1935	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1936	33.30-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1937	33.30-37.00	48	33.00	44	30.00-35.15	48	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	7.00-12.00	44
1938	33.30-38.03	48	33.00-36.00	44	30.00-36.08	48	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	8.00-12.00	44
1939	36.08-38.03	48	33.00-36.00	44	36.08	45	30.75-38.00	44	28.00-33.00	44	8.00-12.00	44
Quebec—												
1920	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	22.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	20.00-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1930	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	24.00-37.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	24.00-37.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	20.00-35.00	48	9.00-12.00	43-48
1933	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	20.00-36.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-32.00	48	18.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1935	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1936	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1937	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	9.00-12.00	48
1938	*30.50	46*	26.50*–30.50*	46*	26.50*–32.50	46*	26.50*–31.50	46*	26.50*–30.50	46*	9.00-12.00	46*
1939	*30.50	46*	26.50*–30.50	46*	26.50*–32.50	46*	26.50*–31.50	46*	26.50*–30.50	46*	9.00-12.00	46*
Montreal—												
1920	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1935	36.00-45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1936	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1937	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1938	36.00-45.50	44-45	31.50*–40.00	44-45*	32.00-43.00	44-48	31.50*–36.00	44-45*	31.50*–36.00	45*	12.60-15.30	45*
1939	36.00-45.50	40-45	33.75*–40.00	44-45*	32.00-43.00	44-48	33.75*–36.00	44-45*	33.75*–36.00	45*	12.60-15.30	45*
Ottawa—												
1920	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1935	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	49
1936	39.60	46½	32.00-41.00	44-48	38.70	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	10.50-14.50	48
1937	44.00	46½	30.00-38.00	45-48	43.00	48	30.00-38.00	45-48	30.00-36.00	45-48	10.50-14.50	45-48
1938	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45-48	40.85	48	30.00-38.00	45-48	30.00-36.00	45-48	11.50-14.50	45-48
1939	41.80	45	30.00-38.00	45-48	40.85	45-48	30.00-38.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	11.50-14.50	45-48

*Minimum rates and maximum hours for classified printing establishments under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act, 1938.

†Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers are shown in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) **Printing Trades**—Continued

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Toronto—												
1920	38.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1926	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44-48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1930	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1931	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1932	47.50	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
1933	44.00	46	33.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1934	45.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	44.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1935	46.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	45.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1936	47.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1937	42.50	40	33.00-40.00	44-48	48.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1938	44.00	40	33.00-40.00	44-48	44.00-50.30	40-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1939	45.50	40	33.00-40.00	44-48	45.50-52.10	40-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
Hamilton—												
1920	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44-48
1926	41.00	48	35.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1930	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1931	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1932	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	33.75-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1933	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1934	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1935	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	36.75	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1936	37.75	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	36.75	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1937	39.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	38.25	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1938	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	31.20-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1939	41.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	40.25	48	31.20-38.50	44-48	32.85-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
London—												
1920	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10 00	48
1926	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	14 00	48
1930	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.40-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	36.00	44-48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-37.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1934	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1935	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1936	30.80-34.20	44	29.00-34.00	44-48	34.20	44	29.15-38.00	44-48	30.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1937	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.15-38.00	44-48	29.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1938	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
1939	35.00-36.00	44	28.00-34.00	44-48	32.40-34.00	44	29.50-36.50	44-48	31.00-40.00	45-48	11.50	45-48
Windsor—												
1920	39 00	48	39.00	48	45.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926	48 00	48	41.00	44-48	45.00	48	44.00	44-48	37.50	44-48	15.00	44-48
1930	52.32	48	44.00	44-48	56.32	48	40.00-45.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1931	50.88	48	44.00	44-48	49.00	48	40.00-48.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1932	45.60	48	39.60-44.15	44-48	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1933	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1934	38.40	48	35.20-48.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-38.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1935	38.40	48	35.20-48.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1936	38.40	48	35.20-51.00	44-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1937	40.80	48	36.00-51.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1938	40.80	48	37.40-51.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
1939	40.80	48	37.40-51.00	44-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
Winnipeg—												
1920	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	40.00-44.00	48	39.00	48	15.00	48
1926	44.00	46	39.60	44-48	43.75	48	32.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-16.50	44-48
1930	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-18.00	44-48
1931	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	46.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	10.00-18.00	44-48
1932	43.00	46	39.60	44-48	42.00	48	31.00-39.60	44-48	35.00-39.00	44-48	7.50-18.00	36-48
1933	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	31.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-18.00	44-48
1934	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	32.00-39.00	44-48	9.50-18.00	44-48
1935	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1936	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	32.00-39.00	44-48	10.00-16.50	44-48
1937	40.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	39.00	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1938	42.50	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	40.50	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	9.00-17.00	44-48
1939	41.00	46	35.20-38.50	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.50	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	11.00-16.50	44-48
Regina—												
1920	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926	44.00	48	41.00-42.50	44	44.00	48	40.35-45.00	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	44-48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931	48.00	48	37.00-44.00	36-44	47.04	36-48	35.00-43.15	36-44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932	43.00	48	30.30-39.60	34-44	42.24	34-48	28.50-39.60	34-44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	34-44	36.50	48	26.50-34.65	34-44	40.00	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1934	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1935	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1936	37.45	48	28.30-34.32	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-34.65	36-44	34.32	44	12.00-15.00	39-44
1937	37.45	48	28.80-35.20	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.00-15.00	38-44
1938	37.45	48	28.80-35.20	36-44	37.45	48	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.50-15.00	38-44
1939	36.65	45	28.80-35.20	36-44	36.65	45	29.00-35.20	36-44	35.20	44	12.50-15.85	38-44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—Con.

(c) Printing Trades—Concluded

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Saskatoon—												
1920	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926	44.00	48	40.35-44.00	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	40.35-47.00	44	10.00-18.00	44
1930	48 00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	12.00-17.00	44
1931	43.20	48	44.00-46.00	44	43.20	48	44.00-46.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	12.50-17.00	44
1932	43.20	48	39.60-41.50	44	43.20	48	39.60-41.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1933	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1934	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	14.50-17.00	44
1935	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1936	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	12.50-17.00	44
1937	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	11.00-17.00	44
1938	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	10.00-17.00	44
1939	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	10.00-17.00	44
Calgary—												
1920	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
1936	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.00-39.00	44	13.20-18.00	44
1937	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-39.00	44	13.20-18.00	44
1938	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	13.20-18.50	44
1939	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-42.30	44	13.20-18.50	44
Edmonton—												
1920	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1936	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1937	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1938	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1939	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
Vancouver—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00-40.50	44-48	19.50-22.00	44-48
1926	45.00	45	42.00	44-48	45.00	48	42.00	44-48	42.00-45.00	44-48	15.00-23.00	44-48
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	45.00-48.00	44-48	14.00-23.00	44-48
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44-48	48.00	48	45.00	44-48	38.50-45.00	44-48	14.00-23.00	44-48
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-40.50	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1933	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-40.50	44-48	12.00-20.25	44-48
1934	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	38.00-40.50	44-48	12.00-20.25	44-48
1935	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	37.20-40.50	44-48	12.00-20.25	44-48
1936	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	37.20-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1937	43.20	45	40.50	44-48	43.20	48	40.50	44-48	37.20-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1938	39.75-47.70	37½-45	40.50	44-48	47.70	48	40.50	44-48	37.20-45.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48
1939	39.75	37½	40.00-40.50	40-44	47.70	48	40.00-40.70	40-44	37.20-45.00	40-48	14.00-20.00	40-48
Victoria—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50-21.95	48
1926	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	18.75-21.00	44
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	21.00-22.50	44
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	21.00-22.50	44
1932	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	45.00	40-44	40.92-45.00	40-44	20.40-22.50	40-44
1933	36.00-43.20	37½-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	18.40-22.50	40-44
1934	36.00-43.20	37½-45	36.84-45.00	40-44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	40-44	36.84-45.00	40-44	18.40-22.50	40-44
1935	36.00-43.20	37½-45	40.50-45.00	44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	16.28-22.50	44
1936	36.00-43.20	37½-45	40.50-45.00	40-44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	11.00-22.50	44
1937	40.00-48.00	37½-45	40.90-45.00	40-44	40.00-48.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	11.00-22.50	44
1938	48.00	45	40.90-45.00	40-44	48.00	45-48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	15.40-22 50	44
1939	48.00	45	40.90-45.00	40-44	48.00	45-48	42 00-52.00	44-48	45.00	44	15.40-22.45	44

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia											
Halifax—											
1920	.....	.52	59	.56½–.69	54–57	.42½–.70	59–60	.60	54	.35 –.48	54
1926	.....	.45	63	.52 –.61½	54–63	.39 –.63	54–63	.60	54	.30 –.43	50
1930	.61	.....	60	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.47	44
1931	.61	.....	60	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.50	44
1932	.61	.....	60	.55 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.72 –.77	44	.40 –.50	44
1933	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44–56	.66 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1934	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44–56	.66 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1935	.55	.....	60	.50 –.70	44	.46 –.70	44	.66 –.70	44	.35 –.45	44
1936	.58	.....	60	.53 –.74	44	.48 –.74	44–56	.69 –.74	44	.35 –.47	44
1937	.61	.....	53	.55 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.73 –.82	44	.35 –.55	44
1938	.61	.....	53	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–56	.73 –.82	44	.35 –.55	44
1939	.65	.....	53	.50 –.77	44	.51 –.77	44–52	.73 –.82	44	.35 –.55	44
Sydney—											
1920	.....	.50	54–60	.52	60	.35 –.62	60–91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926	.50	.45	54–63	.43 –.50	53	.33 –.59	60–91	.52	59	.32 –.35	54–59
1930	.50	.....	60–67	.35 –.51	53	.34 –.56	53–91	.52	53	.32 –.35	53–59
1931	.50	.....	60–67	.35 –.51	53	.34 –.50	53–91	.52	53	.32 –.35	53–59
1932	.41	.....	60–70	.41	.....	.40 –.51	45–91	.47	45	.31	54
1933	.45	.....	60–70	.41	.....	.44 –.57	45–91	.52	45	.34	54
1934	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.35 –.44	54
1935	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.35 –.44	54
1936	.48	.....	60–70	.45	.....	.48 –.57	54–91	.52	54	.44	54
1937	.50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.46	54
1938	.50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.46	54
1939	.50	.....	60–70	.47	.....	.50 –.59	54–91	.54	54	.46	54
New Brunswick											
Saint John—											
1920	.....	.55	62	.45 –.57	54	.42 –.72	54–63	.55 –.72	48–63	.48	54
1926	.46	.....	62	.42 –.57	54	.35 –.55	48–63	.42 –.58	48	.30	54–63
1930	.50	.....	62	.47 –.57	54	.37 –.62	48–65	.62	48	.30	54–63
1931	.50	.....	62	.50 –.57	54	.37 –.62	44–65	.62	44	.30	54–63
1932*(a)*	.50	.....	62	.50 –.57	54	.37 –.62	40–56	.62	40	.30	54–63
1933	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	40–56	.50½	40	.24½	54–63
1934	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½	54–63
1935	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½–.28	54–63
1936	.40½	.....	62	.40½–.46½	54	.30 –.50½	48–63	.50½	48	.24½–.28	54–63
1937	.43	.....	62	.42½–.49	54	.31½–.53½	48–63	.53½	48	.26 –.29½	54–63
1938	.43	.....	62	.44 –.51	54	.30 –.49½	48–65	.53½	48	.26 –.29½	54–63
1939	.43	.....	62	.45 –.51	54	.30 –.49½	48–65	.53½	48	.30	54–63
Quebec											
Quebec—											
1920	.....	.45	60	.45	54	.35 –.53	54–60	.48 –.57	54	.35	60
1926	.....	.45	60	.43 –.45	60	.30 –.535	3½–70	.43 –.57	53½	.30	53½
1930	.55	.50	60	.45 –.50	60–65	.34 –.60	47–57	.45 –.54	47	.35	60
1931	.55	.50	60	.45 –.504	9½–65	.34 –.62	44	.54 –.64	44	.35	60
1932	.55	.50	60	.45 –.50	54–65	.34 –.62	40–57	.56 –.64	40	.35	60
1933	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.32½	54–63
1934	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1935	.51	.46	60	.41½–.45	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1936	.51	.....	60	.41½–.45½	54–59	.31 –.57½	40–54	.52 –.59½	40	.27½–.32½	54–63
1937	.53	.....	60	.45 –.47½	54–59	.35 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.35	54–63
1938	.55	.....	60	.47½–.48½	54	.36 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.38	54
1939	.55	.....	60	.47½–.48½	54	.36 –.61	40–54	.50 –.61	40	.30 –.38	54
Levis—											
1920	.40	.....	77	.38	60	.30 –.50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926	.32	.....	75	.33	55	.30 –.50	55	.42	55	.28½–.30	55
1930	.35	.....	55	.35	55	.30 –.52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931	.34	.....	50	.33	45	.30 –.52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932	.30	.....	63	.33	50	.25 –.50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 –.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 –.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1935	.27	.....	55	.25 –.35	40	.25 –.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1936	.25	.....	55	.25 –.35	40	.25 –.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1937	.25 –.27	.....	50–70	.31 –.47	45	.25 –.40	45	.48	45	.25	40
1938	.26 –.27	.....	.....	.35 –.48	45	.25 –.47	45	.50	45	.25 –.27	45
1939	.28	.....	.....	.35 –.48	45	.25 –.46	50	.50	50	.25 –.30	45

§§ See footnotes on page 35.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two man cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*											
Montreal—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.56	.51	70	.44 –.51	60	.31 –.58	50–70	.51 –.63	50	.35	60
1930	.60	.55	70	.48 –.55	60	.38 –.62	50–70	.55 –.65	50	.35	54
1931	.60	.55	45–70	.51 –.55	48	.38 –.62	45–65	.55 –.65	45	.35	48
1932	.60	.55	40–70	.51 –.55	40	.38 –.62	45–62	.55 –.65	45	.35	48
1933	.56	.51	39–63	.47 –.51	48	.34 –.58	40	.51 –.61	40	.31	48
1934	.56	.51	54	.47 –.51	40	.34 –.58	40	.51 –.61	40	.31	48
1935	.56	.51	54	.47 –.51	40	.30 –.58	40	.51 –.61	40	.31	48
1936	.56	.51	54	.47 –.51	40–48	.30 –.58	40	.51 –.61	40	.31	48
1937	.60	.55	54	.53 –.57	40–48	.34 –.62	40	.55 –.65	40	.35	48
1938	.60	.55	54	.53 –.57	48	.34 –.62	40	.55 –.65	40	.35	48
1939	.60	.55	54	.53 –.57	48	.34 –.62	40	.55 –.65	40	.35	48
Hull—											
1920	.....	.48	54	.45 –.51	54	.41 –.50	54	.41 –.48	54	.40	54
1926	.49	.45	54	.45 –.51	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.50	54	.40	54
1930	.49	.45	54	.45 –.48	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.52	54	.40	54
1931	.49	.45	54	.45 –.48	54	.41 –.46	54	.43 –.52	54	.40	54
1932	.44	.40	54	.40½–.43	54	.37 –.41½	48	.39 –.47	48	.36	54
1933	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 –.38½	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	54
1934	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 –.38½	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	54
1935	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1936	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1937	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1938	.41	.....	54	.....	.....	.34 –.46	48	.37 –.44	48	.34	48
1939*(b)*	.41	.....	54	.....	.....	.37 –.49	48	.37 –.44	48	.37	48
ONTARIO											
Ottawa—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.54	54	.42 –.60	54	.55 –.57½	54	.48	54
1926	.55	.50	54	.45 –.52	54	.39 –.55	54	.50 –.60	54	.44 –.46	54
1930	.55	.50	50	.40 –.55	54	.40 –.58	54	.40 –.60	54	.38 –.48	54
1931	.54	.49	49½	.48 –.56	48	.39½–.59	48	.40½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1932	.54	.49	49½	.35 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.39½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1933	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	49	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.49	48
1934	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1935	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35½–.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1936	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.35 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1937	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.45 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1938	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.45 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
1939	.54	.....	49½	.51 –.56	48	.35 –.59	48	.45 –.61	48	.38½–.44½	48
Cornwall—											
1920	.35	.....	60	*(c)*90.00	60	.38 –.44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926	.40	.....	66	*(c)*90.00–110.00	60	.38 –.50	56½	.....	.....	.30	60
1930	.44	.....	66	.46	60	.39 –.54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1935	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1936	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 –.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1937	.46	.....	54	.48	55	.37 –.54	50	.47 –.51	60	.30	55
1938	.46	.....	54	.52	50	.38 –.54	49½	.48 –.51	55–60	.35	50
1939	.46	.....	54	.52	50	.38 –.54	49½	.48 –.51	55–60	.35	50
Oshawa—											
1920	.....	.42	60	.42	60	.40 –.48	60	.43 –.48	60	.45	54
1926	.....	.40	60	.43	60	.36 –.48	51–60	.43 –.48	60	.38	54
1930	.52	.....	60	.47	44–48	.40– .65	48–60	.53	54	.40	54
1931	.52	.....	60	.47	44	.40 –.55	44–48	.53	48	.40	49
1932*(d)*	.52	.....	60	.50	40	.40 –.55	36–48	*(d)*.53	48	.40	40
1933*(d)*	.52	.....	60	.50	40	.40 –.55	36–48	*(d)*.53	48	.40	40
1934*(d)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	47
1935*(d)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	51
1936*(d)*	.52	.....	60	.50	44	.40 –.55	51–63	.....	.....	.40	45
1937*(d)*	.55	.....	83	.50 –.54	44	.47 –.59	48–60	.....	.....	.40 –.43	54
1938	.55	.....	66	.50 –.54	44	.47 –.59	48–57	.....	.....	.43	50
1939	.55	.....	74	.50 –.54	44	.47 –.59	48–57	.....	.....	.43	50

§§ See footnotes on page 35.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two man cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*											
Toronto—											
1920	.....	.60	48	.62 –.68	44	.55 –.75	44	.73	44	.54	48
1926	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44	.60 –.73	44	.45 –.59	48
1930	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44	.60 –.73	44	.45 –.59	48
1931	.65	.60	48	.72 –.78	40–48	.54 –.813	7½–42	.60 –.793	7½–42	.45 –.59	40
1932	.65	.60	40–48	.72 –.78	36	.54 –.81	32	.60 –.79	32–36	.45 –.59	32
1933	.65	.60	40–48	.72 –.78	36	.54 –.81	32	.60 –.79	32–36	.45 –.60	32
1934	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.60	48
1935	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.50	48
1936	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.50	48
1937	.65	.60	44–48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.57½–.79	44–48	.45 –.50	48
1938	.65	.60	44–48	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.50	48
1939	.65	.60	44	.72 –.78	44	.54 –.81	44–48	.60 –.79	44–48	.45 –.50	48
St. Catharines—											
1920	.....	.50	54	.45 –.50	60	.35 –.53	60	.40 –.53	60	.35 –.40	60
1926	.....	.48	63	.40 –.55	54	.35 –.50	50–60	.42 –.50	50	.35 –.40	60
1930	.52	.48	63	.40 –.60	50	.35 –.53	45	.50 –.58	45	.35	54
1931	.52	.48	54	.40 –.60	45	.35 –.53	35–56	. 0 –.58	35	.35	45
1932(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.40 –.60	45	.37 –.53	35–50	.50 –.58	40	.35	45
1933(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	45	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	40	.35	45
1934(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1935(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1936(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.50 –.60	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.58	44	.35	47½
1937(*d*)	.52	.48	54	.45 –.60	54	.37 –.58	44–48	.50 –.55	44	.35	50
1938	.52	.48	54	.45 –.55	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.53 –.55	44	.35	50
1939	.52	.48	54	.45 –.55	49	.37 –.58	44–48	.53 –.55	44	.35	50
Hamilton—											
1920	.....	.52	57	.50 –.66	55	.46 –.57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926	.....	.48	54–57	.50 –.66	50	.40½–.52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1930	.57	.52	54	.48 –.73	44	.46½–.56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931	.57	.52	54	.40 –.73	44	.46½–.56½	48	.58	48	.49	48
1932	.54	.49	48	.40 –.65	44	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933	.54	.....	40	.40 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934	.54	.....	40	.42 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1935	.54	.....	40	.42 –.65	45	.43½–.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1936	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1937	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1938	.58	.....	44	.50 –.69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1939	.58	.....	44	.60– .69	45	.47½–.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
Brantford—											
1920	.....	(*e*).43	54	.45	54	.36 –.54	54	.56	54	.42	54
1926	.50	.....	54	.50	54	.41 –.59	54	.61	54	.45	54
1930	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.61	54	.45	50
1931	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.61	54	.45	50
1932	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 –.59	50–63	.66	54	.45	50
1933	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 –.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
1934	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 –.60	44–48	.60	48	.45	45
1935	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 –.60	40–48	.60	48	.45	45
1936	.45½	.....	46¾	.50½	48	.45 –.60½	40–48	.60½	48	.45½	45
1937	.48	.....	46¾	.53	48	.48 –.58	40–48	.63½	48	.48	45
1938	.48	.....	48	.53	48	.48 –.58	40–48	.63½	48	.48	45
1939	.48	.....	52½	.53	48	.48 –.58	40–48	.63½	48	.48	48
Kitchener—											
1920	.....	.45	63¾	.65 –.72½	54	.35 –.55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926	.....	.45	70	.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933	.45	.45	60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54–60	.50	54	.40	48
1934(*f*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1935(*f*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1936(*f*)	.45	.45	58	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1937	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
1938	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	.....
1939	.45	.45	58–60	.70 –.72½	54	.40 –.50	54	.50	54	.40	.....
London—											
1920	.....	.48	55½	.43 –.49	60	.39 –.56	60	.42½–.51	60	.36 –.46	60
1926	.....	.48	55	.45 –.60	60	.40 –.60	50–63	.50	50	.35 –.45	50
1930	.55	.50	55	.40 –.65	50–54	.42 –.65	50–63	.47 –.60	50	.40 –.45	54
1931	.50	.....	55	.52 –.65	47½	.42 –.65	47½–63	.57 –.60	47½	.40 –.45	47½
1932	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.57 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1933	.45	.....	54	.47 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1934	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1935	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.45	44½
1936	.45	.....	54	.50 –.63	44½	.43 –.63	44½–56	.55 –.60	44½	.40 –.45	44½
1937	.47	.....	54	.47 –.65	44½	.45 –.65	44½–56	.57 –.62	44½	.47	44½
1938	.47	.....	54	.52 –.65	44½	.45 –.65	44½–56	.57 –.62	44½	.47	44½
1939	.47	.....	54	.52 –.65	44½	.45 –.65	44½–56	.57 –.62	44½	.40	44½

§§ See footnotes on page 35.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two man cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*											
Windsor—											
1920	.....	.55	63	.60 – .70	54	.45 – .65	54	.65	54	.45	54
1926	.....	.60	63	.60 – .70	54	.40 – .67½	54	.50 – .62½	54	.40	60
1930	.62	.62	57	.60 – .70	54	.40 – .67½	54	.60 – .67½	54	.40 – .50	54
1931	.62	.62	57	.62 – .70	54	.40 – .67½	54	.62½ – .67½	54	.40 – .50	54
1932	.53	.53	55½	.60	54	.36 – .64	48	.59½ – .63	48	.40 – .43	50
1933	.53	.53	.....	.60	44	.36 – .64	40–56	.54½ – .64	40	.42¾	44
1934	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.36 – .64	40–56	.54½ – .61¾	40	.42¾	44
1935	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.50 – .64	44–48	.50 – .61¾	48	.50	44
1936	.53	.53	51	.60 – .70	44	.50 – .71	44–48	.55 – .70	48	.50	44
1937	.60	.60	51	.70 – .80	44	.50 – .80	44–48	.50 – .70	48	.55	44
1938	.60	.60	51	.70 – .80	44	.55 – .80	48	.65 – .70	48	.55	48
1939(*g*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920	.....	(*h*).45	60–66	.....	.....	.45 – .48	.....	.55	60	.....	.....
1926	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 – .45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1930	.45	.....	60–66	.....	.....	.38 – .45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 – .45	77–91	.45	77	.40	48
1932	.43½	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .48	70–91	.45	70	.40	48
1933	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1934	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .45	70–91	.45	70	.....	.....
1935	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .45	65–91	.45	65	.....	.....
1936	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1937	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 – .45	65–91	.45	65	.37½	54
1938	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 – .50	.....	.50	65	.37½	54
1939	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 – .50	.....	.50	65	.37½	54
Port Arthur—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.80	49½	.52 – .65	49½	(*c*)132.00	49½	.50	49½
1926	.57½	.....	54	.72 – .77	44	.45 – .62	49½	160.00	49½	.42 – .47	49½
1930	.62	.....	54	.57 – .88	44	.50 – .65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 – .49	49½
1931	.62	.....	54	.57 – .88	44	.50 – .65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 – .49	49½
1932	.....	.....	54	.57 – .88	44	.45½ – .61	49½	155.80	49½	.40 – .45	49½
1933	.57½	.....	48	.57 – .79½	44	.46½ – .61	44	155.80	44	.40 – .55	44
1934	.57½	.....	48	.57 – .79½	44	.46½ – .61	44	155.80	44	.40 – .45	44
1935	.57½	.....	48	.57 – .79½	44	.45½ – .61	44	155.80	44	.40 – .45	44
1936	.57½	.....	48	.57 – .79½	44	.45½ – .61	44	155.80	44	.47	44
1937	.57½	.....	48	.57 – .79½	44	.45½ – .61	44	155.80	44	.40 – .47	44
1938	.62	.....	48	.61 – .88	44	.57 – .65	44	.....	.....	.42 – .49	44
1939	.62	.....	48	.61 – .88	44	.57 – .65	44	.....	.....	.42 – .51	44
Fort William—											
1920	.....	.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	(*c*)148.00	63	.50	50
1926	.57½	.50	51½–63	.72 – .77	44	.45 – .62	49–60	148.00	49	.42 – .47	49
1930	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 – .88	44	.45 – .65	49–60	160.00	49	.49	49
1931	.62	.....	51½–63	.75 – .88	44	.45 – .65	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1932	.57½	.....	52½–63	.75 – .88	44	.55 – .61	54–60	160.00	60	.49	49
1933	.57½	.....	63	.55 – .79½	48	.51 – .61	48	148.00	48	.47	48
1934	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 – .79½	48	.51 – .61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1935	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 – .79½	48	.51 – .61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1936	.57½	.....	40–49	.55 – .79½	44	.51 – .61	48	148.00	44	.47	44
1937	.60	.....	40–49	.57½ – .82	44	.53½ – .63½	48	154.00	44	.49	44
1938	.62	.....	40–49	.81 – .88	44	.50 – .65	48	160.00	44	.49	44
1939	.62	.....	40–49	.81 – .88	44	.50 – .75	48	160.00	44	.49	44
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920	.....	.60	50	.60 – .94½	44	.44 – .75	48	.75 – .80	44–48	.44	48
1926	.62½	.57	50	.52 – .91	44	.44 – .77	40	.60 – .77	40	.35 – .44	44
1930	.65½	.60	48	.52 – .94½	44	.42½ – .75	44	.61 – .75	44	.35 – .45	44
1931	.65½	.60	42–48	.52 – .94½	44	.42½ – .75	42	.61 – .75	42	.35 – .45	44
1932	(*j*).59–.63	(*j*).54–.58	42–48	.48½ – .88	44	.40– .70	39–44	.57 – .70	39–42	.40½	44
1933	.56	.51	42	.44 – .80½	44–48	.38½ – .64	39–44	.52 – .64	39–42	.38½	44
1934	.56	.51	42	.44 – .80½	44–48	.38½ – .64	40–44	.52 – .64	40–42	.38½	44
1935	.56	.51	42	.44 – .80½	44–48	.38½ – .64	44–48	.52 – .64	44–48	.38½	48
1936	.57	.52	42	.45 – .86	44–48	.39½ – .65	44–48	.53 – .65	44–48	.38½ – .39½	48
1937	.57	.52	42	.45 – .86	44–48	.39½ – .65	44–48	.53 – .65	44–48	.38½ – .39½	48
1938	.60½	.55½	42	.47½ – .89	44–48	.42 – .69	44–48	.56½ – .69	44–48	.37½ – .42	48
1939	.60½	.55½	42	.47½ – .90½	44	.42 – .69	44–48	.56½ – .69	44	.42	48

§§ See footnotes on page 35.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Continued

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two man cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina (k)—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.....	.....	.48 -.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926	.65	.55	54	(c)190.00	.....	.48 -.75	54	.70	54	.45 -.48	54
1930	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1931	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1932	.68½	.68½	48	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	48	.75	48	.45 -.48	48
1933	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1934	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1935	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1936	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1937	.62½	.52½	48	152.50	.....	.47½-.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½-.52½	48
1938	.62½	.52½	48	152.50	.....	.47½-.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½-.52½	48
1939	.64	.54	48	175.00	.....	.50 -.65½	48	.70	48	.49 -.54	48
Saskatoon—											
1920	.....	.60	54	.91	54	.52½-.73½	54	.....	54	.42½	60
1926	.66	.....	48	.88½	48	.51½-.72½	48	.....	48	.42½-.49½	60
1930	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 -.49½	60
1931	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 -.49½	60
1932(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.....	48	.45 -.49½	51
1933(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 -.49½	48
1934(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-59	.82½	48	.45 -.49½	48
1935(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-59	.82½	48	.45 -.47½	48
1936(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48	.82½	48	.45 -.47½	48
1937(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 -.47½	48
1938(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48-54	.82½	48	.45 -.47½	48
1939(*l*)	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50 -.80	48	.82½	48	.45 -.47½	48
ALBERTA											
Calgary (k)—											
1920	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60 -.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926	.65½	.60½	48	.62½-.84½	44	.52½-.85	44	.84 -.90	44	.52½-.57½	48
1930	.70	.65	48	.67 -.94½	44	.54 -.90	44	.95	44	.54 -.57½	48
1931	.70	.65	36	.67 -.94½	36	.54 -.90	36-38	.80 -.95	36-38	.54 -.57½	48
1932(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	36	.54 -.85	30-36	.80 -.95	30-36	.54 -.57½	36-44
1933(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40
1934(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
1935(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
1936(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
1937(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
1938(*m*)	.70	.65	44	.67 -.94½	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
1939	.70	.65	44	.67 -.95	40	.54 -.85	40-44	.80 -.95	40	.54 -.57½	40-44
Edmonton—											
1920	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60 -.90	44	.88	44	.60 -.62½	44
1926	.65	.....	54	.82	44	.50 -.76	44	.82	44	.50 -.52	44
1930	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.50 -.95	44	.89	44	.50 -.52	44
1931(*n*)	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.52 -.95	44	.89	44	.50 -.54	44
1932(*n*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	40	.50 -.87½	40-44	.82	40	.48 -.52	44
1933(*n*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 -.83	42	.82	42	.48 -.52	42
1934(*n*)	.65½	.....	48	.82	42	.50 -.83	42	.82	42	.48 -.52	42
1935(*n*)	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 -.79½	44	.78½	44	.48 -.52	44
1936	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50 -.79½	44	.78½	44	.48 -.52	44
1937	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.52 -.79½	44	.78½	44	.50 -.53	44
1938	.67	.....	48	.82	44	.52 -.82	44	.82	44	.50 -.54	44
1939	.68½	.....	48	.86½	44	.53 -.84	44	.86½	44	.50 -.55	44
Lethbridge—											
1920	.58½	.....	56¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	54
1926	.586	.....	56	.....	.....	.58½-.68½	56	.....	.....	.55	54
1930	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 -.70	54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1931	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 -.78	44-54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1932	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54 -.70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.51	54
1933	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1934	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1935	.51½	.....	54	.....	.....	.51 -.65½	44-54	.....	.....	.42½-.48	54
1936	.53½	.....	54	.....	.....	.53 -.68	44-54	.....	.....	.44 -.50	54
1937	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54½-.70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.51½	48-54
1938	.57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½-.73	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.53½	48-54
1939	.57	.....	54	.....	.....	.56½-.65½	54	.....	.....	.47 -.53½	48-54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES— Concluded

(d) Electric Street Railways§§—Concluded

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two man cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Nelson—											
1920	.....	(c)100.00	51	.69	44	(c)75.00	.....	.69	44	.56	54
1926	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1930	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1931	.....	120.00	48–54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1932	.....	115.00	48–54	.....	.....	115.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1933	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1934	.....	100.00	48–54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1935	.....	110.00	48–54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1936	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1937	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.40	48
1938	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.50	48
1939	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.50	48
Vancouver—											
1920(o)	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 –.80	44	.72 –.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.68	.62	48	.69 –.94	48	.45 –.74	44–48	.69 –.74	44	.44 –.53	44–48
1930	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.59	44–48
1931	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.59	44–48
1932(p)	.69	.63	48	.69 –.97	32	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.59	44–48
1933(p)	.69	.63	48	.62 –.87½	32	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.59	44–48
1934(p)	.69	.63	48	.62 –.87½	32–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.59	44–48
1935(p)	.69	.63	48	.65½–.92	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.50 –.54	44
1936	.69	.63	48	.68¾–.97	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.54	44
1937	.69	.63	48	.68¾–.97	40–48	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45 –.54	44
1938	.69	.63	48	.68¾–.97	40	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45 –.54	44
1939	.69	.63	48	.68¾–.97	40	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.45½–.54	44
Victoria—											
1920(o)	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 –.80	44	.72 –.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.64	.....	52	.69 –.94	44	.51 –.74	44–48	.69 –.74	44	.53	44
1930	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1931	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1932	.69	.....	52	.69 –.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1933	.65½	.....	50	.62 –.87½	44	.49½–.71½	44–48	.66½–.71½	44	.51½	44
1934	.65½	.....	48	.62 –.87½	44	.49½–.71½	44–48	.66½–.71½	44	.51½	44
1935	.67¼	.....	44	.65½–.92	44	.50½–.73¾	44–48	.68¼–.73¼	44	.48 –.52½	44
1936	.69	.....	44	.68¾–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.49½–.54	44
1937	.69	.....	44	.68¾–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	54
1938	.69	.....	44	.68¾–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44
1939	.69	.....	44	.68¾–.97	44	.52 –.75	44–48	.70 –.75	44	.54	44

*Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

‡Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

†Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§Including troublemen, and groundmen; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities, rates for which are included here.

§§Where a range appears, figures represent predominant rates.

(a) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(b) Rates became effective October 15, 1939.

(c) Per month.

(d) Deduction from earnings; 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935 and 1936; starting Feb. 1, 1937, rates of reduction reduced by 1 per cent every two months (Oct. 1, 1938, full wages again).

(e) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(g) Buses only in use; drivers 63 cents per hour, 57-hour work; garage men 55-80 cents per hour, 48-hour week.

(h) On Oct. 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(j) In summer 59 cents—one man cars, 54 cents per hour—two man cars, 42-hour week.

(k) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

(l) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up; in 1933, 6 per cent and up; in 1934, 1935, 1936, 4 per cent and up; in 1937, 1938 and 1939, 3.3 per cent and up.

(m) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent; in 1936, 7 per cent; in 1937, 5 per cent; in 1938 up to 3 per cent.

(n) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.

(o) On Oct. 1, 1920.

(p) Deduction from earnings: Dec. 1, 1932 also 1933, 1934, 5 per cent; 1935, 2½ per cent.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES

(a) Policemen

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages	1938 Hrs per wk.	1939 Wages	1939 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst	1,092	70	1,196	70	1,196	70
Halifax	1,400	56	1,600	56	1,600	56
Sydney	1,380	72	1,380	54	1,380	54
Truro	1,320	84	1,345	79	1,345	79
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56
New Brunswick—						
Fredericton	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	70
Moncton	1,500	56	1,560	56	1,560	56
Saint John	1,440	63	1,500	56	1,500	56
Quebec—						
Quebec	1,326	84	1,359	84	1,359	84
Three Rivers	1,460	84	1,300	84	1,300	77
Sherbrooke	1,508	....	1,406	72	1,300	72
Sorel	1,100	....	1,170	....	1,170	48
St. Johns	1,092	70	1,248	70	1,300	72
Montreal	1,700	84	1,800	84	1,800	84
Westmount	1,700	78	1,700	72	1,700	72
Hull	1,200	48	1,200	70	1,200	70
Ontario—						
Ottawa	1,913	48	1,915	48	1,915	48
Brockville	1,197	77	1,250	65	1,250	65
Kingston	1,450	60	1,450	53	1,450	53
Belleville	1,550	70	1,500	60	1,500	60
Peterborough	1,500	60	1,500	60	1,500	60
Oshawa	1,800	51	1,638	54	1,638	54
Toronto	1,950	48	2,087	48	2,087	48
Niagara Falls	1,750	60	1,584	60	1,680	60
St. Catharines	1,734	60	1,734	54	1,734	54
Hamilton	1,750	48	1,760	48	1,850	48
Brantford	1,643	56	1,643	56	1,643	56
Galt	1,400	65	1,400	65	1,400	65
Guelph	1,450	56	1,450	54	1,450	54
Kitchener	1,500	60	1,650	54	1,650	54
Woodstock	1,300	70	1,300	70	1,300	60
Stratford	1,580	48	1,500	54	1,500	54
London	1,762	48	1,762	48	1,874	48
St. Thomas	1,800	70	1,800	60	1,800	60
Chatham	1,550	54	1,500	54	1,550	54
Windsor	2,150	48	1,800	48	1,800	48
Sarnia	1,620	54	1,620	54	1,620	54
Owen Sound	1,700	65	1,800	63	1,800	63
North Bay	1,440	59	1,365	60	1,502	60
Sault Ste. Marie	1,800	70	1,380	56	1,380	56
Port Arthur	1,860	60	*d*1,817	60	*d*1,817	60
Fort William	1,860	54	*d*1,860	54	*d*1,860	54
Manitoba—						
*c*Winnipeg	1,836	48	1,637	48	1,719	48
Brandon	1,500	48	1,260	48	1,260	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	1,860	48	1,690	54	1,706	54
Prince Albert	1,680	50	1,620	48	1,620	48
Saskatoon	1,800	48	1,860	48	1,860	48
Moose Jaw	1,800	48	1,464	48	1,464	48
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	1,620	48	1,620	48	1,620	48
Edmonton	1,740	48	1,692	48	1,692	48
Calgary	1,800	48	1,663	44	1,663	44
Lethbridge	1,680	48	1,621	48	1,621	48
British Columbia—						
New Westminster	1,740	48	1,738	48	1,824	48
Vancouver	1,890	48	1,804	48	1,804	48
Victoria	1,710	48	1,581	48	1,710	48
Trail	1,800	56	1,800	56	1,800	48

(b) Firemen*

Locality	(Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1938 Wages	1939 Wages
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
†Halifax	1,404	1,600	1,600
§Sydney	1,360	1,320	1,320
§*e*Truro	1,080	1,080	1,080
New Brunswick—			
§Saint John	1,320	1,440	1,440
Quebec—			
†Quebec	1,456	1,383	1,383
†Three Rivers	1,456	1,300	1,300
§Sherbrooke	1,560	1,406	1,300
†Montreal	1,700	1,800	1,800
†Westmount	1,700	1,700	1,700
†Hull	1,200	1,200	1,200
Ontario—			
Ottawa	1,751	1,751	1,751
Brockville	1,250	1,200	1,200
Kingston	1,204	1,204	1,204
Belleville	1,200	1,200	1,248
Peterborough	1,350	1,400	1,400
Oshawa	1,500	1,380	1,480
Toronto	1,950	2,086	2,086
*f*Niagara Falls	1,700	1,500	1,560
St. Catharines	1,460	1,504	1,504
Hamilton	1,750	1,850	1,850
Brantford	1,643	1,643	1,643
Galt	1,200	1,250	1,250
Guelph	1,300	1,400	1,400
Kitchener	1,450	1,510	1,510
Woodstock	1,424	1,314	1,314
Stratford	1,575	1,377	1,377
London	1,728	1,625	1,725
St. Thomas	1,500	1,500	1,500
Chatham	1,480	1,421	1,480
Windsor	1,980	1,800	1,890
Sarnia	1,500	1,560	1,560
†Owen Sound	1,100	1,200	1,200
North Bay	1,500	1,386	1,386
Sault Ste. Marie	1,380	1,320	1,380
Port Arthur	1,620	1,620	1,620
Fort William	1,600	1,600	1,600
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	1,740	1,625	1,719
‡Brandon	1,500	1,200	1,250
Saskatchewan—			
†Regina	1,644	1,562	1,562
§Prince Albert	1,380	1,452	1,452
Saskatoon	1,830	1,536	1,536
†Moose Jaw	1,536	1,284	1,284
Alberta—			
Medicine Hat	1,500	1,500	1,500
Edmonton	1,680	1,632	1,632
Calgary	1,740	1,611	1,611
Lethbridge	1,620	1,559	1,559
British Columbia—			
‡Nelson	1,560	1,440	1,440
‡New Westminster	1,680	1,667	1,750
‡Vancouver	1,680	1,748	1,748
‡Victoria	1,695	1,566	1,695
*f*Nanaimo	1,560	1,380	1,380
‡Prince Rupert	1,680	1,140	1,200

* Except where noted firemen work under the two-platoon system with one day off in seven.
† Two-platoon system.
‡ Two-platoon system with time off at regular intervals.
§ Continuous duty with time off at regular intervals.
(c) Plus 10 to 20 cents per day after 10 years.
(d) Plus $5 per month after 10 years and $10 after 15 years.
(e) Allowed fuel, light and rent.
(f) Call brigade; drivers only on continuous duty with time off at regular intervals.
(g) Not maximum but rate of majority.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES—Concluded

(c) Labourers

Locality	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Sydney	.35–.42	54	.43	48	.43	48
Amherst	.34	48	.35	48	.35	50
Halifax	.40	54	.40	48–54	.40	48–54
New Waterford	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
Truro	.30	54	.27–.30	48	.30	48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.30–.333	54	.35	48	.35	48
New Brunswick—						
Moncton	.35–.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
Saint John	.36	54	.33–.36	54	.33–.36	48
Fredericton	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
Bathurst	.25	60	.25	48	.25	48
Campbellton	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60
Quebec—						
Quebec	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Three Rivers	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sherbrooke	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sorel	.30	60	.20–.30	48	.20	48
St. Hyacinthe	.30	60	.35	44	.35	44
St. John's	.35	60	.35	48	.30–.35	48–60
Lachine	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal	.40	60	.35–.40	48	.35–.40	48
Westmount	.35	60	.40	54	.40	54
Hull	.40	54	.35	35	.35	48
Ontario—						
Ottawa	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
Kingston	.35	54	.35–.40	44	.35–.40	44
Belleville	.40	60	.40	48	.40	49
Peterborough	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Oshawa	.40	55	.45	44	.45–.50	44
Orillia	.35–.40	54	.30	48	.30	48
Toronto	.60	44	.625	44	.625	44
Niagara Falls	.45	50	.45–.52	48	.45–.52	51
St. Catharines	.37–.40	54	.40–.45	54	.40–.45	54
Hamilton	.50–.60	49	.55	44	.55	44
Brantford	.45–.50	50	.50	48	.50	48
Galt	.45–.50	44	.45–.50	44	.45–.50	44
Guelph	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
Kitchener	.40	54	.45	44	.45	44
Woodstock	.30	54	.35	44	.35	44
Stratford	.45	48	.45	48	.45	44
London	.45	50	.52	48	.52	48
St. Thomas	.40	54	.51	48	.40–.51	48
Chatham	.40	50	.40–.45	44	.45	48
Windsor	.50–.55	50	.55	44	.58	44
Sarnia	.40–.55	48	.40–.55	48	.40–.55	48
Owen Sound	.39	54	.35–.40	48	.35–.40	50
North Bay	.40	60	.40	44	.44	44
Cobalt	.41–.45	54	.47	44	.47	44–48
Sault Ste. Marie	.45–.50	48	.42–.53	48	.45–.52	48
Port Arthur	.40–.46	49½	.48	44	.48	44
Fort William	.40	52½	.40	44	.40	44
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	.42–.50	50–54	.42–.47	40–50	.42–.49	48–50
Brandon	.35–.50	59	.40–.42	44	.38–.42	44
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	.40–.45	50	.45	44	.45	44
Prince Albert	.35–.40	54	.35–.40	54	.35–.40	44–54
Saskatoon	.45	55	.41–.45	45	.41–.45	45
Moose Jaw	.40	50	.46	44	.46	44
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	.45–.50	.....	.40–.50	44	.40–.45	44–48
Edmonton	.55–.57	44	.52–.57	44	.52–.57	44
Calgary	.54	48	.45–.56	40	.45–.56	40
Lethbridge	.55	48	.47–.51	45	.47–.51	44
British Columbia—						
Nelson	.50–.53	48	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	48
Trail	.50	48	.50	48	.50	40–44
New Westminster	.575	44	.58	44	.61	44
Vancouver	.56–.59	44	.57–.61	40	.57–.61	40
Victoria	.53	44	.53	40	.56	40
Nanaimo	.594	44	.525	44	.56	44
Prince Rupert	.575	48	.45	36–44	.45	36–44

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION* AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) Steam Railways**

Occupation	Unit	1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-39(b)
Conductors—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.67	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.47	4.72
Passenger, per day	$	7.00	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.70	7.08
Passenger, per month	$	210.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	201.00	212.40-219.65
Freight, through, per mile	cents	6.44	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.16	6.25
Freight, way, per mile	cents	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.68	6.77
Brakemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	3.33	2.93	2.93	2.93	3.13	3.18
Passenger, per day	$	5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.70	4.77
Passenger, per month	$	150.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	141.00	143.10
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.12	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.84	4.91
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.52	4.88	4.88	4.88	5.24	5.31
Baggagemen, train—							
Per mile	cents	3.44	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.24	3.29
Per day	$	5.16	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.86	4.94
Per month	$	154.80	136.80	136.80	136.80	145.80	148.20-153.32
Yardmen—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.64	6.74
Helpers, per day	$	6.48	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.16	6.25
Switch tenders, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.72	4.79
Locomotive Engineers—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	6.40–6.70	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	6.16–7.16	6.16–7.16
Freight, through, per mile	cents	7.12–9.04	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.84–8.76	6.84–8.76
Freight, way, per mile	cents	7.64–9.56	7.00–8.92	7.00–8.92	7.00–8.92	7.36–9.28	7.36–9.28
Yard, per day	$	7.04–8.36	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.72–8.04	6.72–8.04
Locomotive Firemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.80–6.00	4.32–5.32	4.32–5.52	4.32–5.52	4.56–5.76	4.56–5.76
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.28–6.79	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	5.00–6.51	5.00–6.51
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.68–7.19	5.04–6.55	5.04–6.55	5.04–6.55	5.40–6.91	5.40–6.91
Yard, per day	$	5.00–6.96	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	5.28–6.64	5.28–6.64
Hostlers, per day	$	5.60–6.24	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	5.50–6.60	5.50–6.10
Hostlers, helpers, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	4.90
Telegraph Service—							
Train Despatchers, per month	$	227.00–257.00	210.68–240.68	210.00–240.00	.....	225.00–252.00	225.00–252.00
Telegraph Operators, per month	$	130.00–142.00	117.76–129.76	117.00–129.00	117.00–129.00	122.00–134.00	122.00–134.00
Agents, per month	$	137.00–154.00	124.76–141.76	124.00–141.00	124.00–141.00	129.00–146.00	129.00–146.00
Relief Agents, per month	$	147.00–156.00	134.76–143.76	134.00–143.00	134.00–143.00	139.00–148.00	139.00–148.00
Assistant Agents, per month	$	78.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00-75.00	70.00–75.00
Linemen, per month	$	151.00–159.00	134.68–142.68	129.18–137.18	.....	140.00–148.00	140.00–148.00
Maintenance of Way—							
Extra gang foremen, per day	$	5.55–6.40	4.75–5.60	4.51–5.36	4.70–5.50c	5.10–5.60	5.25–5.75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day	$	5.60	4.80	4.56	4.80c	5.00	5.15
Section foremen, on line, per day	$	5.30	4.50	4.26	4.40c	4.55	4.70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38c	41	41–45
Sectionmen, other, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	36–38c	38–40	38–43
Bridge and Building—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.30	5.50	5.10	5.30c	5.60	5.75
Foremen, painter, per day	$	6.05	5.25	4.85	5.00c	5.25	5.50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum)	cents	68	58	54	56c	62	65
Carpenters, per hour	cents	68–72	58–62	54–58	56–60c	58–62	61–65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour	cents	68–83	58–73	54–69	55–70c	57–72	60–77
Painters, per hour	cents	68	58	54	56c	58	58–61
Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour	cents	58–68	48–58	44–54	46–56c	48–58	48–61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour	cents	51½	44	43	44c	46	48
Pumpmen, per month	$	110.00–116.00	92.66–98.66	82.46–88.46	87.00–93.00c	91.00–97.00	96.00–102.00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day	$	5.90	5.10	4.70	4.85c	5.00	5.15
Signalmen—							
Non-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	.46½	.38	.33	.36c	.38	.40
Half-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	.48½	.40	.38	.38c	.40	.42
§*Locomotive and Car Shops—*							
†Mechanics, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
‡Other carmen, etc., per hour	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour	cents	62a	54a	47a	47a	51a	56a
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40–42

*For electric street railways by cities, *see* Table I (d). **Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime.

†Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc. ‡Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc. §Since 1918, employees are allowed approximately one cent per hour extra for checking in and out.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows. Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. Deductions amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent; in 1937, between February and December reduced to 4 per cent; in 1938, eliminated by April 1.

(c) Effective July 16, 1922 uutil Nov. 1, 1922 when rates in 1923-26 column were made retroactive to July 16, 1922.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS
Continued

(b) Steamships†

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. 2	140.00	125.00	125.00
No. 3	.....	180.00	180.00
No. 4	.....	225.00	225.00
No. 5	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 6	.....	108.25	108.25
No. 7	.....	152.25	152.25
No. 8	.....	161.50	138.50
No. 9	.....	150.00–	150.00–
	.....	230.00‡	300.00‡
No. 10	.....	150.00–	165.00–
	.....	165.00	180.00
No. 11	.....	360.00	360.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 2	90.00	75.00	75.00
No. 3	.....	140.00	140.00
No. 4	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 5	.....	70.00	70.00
No. 6	.....	107.00	107.00
No. 7	.....	83.00	83.00
No. 8	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 9	.....	115.00	115.00–
	.....	.....	125.00
No. 10	.....	80.00–	90.00–
	.....	120.00	175.00
No. 11	.....	150.00	155.00
No. 12	125.00–	145.00–	145.00–
	135.00	160.00	160.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	55.00	55.00
No. 2	.....	110.00	110.00
No. 3	.....	85.00	85.00
No. 4	.....	66.25	66.25
No. 5	.....	80.00	80.00
No. 6	.....	70.00	70.00
No. 7	.....	110.00	115.00
No. 8	105.00–	115.00–	115.00–
	110.00	145.00	145.00
Quartermaster—			
No. 1	.....	52.50	52.50
No. 2	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 3	.....	40.00	50.00–
	.....	.....	54.00
No. 4	55.00–	54.00–	54.00–
	75.00	65.00	65.00
Boatswain—			
No. 1	.....	57.50	57.50
No. 2	.....	47.50	47.50
No. 3	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 4	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 5	60.00	57.00–	57.00–
	.....	85.00	85.00
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1	40.00	40.00	40.00
No. 2	45.00	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 4	.....	50.00	50.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Seamen and deckhands—			
Conc.			
No. 5	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 6	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 7	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 8	.....	46.25	46.25
No. 9	.....	52.25	52.25
No. 10	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 11	.....	30.00–	30.00–
	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 12	.....	50.00	58.00
No. 13	25.00–	45.00–	45.00–
	45.00	50.00	50.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	95.00	95.00	95.00
No. 2	120.00	120.00	120.00
No. 3	.....	162.50	162.50
No. 4	.....	165.00	165.00
No. 5	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 6	.....	85.00	85.00
No. 7	.....	152.25	152.25
No. 8	.....	138.50	138.50
No. 9	.....	120.00–	120.00–
	.....	180.00	180.00
No. 10	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 11	.....	233.00	233.00
No. 12	170.00–	170.00–	170.00–
	200.00	225.00	225.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	.....
No. 2	.....	115.00	115.00–
	.....	.....	125.00
No. 3	.....	140.00	140.00
No. 4	.....	60.00	50.00
No. 5	.....	111.25	111.25
No. 6	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 7	.....	75.00–	85.00–
	.....	125.00	180.00
No. 8	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 9	.....	140.00	145.00
No. 10	110.00–	135.00–	135.00–
	125.00	175.00	175.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1	.....	120.00	120.00
No. 2	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	85.00	85.00
No. 4	.....	70.00–	70.00–
	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 5	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 6	90.00–	115.00–	115.00–
	105.00	145.00	145.00
Oilers—			
No. 1	.....	47.50	47.50
No. 2	.....	47.50	47.50
No. 3	.....	40.00–	50.00–
	.....	55.00	55.00
No. 4	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 5	.....	72.50	77.50
No. 6	55.00–	55.00–	55.00–
	75.00	75.00	75.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Firemen—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 2	.....	42.50	42.50
No. 3	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 4	.....	52.25	52.25
No. 5	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 6	.....	45.00	45.00–
	.....	.....	50.00
No. 7	.....	67.50	72.50
No. 8	45.00–	50.00–	50.00–
	75.00	75.00	75.00
Chief steward—			
No. 1	.....	70.00	70.00
No. 2	.....	160.00	160.00
No. 3	.....	64.50	64.50
No. 4	.....	64.00	64.00
No. 5	.....	57.00	57.00
No. 6	.....	70.00–	75.00–
	.....	150.00	175.00
No. 7	75.00–	75.00–	75.00–
	110.00	110.00	110.00
Other stewards—			
No. 1	.....	75.00	75.00
No. 2	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	36.00	36.00
No. 4	.....	30.00–	30.00–
	.....	50.00	50.00
Chefs or chief cooks—			
No. 1	.....	65.00	65.00
No. 2	.....	115.00	115.00
No. 3	.....	85.00	85.00
No. 4	.....	68.25	68.25
No. 5	.....	65.00	65.00
No. 6	.....	90.00–	100.00–
	.....	145.00	145.00
No. 7	.....	70.00	70.00
No. 8	.....	105.00	110.00
No. 9	80.00–	70.00–	70.00–
	100.00	150.00	150.00
Other cooks—			
No. 1	.....	34.75	34.75
No. 2	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	52.50	52.50
No. 4	40.00–	40.00–	40.00–
	50.00	50.00	50.00
Kitchen help and waiters—			
No. 1	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 2	.....	34.75	34.75
No. 3	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 4	25.00–	25.00–	25.00–
	35.00–	35.00	35.00
Pursers—			
No. 1	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 2	.....	107.00	107.00
No. 3	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 4	.....	75.00–	90.00–
	.....	150.00	175.00
No. 5	85.00–	85.00–	85.00–
	135.00	135.00	135.00

† Rates include board and lodging and vary to a great extent according to size or type of vessel. Hours on duty for officers, seamen, deckhands, etc., generally average twelve per day seven days per week except when in port; for engineers, firemen, oilers, etc., hours generally average eight per day, but twelve in some cases; for stewards, cooks, etc., hours vary according to requirements. All classes may be required for extra duty at any time, especially in the Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence service when passing through canals. On most of the British Columbia coastal passenger vessels hours for all classes average eight per day, 6 days per week, with extra pay for overtime. Some of the tug-boat employees in all areas are on the eight-hour day.

‡Seasonal bonus in addition.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS
Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—Concluded

Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1929 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages per month	1938 Hrs per wk.	1939 Wages per month	1939 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FERRY						
Captain or master—						
No. 1 *(a)*			120.00	91¼	120.00	91¼
No. 2 *(a)*			163.25	54	163.25	54
No. 3	210.00	65	250.00	65	250.00	65
No. 4 *(a)*			256.75	70	256.75	70
No. 5 *(a)*			83.50	....	93.60	58½
No. 6			160.00	72	170.00	72
No. 7			147.00	....	147.00	....
No. 8			150.00	....	150.00	....
First officer or mate—						
No. 1 *(a)*			110.00	91¼	110.00	91¼
No. 2 *(a)*			143.00	54	143.00	54
No. 3 *(a)*			186.75	70	186.75	70
No. 4	130.00	65	160.00	65	160.00	65
No. 5			90.00	72	90.00	72
No. 6 *(a)*			97.50	....	97.50	....
No. 7			135.00	....	135.00	....
Quartermaster—						
No. 1 *(a)*			100.75	70	100.75	70
No. 2	67.50	65	67.50	65	67.50	65
No. 3			45.00	72	45.00	72
Deckhands—						
No. 1 *(a)*			100.75	54	100.75	54
No. 2 *(a)*			67.00–72.00	91¼	67.00–72.00	91¼
No. 3 *(a)*			91.50	70	91.50	70
No. 4	52.50	65	52.50	65	52.50	65
No. 5			40.00	72	40.00	72
No. 6 *(a)*			65.00	....	65.00	....
FERRY—*Conc.*						
Chief engineer—						
No. 1 *(a)*			163.25	54	163.25	54
No. 2 *(a)*			105.00	91¼	105.00	91¼
No. 3 *(a)*			83.50	....	93.60	58½
No. 4 *(a)*			256.75	70	256.75	70
No. 5	185.00	65	235.00	65	235.00	65
No. 6			130.00	72	130.00	72
No. 7 *(a)*			147.00	....	147.00	....
No. 8			150.00	....	150.00	....
Second engineer—						
No. 1 *(a)*			100.00	91¼	100.00	91¼
No. 2 *(a)*			210.00	56	210.00	56
No. 3	130.00	65	160.00	65	160.00	65
No. 4			90.00	72	90.00	72
No. 5 *(a)*			97.50	....	97.50	....
No. 6 *(a)*			125.00	....	125.00	....
Firemen and oilers—						
No. 1 *(a)*			113.50	54	113.50	54
No. 2 *(a)*			90.50	56	90.50	56
No. 3	67.50	65	67.50	65	67.50	65
No. 4			50.00	72	50.00	72
No. 5 *(a)*			86.50	....	86.50	....
Pursers—						
No. 1 *(a)*			59.75	....	70.20	58½
No. 2 *(a)*			158.00	70	158.00	70
No. 3	67.50	65	120.00	60	120.00	60
No. 4			75.00	72	75.00	72
No. 5 *(a)*			125.00	....	125.00	....

(a) Without board and lodging.

(a) Without board and lodging.

Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1938 Wages per month	1939 Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1		140.00	140.00
No. 2		150.00–250.00	150.00–250.00
No. 3		150.00	160.00
No. 4		225.00	225.00
No. 5		134.50	134.50
Mates—			
No. 1		110.00	110.00–120.00
No. 2		70.00	75.00
No. 3		125.00	125.00
TUGBOATS—*Cont.*			
Deckhands—			
No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 2		40.00	50.00
No. 3		50.00	55.00
No. 4		45.00	45.00
No. 5		50.75	50.75
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		125.00	125.00
No. 2		125.00	140.00
No. 3		130.00–160.00	130.00–160.00
No. 4		140.00	140.00
No. 5		175.00	175.00
No. 6		129.25	129.25
TUGBOATS—*Conc.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1		110.00	120.00
No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 3		120.00	120.00
No. 4		110.75	120.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		40.00	50.00
No. 2		55.00	55.00
No. 3		55.50	55.50
No. 4		52.50	52.50
Cooks—			
No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 2		80.00	80.00
No. 3		60.00	60.00
No. 4		64.50	64.50
No. 5		95.00	95.00

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS
Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1	.....	235.00	235.00
No. 2	.....	225.00	225.00
No. 3	.....	2300.00–2500.00*	2300.00–2500.00*
No. 4	.....	3200.00–3400.00*	3200.00–3400.00*
No. 5	.....	300.00	360.00
No. 6	2500.00*	2700.00*	2700.00*
No. 7	.....	375.00	375.00
No. 8	.....	2500.00–2700.00*	2500.00–2700.00*
No. 9	.....	450.00	450.00
No. 10	.....	335.00	2400.00*
No. 11	.....	300.00–450.00	330.00–390.00
No. 12	.....	300.00	330.00
No. 13	.....	155.00	155.00
No. 14	.....	360.00	390.00
No. 15	.....	330.00	330.00
No. 16	.....	420.00	420.00
No. 17	.....	330.00	360.00
No. 18	3000.00–3300.00*	3657.50–3918.75*	3657.50–3918.75*
No. 19	337.60–362.00	342.00–380.00	342.00–380.00
No. 20	335.00	400.00–680.00	400.00–680.00
No. 21	.....	250.00	250.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 2	.....	160.00–200.00	160.00–200.00
No. 3	.....	175.00–200.00	175.00–200.00
No. 4*a*	.....	160.00	160.00
No. 5	150.00	155.00	155.00
No. 6	.....	150.00	160.00
No. 7	.....	170.00	170.00
No. 8	.....	155.00	155.00
No. 9	.....	160.00	155.00
No. 10	.....	150.00	155.00
No. 11	1700.00*	1700.00*	1700.00*
No. 12	155.00	155.00–165.00	155.00–165.00
No. 13	175.00	180.00–190.00	180.00–190.00
No. 14	150.00–160.00	170.00	170.00
No. 15	.....	124.00	124.00
No. 16	.....	150.00	150.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	.....	110.00	110.00
No. 2	.....	120.00–150.00	120.00–150.00
No. 3	.....	120.00–130.00	120.00–130.00
No. 4*a*	.....	120.00	120.00
No. 5	110.00	115.00	115.00
No. 6	.....	110.00	120.00
No. 7	.....	130.00	130.00
No. 8	.....	117.50–122.50	115.00
No. 9	.....	117.50	115.00
No. 10	.....	110.00	115.00
No. 11	130.00	130.00	130.00
No. 12	110.00	105.00–115.00	105.00–115.00
No. 13	120.00	130.00	130.00
No. 14	110.00–120.00	115.00	115.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Wheelsmen—			
No. 1	.....	70.00	77.50
No. 2*a*	.....	77.50	77.50
No. 3	.....	80.00	80.00
No. 4	75.00	77.50	77.50
No. 5	.....	72.50	80.00
No. 6	85.00	85.00	85.00
No. 7	75.00	77.50	77.50
No. 8	75.00	72.50	72.50
No. 9	.....	62.00	62.00
No. 10	.....	52.50	52.50
Watchmen—			
No. 1	.....	55.00	62.50
No. 2*a*	.....	62.50	62.50
No. 3*a*	.....	65.00	65.00
No. 4	.....	57.50	65.00
No. 5	.....	57.50	57.50
No. 6	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 7	60.00	62.50	62.50
No. 8	60.00	57.50	57.50
Deckhands and coal passers—			
No. 1	.....	50.00–55.00	55.00
No. 2*a*	.....	55.00	55.00
No. 3*a*	.....	57.00	57.00
No. 4	45.00	55.00	58.00
No. 5	.....	50.00	57.00
No. 6	55.00	55.00	55.00
No. 7	45.00	55.00	55.00
No. 8	45.00	50.00	50.00
No. 9	.....	46.50	46.50
No. 10	.....	50.00	50.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	.....	215.00	215.00
No. 2	.....	2250.00–3000.00*	2250.00–3000.00*
No. 3	.....	1850.00–2300.00*	1850.00–2300.00*
No. 4*a*	.....	225.00	225.00
No. 5	200.00	2000.00*	2100.00*
No. 6	.....	200.00	200.00
No. 7	.....	2100.00*	2100.00*
No. 8	.....	270.00	2250.00*
No. 9	.....	240.00–330.00	240.00–285.00
No. 10	.....	240.00	240.00
No. 11	.....	285.00	285.00
No. 12	.....	250.00	270.00
No. 13	2300.00–2700.00*	2600.00–3000.00*	2600.00–3000.00*
No. 14	300.00–325.00	272.00–311.00	272.00–311.00
No. 15	290.00	324.00–375.00	324.00–375.00
No. 16	.....	140.00	140.00
No. 17	.....	150.00	150.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1*a*	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 2	.....	155.00	155.00
No. 3	.....	150.00–200.00	150.00–200.00
Second engineer—Conc.			
No. 4	.....	140.00–190.00	140.00–190.00
No. 5	135.00	145.00	145.00
No. 6	.....	140.00	150.00
No. 7	.....	160.00	160.00
No. 8	.....	150.00–160.00	150.00–160.00
No. 9	.....	150.00–160.00	145.00–150.00
No. 10	.....	150.00	145.00
No. 11	.....	140.00	145.00
No. 12	.....	145.00	150.00
No. 13	165.00–185.00	165.00–195.00	165.00–195.00
No. 14	145.00	145.00–155.00	145.00–155.00
No. 15	165.00	180.00–190.00	180.00–190.00
No. 16	120.00–165.00	170.00	170.00
No. 17	.....	108.50	108.50
No. 18	.....	125.00	125.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1	.....	110.00	110.00
No. 2	.....	110.00–120.00	110.00–120.00
No. 3	.....	108.00	108.00
No. 4	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 5	125.00	125.00	125.00
No. 6	.....	115.00	115.00
No. 7	.....	120.00	120.00
Oilers—			
No. 1	.....	60.00–72.50	60.00–77.50
No. 2*a*	.....	77.50	77.50
No. 3*a*	.....	80.00	80.00
No. 4	75.00	77.50	77.50
No. 5	.....	72.50	80.00
No. 6	.....	77.50–82.50	77.50–82.50
No. 7	85.00	85.00	85.00
No. 8	.....	72.50	72.50
Firemen or stokers—			
No. 1	.....	67.50	72.50
No. 2*a*	.....	72.50	72.50
No. 3	.....	65.00	75.00
No. 4	70.00	72.50	72.50
No. 5	.....	67.50	75.00
No. 6	.....	75.00	75.00
No. 7	.....	77.50	72.50
No. 8	80.00	80.00	80.00
No. 9	70.00	67.50	67.50
No. 10	.....	54.25	54.25
No. 11	.....	67.50	67.50
Chief steward—			
No. 1	.....	900.00–1300.00*	650.00–1300.00*
No. 2	.....	1300.00–1600.00*	1300.00–1600.00*
No. 3	1600.00*	2000.00*	2000.00*
No. 4	155.00	150.00–160.00	150.00–160.00

a Four to twelve companies paying these rates.
* Per year or season.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES—Continued

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Chefs or first cooks—			
No. 1*a*		110.00	110.00
No. 2		110.00– 120.00	110.00– 120.00
No. 3		900.00– 1250.00*	900.00– 1250.00*
No. 4		125.00– 200.00	125.00– 200.00
No. 5*a*	110.00	110.00	110.00
No. 6		105.00	110.00
No. 7		120.00	120.00
No. 8	100.00– 135.00	100.00– 135.00	100.00– 135.00
No. 9	110.00	120.00	120.00
No. 10	150.00	125.00– 200.00	125.00– 200.00
No. 11		100.00	100.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Second cooks—			
No. 1		65.00	65.00
No. 2*a*		57.50	57.50
No. 3*a*		150.00	150.00
No. 4		57.00	57.00
No. 5		50.00	57.00
No. 6	80.00– 100.00	80.00– 100.00	80.00– 100.00
No. 7	55.00	57.50	57.50
No. 8	120.00	105.00– 130.00	105.00– 130.00
No. 9		52.50	52.50
No. 10		50.00	50.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Porters—			
No. 1			40.00
No. 2			50.00
No. 3	50.00– 75.00		75.00
No. 4	70.00		30.00– 45.00
Pursers—			
No. 1			154.00
No. 2			75.00– 125.00
No. 3	150.00		130.00– 150.00
No. 4			100.00– 120.00
No. 5	1650.00*		2050.00*
No. 6			150.00
No. 7			100.00

*Per year or season.

Occupation	1929 Wages per month	1929 Hrs per wk.	1938 Wages per month	1938 Hrs per wk.	1939 Wages per month	1939 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FERRY						
Captain or master—						
No. 1 *(a)*			122.50– 166.25	63	122.50– 166.25	63
No. 2			900.00*	63	1200.00*	70
No. 3			285.00	84	285.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			200.00	70	200.00	70
No. 5 *(a)*			189.00	56	189.00	56
No. 6 *(a)*			175.00– 185.00	63	175.00– 185.00	63
First officer or mate—						
No. 1 *(a)*			110.00	63	110.00	63
No. 2			45.00	63	45.00	70
No. 3			165.00	84	165.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			135.00	70	135.00	70
No. 5 *(a)*			125.00	63	140.00	63
Second officer or mate—						
No. 1 *(a)*			83.00	63	83.00	63
No. 2			125.00	84	125.00	84
Deckhands—						
No. 1 *(a)*			64.50– 73.75	63	46.25– 73.75	63
No. 2			30.00	63	30.00	70
No. 3			55.00	84	55.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			90.00	70	90.00	70
No. 5 *(a)*			120.00	56	120.00	56
No. 6 *(a)*			80.00	63	80.00	63
FERRY—*Concluded*						
Chief engineer—						
No. 1 *(a)*			147.75	63	147.75	63
No. 2			900.00*	63	1000.00*	70
No. 3			250.00	84	250.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			225.00	56	225.00	56
No. 5 *(a)*			165.00– 189.00	56	180.00– 190.00	56
No. 6 *(a)*			175.00– 180.00	63	175.00– 180.00	63
Second engineer—						
No. 1			165.00	84	165.00	84
No. 2 *(a)*			175.00– 200.00	70	175.00– 200.00	70
No. 3 *(a)*			105.00	63	105.00	63
No. 4 *(a)*			106.25– 110.75	63	106.25– 110.75	63
Firemen—						
No. 1 *(a)*			73.75– 78.50	63	64.50– 78.50	63
No. 2			45.00	63	45.00	70
No. 3			85.00	84	85.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			100.00– 105.00	70	100.00– 105.00	70
No. 5 *(a)*			120.00	56	120.00	56
Pursers—						
No. 1 *(a)*			92.25	63	92.25	63
No. 2			85.00	63	85.00	70
No. 3			120.00	84	135.00	84
No. 4 *(a)*			112.00	70	112.00	70
No. 5 *(a)*			120.00	56	120.00	56

* Per year or season.

a Without board and lodging.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(b) Steamships—Continued

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES—Concluded

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
OIL TANKERS			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		300.00	300.00
No. 2		2600.00*	2600.00*
No. 3		2800.00*	2800.00*
No. 4		235.00–	250.00–
		340.00	340.00
No. 5		280.00	280.00
No. 6		337.50	337.50
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		160.00	160.00
No. 2		150.00	160.00
No. 3		135.00–	135.00–
		185.00	185.00
No. 4		160.00	160.00
No. 5		150.00	150.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		110.00	120.00
No. 3		120.00–	120.00–
		145.00	145.00
No. 4		120.00	120.00
No. 5		110.00	110.00
Wheelsmen—			
No. 1		85.00	85.00
No. 2		75.00	80.00
No. 3		85.00	85.00
No. 4		85.00	85.00
No. 5		72.50	72.50
Watchmen—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		67.50	67.50
No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 4		70.00	70.00
Seamen, sailors and deckhands—			
No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 2		50.00	57.50
No. 3		65.00	67.50
No. 4		45.00–	45.00–
		85.00	85.00
No. 5		60.00	60.00
No. 6		50.00	50.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		250.00	250.00
No. 2		2400.00*	2400.00*
No. 3		215.00–	215.00–
		290.00	290.00
No. 4		225.00	225.00
No. 5		200.00	200.00

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
OIL TANKERS —*Conc.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1		160.00	160.00
No. 2		150.00	160.00
No. 3		135.00–	135.00–
		195.00	195.00
No. 4		160.00	160.00
No. 5		140.00	140.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		110.00	120.00
No. 3		120.00–	120.00–
		170.00	170.00
No. 4		120.00	120.00
No. 5		110.00	110.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		85.00	85.00
No. 2		70.00	75.00
No. 3		65.00–	65.00–
		85.00	85.00
No. 4		85.00	85.00
No. 5		72.50	72.50
Oilers—			
No. 1		90.00	90.00
No. 2		75.00	80.00
No. 3		70.00–	70.00–
		90.00	90.00
No. 4		90.00	90.00
No. 5		67.50	67.50
Chef or first cooks—			
No. 1		120.00	120.00
No. 2		105.00	110.00
No. 3		100.00	100.00
No. 4		105.00	105.00
No. 5		120.00	120.00
Second or assistant cooks			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		55.00	57.50
No. 3		70.00–	70.00–
		80.00	80.00
No. 4		50.00	50.00
No. 5		70.00	70.00
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1		150.00–	150.00–
		160.00	160.00
No. 2	175.00	.....	150.00
No. 3	160.00	165.00*a*	130.00–
			185.00*a*
No. 4	200.00	125.00–	125.00–
		160.00	175.00
No. 5		200.00	200.00
No. 6		190.00	190.00

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS— *Conc.*			
Mates—			
No. 1		125.00	125.00
No. 2		120.00	120.00
No. 3		115.00	115.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1		45.00	45.00
No. 2	75.00	.....	45.00
No. 3		50.00	50.00
No. 4		80.00*a*	80.00*a*
No. 5	40.00	40.00–	35.00–
		50.00	50.00
No. 6		50.00	52.50
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		165.00	165.00
No. 2		130.00	130.00
No. 3		100.00	125.00–
			150.00
No. 4	165.00	.....	140.00
No. 5		140.00–	140.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 6	160.00	165.00*a*	135.00–
			185.00*a*
No. 7	150.00	140.00–	140.00–
		150.00	150.00
No. 8		160.00	160.00
No. 9		170.00	170.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		90.00	90.00
No. 2		120.00	120.00
No. 3		115.00	115.00
No. 4		105.00	105.00
No. 5		115.00–	115.00–
		125.00	125.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 2		50.00	50.00
No. 3		60.00–	60.00–
		72.00	72.00
No. 4	90.00	.....	60.00
No. 5		60.00–	60.00–
		65.00	65.00
No. 6		90.00*a*	90.00*a*
No. 7	100.00	40.00–	40.00–
		60.00	60.00
No. 8		67.50	70.00
Cooks—			
No. 1		50.00–	50.00–
		85.00	85.00
No. 2	75.00	.....	.....
No. 3		50.00–	50.00–
		80.00	80.00
No. 4		85.00	85.00
No. 5		80.00	80.00

* Per year or season.

a Without board and lodging.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(b) Steamships—Concluded

PACIFIC COAST

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		175.75–247.00	185.00–260.00
No. 2		260.00–290.00	260.00–290.00
No. 3	225.00–310.00	225.00–310.00	225.00–310.00
No. 4		190.00–235.00	190.00–235.00
No. 5		250.00–360.00	250.00–360.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		152.00–166.25	160.00–175.00
No. 2		165.00	165.00
No. 3	135.00–180.00	135.00–180.00	135.00–180.00
No. 4		135.00–145.00	135.00–145.00
No. 5		165.00–190.00	165.00–190.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		142.50	150.00
No. 2		133.00	140.00
No. 3		145.00	145.00
No. 4	135.00–155.00	145.00–155.00	145.00–155.00
No. 5		117.50–125.00	117.50–125.00
No. 6		140.00–160.00	140.00–160.00
Third officer or mate—			
No. 1		104.50–114.50	120 00
No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 3		120.00	120.00
No. 4		110.00	110.00
No. 5		110.00–125.00	110.00–125.00
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1		70.00	70.00
No. 2		65.00	65.00
No. 3		50.00	50.00
No. 4		65.00	65.00
No. 5		70.00	70.00
No. 6	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 7	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 8		40.00	40.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		166.25–204.25	175.00–220.00
No. 2		220.00	220.00
No. 3	200.00–285.00	200.00–285.00	200.00–285.00
No. 4		180.00–210.00	180.00–210.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		137.25–156.75	150.00–170.00
No. 2		165.00	165.00
No. 3	145.00–190.00	145.00–190.00	155.00–190.00
No. 4		135.00–155.00	135.00–155.00
No. 5		150.00–190.00	150.00–190.00

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Third engineer—			
No. 1		114.00–133.00	120.00–145.00
No. 2		145.00	145.00
No. 3	135.00–160.00	135.00–160.00	135.00–160.00
No. 4		130.00–135.00	130.00–135.00
No. 5		125.00–160.00	125.00–160.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		80.75	80.75
No. 2		76.00	76.00
No. 3		80.00	80.00
No. 4	80.00	80.00	80.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		76.00	76.00
No. 2		71.25	71.25
No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 4	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 5	80.00	80.00	80.00
No. 6		70.00	70.00
Chief cooks—			
No. 1		100.00	100.00
No. 2		85.00	85.00
No. 3	110.00	110.00	110.00
No. 4		90.00	90.00
No. 5		95.00–150.00	95.00–150.00
Cooks—			
No. 1		55.00–70.00	55.00–70.00
No. 2	60.00–75.00	60.00–80.00	60.00–80.00
No. 3		70.00–80.00	70.00–80.00
No. 4		70.00–85.00	70.00–85.00
Chief stewards—			
No. 1		104.50	125.00
No. 2		85.50	100.00
No. 3	115.00–145.00	135.00–170.00	135.00–170.00
No. 4		95.00	110.00
No. 5		120.00–160.00	120.00–160.00
Other stewards—			
No. 1		67.75	67.75
No. 2	105.00	110.00–120.00	110.00–120.00
No. 3		60.00	60.00
No. 4		105.00	105.00
Porters—			
No. 1		38.00	38.00
No. 2		40.00	40.00
No. 3	35.00	35.00	35.00
Pursers—			
No. 1		95.00–128.25	100.00–150.00
No. 2	150.00–170.00	160.00–180.00	160.00–180.00
No. 3		160.00–185.00	160.00–185.00
Assistant pursers—			
No. 1		71.25	75.00–90.00
No. 2	110.00–115.00	120.00–125.00	120.00–135.00
No. 3		80.00–105.00	80.00–105.00

Occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1938 — Wages per month	1939 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUGBOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1	185.00–225.00	181.50–253.75	181.50–253.75
No. 2	185.00–200.00	155.00–200.00	155.00–200.00
No. 3	160 00–180.00	140 00–175.00	140.00–175.00
No. 4	205.00	180.00	180.00
No. 5		142.50–175.00	142.50–175.00
No. 6	185.00	180.00	180.00
No. 7	205.00–275.00	195.00–250.00	195.00–250.00
No. 8		148.50	148.50
Mates—			
No. 1	155.00	139.00	139.00
No. 2	130.00	120.75	120.75
No. 3	100.00	90.00	90.00–110.00
No. 4		105.00–125.00	90.00–125.00
No. 5	140.00	110.00	110.00
No. 6		95.00–105.00	95.00–105.00
No. 7	110.00	100.00	100.00
No. 8	135.00–175.00	135.00–160.00	135.00–160.00
No. 9		105.00	105.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1	95.00	84.50–87.50	84.50–87.50
No. 2	70.00	60.00	60.00
No. 3	75.00	65.00–85.00	60.00–85.00
No. 4		50.00	50.00
No. 5	60.00	55.00	55.00
No. 6	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 7	65.00–75.00	65.00–75.00	65.00–75.00
No. 8		70.00	80.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	155.00–230.00	152.50–217.50	152.50–217.50
No. 2	160.00–190.00	145.00–170.00	140.00–170.00
No. 3	150.00	135.00	140.00
No. 4	190.00	160.00	160.00
No. 5		135.00–160.00	135.00–160.00
No. 6	150.00	165.00	165.00
No. 7	180.00–225.00	180.00–200.00	180.00–200.00
No. 8		119.00	115.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	140.00–180.00	139.00–163.00	139.00–163.00
No. 2	100.00	90.00	90.00–110.00
No. 3	140.00	110.00	110.00
No. 4		95.00–105.00	90.00–105.00
No. 5	110.00	100.00	100.00
No. 6	135.00–175.00	135.00–160.00	135.00–160.00
Firemen—			
No. 1	100.00	90.50	90.50
No. 2	95.00	84.50	84.50
No. 3	65.00	50.00	50.00
No. 4	75.00	70.00	70.00
No. 5	65.00–70.00	65.00–70.00	70.00
Cooks—			
No. 1	95.00	84.50	84.50
No. 2	105.00	90.50	90.50
No. 3	65.00	60.00	60.00
No. 4	70.00	55.00	55.00
No. 5	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 6	90.00	90.00	90.00
No. 7	75.00	75.00	75.00
No. 8		52.50–65.00	52.50–65.00

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS— Continued

(c) Trucking and Cartage (Local)

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week	Wages per week	Hrs. per week
	$		$		$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–25.00	44	15.40–24.30	44–54	15.00–24.00	44–48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	15.00	50	12.00–14.00	50	12.00–14.00	50
New Brunswick–						
Fredericton	20.00	54	17.00–19.00	54	17.00–19.00	54
Moncton	19.00–21.00	50–54	15.00–19.00	50–54	15.00–19.00	50–54
Saint John	21.50–30.00	54–60	16.75–30.00	48–60	19.00–30.00	54–60
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–25.00	60	15.00–24.00	48–60	18.00–22.00	57–60
Quebec	24.50	70	15.00–20.00	44–55	16.50	55
Ontario—						
Brantford	16.00–28.00	44–55	18.00	44	16.00–18.00	48–55
Fort William	25.00	51	25.00–27.00	50–60	25.00–27.00	50–60
Guelph	21.00	47	18.80–21.00	50–55	18.80–21.00	50–55
Hamilton	22.00–25.00	45–60	21.00–30.00	45–60	21.00–30.00	45–60
Kingston	20.00*	45	15.00–18.00	57	15.00–18.00	57
London	18.00–25.00	44–56	16.20–22.50	45–60	16.20–22.50	43 54
Oshawa	20.00	59	21.00–22.00	48	22.00	48
Ottawa	19.50–27.00	44–54	16.20–24.00	44–60	16.80–24.00	48–60
Owen Sound	21.00*	60	15.35–18.00	48–54	15.35–18.00	48–54
Port Arthur	25.00	55	18.00–27.50	50	20.00–27.50	50
Stratford	20.75–23.50	59	17.50–20.25	55	17.50–20.25	55
Sudbury	25.50*	60	21.00–25.50	60	21.00–25.50	60
Toronto	20.00–26.00	60	17.00–27.00	44–60	17.00–27.00	44–58
Windsor	27.00–30.00	50–55	18.00–22.50	45	18.00–22.50	45
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	15.75–25.00	45–54	16.00–22.50	44–50	15.00–22.00	44–55
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.50–27.00	47–54	18.00–25.00	43–48	18.00–25.00	42–48
Saskatoon	24.00–30.00	50–60	17.60–22.50	44–54	17.60–22.50	44–54
Moose Jaw	20.00–35.00	48–50	14.00–24.00	48	14.00–24.00	48
Prince Albert	24.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60
Alberta—						
Calgary	20.00–29.00	44–60	17.50–25.00	44–54	18.00–25.00	44–54
Edmonton	22.00–27.00	48–55	14.00–23.00	35–54	14.00–22.00	34–48
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	18.00–27.00	48–54	20.00–30.00	46–54	22.00–30.00	40–54
Victoria	16.00–30.00	40–56	17.60–24.20	44–54	20.00–25.50	48–54
New Westminster	27.00–30.00	48	22.00	44	22.00	44
Nelson	30.00	54	22.50–28.75	48–54	22.50–28.75	48–54
Prince Rupert	36.00	54	30.00–33.75	44–54	30.00–33.75	44–54
Kamloops	24.00	48	21.60	48	21.60	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–24.00	44	18.00–20.00	54	18.00	
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.....	.....	13.00–17.00	54	12.00–17.00	54
New Brunswick–						
Moncton	20.00–27.00	54	22.50–25.50	50–54	16.20	54
Saint John	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–22.50	60	16.50–19.50	58–60	19.50	60
Ontario—						
Brantford	15.00–19.25*	48–50	17.00–18.00	44–48	18.00	44
Owen Sound	16.00–18.00	54–60	14.50–16.75	48	14.50–16.75	48
Peterborough	19.00–21.00	54–60	19.00	54	19.00	45
Toronto	21.00–25.00	51–55	22.00–24.00	58–60	22.00–24.00	58–60
Manitoba—						
Brandon	18.00–21.00	60	12.00–15.00	48–60	12.00–15.00	48–60
Winnipeg	20.50–24.25	48–54	26.40	48	26.40	48
Saskatchewan—						
Saskatoon	24.00–25.00	60	21.50	54	21.50	54
Alberta—						
Lethbridge	24.00	50	20.00	50	20.00	50
British Columbia—						
Nelson	27.00–30.00	54	28.75	54	28.75	54
SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS						
Halifax, N.S.	12.00–14.00	60	12.00–15.00	54	15.00	54
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	14.00–15.00	50–54	12.00–14.00	48–54	12.00–14.00	48–54
Saint John, N.B.	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal, P.Q.	18.00–20.50	60	15.00–18.00	60	18.00	60
Ottawa, Ont.	18.00–21.00	54	21.00	50	21.00	50
Hamilton, Ont.	22.00	54	22.00	54	23.00	54
Prince Albert, Sask.	18.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60

* 1930.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Continued

(d) Stevedoring (Longshoremen—General Cargo)

Locality	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hours per day*	Wages per hour	Hours per day*	Wages per hour	Hours per day*
	$		$		$	
OCEAN NAVIGATION						
Halifax	.70	9	.77	9	.77(*a*)	9
Charlottetown	.60	9	.60	9	.60	9
Saint John	.70	9	.80	8	.80(*b*)	8
Quebec	.60	10	.70	10	.70	9
Sorel	.....	.....	.50	10	.50	10
Montreal	.65	10	.77	10	.77	10
Vancouver (dock)	.83	8	.91	8	.91	8
Vancouver (ship)	.87	8	.95	8	.95	8
Victoria (dock)	.83	8	.91	8	.91	8
Victoria (ship)	.87	8	.95	8	.95	8
INLAND AND COASTWISE NAVIGATION						
Saint John	.53	.....	.49½	.....	.53	.....
Sorel	.....	.....	.50	10	.50	10
Montreal	.....	.....	.49	10	.50	10
Toronto	.40	10	.49	10	.50	10
Hamilton	.....	.....	.49	10	.50	10
Sarnia and Point Edward	.45	10	.46	10	.47	10
Port McNicoll	.37	10	.42	10	.46	10
Windsor	.....	.....	.48	10	.49	10
Port Arthur and Fort William	.40	10	.49	10	.50	10
Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert	.....	.....	.90	8	.90	8

*The period within which day rates are paid, work being irregular; higher rates for handling grain, coal, cement, etc., also for night work.

(*a*) Bonus of 10 per cent effective Dec. 23, 1939, except coal handlers whose bonus effective Jan. 1, 1940.

(*b*) Bonus of 10 per cent effective Dec. 1, 1939.

(e) Grain Elevators

Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	168.00†	44	.85	40	.85	40
No. 2	Hour	.....	.....	.66	60	.66	60
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	.....	190.00	48	190.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	.....	175.00	44	175.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	.....	180.00	60	180.00	60
No. 7	Week	48.75	48	39.60	48	41.60	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	.....	170.00	48	170.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	145.00	44	150.00	60	150.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	.....	155.00	48	175.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	235.00	56	200.00	48	200.00	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	.....	162.70	60	162.70	60
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	205.00	44	205.00	44
No. 15	Week	.....	.....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 16	Mth.	.....	.....	210.00	44½	210.00	44½
No. 17	Mth.	185.00	44½	195.00	44	195.00	44
No. 18	Mth.	195.00	60	195.00	44	195.00	44
No. 19	Mth.	235.00	44	245.00	44	245.00	44
No. 20	Mth.	.....	.....	200.00	44	200.00	44
No. 21	Mth.	.....	.....	165.00	44	165.00	44
No. 22	Mth.	.....	.....	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 23	Mth.	210.00	48	190.00	48	190.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	.....	.....	140.00	44	150.00	44
No. 25	Mth.	.....	.....	215.00	44	215.00	44
No. 26	Mth.	.....	..	178.50	48	178.50	48
Weighmen—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	54	4.10	44	4.15	44
No. 2	Hour	.63	48–60	.63	60	.63	40–60
No. 3	Hour	.....	.....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	.....	190.00	48	190.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	.....	155.00	44	160.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	.....	153.00	60	170.00	60
No. 7	Week	48.75	48	36.00	44–48	36.00	44–48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	.....	150.00–180.00	48	150.00–180.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	160.00	44	155.00	60	155.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	.....	150.00	48	175.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	205.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	48	200.00	44
Weighmen—Conc.							
No. 14	Mth.	.....	.....	157.00–163.00	60	157.00–163.00	60
No. 15	Week	.....	.....	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 16	Week	27.50	60	27.50	60	27.50	60
No. 17	Hour	.....	.....	.425	60	.45	60
No. 18	Hour	.....	.....	.48	44	.48	44
No. 19	Mth.	205.00	60	200.00	44	200.00	44
No. 20	Hour	.60	60	.625	48	.675	48
No. 21	Hour	.49	60	.49	45	.49	45
No. 22	Hour	.....	.....	.45–.55	44	.45–.55	44
No. 23	Week	.....	.....	37.35	44	37.35	44
No. 24	Mth.	.....	.....	160.00	44½	170.00	44½
No. 25	Day	.....	.....	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	.....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	.....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 28	Mth.	160.00	44½	170.00	44	170.00	44
No. 29	Hour	.....	.....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 30	Mth.	.....	.....	180.00	44	180.00	44
No. 31	Mth.	190.00	48	175.00	48	175.00	48
No. 32	Mth.	.....	.....	140.00	44	160.00	44
No. 33	Mth.	.....	.....	170.00	48	170.00	48
Millwrights—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.85	40	.85	40
No. 2	Day	5.20	54	4.50	44	4.65	44
No. 3	Hour	.69	60	.69	60	.69	40–60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	.....	190.00	48	190.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	.....	175.00	44	175.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	.....	189.00	60	189.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	187.50	48	150.00	44–48	160.00	44–48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	.....	190.00	48	190.00	60
No. 9	Hour	.....	.....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 10	Hour	.....	.....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11	Mth.	210.00	44	145.00	60	145.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	.....	155.00	48	175.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	205.00	60	185.00	60	185.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	210.00	56	220.00	48	220.00	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	.....	162.70	60	162.70	60
No. 16	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.75	44
No. 17	Hour	.64	60	140.00*	45	140.00*	45
No. 18	Hour	.....	.....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 19	Week	.....	.....	40.80	44	40.80	44

† 1930.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—Concluded

(e) Grain Elevators—Concluded

Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Millwrights—Conc.							
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44½	200.00	44½
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44
No. 22	Mth.	180.00	44	185.00	44	185.00	44
No. 23	Mth.	160.00	60	170.00	44	170.00	44
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	165.00	44
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	44	165.00	44
No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	140.00	48
No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	44	150.00	44
No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48
Oilers—							
No. 1	Hour	.52	60	.52	60	.52	40–60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	48	125.00	60
No. 3	Hour	.525	60	.55	48	.55	50
No. 4	Hour	.50	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50–.55	60	.50–.55	60
No. 6	Hour	.525	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 7	Hour	.525	56	.55	48	.55	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.44	40	.56	40
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.385	60	.385	60
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11	Hour	.44	60	.44	....	.44	....
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.45	44	.40	40	.45	40
No. 2	Hour	.35	54	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	Hour	.52	60	.58	60	.58	40–60
No. 4	Hour	.525	60	.45	48	.50	50
No. 5	.....	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.45–.47	48	.50–.55	60
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.50	53	.50	69
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	60
No. 9	Hour	.50	44	.50	60	.50	60
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.50–.55	48	.50–.55	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.50–.55	60	.50–.55	60
No. 13	Hour	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 14	Hour	.40	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.50	30	.40–.50	30–55
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.405	48	.405	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	Hour	.55	44½	.525	44	.525	44
No. 20	Hour	.50	60	.55	44	.55	44
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.475	48	.475	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 23	Hour	.55	44	.50–.55	44	.50–.55	4
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	4
No. 25	Hour	.45	48	.50–.55	48	.50	4

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	4.10	48	5.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.72–.77	44	.63–.82	44	.63–.82	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.69	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.42	56	5.42	56
Linemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.28–.45	54	.30–.45	54
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	80.00–105.00	54	80.00–110.00	54
No. 4	Hour	.63–.77	....	.66–.77	44	.66–.77	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.63–.68	44	.63–.68	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.55–.67	48	.57–.69	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	100.00–135.00	....	100.00–135.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	.45*a*	54	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 9	Hour	.35–.45	60	.40–.45	54	.40–.45	54
No. 10	Hour	.44	54	.35–.50	48	.35–.50	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	56	105.00	56
No. 12	Hour	4.00*b*	54	.50	44	.55	44
No. 13	Hour	.42–.57	54–63	.44–.51	54	.45–.51	54
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Day	3.25	48	3.00–3.20	48	3.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.55	54	.55	44	.55	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.43–.50	48	.47–.52	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 6	Hour	3.00*b**	54	.33	54	.34	54
MARITIME PROVINCES—*Cont.*							
Metermen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	48	3.85	48	3.50	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	54	90.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.55–.72*	44	.61–.72	44	.61–.72	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.68	44	.68	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.64	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	48	75.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	39	75.00	39
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	48	3.25	48	2.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	65.00–95.00	44½	80.00–100.00	44½
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	....	.50	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	48	95.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	32.50	54	32.50	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	39	100.00	39
Operators—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00–110.00	54	70.00–110.00	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.73	56	.73	49
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.22	56	4.22	56
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	90.00–150.00	....	90.00–150.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	115.00	56	115.00	56
No. 8	Week	.....	....	22.50	70	23.75	73
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	100.00–135.00	56	100.00–135.00	56
No. 10	Hour	.50	48	.483	56	.483	56
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	51	130.00	51

*1930. *a* Per hour. *b* Per day.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
MARITIME PROVINCES—*Conc.*							
Firemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.64*	56	.69	56	.69	49
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.63	56	4.63	56
No. 4	Hour	.36-.40	56	.45-.53	56	.45-.53	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	56	135.00	56
No. 6	Hour	.46	48	.443	56	.443	56
Labourers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.30-.40	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.30	44	.30-.35	44
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.30	....	.30	48
No. 5	Hour	.35	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.30-.35	54	.30-.35	54
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.375	48	.375	48
QUEBEC							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.50-.62	44	.62	44	.62	44
No. 2	Hour	.60	54	.52-.68	48	.50-.68	48
No. 3	Hour	.63	54	155.00*d*	48	.60	48
No. 4	Mth.	90.00	50	115.00	50	120.00	50
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.68-.75	48	.52-.78	48	.52-.78	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.50	48
No. 3	Mth.	110.00	54	115.00	48	115.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.45-.56*a*	50-60	75.00-112.50	50	80.00-115.00	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	85.00-120.00	48	85.00-120.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	80.00-105.00	48	80.00-105.00	48
Wheelmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.50-.53	56	.58-.62	48	.58-.62	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	20.75	48	19.85	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	28.50	48	21.90	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	20.75	48	19.80	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	48	105.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	110.00	48	100.00-115.00	48	100.00-115.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	50	92.50	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 2	Mth.	90.00	50	90.00-125.00	44½	95.00-130.00	44½
No. 3	Week	.....	....	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	85.00-125.00	44	85.00-130.00	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	100.00-140.00	44	95.00-150.00	44
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	48	165.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.65	56	.70-.77	48	.70-.77	48
No. 3	Hour	.50-.69	56	.65-.82	48	.65-.82	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	27.00-30.00	48	26.10-29.10	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	110.00-145.00	48	110.00-145.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	175.00	48	175.00	48	175.00	48
No. 7	Mth.	145.00	48	145.00	48	145.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	115.00-155.00	48	110.00-160.00	48	110.00-175.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	120.00	56	114.00	48	115.00	48
No. 10	Week	.....	....	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	80.00-142.75	48	75.00-142.75	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	85.00-115.00	48	95.00-115.00	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*							
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.35	48	.37	48	.37	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.43	48
No. 4	Hour	.33-.38	54	.30-.50	48	.35	48
No. 5	Hour	.35	54	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 6	Hour	.30-.37	50-60	.25-.32	50-60	.25-.32	50
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.32-.42	54	.32-.42	54
ONTARIO							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.80	48	.80	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	140.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.65	50	.55-.60	44	.55-.60	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	55	.55	44
No. 6	Hour	.725	54	.725	54	.725	54
No. 7	Week	.66*a*	44	20.00-33.00	44	20.00-33.00	44
No. 8	Week	.82*a*	49½	41.50	45	41.50	45
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.70-.77	44	.70-.77	44
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Mth.	125.00-170.00	49½	156.00-185.00	48	156.00-189.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.63-.80	49½	.81	48	.81	48
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	48	177.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	164.00	48	164.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	173.00	48	175.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	165.00	49½	156.50	48	156.00	48
No. 17	Week	35.00	54	27.00	50	27.00	50
No. 18	Week	.....	....	28.80-36.40	40	28.80-36.40	40
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	Mth.	.50*a*	48	110.00	48	110.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	48	135.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.75-.80	48	.75-.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.81	44	.81	44
No. 7	Hour	.60	55	.65	55	.65	55
No. 8	Hour	.75	50	.65-.75	44	.65-.75	44
No. 9	Hour	.75	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 10	Hour	.48-.65	54	.45-.65	44	.45-.65	44
No. 11	Week	.74*a*	44	33.50	44	33.50	44
No. 12	Hour	.70	54	.70-.72	54	.70-.72	54
No. 13	Hour	.68-.73	44	.69-.82	48	.69	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 15	Week	.....	....	29.25-36.50	40	29.25-36.50	40
No. 16	Week	.....	....	29.00	50	29.00	52
No. 17	Week	.70*a*	44	37.75	45	37.75	45
No. 18	Hour	.45	49½	.40	50	.45	50
No. 19	Hour	.425	49½	.62-.72	48	.64-.72	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 21	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 22	Week	32.50	54	27.00	54	28.60	50
No. 23	Week	.....	....	.50-.67	48	.50-.67	48
No. 24	Hour	.81-.88	44	.81-.88	44	.81-.88	44
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	50	140.00	50
No. 26	Hour	.60	52	.71	48	.78	44
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.65	44	.70	44
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 29	Hour	.55	44	.525	48	.525	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.66	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.85	44	.92	44
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	44	120.00	44
No. 33	Hour	.62-.73	55	.63-.81	48	.63-.81	48
No. 34	Mth.	90.00-110.00	56	139.00-158.00	48	139.00-158.00	48

* 1930. *a* Per hour. *d* Per month.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 2	Hour	.57	44	.57	44	.57	44
No. 3	Hour	.35	48	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.40-.50	55
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	Hour	.52-.85	44	.50-.81	44	.57-.81	44
No. 7	Week	.....	....	23.75	45	24.75	45
No. 8	Week	.54*a*	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 9	Week	26.75	54	22.50	54	17.50	50
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	Hour	.63	44	.61	44	.61	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	50	105.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.65	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	48	127.00	48
No. 16	Hour	.50-.55	55	.45-.61	48	.49-.61	48
No. 17	Week	.40-.50	44	25.25	40	25.25	40
No. 18	Hour	.40-.50	44	.50-.56	48	.....	....
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.30	56	.30	56
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	127.00	48	127.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	115.00	48-56	115.00	52
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.76	56	.76	56
No. 5	Week	.....	....	28.25	56	30.00	56
No. 6	Mth.	139.25	48	139.25	48	139.25	48
No. 7	Week	26.25	56	25.00	56	27.50	56
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	140.00	48
No. 9	Week	34.50	48	35.75	48	35.75	48
No. 10	Mth.	135.00	70	120.00	70	120.00	70
No. 11	Week	25.50-30.50	56	22.00-31.00	48	22.00-31.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	145.00	....	145.00	....	145.00	56
No. 13	Week	.90*a*	56	22.00-50.75	44	24.75-50.75	44
No. 14	Mth.	108.00	54	105.00-125.00	54	105.00-125.00	54
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	137.50	48	137.50	48
No. 16	Mth.	120.00-135.00	48	120.00-135.00	48	120.00-135.00	48
No. 17	Week	25.00	54	25.75	54	25.40	58
No. 18	Mth.	144.25	44	140.00	44	140.00	44
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	116.75	56	116.75	56
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	....	155.00	....
No. 21	Mth.	.80*a*	56	135.00-195.00	48	135.00-195.00	48
No. 22	Hour	125.00*d*	56	.58	48	.60	48
No. 23	Mth.	120.00-165.00	56	141.00-223.00	48	141.00-223.00	48
No. 24	Hour	.60	56	.575	56	.575	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.83	48	.83	48
No. 26	Week	.....	....	36.00-43.75	48	36.00-43.75	48
No. 27	Mth.	100.00-155.00	56	123.00-154.00	48	123.00-154.00	48
No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	132.00-204.00	48	138.00-208.00	48
No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	151.00-209.00	48	151.00-209.00	48
No. 30	Mth.	120.00-140.00	56	126.00-154.00	48	123.00-154.00	48
No. 31	Mth.	100.00-140.00	56	130.00-148.00	48	133.00-148.00	48
No. 32	Mth.	.....	....	110.00	48	110.00	48
No. 33	Hour	.....	....	.73	48	.76	48
No. 34	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	48	135.00	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	48	95.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	157.00	44	157.00	44
No. 3	Mth.	105.00	48	112.00	48	112.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 5	Mth.	150.00	44	147.00	44	147.00	44
No. 6	Week	20.00-28.00	44	25.00-35.00	44	25.00-35.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.50	54	.62	44	.62	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 9	Week	.....	....	33.75	46½	35.75	46½

Locality and Occupation	Unit	19.9		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Metermen—Conc.							
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.61	44	.61	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	50	135.00	50
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 14	Hour	.45	54	.51	48	.55	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.70	44
No. 16	Week	.....	....	26.50-38.25	44	28.50-38.25	44
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.79	44
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	48	102.00	48	102.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	127.00	44	127.00	44	127.00	44
No. 3	Week	25.75	50	23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	....	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 5	Week	27.50	44	28.75	44	28.75	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 7	Hour	.40	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 8	Week	.....	....	26.25	46½	26.25	46½
No. 9	Week	26.25	54	27.00	54	27.25	50
No. 10	Mth.	125.00	44	125.00	44	125.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	35½	125.00	35½
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	125.00	44
No. 13	Mth.	140.00	54	140.00	48	140.00	44
No. 14	Week	.....	....	20.75	44	20.75	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	42	95.00	42
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 4	Hour	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 5	Week	.45*a*	49½	22.00	44	23.40	44
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48-60
No. 9	Hour	.45	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 10	Hour	.40	49½	.40	48	.45	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 13	Hour	.50	44	.42	44	.42	44
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	Week	.....	....	24.00	40	24.00	40
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.53	44
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	144.50	40	144.50	40
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	147.50	44	147.50	44
No. 3	Mth.	.87*a*	44	128.25	48	135.00	48
No. 4	Hour	195.00*d*	47½	.55	48	.60	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	185.00	44
No. 6	Mth.	.85*a*	48	173.50	48	173.50	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 9	Hour	.95	44	.86	44	.88	44
No. 10	Mth.	.85*a*	48	159.00	44	159.00	44
No. 11	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	47.25	48
No. 12	Day	5.00-6.00	48	3.20-5.60	48	4.80-5.60	48
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.925	44	.87	44	.885	44
No. 2	Mth.	.925*a*	44	149.25	40	149.25	40
No. 3	Hour	.70	60	.80	48	.80	48
No. 4	Hour	.65	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	Hour	.95	47½	.80	44	.80	44
No. 6	Hour	.925	48	.84	44	.885	44
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.833	47	.833	47
No. 8	Day	7.55	44	7.32	40	7.55	40
No. 9	Week	.....	....	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 10	Hour	.95	44	.885	40	.905	44
No. 11	Hour	.87	44	.87	44	.87	44
No. 12	Hour	.85	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 13	Week	37.50	48	28.75	48	33.50	48

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Linemen—Conc.							
No. 14	Hour	145.00*d*	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 15	Day	7.75	48	7.25	44	7.25	44
No. 16	Mth.	150.00	48	150.00	48	150.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	139.00	44	145.75	44
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	156.50	44	164.25	44
No. 19	Hour	7.50*b*	44	.97	44	.97	44
No. 20	Day	5.00–6.00	48	4.80–6.40	48	4.40–6.40	48
No. 21	Day	7.75	44	7.75	40	7.75	40
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.52	44	.475	44	.475	44
No. 2	Week	.57*a*	44	93.25	40	93.25	40
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	40	.55	40
No. 4	Hour	.62	48	.545	44	.55	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.52	47	.52	47
No. 6	Day	5.35	44	5.20	40	5.35	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	25.00	48	27.50	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.59	40	.59	44
No. 9	Mth.	123.00	44	125.50	44	126.75	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	121.50	44	127.75	44
No. 11	Day	5.50	44	5.50	40	5.50	40
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	122.00–137.00*d*	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Mth.	152.00	44	145.00	48	145.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.58–.82*a*	48	133.00–155.00	48	133.00–155.00	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	162.50	48	162.50	48
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	165.50–220.50	48	165.50–220.50	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	95.00–150.00	48–50	95.00–150.00	48–56
No. 7	Mth.	185.00	48	166.50	48	166.50	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	128.00–180.00	48	140.00–160.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	158.00–175.00	44	140.50–155.50	40	158.00–175.00	40
No. 10	Year	1920.00	48	1752.00	48	.715*a*	48
No. 11	Week	21.25–35.00	48	27.75	48	31.50	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	122.25	48	123.75	48
No. 13	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	95.00	48	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	186.50	34	186.50	48	186.50	48
No. 16	Mth.	148.50	56	165.00	48	165.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	148.50	56	140.00–165.00	48	140.00–165.00	48
No. 18	Mth.	159.00–180.00	48	162.25–183.50	48	163.75–185.25	48
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	160.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	180.00	52	183.50	48	185.25	48
Patrolmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	122.00	44	131.00	48	131.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	150.00–165.00	56	128.25	48	135.00	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	165.50	48	165.50	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55–.62	51	.55–.62	51
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	142.50	44	149.85	44
No. 6	Hour	195.00*d*	44	.885	40	.865	44
No. 7	Week	.....	....	34.75	48	35.25	48
No. 8	Mth.	120.00	44	150.00	48	150.00	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.775	44	.785	44
No. 2	Mth.	165.00	47½	110.00	44	115.00	44
No. 3	Hour	.825	48	.735	44	.785	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	144.50	47	144.50	47
No. 5	Day	133.00*d*	44	7.32	40	7.55	40
No. 6	Week	.....	....	25.00	44	30.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.90	44	.845	40	.865	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	168.00	44	176.25	44
No. 10	Mth.	147.00	44	150.00	44	151.50	44
Engineers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	171.50	48	171.50	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	136.00	48	140.00	48
No. 3	Hour	45.25*c*	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 4	Mth.	185.00	48	155.00	48	175.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.765	48	.675	48	.73	44
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	133.25	48	133.25	44
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	48	165.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	144.00	48	144.00	48
No. 9	Week	.....	....	43.75	48	43.75	48
No. 10	Year	2300.00	48	2172.00	48	.89*a*	48
No. 11	Hour	.89	48	.83	48	.83	48
No. 12	Mth.	185.00	48	185.00	48	185.00	48
No. 13	Week	46.25	48	42.75	48	43.75	48
No. 14	Day	150.00*d*	48	6.25	48	6.25	48
No. 15	Mth.	6.50*b*	48	170.00	44	180.00	44
No. 16	Mth.	168.00–205.00	48	171.00–209.00	48	172.75–211.00	48
Firemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.695	44	.635	48	.635	48
No. 2	Mth.	.75*a*	....	145.75	48	145.75	48
No. 3	Hour	35.25*c*	48	.675	48	.675	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.575	48	.575	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	113.00	48	113.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	155.00	48	140.50	48	140.50	48
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	115.25	48	115.25	48
No. 8	Week	.....	....	32.50	48	32.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.65	48	.62	48	.635	48
No. 10	Hour	.68	48	.64	48	.64	48
No. 11	Mth.	130.00	48	130.00	48	130.00	48
No. 12	Week	.60*a*	48	33.50	48	34.25	48
No. 13	Mth.	5.00*b*	48	130.00	40	130.00	44
No. 14	Mth.	130.00	48	137.75	48	139.25	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.40–.46	44	.42	44	.42	44–48
No. 2	Hour	.425	44–60	.42	40–48	.42	42
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	48
No. 5	Hour	.50–.61	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.54	40	.54	40
No. 8	Hour½	.55	44	.52	44	.52	44
No. 9	Week	.40–.45*a*	48	19.25	48	19.25	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	44
No. 11	Hour	4.50*b*	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 13	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.45–.50	44	.40–.45	40–44	.40–.45	40–44
No. 15	Hour	.52	56	.45	48	.45	48

a Per hour. *b* Per day. *c* Per week. *d* Per month.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Operators, female†—							
No. 1	Week	5.00	45	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	8.50	48	8.50	48
No. 3	Week	10.00	48	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	48.00	41½	47.00	41½	56.00	48
No. 7	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 8	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	67.50	50	67.50	44	67.50	44
No. 10	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 11	Week	15.50	48	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 12	Week	16.50	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 13	Week	12.00	48	15.00	48	16.00	48
No. 14	Mth.	67.50	45½	67.50	42	67.50	42
No. 15	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 16	Week	19.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 17	Mth.	65.40	48	72.10	44	72.10	44
No. 18	Mth.	72.50	48	83.70	44	83.70	44
No. 19	Day	3.00	48	*75.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 20	Day	3.00	48	*75.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 21	Day	3.00	48	*70.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	77.00	48	77.00	48
No. 23	Day	2.75	....	*70.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	95.00	42	90.00	42	90.00	....
No. 25	Mth.	95.00	42	95.00	42	96.00	42
No. 26	Week	25.00	44	*80.00	39	80.00	39
No. 27	Week	20.10	42	20.70	42	20.70	42
Chief operators, and supervisors, female—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	9.00	48	9.00	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 3	Week	15.00	48	13.25	48	13.25	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 6	Week	19.50	48	21.00	48	21.00	48
No. 7	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 8	Week	20.50	48	22.50	48	22.50	48
No. 9	Week	19.50	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 10	Week	20.50	48	22.50	48	22.50	48
No. 11	Week	17.00	48	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	70.00	45½	72.50	42	72.50	42
No. 13	Week	23.50	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 14	Week	22.50	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	100.00	48	92.00	48	92.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	102.50	42	98.00	42	98.00	....
No. 17	Week	23.10	44	27.70	42	27.70	42
Clerks and stenographers, female—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 3	Mth.	65.00	....	70.00	39½	70.00	39½
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	39½	75.00	39½
No. 5	Mth.	57.50	41½	54.00	39½–41½	61.00–67.00	39½
No. 6	Mth.	85.00	39	90.00	39	85.00	39
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	39	110.00	39	110.00	39
No. 8	Mth.	80.00	39	100.00	39	105.00	39
No. 9	Mth.	80.00	39	105.00	39	105.00	39
No. 10	Mth.	75.00	39	92.50	39	100.00	39
No. 11	Mth.	80.00	39	110.00	39	110.00	39
No. 12	Mth.	95.00	39	80.00	39	80.00	39
No. 13	Mth.	82.50	44	83.70	44	83.70	44
No. 14	Mth.	90.00	39	90.00	36	90.00	....
Linemen and groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.23	54	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	Hour	.33	55	.30–.38	48	.28–.38	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.38	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.35	48	.36	48
Linemen and groundmen— Conc.							
No. 5‡	Day	3.35	54	3.40	48	5.40	48
No. 6	Mth.	.....	48	158.00	48	169.00	48
No. 7	Week	33.50	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 8	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44
No. 9	Week	30.00	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 10	Week	34.00	50	35.50	48	35.50	48
No. 11	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44
No. 12	Week	34.50	44	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 13	Week	37.50	48	38.00	44	38.00	44
No. 14	Hour	.925	44	.86	44	.86	44
No. 15	Hour	.88	44	160.00*	44	160.00*	44
No. 16	Hour	.88	44	160.00*	44	160.00*	44
No. 17	Day	7.00	44	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 18	Hour	.85	44	155.00*	40	156.50*	....
No. 19	Hour	.85	44	.82	40	.865	44
No. 20	Week	40.10	44	41.25	44	42.40	44
Installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.34	54	.36	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.52	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 4	Hour	.52	55	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	Week	27.00	48	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	....	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	31.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 10	Week	35.00	50	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 11	Week	35.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.88	44	.88	44
No. 14	Hour	.90	44	.837	44	.837	44
No. 15	Hour	.87	44	.82	40	.865	44
No. 16	Week	38.50	44	43.55	44	44.70	44
Cableman and splicers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.51	54	.51	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.54	48	.56	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 4‡	Day	4.50	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.935	44	.935	44	.935	44
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 9	Week	37.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	48	.....	....	40.50	48
No. 11	Week	37.00	50	39.50	48	39.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.935	44	.935	44	.935	44
No. 13	Week	38.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 14	Week	39.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 15	Hour	.98	44	.91	44	.91	44
No. 16	Hour	.97	44	165.00*	44	165.00	44
No. 17	Hour	.91	44	165.00*	40	166.50*	....
No. 18	Hour	.95	44	.885	40	.92	44
No. 19	Week	44.60	44	47.00	44	47.00	44
Servicemen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	54	105.00	54
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	54	90.00	54
No. 3	Mth.	101.00	....	100.00	48	100.00	48
No. 4	Day	4.85	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	33.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	42.00	44	42.00	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	33.50	48	38.50	48	38.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	50	37.50	48	36.50	48
No. 11	Week	36.50	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.94	44	.874	44	.874	44
No. 14	Hour	.87	44	155.00*	40	156.50*	....
No. 15	Week	30.50	44	42.40	44	43.55	44

* Per month. ‡ $1.00 per day board allowance.

† Rates given are those paid to the largest number, in most cases after several years service.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Checkers and markers, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	12.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 3	12.00	54	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 4	9.00	54	10.55	44	9.60–11.50	48
No. 5	10.00	45	12.00	50	10.00	50
No. 6	18.00	50	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	13.25	53	11.30	41½	9.60	42
No. 8	15.00	50	13.00	45	13.00	45
No. 9	13.00	50	11.50	50	10.75	43
No. 10	13.00	54	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 11	14.20	49	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 13	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 14	10.00	48	12.50	50	12.00	48
No. 15	18.00	44	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 17	13.00	46½	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 18	13.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	9.50	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 20	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 21	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 22	16.00	48	13.75	40–48	14.40	48
No. 23	15.00	48	15.00	45–48	15.00	45
No. 24	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 25	13.50	48	12.50–14.00	45	12.50–14.00	45
No. 26	12.50	48	12.50–13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 27	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 28	16.00	46	11.85–14.50	42–44	11.85–14.50	42–44
No. 29	13.50–16.00	48	12.00–14.10	47–48	13.50	46–48
No. 30	15.00	46	15.50	46	15.50	46
No. 31	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Sorters—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	40–50	11.00	40–50
No. 2	10.00	44	9.00	48–52	9.00–9.50	48–52
No. 3	13.80	53	10.00	41½	10.35	43
No. 4	13.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 5	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 6	12.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 8	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 9	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 10	15.00	48	13.50	40–45	14.40	48
No. 11	15.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 12	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Washers, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	21.00	44–50	21.00	44–50
No. 2	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 3	24.00	44	24.00	48–52	24.00	48–52
No. 4	30.00	54	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 5	25.00	50	25.00	44	15.00–30.00	44
No. 6	21.00	55	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 7	19.50	53	13.85	37	12.00	38
No. 8	22.00	55	19.60	49	19.40	48½
No. 9	25.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 10	24.00	49	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 11	26.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½
No. 12	25.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 13	24.00–28.00	47	18.00–25.00	48–50	18.00–25.00	48–50
No. 14	26.00	48–52	20.50	48	20.50	48
No. 15	31.00	40	31.00	40	31.00	40
No. 16	21.00	49½	17.60	44	17.60	44
No. 17	24.50	48–50	18.50	45	19.00	45
Washers, male—Conc.						
No. 18	25.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 19	30.00	48	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 20	25.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 21	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 22	27.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
Mangle room workers, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	7.50	54	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 4	9.00	45	10.00	50	9.00	50
No. 5	9.00	54	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	14.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 7	12.00	55	9.60–12.50	48	10.10–11.50	48
No. 8	12.00	53	8.85	38	8.30	37
No. 9	11.00	44	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 10	11.00	54	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 11	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 12	12.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	13.00	47½	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 14	12.00	49½	10.00	40	11.00	44
No. 15	14.00	48	13.00–14.40	30–48	13.00–14.40	30–48
No. 16	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 17	14.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 18	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	13.50	46	12.50–13.20	44	12.80–13.50	45
No. 20	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.00	46
No. 21	14.00	46	14.00	46	14.00	46
No. 22	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Starchers—						
No. 1	10.00	50	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	9.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	16.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 5	12.50	48–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 8	15.00	48	13.50	48	15.10	48
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 10	14.00–15.00	48	13.50	47½	13.50	47½
No. 11	13.20	44	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 12	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 13	14.00	48	12.00–13.50	40–45	12.00–13.50	40–45
No. 14	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
Ironers, hand, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	8.50	54	7.75	52	7.75	52
No. 4	10.00	50	9.00	48–52	9.00	48–52
No. 5	9.00	54	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	9.00	45	10.00	50	9.00	50
No. 7	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 8	12.00	55	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 9	13.00	53	9.50	38½	9.05	38
No. 10	15.00	50	12.00	42	12.00	40
No. 11	13.50	50	12.50–16.50	50–55	12.00–15.00	50
No. 12	12.00	54	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 13	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 14	11.75	49	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 15	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00	48	11.00	44
No. 17	13.20	44	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 18	12.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 19	14.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	14.00	47½	16.35	48	16.35	48
No. 21	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 22	12.00	50	9.00–12.00	48	9.00–12.00	48

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—Concluded

Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Ironers, hand, female—Conc.						
No. 23	14.00	48	13.50	45	13.50	45
No. 24	14.00	48	13.00	40	13.00	43
No. 25	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 26	14.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 28	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 29	13.50	46	12.60	42	12.90	43
No. 30	15.00	46	13.50	46	13.50	46
No. 31	15.00	48	14.35	46	14.35	46
No. 32	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Press operators, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	.....	....	9.00–12.00	48–52	9.00–12.00	48–52
No. 3	10.00	54	9.60–11.50	48	9.60–11.50	48
No. 4	20.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 5	13.00	55	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	13.60	53	10.10	38½	9.50	38
No. 7	12.00	55	12.00	45	12.50	45
No. 8	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 9	12.00	48	13.65	48	13.25	52
No. 10	13.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	13.20	44	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 12	18.00	47½	14.40	48	14.35	48
No. 13	14.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 14	25.00	40	21.00	40	21.00	40
No. 15	.....	....	11.50	50	11.50	50
No. 16	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 17	14.00	48	13.25	40–45	13.00–14.10	40–47
No. 18	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 19	13.00	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 20	10.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 21	14.00	48	13.00	46–48	13.00	46–48
No. 22	15.00	48	14.35	46	14.00	44½
No. 23	18.00	46	16.00	46	16.00	46
No. 24	13.50–14.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Menders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.00	44–50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	14.00	45	12.00	50	10.00	50
No. 3	15.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	55	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 5	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	44–50	15.50	48	15.50	48
No. 8	12.50	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50–16.00	48	12.75–14.75	46
No. 10	13.50	48	13.00	46	13.30	47
No. 11	13.50	48	12.00	48	13.50	48
No. 12	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Shirt and collar finishers, female—						
No. 1	8.00	54	10.40	52	10.40	52
No. 2	8.00	54	9.60	48	9.60	48
No. 3	13.00	53	8.65	40	9.00	38
No. 4	13.00	54	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 5	15.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	11.75	49	12.00	48	12.50	48
No. 7	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 8	13.00	41½	12.50	48	12.75	48
No. 9	12.00	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 10	13.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	14.00	48	13.50	40–45	13.50	45
No. 12	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
Shirt and collar finishers, female— Conc.						
No. 13	13.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 14	13.50	46	11.85	42	11.30	40
No. 15	15.00	48	13.00–15.00	46–48	13.00	46
No. 16	14.50	46	14.00	36	14.00	36
No. 17	9.00–12.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	33.00	54	32.00	44–50	35.00	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	28.00	54	32.00	54	32.00	54
No. 4	25.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	40.00	50	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 6	36.00	60	24.30	54	24.30	54
No. 7	34.50	53	25.90	50	29.50	50
No. 8	25.00	50	24.00	54	24.00	54
No. 9	32.50	54	20.00	54	21.00	54
No. 10	31.00	46½	28.20	46½	28.20	46½
No. 11	30.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½
No. 12	32.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	50
No. 13	30.00	44	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 14	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 15	28.00	52½	25.00	51	25.00	48
No. 16	46.00	47½	30.00	51	35.00	51
No. 17	60.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 18	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 19	30.00	52	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 20	40.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 21	35.00	54	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 22	45.00	50	33.50	50	33.50	50
No. 23	35.00	49½	32.50	48	31.00	48
No. 24	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 25	40.00	50	23.10	50	23.10	50
No. 26	35.00	48	25.00	49	30.00	48
No. 27	48.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 28	.....	....	33.00	54	33.00	54
No. 29	30.00	48	30.00	54	30.00	54
No. 30	32.50	46	32.00	44	28.80	48
No. 31	39.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48
No. 32	35.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 33	43.50	48	38.90	48	38.90	48
No. 34	30.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	56
Drivers, truck†—						
No. 1	25.00	50	22.50	44–50	22.50	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4	20.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	22.00	60	16.50	60	18.00	60
No. 6	20.00	50	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 7	32.75	53	26.90	50	26.60	50
No. 8	33.50	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 9	25.00	50	20.00	55	20.00	60
No. 10	34.00	54	25.00–30.00	54	25.00–30.00	54
No. 11	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 12	28.00	47½	26.25	54	25.40	54
No. 13	35.00	48–52	20.00	48	20.30	48
No. 14	28.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 15	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 16	29.00	52	21.60	50	22.00	50
No. 17	25.00	50	24.50	50	24.00	50
No. 18	40.00	50	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 19	38.00	48	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 20	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 21	32.00	46	29.00	46	27.00	48
No. 22	32.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 23	26.00–30.00	48	26.00	54	26.00	47–54
No. 24	33.00	48	29.75	48	29.75	48
No. 25	24.00	48	20.00	50	22.00	50

† Plus commission in many cases.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

(a) Logging

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1937-38		1938-39	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	40.00*c*–50.00†	....	1.00–1.50	59	1.00–1.25	59
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.15	59	1.15	59
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.30	53	1.15	53
No. 4	Week	.....	....	9.25	60	8.40	60
No. 5	Mth.	50.00	60	30.00–45.00	....	32.00–38.00	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.50	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	59	30.00–34.00	59
No. 9	Mth.	45.00‡	....	40.00	60	34.00	60
No. 10	Week	.....	....	12.00	60	12.00	....
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.61–1.94	60	1.98	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.60–3.11	60	3.21	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	....	34.00	....
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.31	60
General hands—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	9.00	60	8.40	60
No. 2	Mth.	45.00–50.00	60	45.00	....	32.00–36.00	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.35	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.54	60	1.34	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	34.00	....
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.00	59	1.00	59
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.20	60	2.04	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.18	53	1.15	53
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Mth.	50.00	60	45.00	....	35.00–40.00	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.39	60	2.04	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.50	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	30.00–35.00	59	32.00–35.00	59
No. 5	Mth.	40.00‡	60	40.00	60	34.00	....
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	34.00–40.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.25	59	1.25	59
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	59	30.00	59
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.25–1.30	53	1.15	53
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.54	60
Cooks—							
No. 1	Mth.	65.00†	....	45.00	59	30.00–50.00	59
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	60	70.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.65	53	1.00	53
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.24	44	2.98	70
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.50	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.03	60	2.30	60
No. 7	Mth.	3.50*b*‡	60	75.00	60	75.00	....
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	2.50	60	2.25	60
Cookees—							
No. 1	Mth.	35.00*b*‡	60	40.00	60	40.00	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.80	70	1.70	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.25	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.99	60	2.15	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	1.50–1.75‡	....	1.50–2.50	70	1.40–2.50	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.50	72	1.50	72
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.00	75	2.50	75
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50–3.50	....	2.00–3.25	....
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.24	70–74	2.95	70
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.00	....	2.50	....
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.00	....	2.50	....
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00†	....	1.75	70	45.00*c*	70
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.45	60	3.50	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.54	70	3.75	70
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	....	4.00	....
QUEBEC							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.70	60	2.10	60
No. 2*a*	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	.....	....
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	60	.....	....
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.73–1.81	60	1.73	60
No. 5	Day	2.10–3.05	54–60	2.17	54	2.33–2.93	54 ....
No. 6	Mth.	35.00‡	....	48.00–52.00	60	45.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	51.48	60	46.80	60
No. 8	Day	40.00–50.00*c*	60	2.75	70	2.50	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	18.90	60	14.92	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	1.75–2.98	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	45.00–85.00	60	45.00–65.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.15	60
No. 13	Day	54.00*c*	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 14	Mth.	60.00	60	45.00–55.00	60	45.00–47.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 16	Day	1.75‡	54–72	1.73	60	.....	....
No. 17	Week	.....	....	20.95	60	19.86	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	1.73–2.11	48	1.73–2.11	48
No. 19	Day	2.30	....	2.53	48	2.45	49
No. 20	Week	.....	....	20.20	54	.....	....
No. 21	Mth.	45.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 22	Mth.	.....	...	45.00	60	45.00	60
General hands—							
No. 1*a*	Day	.....	....	2.58	60	2.67	60
No. 2	Day	2.65–3.05	56–60	2.17	60	2.33	54
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	55.00	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	52.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Day	40.00*c*	60	2.31	....	2.31	....
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.00	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	16.25	60	16.25	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.00–3.50	60	2.00–3.00	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1*a*	Day	.....	....	3.25–4.25	60	3.25–4.25	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	93.00	60	.....	....
No. 3	Day	3.25	54	3.45	60	3.48	60
No. 4	Day	3.55	60	3.00	54	2.33–5.10	54
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	65.0	60	60.00	60
No. 6	Day	100.00*c*	60	2.69	....	2.69	....
No. 7	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	60	105.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	4.50*b*	60	60.00–75.00	60	60.00–75.00	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1*a*	Day	.....	....	2.80	60	2.70	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.10	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	60	.....	....
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 5	Day	2.65–3.05	56	2.17–2.25	60	2.33	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	48.00–52.00	60	45.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	45.00–55.00	60	50.00	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	22.80	60	16.44	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 10	Day	54.00	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 11	Week	.....	....	21.25	60	21.25	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.12–2.31	48	2.12–2.31	48
No. 13	Day	2.30	....	2.80	72	2.75	70

† 1929-30. ‡ 1927-28. *a* Without board. *b* Per day. *c* Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) **Logging**—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1937-38		1938-39	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Cont.*							
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.10	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	60	.....	....
No. 3	Mth.	30.00‡	....	47.00	60	45.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.25	60
No. 7	Day	2.30	....	2.80	44	2.75	48
Cooks—							
No. 1*a*	Day	.....	....	3.00–4.50	60	3.00–4.50	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	98.00	72	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.58	70	2.45	70
No. 4	Day	4.60	70	3.25	....	3.67	72
No. 5	Day	5.55	....	3.13	72	2.60–3.60	72
No. 6	Mth.	75.00–100.00‡	....	65.00	60	60.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	60.00–85.00	60	50.00–75.00	60
No. 8	Day	75.00–80.00*c*	60	4.00	70	2.75–3.25	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	65.00–100.00	60	75.00–85.00	60
No. 10	Day	40.00*c*	60	2.50	....	2.50	....
No. 11	Week	.....	....	25.70	70	20.05	70
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	....	105.00	....
No. 14	Mth.	90.00	70	60.00–100.00	77	60.00–100.00	....
No. 15	Week	.....	....	26.25	70	26.25	70
No. 16	Day	2.30	....	2.80	72	2.75	70
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	60.00–100.00	70	65.00	70
Cookees—							
No. 1*a*	Day	.....	....	2.60	60	2.60	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	60	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.81	70	1.51	70
No. 4	Mth.	35.00–50.00†	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 5	Week	.....	....	16.85	70	13.40	70
No. 6	Mth.	54.00	....	65.00	....	65.00	....
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	30.00–45.00	77	30.00–45.00	77
No. 8	Week	.....	....	16.25	70	16.25	70
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	45.00	60
River drivers—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	89.50	60	.....	....
No. 2	Hour	2.50*b*	84	.275	60	.275	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 4	Mth.	45.00–52.00‡	....	71.50	60	71.50	60
No. 5	Day	1.50–2.75	60	2.78	60	2.69	60
No. 6	Day	2.50	60	2.75	70	.....	....
No. 7	Day	2.25–3.25	80	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 8	Day	50.00*c*	72	2.75	....	2.75	....
No. 9	Day	70.00*c*	....	3.35	....	3.25	....
No. 10	Day	2.75	72	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	60	70.00	60
No. 12	Day	2.50	60	2.75	60	.....	....
No. 13*a*	Day	.....	....	3.45	....	3.45	....
No. 14	Hour	2.50*b*	60	.275	60	.275	60
No. 15	Week	.....	....	20.45	60	20.50	60
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Day	3.00	84	3.30	84	3.30	84
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.80	70	2.74	70
No. 3	Mth.	70.00‡–90.00	....	85.00	60	55.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	108.00	72	.....	....
No. 5	Mth.	90.00	70	70.00–95.00	60	70.00–85.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	85.00	60	85.00	60
No. 7	Day	3.25–4.50	60	4.00	70	.....	....
QUEBEC—*Conc.*							
Cooks on drive— Conc.							
No. 8	Day	3.00	80	3.50–3.75	80	2.84	80
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.00	60–70	3.00	60–70
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	2.75*b*	60	65.00–85.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	94.00	....	105.00	....	105.00	....
No. 12	Mth.	3.25*b*	84	85.00	84	85.00	84
No. 13	Week	.....	....	27.50	70	26.25	70
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.83	70	2.83	70
ONTARIO							
Choppers, cutters and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.35	60
No. 2	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	60	40.00–65.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	13.20	54	12.50	54
No. 4	Mth.	35.00	60	45.00	60	50.21	60
No. 5*a*	Day	.....	....	4.00*a*	60	4.00*a*	60
No. 6*a*	Day	.....	....	4.20*a*	60	4.20*a*	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	42.00	60	42.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	42.50–45.00	60	42.50–45.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	1.54	60
No. 10	Mth.	28.00–35.00	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60	50.00–55.00*a*	60
No. 11	Mth.	38.00	60	38.00	60	.....	....
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	47.50	54	42.50	54
No. 13	Day	.....	....	2.10	60	2.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	42.50	60	42.50	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	59.00	60	59.00	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.00*a*	72	4.00*a*	....
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 19	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.20	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.00*a*	54	3.75*a*	60
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.75–3.00	60	.....	....
No. 22	Day	.....	....	2.10–2.35	54	2.50	54
No. 23	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	47.50	54	.....	....
No. 24	Day	40.00†–50.00*c*	54	2.97	60	3.36	60
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	26.00–35.00	....	20.00–26.00	60
No. 26	Day	.....	....	2.75–3.00	60	1.90–2.15	60
No. 27	Day	.....	....	2.62*a*	60	1.64	60
No. 28	Week	.....	....	16.00	50	14.00	50
No. 29	Day	.....	....	3.75*a*	60	3.75*a*	60
Chainers and rollers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.25	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	13.20	54	12.50	54
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	60	45.00	60	45.00–50.21	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.73	60	1.73	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	42.00	60	42.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	1.54	60
No. 7	Mth.	32.00–35.00	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60	50.00–55.00*a*	....
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.20	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.35	54	2.50	54
No. 11	Mth.	26.00–30.00	60	42.50	54	.....	....
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	26.00–37.00	....	26.00–30.00	60
No. 13	Week	.....	....	16.00	50	14.00	50

†1929-30. (a) Without board. (b) per day. (c) per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29		1937–38		1938–39	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	2.90*a*	60	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.80*a*	60	1.74	60
No. 3	Mth.	45.00	60	45.00	60	40.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	1.73	60	1.73	48
No. 5	Mth.	32.00–40.00	60	50.00–60.00*a*	60	50.00–55.00*a*	60
No. 6	Day	.....	.....	1.61	60	1.54	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	.....	42.50	54	45.00	54
No. 8	Hour	.....	.....	25.00	60	.25	60
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	2.90	60	2.90	60
No. 10	Mth.	35.00–40.00	60	50.00	54	.....	.....
No. 11	Hour	.....	.....	.30	54	.30	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	.....	40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.25	60	.25	60
No. 14	Day	40.00–50.00*c*	54	2.80	60	3.41	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	60	3.10*a*	60	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.80*a*	72	1.93	60
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.00*a*	72	1.93	60
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	1.35	60	1.35	60
No. 5	Mth.	40.00	60	42.00	60	40.00–65.00	60
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	13.25	54	12.50	54
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	1.92	60	1.92	60
No. 8	Mth.	35.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	1.93	60	2.12	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	.....	42.00–45.00	60	42.00–45.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	.....	50.00	60	50.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	.....	1.75	60	1.62	60
No. 13	Mth.	30.00–40.00	.....	46.00–60.00*a*	60	50.00–55.00*a*	60
No. 14	Day	.....	.....	1.61	60	1.54	60
No. 15	Mth.	26.00–35.00	70	45.00–55.00	60	.....	.....
No. 16	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	60	.....	.....
No. 17	Mth.	.....	.....	50.00	54	45.00	60
No. 18	Mth.	60.00–65.00	60	50.00	60	50.00	60
No. 19	Mth.	.....	.....	59.00	70	59.00	70
No. 20	Day	.....	.....	2.25	60	2.20	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	.....	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 22	Day	.....	.....	2.90	60	2.90	60
No. 23	Day	.....	.....	2.70	54	2.75	54
No. 24	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	50.00	54	.....	.....
No. 25	Day	40.00†–60.00*c*	54	2.80	60	3.41	60
No. 26	Mth.	.....	.....	26.00–37.00	.....	26.00–30.00	60
No. 27	Mth.	.....	.....	40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 28	Week	.....	.....	16.00	50	14.00	50
No. 29	Day	.....	.....	2.95	60	2.95	60
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	2.72*a*	60	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	1.00	60	1.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	.....	11.81	54	11.58	54
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	1.63	60	1.63	48
No. 5	Mth.	30.00	60	45.00	60	45.00	60
No. 6	Day	.....	.....	1.73	60	1.73	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	.....	34.00–38.00	60	34.00–38.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	.....	42.50	60	42.50	60
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	1.35	60	1.25	60
No. 10	Mth.	26.00–32.00	60	40.00–60.00*a*	60	44.00–50.00*a*	60
No. 11	Day	.....	.....	1.50	60	1.54	60
No. 12	Mth.	35.00	60	35.00	60	.....	.....
No. 13	Mth.	.....	.....	42.50	54	42.50	54
No. 14	Mth.	.....	.....	30.00–35.00	60	30.00–32.00	60
No. 15	Day	.....	.....	2.50	60	2.40	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	.....	35.00	54	35.00	60
ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Road cutters— Conc.							
No. 17	Mth.	26.00–40.00	60	42.50	54	.....	.....
No. 18	Mth.	.....	.....	26.00–37.00	.....	20.00–26.00	60
No. 19	Day	.....	.....	2.10	54	2.50	54
No. 20	Week	.....	.....	14.50	50	13.00	50
No. 21	Day	.....	.....	2.60*a*	60	2.60*a*	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	40.00–60.00*c*	60	3.80*a*	60	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.25–3.80*a*	60	2.50–3.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	16.89	60	16.20	60
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	.....	75.00	70	60.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	60	85.00	60	.....	.....
No. 8	Mth.	100.00–125.00	60	75.00–105.00	60	75.00–100.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	.....	84.00	84	84.00	84
No. 10	Mth.	.....	.....	50.00	60	50.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	.....	3.00	60	3.40	60
No. 12	Day	.....	.....	4.85–5.85	60	4.85	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	.....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 14	Day	.....	.....	3.00	70	3.35	70
No. 15	Mth.	75.00–100.00	70	95.00	60	.....	.....
No. 16	Mth.	.....	.....	65.00	.....	60.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	.....	.....	75.00	60	75.00	60
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	2.85–3.30	70	2.85*a*	70	2.85*a*	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.75–4.44*a*	84	3.05–3.95	.....
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.75	84	.....	.....
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth.	115.00	84	95.00	84	100.00	84
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	19.20	60	19.20	65
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	3.50	70	3.50	70
No. 8	Mth.	100.00	60	85.00	70	85.00	70
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	4.00	78	4.00	78
No. 10	Mth.	.....	.....	75.00–125.00	80	75.00–125.00	80
No. 11	Mth.	.....	.....	65.00–75.00	70	70.00–75.00	70
No. 12	Day	.....	.....	3.25	70	3.00	70
No. 13	Mth.	80.00–100.00	70	50.00–100.00	70	65.00–90.00	70
No. 14	Mth.	125.00	60	80.00	60	.....	.....
No. 15	Mth.	.....	.....	109.00	84	114.00	84
No. 16	Mth.	.....	.....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	125.00	70	100.00–135.00	72	100.00–125.00	72
No. 18	Day	.....	.....	3.38	70	3.10	70
No. 19	Mth.	.....	.....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 20	Day	.....	.....	3.00–3.50	70	3.00–3.50	70
No. 21	Mth.	100.00–120.00	70	104.00–124.00	84	.....	.....
No. 22	Day	90.00†–150.00*c*	84	3.25–4.10	84	3.25–4.10	84
No. 23	Mth.	.....	.....	110.00	.....	100.00	.....
No. 24	Day	.....	.....	3.85	84	3.30	84
No. 25	Mth.	.....	.....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 26	Mth.	.....	.....	74.00	84	74.00	84
No. 27	Mth.	75.00–85.00	60	75.00–100.00*a*	60	72.00–100.00*a*	60
No. 28	Day	.....	.....	3.08	70	3.08	70
No. 29	Week	.....	.....	25.00	50	20.50	50
No. 30	Day	.....	.....	5.00*a*	70	5.00*a*	70

(*a*) Without board. (*b*) per day. (*c*) Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29 Wages	1928-29 Hrs per wk.	1937-38 Wages	1937-38 Hrs per wk.	1938-39 Wages	1938-39 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
Cookees—							
No. 1*a*	Day	2.00*a*	70	2.50*a*	70	.....	.....
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	2.40*a*	84	1.34	84
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	2.40–2.75*a*	84	2.00	84
No. 4	Mth.	50.00	84	40.00	84	37.00	84
No. 5	Week	.....	.....	13.43	60	12.73	65
No. 6	Mth.	40.00	60	45.00	70	45.00	70
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	1.63	78	1.63	78
No. 8	Mth.	.....	.....	42.00–50.00	80	42.00–50.00	80
No. 9	Mth.	.....	.....	40.00	70	42.50–50.00	70
No. 10	Day	.....	.....	1.35	70	1.25	70
No. 11	Day	.....	.....	1.35	70	1.35	70
No. 12	Mth.	26.00–35.00	70	40.00	70	35.00	70
No. 13	Mth.	40.00	60	40.00	60	.....	.....
No. 14	Mth.	.....	.....	49.00	.....	40.00	.....
No. 15	Mth.	.....	.....	59.00	84	59.00	84
No. 16	Mth.	.....	.....	35.00–40.00	60	35.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	45.00–50.00	70	40.00	72	42.50	72
No. 18	Day	.....	.....	2.15	70	1.90	70
No. 19	Mth.	.....	.....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 20	Mth.	.....	.....	40.00	84	40.00	84
No. 21	Day	.....	.....	3.45	84	3.45	84
No. 22	Mth.	30.00–35.00	70	42.50	84	.....	.....
No. 23	Day	40.00†–50.00*c*	84	2.40	84	2.40	84
No. 24	Day	.....	.....	1.90	84	1.55	84
No. 25	Day	.....	.....	2.30	70	2.50	70
No. 26	Week	.....	.....	16.00	50	13.50	50
No. 27	Day	.....	.....	2.20	70	2.20	70
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	2.00–2.50	60	3.20–3.35*a*	60	3.20*a*	60
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.50*a*	60	2.75	60
No. 3	Day	2.50	72	2.00	.....	2.25	.....
No. 4	Week	.....	.....	15.73	60	15.04	60
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	2.88	70	3.00	70
No. 6	Mth.	50.00	60	2.75*b*	60	.....	.....
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	2.00–2.75	60	2.00–2.75	60
No. 8	Day	.....	.....	2.00	60	1.54	60
No. 9	Mth.	40.00–50.00	60	50.00–91.50*a*	60	53.00–89.50*a*	60
No. 10	Day	.....	.....	1.95	72	1.55	72
No. 11	Mth.	40.00–55.00	.....	55.00	70	50.00	70
No. 12	Day	.....	.....	3.00	.....	3.00	.....
No. 13	Day	.....	.....	2.50	60	2.25	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	.....	59.00	72	59.00	70
No. 15	Day	.....	.....	2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 16	Day	.....	.....	3.45	84	3.45	84
No. 17	Mth.	3.00–3.25	70	3.25–3.50	84	.....	.....
No. 18	Day	.....	.....	2.75	70	2.60	70
No. 19	Day	.....	.....	3.45	50	3.45	50
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
High riggers—							
No. 1†	Day	.....	.....	8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	7.90	48	7.90	48
No. 3	Day	7.50	48	8.25	48	8.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	8.70	48	8.70	48
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	6.50	56	7.50	56
No. 6	Hour	.....	.....	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 8	Day	.....	.....	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 9	Day	8.00	48	7.25–8.25	48	7.25–8.25	48
No. 10	Day	.....	.....	6.50	56	6.00	56
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Second riggers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 3†	Day	.....	.....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 4	Day	5.50	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	.....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	Day	.....	.....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 7	Day	..5.50	48	6.15	48	6.15	48
Rigging slingers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	5.80	48	5.80	48
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 3†	Day	.....	.....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	6.50	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 6†	Day	.....	.....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8†	Day	.....	.....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 10	Day	.....	.....	4.30	48	4.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	.....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 12	Day	.....	.....	4.50–5.00	48	4.00–4.50	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 14	Day	5.00	48	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	.....	.625	48	.563	48
No. 16	Day	.....	.....	6.50	48	5.50	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	.....	.45–.55	48	.45–.55	48
No. 18	Day	4.25	48	5.00	48	5.10	48
Road men—							
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 2	Day	.....	.....	3.40	48	3.20	48
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	4.50	48	4.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.40	54	.40–.50	54	.40–.50	54
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	4.20	48	4.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	.....	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 8	Day	.....	.....	4.55	48	4.55	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.40	54
Fallers and buckers, hand—							
No. 1	Day	.....	.....	6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	.....	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	6.82	48	6.62	48
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 5	Day	.....	.....	6.80	48	.....	.....
No. 6	Week	.....	.....	6.60*b*	48	41.28	48
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	9.05	48	8.55	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	.....	.60	44	.65	44
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	7.60	48	7.60	48
Fallers and buckers, machine—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 2	Day	3.75–4.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 3	Day	.....	.....	3.20–3.60	48	3.20–3.60	48
No. 4	Day	.....	.....	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 5	Hour	.40–.45	54	.35–.50	54	.40–.45	54
No. 6	Day	3.50	48	3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 7	Day	.....	.....	3.40	48	3.20–3.40	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	Day	.....	.....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	.....	.45–.55	48	.45–.55	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	.....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 12	Hour	.47	48	.375	48	.375	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	.....	.35–.40	48	.35–.40	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	.....	.55	54	.55	54

† Two to four companies paying these rates.
a Without board. *b* Per day. *c* Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(a) Logging—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1937-38		1938-39	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Hooktenders—							
No. 1	Day			7.60	48	7.60	48
No. 2	Day			8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 3	Day	8.00	48	7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 4	Day			8.00	48	7.50	48
No. 5	Day			6.40– 7.90	48		
No. 6	Day			6.00	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Day			8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 8	Day			6.00	48	6.50	56
No. 9	Day			7.40	48	7.40	48
No. 10	Day	8.00	48	7.25	48	7.25	48
No. 11	Day			4.50– 4.75	48	4.00– 4.75	48
No. 12	Day			7.50	48	7.50	48
No. 13	Day			7.70	48	7.70	48
No. 14	Day			7.00	48	7.50	48
No. 15	Day			6.00	48	6.25	48
No. 16	Hour			.90– 1.00	48	.90– 1.00	48
No. 17	Day			6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 18	Day			7.05	48	7.05	48
No. 19	Day	7.50	48	7.25	48	7.25	48
No. 20	Day			7.40	48	7.40– 7.90	48
No. 21	Day			6.00	48	5.50	48
Chokermen—							
No. 1	Day			4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 2	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 3	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 4†	Day			4.55	48	4.55	48
No. 5†	Day			4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day			3.40	48	3.60	48
No. 7	Day	4.50	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 8	Day			3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 9	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 10	Day			4.45	48	4.45	48
No. 11	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12	Day			.45	54	.45	54
No. 13	Day			4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 14	Hour			.60	48	.60	48
No. 15	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 16	Day	4.00– 4.50	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 17	Hour			.563	48	.50	48
No. 18	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.60	48
Chasers—							
No. 1	Day			5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 2	Day			4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 3	Day			4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 6	Day			5.15– 5.40	48		
No. 7	Day			5.10	48	5.10	48
No. 8	Day			5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 9	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 10	Day			3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 11	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12	Day			5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 13	Day			4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 14	Day			4.75– 5.25	48	4.75– 5.25	48
No. 15	Day			4.10	48	4.40	48
No. 16	Hour			.64	48	.64	48
No. 17	Day			4.00	48	4.50– 4.75	48
No. 18	Day	4.25	48	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 19	Day			4.50	48	4.75	48
Loaders (second)—							
No. 1†	Day			5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2	Day			5.25	48	5.35	48
No. 3	Day	4.50	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Day			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	Day			4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day	4.50	48	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 7	Day			5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 8	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 9	Day			3.20	48	3.50	48
No. 10	Day			4.85	48	4.85	48
No. 11	Day			4.10	48	4.75	48
No. 12	Hour			.675	48	.675	48
No. 13	Day	4.50	48	4.75– 5.15	48	4.75– 5.15	48
No. 14	Day			4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 15	Hour			.40	48	.40	48
No. 16	Hour			.60	54	.60	54
Boom men—							
No. 1	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2	Day			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	Day	5.50	48	4.70	48	4.70	48
No. 4	Day			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 5	Day			5.15	48		
No. 6	Day			4.00	48	4.00– 5.00	48
No. 7	Day			5.50	48	5.15	48
No. 8	Day	5.00	48	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 9	Day			3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 10	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 11	Hour			.55–.60	44	.55–.60	44
No. 12	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13	Day			4.25	48	4.40	48
No. 14	Hour			.64	48	.64	48
No. 15	Day			5.28	48	5.04	48
No. 16	Day	4.40	48	5.10	48	5.10	48
No. 17	Day			4.00– 4.50	48	4.00– 4.50	48
No. 18	Day			5.00– 5.50	48	4.80	48
No. 19	Day			4.00	48	4.75	48
No. 20	Day	4.40	48	4.40	48	4.25	48
Signalmen—							
No. 1	Day			4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 2	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3†	Day			4.20	48	4.20	48
No. 4	Day			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Day			4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day	3.20	48	4.90	48	4.40	48
No. 7	Day			4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 8	Day	4.00	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 9	Day			4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 10†	Day			3.45	48	3.60	48
No. 11	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 12	Day			4.50– 4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 13	Day			4.10	48	4.10	48
No. 14	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 15	Hour			3.50	48	3.65	48
No. 16	Day	3.25	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 17	Hour			4.25	48	4.25– 4.50	48
No. 18	Day			.40	48	.40	48
Donkey engineers—				3.85	48	4.00	48
No. 1	Day			6.93	54	6.93	54
No. 2	Hour			7.00b	48	.813	48
No. 3	Day			6.65	54	6.65	54
No. 4	Day	6.00	48	7.00	48	7.00	48
No. 5	Hour			.675	60	.675	60

† 1929-30. ‡ 1927-28.

a Without board. *b* Per day. *c* Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Concluded

(a) Logging—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1937-38		1938-39	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*							
Donkey engineers—Conc.							
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.25–7.00	48	5.50–6.00	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.00–6.50	48	6.50–7.00	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	7.15	48	7.15	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	6.65	54	6.65	54
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	6.50–7.50	48	6.50–7.50	48
No. 14	Day	6.00	48	6.50	48	6.50	48
Locomotive engineers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	7.75	60	7.75	60
No. 2	Day	6.50	54	7.20	60	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	7.50	48	7.50	60
No. 4	Day	5.20	48	6.16	48	6.16	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.74	70	.74	70
No. 6	Day	.....	....	6.83	60	6.83	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	7.65	60	7.65	60
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.74	54	.74	60
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.72	70	.72	70
No. 10	Hour	6.00*b*	48	.75	60	.75	66
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.68	72	.68	72
Locomotive firemen—							
No. 1†	Day	.....	....	5.40	60	5.40	60
No. 2	Day	3.50	48	4.95	60	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	60
No. 4	Day	3.40	48	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.54	70	.54	70
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.54	54	.54	60
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.55	60	.55	60
No. 8	Hour	4.80*b*	48	.525	60	.525	66
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.25	60	5.25	60
No. 10	Hour	3.50*b*	48	.50	65	.51	65
Brakemen (second)—							
No. 1†	Day	.....	....	5.40	60	5.40	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.95	60	.....	....
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	60
No. 4	Day	4.50	48	5.72	48	5.72	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.54	66	.54	66
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.54	54	.54	60
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.55	60	.55	60
No. 8	Hour	4.50*b*	48	.525	60	.525	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.25	60	5.25	60
No. 10	Hour	5.00*b*	48	.50	65	.51	65
Sectionmen—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.16	48	4.16	48
No. 2†	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 3	Day	3.20	48	4.20	48	4.20	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.525	48	.525	48
No. 5	Day	3.50	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*							
Sectionmen—Conc.							
No. 6	Day	3.50	48	4.15	48	.....	....
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.30	48	4.30	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 9	Day	3.40	48	3.75	48	3.90	48
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	6.25	56	6.65	56
No. 3	Day	5.00	56	5.55	56	5.55	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	7.00	56	7.00	56
No. 5	Mth.	.60*d*	48	100.00	48	100.00	48
No. 6	Week	.....	....	27.00	70	27.00	70
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.70–8.40	56	4.70–8.40	56
No. 8	Day	6.35	48	7.35	63	7.35	63
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	100.00–200.00	....	100.00–200.00	....
No. 10	Day	.....	....	7.75	48	7.75	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	7.15	56	7.50	56
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	....	75.00	....
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	85.00–140.00	48	85.00–150.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	48	70.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	125.00	48	141.85	56	141.85	56
No. 17	Week	.....	....	42.50	56	42.50	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.845*a*	48	.845	54
No. 19	Day	.....	....	5.50–5.90	56	5.50–5.90	56
No. 20	Day	5.00	....	6.15	56	6.15	56
No. 21	Mth.	150.00	....	90.00	48	85.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	146.00	54	146.00	54
Bull cooks and flunkeys—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.90–4.40	56	3.90–4.40	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.75–4.60	56	3.75	56
No. 3	Day	3.50	56	3.70	56	3.70	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.90	56	3.90	56
No. 5†	Day	.....	....	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.275-.30	54	.275-.30	54
No. 7	Week	.....	....	18.00	70	18.00	70
No. 8	Mth.	60.00	....	50.00	58	50.00	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	3.90	56	3.90	56
No. 10	Day	3.20	48	3.90	63	3.90	63
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	48	75.00	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	3.20	56	3.40	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.55	56	3.55	56
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	48	80.00	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.49*a*	48	.49	54
No. 16	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	3.90	54
No. 17	Day	1.85	....	2.60	56	2.60	56
No. 18	Day	65.00*c*	56	2.70	56	2.70	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	3.70	56	3.70	56
No. 20	Day	.40*d*	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	91.00–101.00	54	91.00–101.00	54
No. 22	Day	85.50*c*	48	3.10	56	3.10	56
No. 23	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	2.75	56

† 1929-30.

a Without board. *b* Per day. *d* Per hour.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Continued

(b) Sawmilling

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.78	54	.78	54
No. 2			.70	59	.70	59
No. 3	.70	59	.70	54	.65	54
No. 4	.625	60	.70	50	.65	54
No. 5			.61	60	.61	60
No. 6	.675	60	.61	60	.61	60
No. 7			.61	60	.61	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.25	59	.25	59
No. 2	.475	59	.40	54	.40	54
No. 3	.40	59	.42	54	.39	54
No. 4			.44	54	.42	54
No. 5			*.325	60	.20	60
No. 6			.32-.45	59	.30-.45	59
No. 7	.35	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 8	.50	60	.375	54	.345	54
No. 9			.35	60	.35	60
No. 10	.375	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 11			.45	55	.45	55
No. 12			.25	60	.275	60
Filers—						
No. 1			.15	59	.15	59
No. 2	.25	59	.28	54	.26	54
No. 3			*.225	60	.15	60
No. 4			.32	54	.30	54
No. 5			.20	59	.18-.21	59
No. 6	.275	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 7			.25	60	.30	60
No. 8			.20	60	.20	60
No. 9			.275	55	.275	55
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.25	59	.25	59
No. 2	.55	59	.40	54	.40	54
No. 3	.475	59	.45	54	.42	54
No. 4			.38	54	.35	54
No. 5			*.35	60	.30	60
No. 6			.55	59	.60	59
No. 7	.50	60	.40	54	.415	54
No. 8			.60	60	.60	60
No. 9			.37	60	.37	60
No. 10			.40	60	.40	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.55	59	.45	54	.45	54
No. 2			.37	56	.34	54
No. 3			.40	54	.40	54
No. 4	.40	60	.40	60	.37	60
No. 5			.46	60	.46	60
No. 6	.395	60	.38	60	.38	60
No. 7			.40	55	.40	55
Labourers—						
No. 1			.15	59	.15	59
No. 2			.20	54	.20	54
No. 3	.275	59	.225	54	.225	54
No. 4			.28	54	.26	54
No. 5			.28	54	.26	54
No. 6			*.175	60	.15	60
No. 7			.20	59	.18	59
No. 8	.225	60	.21	60	.21	60
No. 9	.20	60	.28	54	.26	54
No. 10	.20	60	.21	60	.22	60
No. 11			.20	55	.20	55
No. 12			.20	60	.20	60
ONTARIO						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.85	59	.85	54
No. 2			.775	60	.70	60
No. 3	.90	60	.757	60	.775	60
No. 4			.70	60	.70	60
No. 5			.80	60	.85	60
No. 6			.80	60	.84	60
No. 7	.675	60	.675	60	.625	60
No. 8	.85	60	.80	60	.80	60
No. 9			.52	50	.52	50
No. 10	.90	60	.90	60	.90	60
No. 11	.90	60	1.10	48	1.10	48
No. 12	.85	60	.85	60	.80	60
No. 13	.70	59	.70	48	.60	48
No. 14	.99	60	1.10	60	1.10	60
No. 15	.90	60	.75	60	.75	60
No. 16			.60	60	.60	60
No. 17			.61	60	.61	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.35	59	.35	54
No. 2	.385	60	.375	60	.375	60
No. 3			.355	60	.355	60
No. 4	.375	60	.33	60	.305	60
No. 5	.425	60	.36	60	.36	60
No. 6			.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 8			.40	60	.40	60
No. 9	.50		.595	48	.595	48
No. 10	.425	59	.35	48	.30	48
No. 11	.50	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 12	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 13			.25	60	.25	60
No. 14			.375	60	.35	60
No. 15	.50	60	.425	60	.425	60
No. 16			.45-.50	60	.45	60
Filers—						
No. 1			.35	60	.30	60
No. 2	.35	60	.36	60	.315	60
No. 3	.35	60	.30	60	.285	60
No. 4	.325	60	.275	60	.275	60
No. 5			.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.40	60	.48	60	.48	60
No. 7			.30	48	.25	48
No. 8			.30	60	.40	60
No. 9	.525	60	.68	48	.68	48
No. 10			.30	60	.30	60
No. 11			.25	60	.25	60
No. 12			.35	60	.35	60
No. 13			.30	60	.30	60
No. 14			.34	60	.30	60
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.50	60	.45	60
No. 2			.51	59	.40	54
No. 3	.385	60	.525	60	.50	60
No. 4			.40	60	.50	60
No. 5	.40	60	.325	60	.325	60
No. 6			.60	60	.60	60
No. 7	.50	60	.65	60	.65	60
No. 8	.50	60	.595	48	.595	48
No. 9	.60	60	.475	60	.575	60
No. 10			.35	50	.35	50
No. 11			.325	60	.325	60
No. 12			.35	60	.35	60
No. 13	.60	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 14			.50	70	.50	70
No. 15			.25	60	.25	60
No. 16			.60	60	.60	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1			.50	60	.50	60
No. 2			.625	60	.40	60
No. 3			.50	60	.55	60
No. 4	.60	60	.575	60	.525	60
No. 5	.575	60	.525	60	.525	60
No. 6			.42	65	.42	65

* Board included.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—Concluded

(b) Sawmilling—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Stationary engineers—Conc.						
No. 7	.45	72	.59	60	.59	60
No. 8	.50	70	.40	60	.425	60
No. 9	.35	59	.30	48	.30	48
No. 10	.....	....	.45	60	.45	60
No. 11	.....	....	.42	60	.42	60
No. 12	.....	....	.55	60	.50	60
No. 13	.....	....	.355	60	.355	60
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2	.35	60	.31	60	.31	60
No. 3	.425	70	.56	56	.56	56
No. 4	.45	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 5	.....	....	.38	84	.38	84
No. 6	.....	....	.25	60	.25	60
No. 7	.40	60	.40	84	.333	84
No. 8	.....	....	.375	70	.375	70
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 2	.....	....	.225	60	.275	60
No. 3	.....	....	.31	59	.31	54
No. 4	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 5	.25	60	.275	60	.29	60
No. 6	.....	....	.275	60	.30	60
No. 7	.....	....	.27–.33	60	.30	60
No. 8	.275	60	.24	60	.225	60
No. 9	.30–.37	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 10	.35	60	.43	48	.43	48
No. 11	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 12	.30	60	.25–.30	60	.25–.30	60
No. 13	.....	....	.275	60	.22–.27	60
No. 14	.30	60	.275	60	.275	60
No. 15	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 16	.275	60	.225	60	.225	60
No. 17	.....	....	.225	60	.225	60
No. 18	.....	....	.225	60	.30	60
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.25	48	1.18	48
No. 4	.70	48	.88	48	.88	48
No. 5	1.00	54	.80	48	.80	48
No. 6	.75	48	1.35	48	1.35	48
No. 7	1.25	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 8	1.12	48	1.20	48	1.10	48
No. 9	.....	....	1.25	48	1.25	48
No. 10	1.25	48	1.50	48	1.50	48
No. 11	1.25	48	1.37	40	1.34	48
No. 12	1.15	48	1.20	48	1.20	48
No. 13	1.35	48	1.50	48	1.50	48
No. 14	.....	....	1.60	48	1.50	48
No. 15	.....	....	1.00	48	1.10	48
No. 16	.....	....	1.05	48	1.00	48
Filers—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.40	48	1.50	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.75	48	1.75	48
No. 3	.....	....	1.05	52	1.05	52
No. 4	1.15	48	1.25	48	1.13	48
No. 5	1.50	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 6	.....	....	.87	48	.87	48
No. 7	.95	48	.80	44	.80	44
No. 8	1.00	48	1.00	48	1.00	48
No. 9	1.30	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 10	1.00	54	.80	51	.80	51
No. 11	1.50	48	1.60	48	1.75	48
No. 12	1.45	48	1.25	48	1.35	48
No. 13	1.12	48	1.40	40	1.40	48
No. 14	1.00	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 15	1.20	48	1.15	48	1.15	48
No. 16	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48
No. 17	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.90	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 2	.80	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	.70	48	.875	48	.875	48
No. 4	.70	48	.75	48	.73	48
No. 5	.65	48	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	.66	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.60	48	.87	51	.87	51
No. 9	.65	48	.90	48	.85	48
No. 10	.53	48	.40	48	.40	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Edgermen—Conc.						
No. 11	.80	48	.825	48	.75	48
No. 12	.80	48	.78	48	.78	48
No. 13	.55	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 14	.675	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 15	.55	48	.54	40	.55	48
No. 16	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
No. 18	.....	....	.45	54	.425	54
No. 19	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 20	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Pilers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 2	.40	48	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.66	48	.475	48	.475	48
No. 4	.40	48	.45	40	.45	48
No. 5	.40	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 6	.....	....	.425	54	.40	54
No. 7	.45	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.40	48	.40	48	.43	48
No. 9	.....	....	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
No. 2	.75	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	.70	48	.70	48	.71	48
No. 4	.75	60	.70	48	.63	48
No. 5	.90	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	.60	48	.50	48–51	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 8	.70	48	.63	40	.63	48
No. 9	.75	48	.48	48	.80	48
No. 10	1.00	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	.75	48	.65	54	.65	54
No. 12	.....	....	.72	48	.72	48
No. 13	.60	48	.62	48	.56	48
No. 14	.....	....	.65	48	.60	48
No. 15	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 2	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.....	....	.61	48	.55	48
No. 4	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	.65	56	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	.70	48	.68	40	.68	48
No. 7	.88	56	.82	48	.97	48
No. 8	.55	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 9	.....	....	.90	48	.75	48
No. 10	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	.65	54	.80	48	.80	48
No. 12	.....	....	.70	48	.68	48
No. 13	.....	....	.60	48	.50	48
No. 14	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	.58	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 3	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.50	56	.42	56	.42	56
No. 6	.45	56	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.47	48	.475	48
No. 8	.....	....	.77	48	.70	48
No. 9	.50	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 10	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	.....	....	.52	48	.50	48
No. 12	.45	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 13	.50	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 14	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	.45	48	.50	40	.50	48
No. 16	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 2	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	.40	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.40	48	.44	48	.40	48
No. 8	.50	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9	.40	48	.40–.50	40	.35–.50	48
No. 10	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 11	.40	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 12	.....	....	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	48
No. 13	.40	48	.45–.50	48	.45–.50	48
No. 14	.40	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	.....	....	.43	48	.40–.45	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

A. Coal Mining*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—†							
Contract miners	Day	6.62	8	6.48	....	6.67	....
Hand miners...	Day	4.15	8	3.45–5.00	8	3.45–5.00	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.34	8–8½	3.45–5.01	8	3.45–5.01	8
Drivers.....	Day	3.45	8	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Bratticemen....	Day	3.59	8	3.11–3.85	8	3.11–3.85	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.85	8	3.33–4.12	8	3.33–4.12	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.33	8	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.29	8–8½	3.00–3.71	8	3.00–3.71	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	8–8½	3.28–4.36	8	3.28–4.36	8
Carpenters.....	Day	3.76	8–8½	3.11–4.20	8	3.11–4.20	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	3.99	8–8½	3.28–4.20	8	3.28–4.20	8
New Brunswick..							
Contract miners	Day	3.83	9	3.59	8	3.56	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	3.83	9	3.00–3.25	8–9	3.00–3.25	8–9
Drivers.....	Day	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bratticemen....	Day	3.00	9	2.70	8	2.70	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.00	9	2.55	8	2.55	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.35	9	2.79	8	2.79	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.00	9	2.61	8–9	2.61	8–9
Machinists.....	Day	4.00	9	3.57	9	3.57	9
Carpenters.....	Day	3.67	9	3.12	8–9	3.12	8–9
Blacksmiths....	Day	3.92	9	3.38	8–9	3.38	8–9
Saskatchewan—							
Contract miners	Day	5.47	8–10	5.32	8–10	5.27	8–10
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.63	9–10	4.29	9–10	4.29	9–10
Drivers.....	Day	3.72	8–10	3.24	8–10	3.24	8–10
Bratticemen....	Day	3.95	8–10	3.53	8–10	3.53	8–10
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.42	8–10	3.48	8–10	3.48	8–10
Labourers, underground..	Day	3.63	9–10	3.24	8–10	3.24	8–10
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.43	8–10	3.08	8–10	3.08	8–10
Machinists.....	Day	4.78	8–10	4.63	8–10	4.63	8–10
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8–10	4.29	8–10	4.29	8–10
Blacksmiths....	Day	4.95	8–10	4.58	8–10	4.58	8–10
Alberta—							
Edmonton District—							
Contract miners	Day	6.00	8	6.76	8	6.79	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.75	8	4.41	8	4.41	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.39	8–9	4.41–5.51	8	4.41–5.51	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.21	8	4.20–4.41	8	4·20–4.41	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.73	8	4.41–5.51	8	4.41–5.51	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.35	8	3.55–4.41	8	3.55–4.41	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.07	8	3.55–4.85	8	3.55–4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.69	8–9	3.40–4.62	8	3.40–4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	6.25	8–9	5.79	8	5.79	8
Carpenters.....	Day	4.58	8–9	4.73	8	4.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.13	8–9	4.41–5.78	8	4.41–5.78	8
Drumheller District—							
Contract miners	Day	6.98	8	8.03	8	7.79	8
Machine miners	Day	7.00	8	6.94	8	6.94	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.57	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.82	8	5.77	8	5.77	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.25	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.57	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.67	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.67	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.41	8	4.62	8	4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.15–5.77	8	5.34–5.93	8	5.34–5.93	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.77	8	5.73	8	5.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.77	8	5.73	8	5.73	8
Lethbridge District—							
Contract miners	Day	7·48	8	8.28	8	7.95	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.20	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	5.50	8	5.77	8	5.77	8
Drivers.....	Day	5.10	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.45	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.45	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.25	8	4.62	8	4.62	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.90–5.70	8	5.34–5.93	8	5.34–5.93	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.70	8	5.73	8	5.73	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.70	8	5.73	8	5.73	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia—							
Contract miners	Day	8.72	8	8.26	8	7.85	8
Hand miners...	Day	5.40	8	5.78	8	5.78	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.85–5.70	8	5.39–6.10	8	5.39–6.10	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.97	8	5.39	8	5.39	8
Bratticemen....	Day	5.36	8	5.78	8	5.78	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	4.56	8	4.90	8	4.90	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.47	8	4.90–5.11	8	4.90–5.11	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.39	8	4.90	8	4.90	8
Machinists.....	Day	4.85–5.70	8	5.39–6.10	8	5.39–6.10	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.45–5.70	8	5.39–5.88	8	5.39–5.88	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.45–5.50	8	5.88	8	5.88	8
British Columbia—							
Princeton District—							
Machine miners	Day	4.83	8	4.53	8	4.53	8
Hand miners...	Day	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Drivers.....	Day	4.27	8	3.80	8	3.80	8
Bratticemen....	Day	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.29	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	5.00	8	4.50	8	4.50	8
Labourers, underground..	Day	4.03	8	3.90	8	3.90	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.87	8
Machinists.....	Day	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.03	8
Carpenters.....	Day	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Blacksmiths....	Day	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.02	8

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

† Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions.

§ The wage scale in a new agreement is to be retroactive to December 11, 1939, with a minimum of 40 cents per hour for labourers.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

A. Coal Mining*—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
British Columbia—Conc.							
Vancouver Island§							
Contract miners	Day	6.14	8	6.25	8	6.65	8
Machine miners	Day	4.81	8	5.30–5.99	8	5.30–5.99	8
Hand miners	Day	4.52	8	5.30	8	5.30	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	5.01	8	5.50–6.00	8	5.50–6.00	8
Drivers	Day	4.19	8	4.60	8	4.60	8
Vancouver Island§ Conc.							
Bratticemen	Day	4.42	8	4.85	8	4.85	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.00	8	4.60	8	4.60	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.14	8	4.60	8	4.60	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.77	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Machinists	Day	5.19	8	5.56	8	5.56	8
Carpenters	Day	5.04	8	5.44	8	5.44	8
Blacksmiths	Day	4.97	8	5.36	8	5.36	8

§No figures for Chinese employees included.

B. Metal Mining

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO							
SURFACE LABOUR							
Hoistmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.75	56	.78	48	.78	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	56	.65–.70	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65–.70	56	.65–.70	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	48–57	.60–.65	48–57
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.70–.75	56	.70–.75	48–56
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.75–.95	48	.75–.95	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.50	54	6.00	54
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	48–56	.60–.65	48
No. 9	Hour	6.00†	56	.84	48	.84	48
No. 10	Day	6.50	54	6.50	48	6.50	48
No. 11	Day	6.00	56	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	6.50	48	6.50	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48
No. 15	Day	5.50	56	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 17	Hour	.68	56	.73	56	.73	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.73	56	.73–.78	56
No. 19	Day	4.95	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 21	Hour	.68	52	.73	48	.73	48
No. 22	Hour	.68	36	.73	56	.73	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56
No. 27	Day	.....	....	5.60	56	5.60	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 29	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.00–6.40	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 31	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 32	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 33	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48
No. 34	Hour	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48
Machinists—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.72	54	.67–.72	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65–.75	48	.70–.75	48
No. 3	Hour	6.75†	54	.65–.80	45	.65–.85	45
No. 4	Day	6.75	54	6.80	48	6.80	48
No. 5	Day	4.95–5.85	54	5.60–6.40	48–54	5.60–6.40	48–56
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 7	Hour	.60	54	.65	48	.65–.75	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.65–.75	48
Machinists—Conc.							
No. 9	Hour	.75	48	.80	48	.80	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.65–.70	56
No. 11	Day	5.50	48	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 12	Hour	.62–.69	52	.61–.80	48	.61–.80	48
No. 13	Hour	.70	48	.65–.75	48	.75	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	48	.65–.70	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.70	63
No. 17	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.77–.85	45	.77–.85	45
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.77–.85	48	.77–.85	48
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.67	54	.67	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.70	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.45–.60	54	.45–.60	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.75	54	.70	54
No. 5	Hour	6.30†	54	.65–.80	48	.65–.80	48
No. 6	Day	6.75	54	5.80–6.40	48	5.80–6.40	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	6.00–6.80	48	6.00–6.80	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.70–.75	48	.70–.75	48
No. 9	Hour	.69	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56
No. 11	Day	5.50	48	5.35–5.90	48	5.35–5.90	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.52–.74	48	.52–.74	48
No. 13	Hour	.75	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.70	63	.70	63
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65	63	.65	63
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.74	45	.67–.82	45
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.74–.82	48	.74–.82	48
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	....	.67–.72	54	.67–.72	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.75	54	.75	54
No. 6	Hour	6.30†	54	.75	45	.75	45
No. 7	Day	6.00	54	5.40–6.00	48	5.40–6.00	48
No. 8	Day	6.00	54	6.00	48	.....	....
No. 9	Day	6.50	63	5.20–6.80	48	.....	....
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.70	63	.70	63
No. 11	Day	6.00	54	6.00	48	6.40	48
No. 12	Day	6.50	63	5.20–6.80	48	5.40–6.80	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.84	48	.84	48
No. 14	Hour	.62–.75	48	.73	48	.73	48
No. 15	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 16	Hour	.69	52	.67–.74	48	.67–.74	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.73	63
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.77	45	.77	45

† Per day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
Compressormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	56	.73	48	.73	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	6.00	63	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.59	56	.64	56	.64	56
No. 6	Day	5.60	48	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 8	Hour	.53	52	.61	56	.61	56
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
Steel sharpeners—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.50	54	5.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48–54
No. 5	Hour	5.50†	63	.75	48	.75	48
No. 6	Day	5.00	48	5.30	48	5.30	48
No. 7	Day	5.40	54	5.80	48	5.80	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.80	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 12	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 14	Hour	.62	48	.52–.67	48	.52–.67	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.80	63	.70–.80	56
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.71	45	.71	45
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.87	48	.87	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.65–.70	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.35	56	5.35	56
No. 21	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
Carpenters—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	54	.62	54	.62	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50–.65	54	.50–.65	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.60	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	54	.60	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50–.65	48	.55–.65	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.50	54	4.25	54
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 8	Hour	5.85†	54	.65–.75	45	.70–.75	45
No. 9	Day	5.85	54	4.60–6.20	48	4.60–6.20	48
No. 10	Day	5.85	54	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 13	Hour	.70	54	.67	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.75	48
No. 15	Hour	.62	48	.67	48	.67	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65–.70	56	.65	56
No. 17	Day	4.95	48	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 18	Hour	.65	48	.90	48	1.00	48
No. 19	Hour	.62	52	.67	48	.67	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.64	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.70	63
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.60–.65	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.60–.65	54
No. 25	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.69	45	.69–.74	45
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.55	63	.55	63
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.42	54	.42	54	.42	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.30	54	.30–.35	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.35–.40	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.00	54	3.00	54
No. 7	Hour	.44	54	.55	45	.55	45
No. 8	Day	3.50	54	3.90	48	3.90	48
No. 9	Day	3.75	54	4.15	48	4.15	48
Labourers—Conc.							
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.47–.60	48	.47–.60	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 13	Hour	.53	48	.52–.61	48	.52–.61	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.40–.45	56	.45	56
No. 15	Day	3.75	48	4.15	48	4.15	48
No. 16	Hour	.47	52	.52	48	.52	48
No. 17	Hour	.53	48	.52	48	.52	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.90	48	3.90	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.47	54	.47	63
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.25	56	2.25	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.40–.50	63	.40–.45	54
No. 23	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	3.60	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 26	Day	.....	....	3.05–4.05	54	4.00	54
MILL LABOUR							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.60	54	.63	54	.63	54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.50	54
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.40	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 6	Hour	6.25	56	.65–.73	48	.65–.73	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 8	Day	4.50	63	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.75	63	4.75	63
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00–4.25	48
No. 12	Day	4.00	56	4.40	56	4.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 14	Hour	.53	56	.58	56	.58	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 16	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 17	Hour	.47–.62	62	.52–.61	56	.52–.61	56
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.54–.60	48	.54–.60	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.50–.55	63	.55	63
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	56	.65–.70	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.45	56	.45	56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 27	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	56
Millmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.51–.60	48	.51–.60	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.35–.60	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 8	Hour	5.25	56	.74	48	.74	48
No. 9	Day	4.50	56	4.70–5.80	48	4.70–5.80	48
No. 10	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 15	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	5.20	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 17	Hour	.56	56	.61	56	.61	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.62	56	.62	56
No. 19	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	48
No. 21	Hour	.53	52	.61	56	.58–.67	56
No. 22	Hour	.53–.70	56	.55–.58	48	.55	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.61	48	.61	48
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.95	56	4.95	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.62	56	.62	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.62–.65	56	.62–.65	56
No. 27	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 28	Day	.....	....	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 29	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56

† Per day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
MILL LABOUR —*Conc.*							
Millmen—Conc.							
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.50	56
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.66	48	.66	48
No. 33	Day	.....	....	4.30–4.70	56	4.50–4.70	56
No. 34	Day	4.50	56	3.00	63	3.00	63
Solution men—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.69	48	.69	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.60	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.25	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 8	Hour	.69	56	.74	48	.74	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 10	Day	5.00	56	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	6.25	48	6.25	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.90	48	5.90	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 14	Day	5.00	56	5.90	56	6.25	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.64	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.64	56	.64	56
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.71	56	.71	56
No. 19	Day	4.50	56	4.90	56	4.90	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.79	56	.79	56
No. 21	Hour	.59	52	.64	48	.64	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.675	48	.675	48
No. 24	Day	.....	....	5.90	56	5.90	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.74	56	.74	56
No. 26	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.75	56
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.75	56
Filtermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 3	Hour	4.50	56	.61–.68	48	.68	48
No. 4	Day	4.25–5.00	63	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 5	Day	4.25	56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 7	Hour	.56	52	.58–.64	56	.58–.64	56
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.66	56	.66	56
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
UNDERGROUND LABOUR							
Machine men or drill runners—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day	4.80–5.20	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	Day	4.80	48–56	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60–.62	48	.60–.62	48
No. 6	Day	4.75–6.00	56	6.35	48	6.45	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	52
No. 20	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	56
No. 21	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 23	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	5.70	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 25	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Machinemen or drill runners' helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25–4.65	48	4.25–4.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.53	48
No. 7	Day	4.25–5.50	56	5.55	48	5.75	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 13	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 14	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	48–56	.58	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 21	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	56
No. 22	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.05	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.71	48
No. 24	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	.....	....
Timbermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.60	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 7	Day	6.50	56	6.45	48	6.90	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 12	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.65	48–56	.65	48–56
No. 14	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 16	Hour	.725	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 20	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 21	Hour	.59	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
Timbermen's helpers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 5	Day	5.25	56	5.55	48	5.90	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 11	Hour	.53	52	.58	48	.58	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
Muckers and trimmers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.53	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50–.53	48	.53	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00–4.40	48	4.00–4.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 7	Day	5.00	56	5.95	48	5.70	48

* Plus bonus.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Cont.*							
Muckers and trimmers—Conc.							
No. 8	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 9	Day	.....	....	4.40-4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 12*	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	56	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.53	52	.58-.65	48	.58-.65	48
No. 16	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 18	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.40	56	4.40	52
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 24	Day	5.00	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 25	Day	4.25	48	5.05	48	5.05	48
No. 26	Day	3.75	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.63-.71	48
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
Samplers—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	56	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 4	Day	4.75-5.00	48	5.00-5.40	48	5.00-5.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.65-5.40	48	5.00	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.45	48	5.45	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 13	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
Nippers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	56	5.10	48	5.15	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.58-.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.65	48
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.53	52	.58-.65	48	.58-.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.63-.71	48	.63-.71	48
Cage and skip tenders—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	56	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00-4.60	56	4.00-4.60	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80-5.20	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 8	Day	5.50	56	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 9	Day	4.50-5.00	56	4.60-5.50	48	4.60-5.50	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.15	56	5.15	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.65-5.75	48	4.75-5.75	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.60	48	.65	56	.65	56
Cage and skip tenders—Conc.							
No. 16	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.40	48
No. 18	Hour	.53	52	.58-.65	48	.58-.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60-.65	48	.60-.65	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 22	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 25	Day	4.50	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
Chute blasters and scalers—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.00-5.25	48	5.00-5.25	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	Day	5.25	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.75	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	52	.58-.65	48	.58-.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 12	Day	4.70	48	5.70	48	5.70	48
No. 13	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Pipefitters—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.62-.67	48-54	.62-.67	54
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day	4.95-5.85	56	5.15-5.65	48	5.15-5.65	48
No. 5	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	56	5.20-5.65	48	5.20-5.65	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	5.20-5.40	48	5.20-5.60	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Hour	.60	52	.58-.65	48	.58-.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.60	48	.65-.73	48	.65-.73	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
Deckmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.53	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50	48-54	.50	48-54
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.40	48	4.40	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00-4.80	48
No. 7	Day	4.25	56	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	56	4.65-5.20	48	4.65-5.20	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	63	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Day	4.25	48	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.46	56	.46	56
No. 21	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.80	63
No. 22	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 23	Day	4.00	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1938		1939	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*							
Trackmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	Hour	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.15–5.65	48	5.15–5.65	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	4.60–5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.80	56	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 7	Hour	.60	48	.58–.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
Truckmen—Conc.							
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
Motormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48–54	.63	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Day	4.75	56	5.55	48	5.55	48
No. 4	Day	4.75	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.50	56	4.90	48	4.90	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.60	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.65	56
No. 10	Day	4.80	48	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Hour	.60	52	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.71–.80	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Carpenters—						
No. 1	5.50	63	5.35–6.45	48	5.35	48
No. 2	6.75	63	5.20	60	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.30	54	6.30	54
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	56	5.00	56
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.65	48	6.65	48
No. 2	7.00	63	5.60	56	5.60	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.50–7.00	54–63	6.50–7.00	63
No. 6	.....	....	5.00–5.50	56	5.00	56
Electricians—						
No. 1	6.75	63	7.00	48	7.00	48
No. 2	6.75	63	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	7.70	48	7.70	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.80	63	5.80	63
No. 5	.....	....	4.50–5.50	56	4.75	56
Machinists—						
No. 1	6.75	63	6.65	48	6.65	48
No. 2	7.20	63	5.20–5.60	56	5.20–5.60	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 6	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
Hoistmen—						
No. 1	5.60	56	6.45	48	6.45	48
No. 2	6.40	56	5.20	56	5.60	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00–5.20	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 6	.....	....	4.75	56	5.00	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	3.80	63	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	3.60	63	3.20	48	3.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	3.60	48	3.60	48
No. 4	.....	....	3.20	56	3.20	56
No. 5	.....	....	3.60	54	3.60	54
No. 6	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
MILL LABOUR						
Millmen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
Solution men—						
No. 1	5.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.25	52	5.25	52
No. 6	.....	....	5.00–5.50	56	5.00	56
Miners' helpers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	5.00	56	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	52	4.75	52
Timbermen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	5.00	56	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Continued

B. Metal Mining—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN—*Conc.*						
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*						
Muckers and trammers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	4.50	56	4.65	56	4.65	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.40	56	4.40	56
No. 5	.....	....	4.75	52	4.75	52
No. 6	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
Cage tenders—						
No. 1	4.00	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 6	.....	....	4.50	56	4.75	56
Deckmen—						
No. 1	5.00	56	4.65	63	4.65	56
No. 2	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.40	56	5.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 5	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
Pipemen—						
No. 1	4.80	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.20	56	5.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
Samplers—						
No. 1	4.00	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.50–5.00	48	4.50–5.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.75	54	4.75	54
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Electricians—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.65–5.65	48	4.65–5.65	48
No. 5	6.25	56	5.75	48	5.50–6.25	48
No. 6	5.20	48	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.50	52	5.00	56
No. 8	.....	....	6.50	52	6.50	52
No. 9	6.65	56	6.65	48	6.65	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.50	48	5.20	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50–5.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	5.50	45–56	5.50	45–56
No. 5	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 7	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 8	6.00	56	5.25–6.00	48	5.25–6.25	48
No. 9	5.20	48	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 10	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 11	.....	....	5.50	52	5.50	52
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.50	45–56	5.50	45–56
No. 3	6.00	56	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50–6.00	48	5.50–6.00	48
No. 5	5.40	48	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 6	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	6.00	52	5.50	52
No. 8	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.50	45–56	5.50	45–56
No. 2	.....	....	5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 3	5.75	56	5.75	48	5.50–6.25	48
No. 4	5.20	48	4.75	48	5.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 6	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48
Steel sharpeners—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.75–5.90	48	4.75–5.90	48
No. 4	5.75	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.50	52	5.50	52
No. 6	5.25	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
Compressors—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.50	48–56	5.50	48–56
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.25	52	5.25	52
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	4.25–4.75	48	4.25–4.75	48
No. 7	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	52	4.00–4.50	52
No. 9	4.25	56	3.85–4.50	48	3.85–5.00	48
No. 10	4.05	48	3.60	48	3.85	48
No. 11	.....	....	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
MILL LABOUR						
Crushermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	4.20	56	4.20	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 5	4.75	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.00	56	4.50	56
No. 8	.....	....	4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	4.50	48	4.75	48
Millmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	56	5.25	56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.65	48	4.65	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.15	48	5.15	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12	4.70	48	4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 13	4.75	56	3.20–5.00	48	3.20–5.00	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—Concluded

B. Metal Mining—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Conc.*						
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3	5.50		4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 4*			5.25	52	5.25	52
No. 5			5.00	45–56	5.00	45–56
No. 6			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 7			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8	5.50		5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10	4.75		4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 11	4.70		4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 12			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 14			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 15			5.00	56	5.00	56
Muckers, trammers, etc.—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2			4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 3	5.00	56	3.50	56	3.50	56
No. 4			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 5			4.50	45–56	4.50	45–56
No. 6			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 7			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 8	5.00	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 9	4.20	48	3.75	48	4.00	48
No. 10	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 11			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 13			4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 14			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 15			4.00	48	4.00	48
Timbermen—						
No. 1			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.25	52	5.25	52
No. 3			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 4			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 5	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	4.70	48	4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 7	4.75	56	4.50–5.25	48	4.75–5.25	48
No. 8			5.50	52	5.50	52
No. 9			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 10			4.50–5.00	52	4.50	52
No. 11			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 12			4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 13			5.00	45–56	5.00	45–56
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 3			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4	4.50	56	4.25–4.50	48	4.25–4.50	48
No. 5			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 6			4.50	56	4.50	56
Nippers—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 2			4.50–4.75	45–56	4.50–4.75	45–56
No. 3			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 4			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 5	4.45	48	4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 6	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
Cage and skiptenders—						
No. 1			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 2			5.00	45–56	5.00	45–56
No. 3	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4			4.75	52	4.75	52
No. 5			5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6			4.25	48	4.50	48
No. 7			4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 8			5.00	48	5.00	48
Hoistmen—						
No. 1			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3			5.00–5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 5			5.50	45–56	5.50	45–56
No. 6	5.25	56	4.50–5.25	48	4.50–5.25	48
No. 7			5.65	48	5.65	48
No. 8	5.50	56	5.50	58	5.50	48
No. 9			5.00–5.50	52	5.00	52
No. 10			4.25	52	4.25	52
No. 11			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 12			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 13			5.50	52	5.50	48
Motormen—						
No. 1			5.40	48	5.40	48
No. 2			5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 3			5.00	45–56	5.00	45–56
No. 4	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 5	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 6			5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 7	4.45	48	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 8			5.00	52	5.00	52
No. 9			5.00	52	5.00	52

* Plus bonus.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA						
Halifax—						
No. 1	.35	55	.35	45	.35	50
No. 2	.30-.32	50	.35-.37	50	.35-.37	50
No. 3	.35	50	.42	44	.42	44
No. 4	.33	50	.37	44	.37	44
No. 5	.32	47	.34	44	.34	44
New Glasgow—						
No. 1	.275-.34	50	.30-.355	40	.30-.355	40
No. 2	.30	55	.35	45	.35	45
No. 3	.325	55	.33	52½	.33	52½
No. 4	.30	54	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Saint John—						
No. 1	.27	50	.27	44	.30	44
No. 2	....	....	.30	50	.27-.30	54
No. 3	.295	54	.32	50	.32	50
No. 4	.28	48-72	.37	49-56	.37	48-56
No. 5	.30-.405	49½	.28-.46	47	.34-.48	47
No. 6	.30	54	.34-.40	44	.34-.40	44
No. 7	.30	50	.36	44	.36	44
No. 8	.30	50	.30-.33	50	.30-.33	40
No. 9	.335	48	.30	54	.30	54
Moncton—						
No. 1	....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 2	....	....	.25-.30	50	.25-.30	50
No. 3	.28-.335	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 4	....	....	.365	46½	.365	46½
No. 5	.25	52	.23	52	.23	52
QUEBEC						
Quebec—						
No. 1	.32	59	.32	59	.32	59
No. 2	.35	54	.35	48	.30	48
No. 3	.36-.40	54	.35-.425	54	.30-.35	40
No. 4	.25	60	.21-.31	48	.27-.37	48
No. 5	.385	49½	.36-.42	48	.33-.42	48
No. 6	.265	55	.215	55	.27	55
No. 7	....	....	.42	48	.42	48
Three Rivers—						
No. 1	....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	.25	60	.30	50	.30	44
No. 3	.32-.37	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.30-.40	60	.39-.43	48	.43	48
No. 5	.32	54	.43	32	.43	40
No. 6	....	....	.34	50	.34	50
Sherbrooke—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	48	.35	50
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.45	48	.30-.50	48
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 4	....	....	.25-.30	48	.25-.30	48
Montreal—						
No. 1	.35-.40	50	.37	50	.37	50
No. 2	.35-.45	55	.37-.40	48	.36-.42	47½
No. 3	....	....	.22	47	.25	50
No. 4	....	....	.26	55	.26	55
No. 5	.35	55	.25-.27	54	.25-.27	54
No. 6	....	....	.30-.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.325	60	.315	60	.315	48
No. 8	....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 9	....	....	.375-.45	44-48	.375-.45	44-48
No. 10	.35	60	.34-.41	48	.36	55
No. 11	.35-.425	60	.30-.38	60	.30-.38	60
No. 12	.30-.325	55	.325-.38	54	.325-.38	54
No. 13	.30	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 14	.30	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	....	....	.30	40-55	.30	40-54
No. 16	.30-.45	55	.30-.40	55	.35-.40	55
No. 17	....	....	.35-.40	44	.35-.45	44
No. 18	.30-.40	49	.40	45	.40	45
Montreal—Conc.						
No. 19	.325-.38	55	.35-.45	40	.35-.45	40
No. 20	.35	50	.34	43	.34	41½
No. 21	.30	55	.35	48	.35	40
No. 22	.405	55	.375	44	.38	40
No. 23	....	....	.25-.40	44-55	.30-.40	55
No. 24	....	....	.36-.48	47-57	.36-.48	45-50
No. 25	.35-.38	50	.36-.39	42-49	.35-.37	44-48
No. 26	.35	56	.41	50	.41	50
No. 27	.32	60	.41-.44	50	.41-.44	50
No. 28	.32-.42	60	.25-.33	60	.25-.37	54
No. 29	.35	50	.35	44	.35	38
No. 30	.39	60	.375	48	.35	48
No. 31	....	....	.28	55	.30	50
No. 32	....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 33	.35	50	.33-.45	40	.33-.45	40
No. 34	....	....	.30-.45	44	.35-.45	44
No. 35	.30	49½	.35	44	.35	44
No. 36	.28-.36	55	.36-.38	44-55	.36-.38	23
No. 37	.40-.50	48	.40-.45	40-56	.40-.45	48-56
No. 38	.35-.42	46½	.35-.45	44	.375-.45	44
No. 39	.35	55	.375	40	.375	40
No. 40	.30-.38	50	.30-.39	47	.30-.39	46
No. 41	.305-.33	54	.25	57½	.273	55
No. 42	.375	44	.375-.40	44	.40	44
Hull—						
No. 1	....	....	.28-.45	48	.28-.45	48
No. 2	.27-.35	50	.30-.40	48	.30-.40	48
No. 3	.40	54	.34	48	.34	48
No. 4	.35	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	....	....	.30	44	.30	44
ONTARIO						
Cornwall—						
No. 1	....	....	.30	59	.30	59
No. 2	....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 3	.25-.325	55	.32	47	.32	47
No. 4	.37	50	.40-.42	44	.40-.42	44
No. 5	.34	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.35	50	.43-.53	50	.43-.53	40
No. 7	....	....	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
Ottawa—						
No. 1	....	....	.30-.37	55	.30-.37	55
No. 2	.35	44	.25-.32	44-50	.30-.32	44-50
No. 3	....	....	.27	44	.27	44
No. 4	.35-.38	50	.33	50	.33	50
No. 5	.28-.45	50	.30-.35	44	.35	32
No. 6	.40	50	.36	50	.36	36
No. 7	....	....	.385	41	.385	44
No. 8	....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	.30-.32	52	.31-.37	48	.31-.37	48
No. 10	.368	49	.368	48	.373	48
Kingston—						
No. 1	....	....	.40	48	.40	50
No. 2	.29-.445	54	.295	54	.27-.30	54
No. 3	.35	50	.25-.30	50	.25	50
No. 4	.30	50	.30	50	.30-.35	50
No. 5	....	....	.275-.30	54	.275	54
Oshawa—						
No. 1	....	....	.40-.525	50	.42-.525	50
No. 2	.40	50	.50	27	.49	40
No. 3	.315-.35	60	.45	40	.45	25
No. 4	.35-.40	55	.35	45	.40	44
No. 5	.35-.38	50	.34-.36	50	.34-.36	50
No. 6	.30-.325	50	.325	45	.325	42
No. 7	....	....	.40-.50	36	.40-.50	27
Peterborough—						
No. 1	.25-.40	60	.40-.45	44	.38-.45	44
No. 2	.30-.325	50	.40-.44	40	.40-.44	40
No. 3	.35	50	.38	44½	.38	42½
No. 4	....	....	.30-.375	46	.30-.375	43-46

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Continued

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Cont.*						
Peterborough—Conc.						
No. 5	.40	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	.38	50	.39	50	.42	50
No. 7	.55	50	.52	44	.53	44
No. 8	.365	48	.40	43	.40	43
Toronto—						
No. 1	.....	....	.485-.53	48	.485-.53	48
No. 2	.45	48	.535	48	.535	48
No. 3	.....	....	.30	50	.325	50
No. 4	.40	50	.30-.35	40	.30	36
No. 5	.375-.40	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.42	44
No. 7	.....	....	.32	44	.32	44
No. 8	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 9	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 10	.425	45	.53	24	.53	24
No. 11	.40-.50	50	.47-.52	32-36	.....	....
No. 12	.....	....	.30-.40	42-54	.30-.40	50-65
No. 13	.40	56	.45	45	.45	45
No. 14	.44-.47	47	.447	25½	.447	25½
No. 15	.35-.45	54	.45	36	.45	48
No. 16	.....	....	.30-.35	48	.35	48
No. 17	.40	50	.40	32	.40	32
No. 18	.....	....	.545	44	.545	44
No. 19	.45	50	.557	44	.557	44
No. 20	.....	....	.36	44	.36	44
No. 21	.....	....	.46	46½	.46	40
No. 22	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 23	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 24	.40-.45	55	.475-.53	48	.45-.50	44
No. 25	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 26	.....	....	.35-.45	47½	.40-.45	47½
No. 27	.45	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 28	.485	49½	.54	44	.54	44
No. 29	.....	....	.55-.57	37½	.57	37½
No. 30	.40	49½	.475	45	.50	45
No. 31	.40	48	.45	45	.45	45
No. 32	.40-.50	50	.33-.48	35-42	.42-.48	35-46
No. 33	.....	....	.375	44	.375	44
No. 34	.....	....	.35-.40	42½	.35-.45	48
No. 35	.....	....	.30-.45	48	.30-.45	48
No. 36	.....	....	.50	46½	.50	46½
Hamilton—						
No. 1	.35-.38	52½	.345-.43	48	.345-.43	48
No. 2	.40-.45	50	.38-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 3	.38	54	.38-.46	48	.38-.46	48
No. 4	.32-.43	49½	.25-.30	48	.25-.30	48
No. 5	.....	....	.44	50	.44	50
No. 6	.375	55	.385-.41	55	.385-.41	45-55
No. 7	.35	55	.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.40	55	.46	44	.53	45
No. 9	.....	....	.448	45	.458	45
No. 10	.35	50	.35-.43	47	.35-.43	47
No. 11	.38-.42	48	.41-.50	44	.41-.50	44
No. 12	.325-.40	60	.375-.40	50	.375	40
No. 13	.35	50	.35	36	.35	40-44
No. 14	.428	50	.41	32	.405	40
No. 15	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 16	.375-.40	40-60	.42	45	.42	40
No. 17	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	48	.36-.42	48
No. 18	.30-.40	50	.35	45	.35	38-44
No. 19	.....	....	.43-.53	44	.43-.53	44
No. 20	.39-.52	51½	.34-.47	48	.34-.47	48
No. 21	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 22	.45	45	.50	40	.50	40
No. 23	.35-.475	50	.44-.50	40	.44-.50	40
No. 24	.40	50	.36-.43	48	.36-.43	48
No. 25	.35-.45	50-70	.37	55	.37	55
No. 26	.....	....	.33	48-50	.33	48
No. 27	.375	55	.38	50	.38	50
Kitchener—						
No. 1	.36	55	.33	44	.33	40
No. 2	.315	55	.35	50	.25-.35	50
No. 3	.36-.40	50	.34-.42	46½	.34-.40	46½
No. 4	.35	55	.34	35	.34	38½
No. 5	.....	....	.37	47	.37	47
No. 6	.....	....	.25-.38	59	.30-.35	55
No. 7	.375-.45	50	.35	40	.35-.40	24
No. 8	.35-.40	50	.30	50	.30	40
No. 9	.....	....	.32-.36	40	.32-.36	44
No. 10	.....	....	.35	40	.35	44
No. 11	.30	50-55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 12	.325-.45	55	.40	45-55	.46	45
No. 13	.....	....	.38	48	.38-.40	50
No. 14	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
Guelph—						
No. 1	.35	55	.25-.32	40½	.30	49½
No. 2	.40-.44	45	.35-.38	48	.35-.38	48
No. 3	.417	54	.40	45	.40	45
No. 4	.36	54	.334	54	.334	54
No. 5	.54	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 6	.....	....	.25-.53	44	.25-.53	44
No. 7	.....	....	.24-.35	48-55	.30-.375	50-60
No. 8	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
No. 9	.....	....	.39	40	.38	43
No. 10	.40	50	.30-.43	50	.32-.45	50
Galt—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25-.33	50	.25-.33	50
No. 2	.35	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 3	.35	50	.30-.48	49	.30-.45	40
No. 4	.30-.35	55	.45	55	.35-.50	55
No. 5	.38	50	.35	50	.33-.40	44
No. 6	.36	44	.33-.36	45	.33-.36	44
No. 7	.....	....	.25-.40	40	.30-.40	45
No. 8	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 9	.40	50	.38	50	.38	50
Brantford—						
No. 1	.40	50	.35-.40	44	.37-.42	45
No. 2	.....	....	.35	50	.35	44
No. 3	.40	60	.35	48	.40	48
No. 4	.35	48	.315-.35	48	.315-.35	48
No. 5	.325-.40	45	.31-.45	45	.31-.45	45
No. 6	.37	43½	.39-.47	48	.385-.44	35-48
No. 7	.40	45	.45	39	.43	33
No. 8	.38	50	.40	45	.40	45
No. 9	.28-.55	50	.35-.52	50	.35-.52	50
No. 10	.....	....	.357	50	.34-.38	50
No. 11	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 12	.....	....	.35	50	.35	43
No. 13	.34-.38	54½	.35	50	.35	50
St. Catharines—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.40	40	.40	40
No. 2	.40	50	.40	45	.40	45-50
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.45-.50	48	.45-.48	48
No. 4	.40	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 5	.35-.40	50	.35-.50	40	.35-.50	40
No. 6	.35-.45	50	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	32
No. 7	.....	....	.35-.60	46½	.425	46½
No. 8	.35	55	.375	34	.375	34
No. 9	.....	....	.40-.44	44	.44	45
No. 10	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 11	.45	49½	.47	48	.47	48
No. 12	.45	54	.54	54	.54	54
No. 13	.42	44	.46	44	.46	44
No. 14	.....	....	.37	47	.37	54
No. 15	.....	....	.35	50	.35	44
No. 16	.....	....	.40	50	.44	50
Niagara Falls—						
No. 1	.....	....	.48	48	.47-.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	.48-.55	35	.48-.55	42
No. 3	.35-.45	50	.40	35	.40	45
No. 4	.....	....	.40-.55	35	.42-.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
No. 6	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.33-.40	44

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES—Concluded

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Welland—						
No. 1	.35-.40	48	.32	44	.32	44
No. 2	.35-.375	55	.35	44	.35	44
No. 3	.31-.345	50-59	.40	45-50	.40	45-50
No. 4	.....	....	.30	50	.35	44
No. 5	.40	50	.52	32	.52	40
No. 6	.....	....	.375	45½	.362	43½
No. 7	.315	55	.36	54	.305	55-60
London—						
No. 1	.42	49½	.34	44	.34	44
No. 2	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 3	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.325-.40	44
No. 4	.33	59	.41	44	.41	44
No. 5	.33-.38	49½	.33-.40	49½	.33-.40	49½
No. 6	.24-.50	50	.32-.48	50	.32-.48	50
No. 7	.40	50	.395	44½	.395	45
No. 8	.35	48	.24-.38	48	.24-.38	48
No. 9	.45	52½	.34-.50	50	.37-.50	50
No. 10	.....	....	.285	60	.313	56
No. 11	.49	45	.50	45	.50	45
No. 12	.....	....	.30-.35	54	.30-.35	54
Windsor—						
No. 1	.50	47	.35	44	.40	44
No. 2	.50-.55	60	.50-.59	48	.50-.59	48
No. 3	.45-.525	43¾	.65	40	.65	40
No. 4	.75	32	.75	40	.75	40
No. 5	.50	53¾	.65	45	.78	36
No. 6	.40-.45	49½	.55	46½	.55	46½
No. 7	.45	50	.78	35	.84	28
No. 8	.40-.50	49½	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 9	.40	55	.575-.67	20	.60-.67	25
No. 10	.45-.50	60	.40-.50	45	.40-.50	45
No. 11	.45	54	.55	45	.55	21½
No. 12	.....	....	.50-.52	49	.50-.52	49
No. 13	.40-.50	44	.45-.55	44	.45-.55	44
No. 14	.40-.60	44	.65	44	.55	44
No. 15	.55	54	.40-.60	54	.55	54
No. 16	.445	49½	.40-.50	46½	.45-.50	46½
No. 17	.60	50	.58	32	.58	32
Sarnia—						
No. 1	.37-.525	44	.35-.45	40	.35-.45	40
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.334	54	.277	45	.277	45
No. 4	.35	42-60	.50	36	.50	50
No. 5	.50	48	.60	40	.60	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.50	54	.40-.50	54	.38-.40	54
MANITOBA						
Winnipeg—						
No. 1	.35-.40	60	.45	54	.45	54
No. 2	.30-.375	55	.47-.48	48	.45-.515	....
No. 3	.35-.375	48	.45-.49	48	.45-.49	....
No. 4	.40	50	.40-.45	50	.40	50
No. 5	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 6	.365	50	.30	39	.30	48
No. 7	.35	49½	.315	49½	.315-.35	49½
No. 8	.325	60	.35	60	.365	55
No. 9	.425	48	.405	48	.406	48
No. 10	.42	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 11	.35-.45	44	.45	44	.40	44
No. 12	.35-.40	50	.38-.40	50	.38-.44	50
No. 13	.36-.42	50	.38-.44	50	.38-.44	50
No. 14	.425	50	.40-.425	50	.40-.425	50
No. 15	.40-.50	54	.45-.525	40	.45-.525	54
No. 16	.40	48	.36	40	.36	37½
No. 17	.45-.525	60	.45-.63	48	.45-.63	48
No. 18	.45	48	.415	48	.42	48
No. 19	.37-.40	49½	.37-.42	48	.37-.42	48
No. 20	.....	....	.42	46½	.42	46½
No. 21	.....	....	.30-.45	44	.30-.45	44
No. 22	.50	44	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 23	.30-.38	60	.37-.47	53	.37-.47	53

Locality and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN						
Regina—						
No. 1	.....	....	.48	48-50	.48	48-54
No. 2	.40	52	.315	30-55	.35	48
No. 3	.....	....	.55	52	.55	52
No. 4	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.30-.42	44
Saskatoon—						
No. 1	.35-.425	59	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.40-.45	55	.32	49	.32	49
No. 4	.45	55	.50	44	.50	44
ALBERTA						
Calgary—						
No. 1	.38-.45	54	.45-.525	48	.47-.55	54
No. 2	.40	60	.30-.35	54	.....	....
No. 3	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 4	.45	48	.35-.41	48	.35-.41	48
No. 5	.40-.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	.....	....	.625	44	.625	44
No. 7	.48-.525	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
Edmonton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45-.50	54	.35-.50	54
No. 2	.....	....	.45-.495	48	.45-.495	48
No. 3	.30	60	.25-.31	54	.23-.27	60
No. 4	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 5	.495	44	.30	54	.333	54
No. 6	.40-.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Vancouver—						
No. 1	.44-.50	50	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 2	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.465	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	44	.40-.45	40	.40	44
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.425-.50	46½	.40	44	.30-.425	44
No. 8	.475	50	.50-.60	40	.50-.60	40
No. 9	.50	44	.45	44	.50	44
No. 10	.50-.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11	.50	44	.42	40	.42	40
No. 12	.525	44	.472	44	.47-.55	44
No. 14	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 15	.50	44	.50	44-48	.50	44-48
No. 16	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 17	.30-.50	48	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	40-44
No. 18	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
Victoria—						
No. 1	.40	48	.30-.50	48	.30-.50	48
No. 2	.40-.50	48	.30-.45	44	.30-.45	48
No. 3	.30-.425	48	.40	40	.40	40
No. 4	.50-.53	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 5	.47	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6	.50	48	.50	44	.45-.50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (a)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH						
Pickers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.305	36	.305	33
No. 2	.....	....	.37	27	.37	27
No. 3	.....	....	.33	50	.33	50
No. 4	.....	....	.31	40	.31	50
No. 5	.....	....	.36	48	.35	48
No. 6	.315	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 7	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 8	.37	50	.402	48	.395	58
No. 9	.....	....	.42	50	.42	36
No. 10	.36	49½	.33-.38	48	.34-.38	48
No. 11	.31	60	.308	48	.263	48
No. 12	.....	....	.32	50	.32	50
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.332	55	.356	32	.35	42
No. 2	.....	....	.32	27	.32	27
No. 3	.34	27	.355	40	.355	37
No. 4	.325	47	.34	50	.345	50
No. 5	.31	55	.325	50	.325	50
No. 6	.....	....	.315	50	.315	50
No. 7	.318	55	.33	50	.33	50
No. 8	.....	....	.35	40	.357	50
No. 9	.327	55	.33	50	.33	50
No. 10	.26	55	.316	50	.324	50
No. 11	.24-.29	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 12	.40	50	.375	48	.375	48
No. 13	.36	50	.36	45	.37	42
No. 14	.34	49½	.34	48	.34	48
No. 15	.36	50	.37	50	.37	36
No. 16	.30	55	.30	54	.255	48-53
No. 17	.....	....	.32	50	.32	50
Slubbers, male and female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.295	36	.31	32
No. 2	.....	....	.346	50	.346	50
No. 3	.38	55	.364	50	.364	50
No. 4	.....	....	.346	48	.32	48
No. 5	.....	....	.324	42	.306	42
No. 6	.....	....	.31	27	.31	27
No. 7	.....	....	.37	40	.40	50
No. 8	.343	55	.346	50	.346	50
No. 9	.....	....	.33	50	.34	50
No. 10	.....	....	.356	50	.34	50
No. 11	.....	....	.32	50	.32	50
No. 12	.27	50	.315	48	.315	48
No. 13	.....	....	.396	50	.42	36
No. 14	.31	55	.38	54	.32	49
No. 15	.....	....	.326	50	.32	50
Speeders, male and female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	36	.325	36
No. 2	.....	....	.336	50	.336	50
No. 3	.334	55	.354	50	.354	50
No. 4	.29	55	.336	50	.336	50
No. 5	.....	....	.34	40	.37	50
No. 6	.....	....	.327	50	.366	50
No. 7	.....	....	.29	50	.29	50
No. 8	.31	50	.315	48	.315	48
No. 9	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 10	.....	....	.295	48	.28	45
No. 11	.273	55	.30	54	.20	50
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28	50	.28	50
No. 2	.....	....	.31	57	.30-.35	50
No. 3	.41	55	.27	50	.27	50
No. 4	.30	55	.28	50	.28	50
No. 5	.....	....	.32	40	.33	50
No. 6	.....	....	.33	48	.325	48
No. 7	.34	50	.51	50	.528	50
No. 8	.....	....	.32	50	.32	50
No. 9	.....	....	.32	50	.32	50
No. 10	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 11	.....	....	.34	48	.36	48
No. 12	.....	....	.297	52	.297	55
No. 13	.....	....	.384	54	.39	54
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	.27	55	.32-.34	41	.32-.34	45
No. 2	.32	27	.33-.38	36	.33-.38	31
No. 3	.28	34	.26	50	.285	50
No. 4	.....	....	.285	27	.285	27
No. 5	.22-.24	55	.28	50	.28	50
No. 6	.28	55	.293	50	.293	50
No. 7	.....	....	.327	42	.317	42
No. 8	.....	....	.32	40	.33	50
No. 9	.245	55	.26	50	.27	50
No. 10	.22-.27	50	.26-.35	50	.26-.35	50
No. 11	.30	50	.315	48	.315	48
No. 12	.24	49½	.29	48	.29	48
No. 13	.37	50	.373	45	.38	42
No. 14	.28	50	.356	50	.358	36
No. 15	.....	....	.30	48	.29	45
No. 16	.21	55	.30	54	.26	20-48
No. 17	.....	....	.30	50	.30	50
Warpers, female—						
No. 1	.29	27	.325	36	.325	34
No. 2	.....	....	.26	27	.26	27
No. 3	.27-.39	55	.323	50	.323	50
No. 4	.....	....	.33	40	.36	50
No. 5	.....	....	.285	42	.285	42
No. 6	.30	55	.265	50	.248	50
No. 7	.25-.28	50	.31	50	.31	50
No. 8	.....	....	.315	48	.315	48
No. 9	.35	50	.324	50	.303	41
No. 10	.37	50	.387	50	.41	46
No. 11	.273	55	.36	54	.33	48
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	.245	55	.34	41	.33	45
No. 2	.32	27	.30	36	.33	31
No. 3	.28	38	.29	50	.25	50
No. 4	.....	....	.32	27	.305	27
No. 5	.18-.28	55	.293	50	.293	50
No. 6	.27	55	.284	50	.284	50
No. 7	.245	55	.25	50	.26	50
No. 8	.....	....	.307	40	.207	50
No. 9	.21	50	.29	50	.276	50
No. 10	.255	50	.31	50	.31	50
No. 11	.29	50	.305	48	.305	48
No. 12	.23-.34	50	.33	50	.32	36-41
No. 13	.37	50	.383	45	.406	42
No. 14	.18	55	.26	33-52	.26	30-43
No. 15	.....	....	.315	50	.327	50
Loomfixers, male—						
No. 1	.52	55	.52	45	.54	50
No. 2	.515	27	.55	36	.55	32
No. 3	.515	40	.56	50	.56	50
No. 4	.48-.50	55	.465	50	.465	50
No. 5	.48	55	.49	50	.49	50
No. 6	.....	....	.483	48	.47	48
No. 7	.40	55	.46	50	.47	50
No. 8	.48	50	.51	50	.51	50
No. 9	.535	50	.57	48	.57	48
No. 10	.55	50	.49	50	.49	50
No. 11	.50	50	.497	50	.49	46
No. 12	.49	55	.49	54-64	.436	48-60
No. 13	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 14	.43-.50	52½	.39-.55	54	.40-.55	54
Slashers, male—						
No. 1	.48	33	.56	50	.56	50
No. 2	.48	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	.....	....	.475	55	.475	55
No. 4	.33	55	.37	50	.37	50
No. 5	.....	....	.47	48	.48	48
No. 6	.....	....	.41	55	.41	55
No. 7	.....	....	.51	50	.51	50
No. 8	.35-.45	52½	.36	54	.33-.42	54
No. 9	.443	55	.44	50-54	.375	55
No. 10	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50

(a) Each number is a sample; see explanation on page 9.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	.32	40	.33	50	.28	50
No. 2	.195	55	.28	50	.28	50
No. 3	.28	55	.293	50	.293	50
No. 4	.....	....	.29	50	.26	50
No. 5	.28	55	.335	50	.32	50
No. 6	.30	50	.315	48	.315	48
No. 7	.41	50	.395	50	.395	40
No. 8	.327	55	.33	47–54	.30	46–50
Twisters, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30–.35	45	.30–.36	45
No. 2	.....	....	.293	50	.293	50
No. 3‡	.....	....	.31	40	.38	55
No. 4	.....	....	.264	50	.256	50
No. 5	.28	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	.24	50	.315	48	.315	48
No. 7	.37	50	.35–.44	45	.36–.43	40
No. 8	.26	50	.336	50	.313	45
No. 9	.....	....	.27	48	.31	48
No. 10*	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.265	55	.263	50–52	.223	49
No. 12	.....	....	.27	50	.27	50
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35–.40	45	.37	50–56
No. 2	.33	27	.405	36	.435	35
No. 3	.423	42	.50	50	.35–.57	50
No. 4	.31	55	.39	50	.39	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.41	50	.41	50
No. 6	.....	....	.41	40	.39	55
No. 7	.....	....	.39	48	.39	48
No. 8	.295	55	.36	50	.394	50
No. 9	.325	55	.34	49½	.34	49½
No. 10	.33–.37	50	.457	50	.433	50
No. 11	.....	....	.46	50	.46	50
No. 12	.37	50	.44	48	.44	48
No. 13	.....	....	.30–.57	54	.28–.53	54
No. 14	.31	55	.315	54	.30	50
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	.327	55	.356	45	.37	50
No. 2	.33	27	.40	36	.385	31
No. 3	.423	42	.35–.50	50	.52–.57	50
No. 4	.31	55	.39	50	.39	50
No. 5	.44–.48	55	.41	50	.41	50
No. 6	.....	....	.37	42	.36	42
No. 7	.295	55	.35	50	.394	50
No. 8	.33–.37	50	.457	50	.433	50
No. 9	.30	50	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.....	....	.38	50	.38	30
No. 11	.37	50	.386	50	.38	46
No. 12	.31	55	.31	54	.30	50
No. 13	.....	....	.42	50	.41	50
No. 14	.....	....	.31	50	.31	41
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.266	41	.28	45
No. 2	.....	....	.255	50	.255	50
No. 3	.255	55	.235	50	.29	50
No. 4	.....	....	.28	50	.266	50
No. 5	.32	50	.285	48	.285	48
No. 6	.37	50	.37	50	.363	46
No. 7	.22	49½	.26–.32	48	.26–.32	48
No. 8	.25–.35	50	.30	50	.29	41–50
No. 9	.....	....	.305	50	.30	50
No. 10	.334	52½	.30	41–49	.30	54
No. 11	.20	55	.23	25–54	.20	29–48
Cloth inspectors, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.255	36	.255	39
No. 2	.22	55	.265	50	.265	50
No. 3	.....	....	.233	50	.233	50
No. 4	.....	....	.26	50	.26	50
No. 5	.....	....	.23	50	.226	50
No. 6	.....	....	.255	50	.255	50
No. 7	.....	....	.275	50	.275	50
No. 8	.25	50	.285	48	.285	48
No. 9	.....	....	.28	50	.28	36
No. 10	.20	55	.23	31–54	.20	32–54
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.345	27	.365	36½	.365	38
No. 2	.433	41	.34	50	.34	50
No. 3	.....	....	.33	55	.33	55
No. 4	.235	55	.306	50	.30	50
No. 5	.....	....	.36	50	.345	50
No. 6	.357	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 7	.30	50	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8	.40	50	.37–.55	55	.37–.55	55
No. 9	.....	....	.36	24–54	.305	50
No. 10	.....	....	.325	50	.35	50
No. 11	.40–.42	52½	.27–.44	54	.28–.44	57
No. 12	.....	....	.30–.40	54	.30–.36	54
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.37	36	.37	27
No. 2	.335	31	.30	50	.30	50
No. 3†	.....	....	.24	55	.24	50
No. 4	.....	....	.33	50	.30	50
No. 5	.245	55	.30	50	.29	50
No. 6	.35	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 7	.....	....	.33	50	.32	50
No. 8†	.....	....	.28	50	.29	50
No. 9†	.20–.48	52½	.23–.31	54	.23–.31	54
Firemen—						
No. 1	.48	55	.44	50	.44	55
No. 2	.42	84	.45	32	.45	32
No. 3	.455	41	.455	56	.455	56
No. 4	.....	....	.40	72	.40	72
No. 5	.363	60	.45	72	.45	72
No. 6	.....	....	.47	72	.47	72
No. 7	.175	91	.30	40	.30	48
No. 8	.255	55	.33	55	.35	55
No. 9	.365	82½	.425	56	.425	56
No. 10	.....	84	.38	56	.38	56
No. 11	.....	....	.44	56	.44	56
No. 12	.40	84	.416	45	.416	45
No. 13	.47	70	.35–.55	56	.40–.62	56
No. 14	.....	....	.38	84	.45	56
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.34	45	.34	45
No. 2	.....	....	.33	36	.33	40½
No. 3	.....	....	.29	50	.29	50
No. 4	.....	....	.31	50	.31	50
No. 5	.255	55	.32	55	.41	55
No. 6	.....	....	.34	50	.336	50
No. 7	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.40	50	.36–.42	48	.36–.42	48
No. 9	.37	50	.38	50	.38	48
No. 10	.315	55	.36	54	.305	55–60
No. 11	.....	....	.387	40	.38	43
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.24	55	.27	45	.28	45
No. 2	.18–.28	65	.28–.32	45	.27–.31	45
No. 3	.....	....	.16	48	.16	48
No. 4	.....	....	.28	48	.28	48
No. 5	.....	....	.37	49½	.37	49½
No. 6	.....	....	.25	60	.25	60

* Male. †Female. ‡ Male and female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Cont.*						
Carders, male—Conc.						
No. 7	.34	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 8	.275	50	.32	50	.30	63
No. 9	.36	50	.37-.40	48	.37-.40	48
No. 10	.33-.39	45½	.41-.47	48	.41-.47	48
No. 11			.30	54	.30	54
No. 12	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44½
No. 13	.30-.34	50	(b) .355	49	(b) .375	42
No. 14			.297	43	.30	54
No. 15			.31	50	.31	50
No. 16			.34	54	.334	45-54
No. 17			.30	54	.30	54
No. 18	.40	50	.26-.38	50	.26-.38	50
No. 19	.30	52½	.32	50	.32	54
No. 20	.33-.40	50	.32-.36	50-54	.32-.36	50-54
No. 21	.30	55	.33	54	.33	54
No. 22			.343	50	.32-.37	40-44
No. 23			.465	45¼	.465	45
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.225	55	.30	45	.30	45
No. 2	.275	55	.295	49	.285	45
No. 3			.25	48	.25	48
No. 4	.30	55	.24-.32	49½	.24-.32	49½
No. 5			.25	60	.25	60
No. 6			.365	50	.38	50
No. 7	.275	50	.32	36	.30	63
No. 8	.32-.46	50	.35	48	.35	48
No. 9	.39	50	.46-.56	48	.46-.56	48
No. 10			.32	54	.32	54
No. 11			.325	55	.325	50
No. 12			.44	46½	.416	46½
No. 13	.33	50	.52	39½	.32	49½
No. 14			.297	43	.30	54
No. 15			.31	50	.31	50
No. 16			.32	54	.31	54
No. 17			.30	54	.30	54
No. 18			.232	32	.232	45
No. 19	.33	50	.34-.38	50-54	.34-.38	50-54
No. 20	.32	52½	.34	50	.34	50
No. 21	.40	60	.32	50-52	.32	50-54
No. 22	.30	55	.33	54	.33	54
No. 23			.38	43	.39	35
No. 24			.465	45¼	.464	48
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	.30	50	.24	48	.24	48
No. 2			.25	50	.25	50
No. 3			(b) .275	36	(b) .27	52
No. 4			.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 5			.24	54	.25	33-41
No. 6			.23	54	.23	54
No. 7	.20	50	.28-.33	21-50	.32	50
No. 8	.25-.44	50	.20-.34	50	.20-.34	50
No. 9			.27	48	.27	48
No. 10	.19	50	.225	50	.25	50
Winders, female—						
No. 1			.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 2			.24	31	.23	31
No. 3	.203	55	.26	48	.29	48
No. 4	.25	50	.23-.29	50	.25	50
No. 5	.20	50	.25	48	.27	48
No. 6	.21	50	.28-.32	50	.27-.31	50
No. 7			.23	54	.23	54
No. 8			.25	50	.25	50
No. 9			.26	30½	.267	39
No. 10	.253	50	.285	40	.273	40½
No. 11			.23	54	.23	54
No. 12			.18	50½	.20	55
No. 13			.21	44	.23	50
No. 14			.23	54	.277	54
No. 15			.232	39	.232	47½
Winders, female—Conc.						
No. 16	.32	50	.30	50	.325	50
No. 17	.20	50	.25	50	.25	44-50
No. 18			.21	54	.21	54
No. 19			.29	52	.29	43
No. 20			.31	48	.31	47½
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1			.25	45	.23	45
No. 2			.315	48	.23	48
No. 3	.19	55	.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 4	.24	55	.28	48	.28	48
No. 5	.20	50	.225	50	.235	54
No. 6	.22	50	.25	48	.27	48
No. 7	.22	50	.25-.32	50	.25-.31	50
No. 8			.21	44	.23	50
No. 9			.21	54	.23	45-50
No. 10	.195	52½	.225	50	.25	50
No. 11	.23	55	.25	54	.26	54
No. 12			.232	45	.232	40
Warpers, male—						
No. 1			.23	45	.25	45
No. 2†			.25	34	.30	40
No. 3	.34-.40	55	.273	48	.24-.33	48
No. 4	.45	50	.366	50	.366	50
No. 5	.25	50	.275	50	.275	54
No. 6	.36	50	.47-.51	50	.47-.51	50
No. 7			.31	54	.31	54
No. 8	.46	50	.39	50	.38b	48-52
No. 9	.35	52½	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10	.36	50	.32	50	.32	50
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1			.265	46	.21	46
No. 2	.215	55	.29	48	.31	48
No. 3	.23-.38	50	.25-.38	50	.25-.39	50
No. 4			.25	48	.27	48
No. 5	.28	50	.26-.32	50	.25-.31	50
No. 6	.26	50	.36	42	.34b	36
No. 7			.21	44	.23	50
No. 8			.27	49	.27	50
No. 9	.20	55	.25	54	.26	54
No. 10			.50	42½	.41	54
No. 11			.33	49	.29-.39	37
No. 12			.23	54	.23	54
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	.25	55	.30	45	.25	45
No. 2			.35	48	.35	48
No. 3	.50	55	.39-.58	49½	.37-.58	49½
No. 4	.44-.51	55	.36-.54	48	.36-.54	48
No. 5	.50	50	.47b	50	.47b	50
No. 6			.52	48	.52	48
No. 7	.54	50	.40-.60	50	.42-.60	50
No. 8			.34	54	.34	54
No. 9			.60	51	.60	47½
No. 10	.52	50	.60	46	.60	52
No. 11			.40	44	.40	50
No. 12			.40	54	.40	54
No. 13	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 14	.515	52½	.48	50	.48	50
No. 15	.50-.58	50	.46-.49	50	.46-.49	50
No. 16	.425	55	.43	54	.43	54
No. 17			.42	54	.44	54
No. 18			.555	54	.59	54
No. 19			.47	45¼	.73	45
Twisters, female—						
No. 1			.305	48	.31	48
No. 2			.225	50	.25	50
No. 3			.25	48	.27	48
No. 4			.25	50	.25	50
No. 5	.20	50	.275b	47	.28b	50
No. 6			.23	54	.23	54
No. 7			.23	54	.23	54
No. 8			.23	29	.23	44
No. 9	.20	50	.25	41-50	.30	39-50
No. 10			.25	54	.25	54
No. 11			.28	48	.28	48

(b) Plus bonus.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Conc.*						
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.29-.33	51	.33-.45	45	.27-.33	45
No. 2	.....	....	.26	48	.36	48
No. 3	.20-.28	55	.27	49½	.27	49½
No. 4	.....	....	.405	38	.26	44
No. 5	.....	....	.346	48	.43	48
No. 6	.....	....	.35	50	.35	48
No. 7	.....	....	.21	65	.21	60
No. 8	.35	50	.43	40	.42	40
No. 9	.36-.42	50	.405	48	.405	48
No. 10	.30	50	.32-.42	50	.32-.43	50
No. 11	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 12	.35-.50	44	.39	53	.507	42
No. 13	.305	50	.347	50	.37	50
No. 14	.....	....	.335	50	.335	50
No. 15	.365	55	.24-.33	54	.33-.37	40-48
No. 16	.....	....	.37	50	.385	54
No. 17	.....	....	.39	51	.42	48
No. 18	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	.275	55	.20	45	.20	45
No. 2	.18-.31	55	.18-.38	45	.18-.26	45
No. 3	.....	....	.16	48	.16	48
No. 4	.19-.24	55	.21-.27	49½	.21-.25	49½
No. 5	.27	55	.415	48	.48	48
No. 6	.....	....	.21	55	.21	55
No. 7	.35	50	.41	40	.42	40
No. 8	.41	40	.25	29	2.85	39
No. 9	.20	50	.312	48	.312	48
No. 10	.24	50	.26-.40	50	.26-.37	50
No. 11	.....	....	.24-.31	50-54	.24-.31	50-54
No. 12	.19	52	.25	44	.25	44
No. 13	.30	44	.33	53	.37	23½
No. 14	.....	....	.283	28	.25	50
No. 15	.....	....	.21	44	.23	40
No. 16	.....	....	.21-.27	54	.23	54
No. 17	.305	50	.34	50	.35	50
No. 18	.....	....	.335	50	.335	50
No. 19	.30-.44	50	.18-.36	50	.18-.36	50
No. 20	.22-.34	55	.22	54	.30-.35	40-45
No. 21	.....	....	.34	49	.38	47
Burlers and menders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.20	45	.20	45
No. 2	.185	55	.18-.22	49½	.22	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.21-.23	43-47	.21	33-47
No. 4	.....	....	.35	48	.42	48
No. 5	.....	....	.53	50	.51	50
No. 6	.20-.22	50	.25	48	.27	48
No. 7	.20-.33	50	.24-.37	50	.24-.35	50
No. 8	.....	....	.25	49	.25	44
No. 9	.29-.33	44	.30	46	.33	46½
No. 10	.....	....	.32	30	.314	50
No. 11	.....	....	.21	44	.23	40
No. 12	.....	....	.28	30½	.25	50
No. 13	.....	....	.25	54	.26	54
No. 14	.....	....	.30	40	.28	54
No. 15	.....	....	.232	52	.232	45
No. 16	.....	....	.32	45	.32	50
No. 17	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 18	.....	....	.29	45¼	.25	45¼
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	.30	55	.30-.35	45	.30-.35	45
No. 2	.25-.50	55	.27-.30	45	.27	45
No. 3	.....	....	.32-.38	49½	.32-.42	49½
No. 4	.....	....	.22	60	.22	60
No. 5	.35	50	.40*b*	50	.40*b*	50
No. 6	.25	50	.325	50	.30	54
No. 7	.36	50	.375	48	.375	48
No. 8	.30	50	.38-.48	55	.38-.48	55
No. 9	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 10	.40-.45	44	.40	50	.40	42½
No. 11	.28-.32	50	.35*b*	44-56	.34*b*	46-59

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers, male—Conc.						
No. 12	.....	....	.31	45	.31	40
No. 13	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 14	.33	50	.32	50	.32	50-54
No. 15	.40	52½	.32	50	.32	50
No. 16	.30-.50	50	.30-.48	50	.30-.48	50
No. 17	.30	55	.33	54	.33	54
No. 18	.....	....	.375	54	.375	49
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	.327	55	.327	50	.33	50
No. 2	.....	....	.33	50	.33	50
No. 3	.30	50	.358	50	.34-.38	50
No. 4	.....	....	.30	54	.30	55
No. 5	.30-.33	50	.37*b*	43-61	.37*b*	50
No. 6	.....	....	.365	55	.34-.37	30-57
No. 7	.33	50	.30-.34	50	.30-.34	50
No. 8	.30	52½	.33	50	.33	54
No. 9	.365	50	.35-.42	50-55	.35-.42	50-56
No. 10	.32	50	.32-.50	50-54	.32-.46	54
No. 11	.....	....	.30-.40	54-56	.30-.40	47
No. 12	.....	....	.38-.50	48	.38-.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	.33	54	.33	54
Firemen—						
No. 1	.35	66	.33	65	.33	45
No. 2	.35	55	.39	49	.37	49
No. 3	.35	80	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 4	.325	55	.325	54	.34	54
No. 5	.....	....	.40	63	.40	62
No. 6	.50	50	.41-.45	56	.41-.45	56
No. 7	.445	56	.47	56	.50	56
No. 8	.....	....	.40	54	.30	56
No. 9	.48	50	.40	55-56	.40	56
No. 10	.395	57	.395	57	.395	57
No. 11	.37-.50	65	.33-.42	65	.33-.42	72
No. 12	.....	....	.395	72	.395	72
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY						
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	.375	49½	.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.32	58	.25-.37	55	.25-.37	55
No. 3	.36	55	.25-.35	48	.25-.35	48
No. 4	.45	50	.32	48	.32	48
No. 5	.....	....	.287	60	.33	54
No. 6†	.....	....	.307	50	.307	50
No. 7	.....	....	.34	52	.328	55
No. 8†	.....	....	.29	52	.278	55
No. 9	.20-.30	55	.19-.30	48	.19-.30	48
No. 10	.26	50	.335	50	.25-.37	54
No. 11	.38	45	.34	50	.36	50
No. 12	.27-.30	50	.33	45	.34	32
No. 13	.40	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 14	.66	45	.40	45	.355	45
No. 15	.45	55	.38	42	.44	52
No. 16	.25	55	.297	54	.297	54
No. 17	.30	50	.375	45	.375	45
No. 18†	.30	49½	.27	50	.32	36
No. 19	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 20	.....	....	.39	50	.39	50
No. 21	.455	55	.42	54	.42	54
No. 22	.28-.34	44	.34	44	.34	44
No. 23†	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 24†	.32	50	.30	44	.30	30-40
No. 25	.....	....	.40	50	.40	42½

(b) Plus bonus.

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Cont.*						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	.315	49½	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.27	55	.27	55	.27	55
No. 3	.33	52	.30	52	.20	52
No. 4	.32	50	.29	48	.29	48
No. 5	.25	55	.25	48	.25	48
No. 6	.225	55	.26	48	.26	48
No. 7	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 8	.28	50	.30	50	.30	54
No. 9	.35	45	.35	50	.36	50
No. 10	.33	50	.32	45	.32	32
No. 11	.40	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 12	.455	55	.42	54	.42	54
No. 13	.275	55	.297	54	.297	54
No. 14	.23–.33	50	.27–.32	45	.32	45
No. 15	.29–.32	50	.32	54	.32	54
No. 16	.....	....	.36	50	.39	50
No. 17	.37	44	.38	44	.37	44
No. 18	.36	50	.36	48	.36	40–50
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.23	49½	.27	45	.27	45
No. 2	.20–.30	55	.26	55	.29	55
No. 3	.....	....	.24	48	.26	48
No. 4	.....	....	.26	34½	.24	45½
No. 5	.18–.28	55	.22	48	.22–.25	48
No. 6	.15	55	.21–.24	48	.21–.24	48
No. 7	.29	55	.29	52	.30	50
No. 8	.....	....	.24	47½	.27	50
No. 9	.17	50	.353	42	.31	22–51
No. 10	.25–.38	50	.39	40–50	.32–.38	45–50
No. 11	.33	44	.23	44	.25	44
No. 12	.33	50	.28	49½	.273	50
No. 13	.21	45	.25	50	.25	50
No. 14	.....	....	.33	41	.33	36–45
No. 15	.325	49½	.265	50	.265	50
No. 16	.295	50	.30	35	.266	49
No. 17	.....	....	.23	54	.23	54
No. 18	.36	49½	.31	37	.31	47
No. 19	.285	44	.32	50	.37	50
No. 20	.....	....	.30	48	.30	48
No. 21	.28	50	.26	48	.29	48
No. 22	.23	49½	.18–.26	48	.19–.31	48
No. 23	.19	52½	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 24	.....	....	.23	54	.247	45
No. 25	.....	....	.305	45	.25–.32	27–45
No. 26	.24	50	.275	50	.265	50
No. 27	.33	50	.28	50	.28	50
No. 28	.....	....	.26	50	.25	50
No. 29	.285	49½	.25	47	.25	40½
No. 30	.27	49½	.23	50	.23	50
No. 31	.27–.34	44	.293	44	.285	44
No. 32	.28	45	.30	48	.32	48
No. 33	.....	....	.30	44	.28	44
No. 34	.....	....	.326	32½	.34	34½
No. 35	.....	....	.25	44	.25	44
No. 36	.43	46½	.35	46½	.387	46½
No. 37	.....	....	.26	55	.30	50
‡*Knitters, male*—						
No. 1	.45	49½	.45	45	.45	45
No. 2	.225	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 3	.....	....	.40	50	.354	50
No. 4	.....	....	.40	48	.37	48
No. 5	.80	50	.40–.57	49½	.40–.55	49½
No. 6	.30	49	.40	45½	.326	46
No. 7	.29–.51	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 8	.24	55	.24	48	.24	48
No. 9	.82–1.10	55	.38–.77	52	.41–.81	49
No. 10	.18	50	.295	50	.296	50
No. 11	.32–.44	50	.33	50	.33	50
No. 12	.50	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13	.355	50	.35	49½	.35	50
No. 14	.26	45	.325	55	.325	55
No. 15	.50	49½	.41	48	.39	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
‡*Knitters, male*—Conc.						
No. 16	.73	45	.38–.62	45	.38–.74	45
No. 18	.74	55	.57	43	.59	41
No. 19	.....	....	.587	43	.63	43
No. 20	.....	....	.48	50	.50	50
No. 21	.....	....	.35	48	.34	45
No. 22	.50	50	.58	48	.58	48
No. 23	.....	....	.53	48	.40–.75	48
No. 24	.22	55	.297	54	.297	54
No. 25	.30	50	.347	50	.367	50
No. 26	.27	50	.37	50	.38–.49	50
No. 27	.25–.48	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 28	.42	49½	.39	46	.365	47
No. 29	.20–.42	49½	.33	50	.33	40
No. 30	.....	....	.40	50	.42	55
No. 31	.....	....	.365	42	.35–.40	28–36
No. 32	.60	49½	.375	48	.375	48
No. 33	.515	46½	.476	46½	.50	46½
No. 34	.....	....	.46–.74	55	.54–.79	50
No. 35	.325†	49½	.35	50	.35	50
Knitters, female—						
No. 1	.24	49½	.25	45	.25	45
No. 2	.19	55	.20	55	.20	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52
No. 4	.22	55	.275	48	.256	48
No. 5	.165	55	.225	48	.225	48
No. 6	.....	....	.237	47	.237	32
No. 7	.....	....	.29	52	.29	50–54
No. 8	.26	45	.25	50	.25	50
No. 9	.35–.40	50	.34	45	.31	36
No. 10	.275	50	.23	54	.23	54
No. 11	.27–.37	45	.28–.31	45	.28–.31	45
No. 12	.32	49½	.33	35	.27	42
No. 13	.285	44	.25	50	.30	50
No. 14	.285	52½	.22	52½	.24	52½
No. 15	.....	....	.26	48	.26	48
No. 16	.30	50	.27	48	.27	48
No. 17	.22	55	.232	54	.17–.23	54
No. 18	.22	50	.22	45	.25	40–45
No. 19	.30	50	.305	50	.31	50
No. 20	.27	49½	.31	45	.315	46½
No. 21	.....	....	.30	50	.36	50
No. 22	.34	44	.30	44	.30	40–49
No. 23	.345	45	.33	48	.33	48
No. 24	.....	....	.34–.37	55	.34–.42	50
Fixers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30–.48	48	.33–.45	48
No. 2	.32–.50	55	.30–.54	48	.32–.54	48
No. 3	.65	52½	.59	50	.59	50
No. 4	.....	....	.64	55	.626	55
No. 5	.70	49½	.64	50	.64	50
No. 6	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 7	.52	55	.54	55	.38	50
No. 8	.455	55	.42	54	.42	54
No. 9	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.48–.72	55	.59	48	.59	53
No. 11	.91	44	.80	50	.80	50
No. 12	.325	52½	.31	52½	.34	52½
No. 13	.54	50	.59	50	.59	50
No. 14	.....	....	.62	50	.62	50
No. 15	.61–.81	49½	.646	49½	.55–.75	49½
No. 16	.70	49½	.663	50	.663	50
No. 17	.....	....	.89	45	.78	45
No. 18	.....	....	.68	44	.64	44
No. 19	.....	....	.75	48	.79	48
No. 20	.....	....	.364	48	.43	48
No. 21	.....	....	.50–.59	55	.50–.59	55
Cutters, female—						
No. 1*	.24–.36	55	.28	55	.30	55
No. 2	.15	55	.18	55	.20	55
No. 3	.23	44½	.22–.35	45	.25–.35	45
No. 4*	.34–.50	49½	.50	45	.50	45
No. 5*	.20–.33	55	.26–.38	48	.256	48
No. 6*	.....	....	.40	48	.35	48
No. 7	.235	49	.26	44½	.24	34
No. 8*	.360	55	.35	48	.35	48

* Male. † Female. ‡ Higher rates shown paid to silk hosiery knitters.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Cont.*						
Cutters, female–Conc.						
No. 9	.....	....	.23	42	.23	40
No. 10	.20-.31	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 11	.....	....	.30	49½	.267	50
No. 12	.....	....	.335	48	.307	48
No. 13	.30	45	.285	45	.265	45
No. 14	.40	49½	.36	37	.35	41
No. 15	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
No. 16	.25	49½	.29	48	.26	48
No. 17	.22	55	.232	54	.21	54
No. 18*	.22	55	.297	54	.297	54
No. 19	.18	50	.22	42	.22	43
No. 20	.....	....	.29	50	.24-.30	50
No. 21	.265	....	.27	48	.26	40-46
No. 22	.325	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 23	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 24	.....	....	.30	44	.275	28-48
No. 25	.29	45	.31	48	.33	48
No. 26	.28	49	.37	48	.30	48
No. 27	.....	....	.26	50	.26	48
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28	55	.28	55
No. 2†	.265	55	.357	48	.34	48
No. 3	.....	....	.40	48	.42	48
No. 4	.37-.55	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 5	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.55	50	.41	49½	.44	50
No. 7	.50	45	.45	45	.46	45
No. 8†	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 9	.....	....	.30	43½	.30	44
No. 10†	.23-.30	49½	.25-.34	48	.22-.30	48
No. 11	.365	49½	.38	48	.31-.38	48
No. 12	.53	49½	.51	22	.40	45
No. 13	.49	49½	.40	50	.404	49½
No. 14	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 15	.385	44	.43-.58	44	.43-.58	44
No. 16†	.295	44	.284	44	.284	44
No. 17	.40	49	.49	48	.49	48
No. 18	.....	....	.57	44	.68	44
Finishers (sewers), female—						
No. 1	.22	49½	.25-.40	45	.25-.40	45
No. 2	.15-.30	55	.20-.23	55	.16-.23	55
No. 3	.20	52	.18	52	.18	52
No. 4	.18-.33	55	.25	48	.25	48
No. 5	.....	....	.24-.27	48	.26	48
No. 6	.21	55	.21	48	.21	48
No. 7	.....	....	.277	42½	.207	44½
No. 8	.....	....	.26	48	.29	48
No. 9	.19	50	.23-.33	42	.20-.30	45-50
No. 10	.20-.36	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 11	.33	50	.26	49½	.26	50
No. 12	.....	....	.34	46½	.34	34
No. 13	.....	....	.31	48	.31	48
No. 14	.30-.38	45	.34	45	.31-.37	45
No. 15	.35	49½	.31-.34	36	.32	42
No. 16	.....	....	.34	44	.33	46
No. 17	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 18	.....	....	.24	52	.24	54
No. 19	.....	....	.33	48	.32	48
No. 20	.23-.36	49½	.31	48	.29	48
No. 21	.23	55	.232	54	.21	54
No. 22	.22	50	.25	45	.23-.32	30-45
No. 23	.27	50	.27	50	.27	50
No. 24	.24-.34	50	.30	50	.29	50
No. 25	.....	....	.24	50	.24	50
No. 26	.....	....	.25	50	.253	49½
No. 27	.315	49½	.25	35	.25	44
No. 28	.26	49½	.33	50	.33	50
No. 29	.....	....	.293	47	.293	44
No. 30	.....	....	.285	28-44	.285	44
No. 31	.....	....	.25	44	.25	44
No. 32	.37	48	.34	48	.34	48
No. 33	.475	46½	.344	48½	.344	46½
No. 34	.....	....	.32	48	.39	48
Folders, female—						
No. 1	.....	.24	49½	.20-.32	45	.20-.32
No. 2	.....	.16	55	.18	55	.18
No. 3	.....	.24-.41	50	.25	50	.25
No. 4	.....	.22	55	.23	54	.23
No. 5	.....	.30	45	.31	45	.32
No. 6	.....	.....	....	.24	48	.24
No. 7	.....	.....	....	.32	50	.32
No. 8	.....	.265	52½	.27	52½	.25
No. 9	.....	.28	50	.333	48	.35
No. 10	.....	.26	50	.27	50	.295
No. 11	.....	.22	50	.25	50	.21-.33
No. 12	.....	.20	50	.25	50	.25
No. 13	.....	.31	49½	.28	34½	.....
No. 14	.....	.22-.40	44	.30	44	.34
Menders, female—						
No. 1	.....	.16	55	.18	55	.18
No. 2	.....	.16-.22	55	.20	48	.20
No. 3	.....	.18-.20	55	.21	48	.21
No. 4	.....	.29-.33	55	.33	50	.40
No. 5	.....	.....	....	.36	43	.34
No. 6	.....	.....	....	.25	49½	.25
No. 7	.....	.18	49	.28	45	.27
No. 8	.....	.....	....	.23	54	.23
No. 9	.....	.35	49½	.315	50	.31
No. 10	.....	.....	....	.26	45	.275
No. 11	.....	.....	....	.25	50	.25
No. 12	.....	.....	....	.34	50	.33
No. 13	.....	.30	45	.28	45	.28
No. 14	.....	.....	....	.36	45	.30-.37
No. 15	.....	.....	....	.32-.40	36-44	.31-.34
No. 16	.....	.....	....	.30	50	.32
No. 17	.....	.21	52½	.28	52½	.28
No. 18	.....	.32	50	.27	48	.30
No. 19	.....	.....	....	.267	45	.28
No. 20	.....	.30	49½	.29-.33	48	.26-.35
No. 21	.....	.....	....	.27	50	.285
No. 22	.....	.33	49½	.32	28	.325
No. 23	.....	.....	....	.30	44	.30
No. 24	.....	.29	45	.33	48	.32
No. 25	.....	.....	....	.34	48	.36
Loopers, female—						
No. 1	.....	.....	....	.425	50	.37
No. 2	.....	.255	55	.33	48	.378
No. 3	.....	.33	50	.29	49½	.30
No. 4	.....	.....	....	.27	51	.24-.27
No. 5	.....	.....	....	.27	48	.297
No. 6	.....	.....	....	.344	49	.38
No. 7	.....	.275	55	.30	54	.30
No. 8	.....	.32	45	.31	45	.305
No. 9	.....	.....	....	.40	40	.37
No. 10	.....	.285	44	.28	50	.26
No. 11	.....	.30	52½	.23	52½	.24
No. 12	.....	.30	50	.26	48	.26
No. 13	.....	.....	....	.395	48	.42
No. 14	.....	.....	....	.29-.34	48	.30-.35
No. 15	.....	.....	....	.34	34	.27
No. 16	.....	.30	49½	.43	48	.42
No. 17	.....	.....	....	.325	50	.31
No. 18	.....	.....	....	.31	50	.39
No. 19	.....	.33	49½	.293	37	.32
No. 20	.....	.40	45	.385	48	.365
No. 21	.....	.....	....	.35	50	.315
No. 22	.....	.....	....	.36	48	.42
Boarders, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	....	.62	50	.624
No. 2	.....	.20	55	.26	48	.26
No. 3	.....	.....	....	.23-.36	49½	.20-.40
No. 4	.....	.30	49½	.31	50	.34
No. 5	.....	.535	45	.49	45	.515
No. 6	.....	.39	55	.42	35	.43
No. 7	.....	.....	....	.51	38	.52
No. 8†	.....	.....	....	.43	38	.47
No. 9	.....	.....	....	.31	50	.434
No. 10	.....	.....	....	.42	50	.425
No. 11	.....	.38	52½	.30	52½	.30
No. 12	.....	.36	50	.52	48	.52
No. 13	.....	.....	....	.323	48	.333
No. 14	.....	.40	50	.40	50	.435
No. 15†	.....	.....	....	.38	50	.352

*Male. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Conc.*						
Boarders, male—Conc.						
No. 16	.325	49½	.465	46	.45	39
No. 17†	.335	49½	.33	14	.45	38½
No. 18	.555	45	.435	48	.435	48
No. 19	.....	....	.41	48	.405	48
No. 20	.....	....	.41	48	.50	48
Inspectors and examiners, female—						
No. 1	.16	55	.165	55	.165	55
No. 2	.235	55	.25	48	.285	48
No. 3	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 4	.18-.36	55	.22-.25	48	.22-.25	48
No. 5	.....	....	.29	46	.343	36½
No. 6	.29-.33	55	.30	50	.35	40
No. 7	.....	....	.26	49½	.26	49½
No. 8	.28	49½	.28	50	.285	50
No. 9	.....	....	.28	48	.31	48
No. 10	.....	....	.25	50	.25	35
No. 11	.27-.39	45	.30	45	.28-.32	45
No. 12	.....	....	.36	40	.33	50½
No. 13	.285	44	.26	50	.33	50
No. 14	.23	52½	.24	52½	.24	52½
No. 15	.28	50	.27	48	.29	48
No. 16	.....	....	.31	48	.33	48
No. 17	.30	49½	.27	48	.26-.30	48
No. 18	.....	....	.27	50	.285	50
No. 19	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 20	.33	49½	.37	37	.335	34
No. 21	.265	49½	.25	30	.25	45
No. 22	.....	....	.284	44	.293	44
No. 23	.20	49½	.355	48	.335	48
No. 24	.....	....	.29	40	.267	48
Dyehouse men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.30	55	.275	55	.275	55
No. 3	.33-.38	55	.30-.38	48	.30-.38	48
No. 4	.....	....	.34	53	.307	37
No. 5	.275	55	.275	48	.275	48
No. 6	.36	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 7	.27	50	.297	50	.296	50
No. 8	.....	....	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 9	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 10	.38	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.40-.48	50	.36	55	.38	50
No. 12	.24-.58	45	.40	45	.40	45
No. 13	.30-.44	55	.43	44	.44	47
No. 14	.....	....	.42	45	.42	49½
No. 15	.....	....	.364	48½	.364	48½
No. 16	.38	52½	.29	52½	.30	52½
No. 17	.40	50	.334	48	.354	48
No. 18	.....	....	.31-.35	48	.33-.38	48
No. 19	.20-.32	49½	.33	48	.33	48
No. 20	.30	50	.32	54	.32	54
No. 21	.30-.33	50	.325	45	.325	45
No. 22	.36	49½	.505	49½	.505	49½
No. 23	.40-.50	49½	.35	50	.35	50
No. 24	.....	....	.375	44	.375	44
No. 25	.40	45	.38	48	.395	48
No. 26	.....	....	.36	50	.30-.50	48
No. 27	.....	....	.405	48	.405	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.30-.40	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 2	.16-.25	55	.275	55	.275	55
No. 3	.35	52	.32	52	.20	52
No. 4	.25	55	.225	48	.25	48
No. 5	.18-.25	55	.25	48	.26	48
No. 6	.36-.44	50	.34	50	.32-.40	50
No. 7	.45	49½	.40-.45	50	.40-.45	50
No. 8	.35	50	.32	49½	.32	50
No. 9	.38	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 10	.36	50	.32	45-50	.32	50
No. 11	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 12	.....	....	.33	44	.34	45
No. 13	.22-.42	45	.35-.52	45	.35-.52	45
No. 14	.....	....	.395	48	.344	50½
No. 15	.38	52½	.285	52½	.31	52½
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 16	.45	50	.375	48	.375	48
No. 17	.45	56	.425	47	.425	52
No. 18	.....	....	.30-.40	50	.32-.40	50
No. 19	.....	....	.34	50	.34	50
No. 20	.....	....	.40	55	.40	55
No. 21	.365	49½	.32	50	.32	50
No. 22	.....	....	.30	44	.21	59
No. 23	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 24	.....	....	.33	48	.33	48
No. 25	.....	....	.42	46	.42	47
Engineers—						
No. 1	.42	72	.42	66	.42	66
No. 2	.375	55	.40	60	.40	60
No. 3	.39	52	.40	52	.50	52
No. 4	.55	55	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	.60	50	.555	54	.555	54
No. 6	.39	49½	.39	50	.39	50
No. 7	.70	50	.80	49	.723	56
No. 8	.50	60	.51	55	.51	55
No. 9	.437	60	.45	60-66	.45	60½
No. 10	.60	49½	.62	50	.62	50
No. 11	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 12	.....	....	.47	62	.47	61
No. 13	.38	52½	.336	55	.336	55
No. 14	.60	50	.50	55	.50	55
No. 15	.55	50	.525	50	.525	60
No. 16	.50	54½	.45	68	.45	68
No. 17	.56	49½	.424	66	.424	66
No. 18	.455	66	.40	56	.40	56
No. 19	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 20	.60	50	.70	50	.70	50
No. 21	.43	46½	.645	46½	.645	46½
Firemen—						
No. 1	.41	77	.42	66	.45	66
No. 2	.34	52	.38	52	.385	52
No. 3	.30	77	.336	72	.336	72
No. 4	.45	55	.27-.35	48	.27-.35	48
No. 5	.245	55	.30	72	.30	72
No. 6	.....	....	.32	78	.387	50
No. 7	.....	....	.364	49½	.30	60
No. 8	.267	78	.45	56	.45	59
No. 9	.....	....	.30	54	.30	56
No. 10	.27	60	.295	54	.30	57
No. 11	.45	50	.50	63½	.50	64
No. 12	.40	60	.38	55	.38	55
No. 13	.365	49½	.44	50	.44	50
No. 14	.....	....	.36	72	.36	72
No. 15	.40-.45	55	.52	41	.52	46
No. 16	.....	....	.40	66	.40	60
No. 17	.50	71	.50	66	.50	66
No. 18	.347	....	.333	48	.333	48
No. 19	.40	56	.40	56	.40	56
No. 20	.35	....	.375	72	.....	....
No. 21	.50	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 22	.42	50	.45	56	.45	56
No. 23	.....	....	.52	48	.463	54
SILK YARN AND FABRICS						
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2	.....	....	.285	50	.292	50
No. 3	.....	....	.23-.26	50	.24-.29	45
No. 4	.....	....	.20	40	.24	53
No. 5	.....	....	.24	48	.24	48
No. 6	.....	....	.25	47	.25	41
No. 7	.....	....	.21	55	.23	50
No. 8	.....	....	.21	55	.21	55
No. 9	.....	....	.19	60	.23	53½
No. 10	.....	....	.265	50	.235	50
No. 11	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 12	.18-.27	50	.29-.31	42	.29-.31	50
No. 13	.30-.35	44	.30-.41	40-44	.28-.36	51
No. 14	.....	....	.30	48	.30	45
No. 15	.....	....	.295	54	.295	44
No. 16	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 17	.....	....	.26	50	.267	55
No. 18	.....	....	.29	37	.29	37
No. 19	.....	....	.30	32-55	.30	55

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Cont.*						
Spinners, male—						
No. 1			.25	55	.25	55
No. 2			.265	60	.29	50
No. 3			.27-.35	50	.27-.35	50
No. 4			.24-.28	50	.24-.29	50
No. 5			.29	55	.29	55
No. 6			.225	54	.225	45
No. 7			.25	50	.25	50
No. 8	.35-.50	47-56	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9			.28-.35	50-55	.26-.35	50-55
No. 10			.33-.38	57½	.33-.38	57½
No. 11			.325	50	.325	50
No. 12			.20-.25	55	.20-.25	55
No. 13			.237	60	.267	60
Spinners, female—						
No. 1			.25	50	.25	50
No. 2			.21	55	.21	55
No. 3			.29	56	.25	55
No. 4	.32-.35	44	.29	45	.28	53
No. 5			.285	49	.29	55
No. 6			.33	48	.31	45
No. 7			.29	37	.29	37
No. 8			.25	50	.25	50
Redrawers, female—						
No. 1			.16-.25	50	.16-.25	50
No. 2			.17	55	.17	55
No. 3			.20	26	.20-.21	35-50
No. 4			.185	50	.20	55
No. 5			.21	50	.22	50
No. 6			.18-.21	55	.19-.21	50
No. 7			.28	50	.27	50
No. 8			.25-.28	44-49	.25-.29	47-55
No. 9			.25	50	.25	50
No. 10			.21	40-48	.21	55
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	.46†	60	.385	50	.385	50
No. 2			.29	55	.29	55
No. 3	.30	62½	.455	50	.465	50
No. 4			.41	23½	.31	39
No. 5			.305	55	.305	50
No. 6			.43	49	.34	50
No. 7			.36	50	.33	50
No. 8			.35-.50	45-48	.32-.35	33-63
No. 9			.36	39	.327	55
No. 10			.35	54	.35	54
No. 11			.35-.60	50	.40-.60	50
No. 12			.33	54	.31	55
No. 13			.36	49	.34	55½
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			.27	50	.275	50
No. 2			.21	55	.21	55
No. 3			.27	50	.27	50
No. 4	.33†	52½	.415	50	.395	50
No. 5			.24-.35	50	.24-.35	54
No. 6			.24	48	.32	48
No. 7			.28	55	.28	50
No. 8			.40	50	.40	50
No. 9			.278	55	.27-.36	55
No. 10			.31	50	.31	50
Quillers, male—						
No. 1			.22-.27	50	.25-.27	50
No. 2			.25	50	.25	45
No. 3			.24	36	.24	59½
No. 4			.19-.24	55	.20-.25	55
No. 5			.227	40-48	.227	40-55
No. 6			.21	45	.23	64
No. 7			.32	56	.32	38-58
No. 8			.24-.30	54	.24-.30	54
No. 9			.30-.35	50	.30-.35	50
No. 10			.32	50	.36	49
Quillers, female—						
No. 1			.26	50	.26	50
No. 2			.20-.25	50	.22-.25	50
No. 3			.21-.25	46	.23	50
No. 4			.24	46	.24	59½
No. 5			.19	55	.245	55
No. 6			.17	48	.17	48
No. 7			.25	50	.23	50
No. 8			.25	50	.25	50
No. 9	.30	44	.30	43	.283	53
Twisters, male—						
No. 1			.485	50	.56	50
No. 2			.24-.34	50	.31-.36	50
No. 3			.465	50	.455	50
No. 4			.40	53	.37	55
No. 5			.25-.50	48	.39-.53	48
No. 6			.475	42	.40	55
No. 7			.35	59	.48	60
No. 8			.25	55	.25	55
No. 9			.46	50	.46	50
No. 10			.30-.35	44-49	.32-.40	23-57
No. 11			.26-.43	50	.28-.51	50
No. 12			.36	50	.36	55
No. 13			.45	55	.40	55
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1			.42-.49	50	.42-.60	50
No. 2			.45	55	.45	55
No. 3			.54	50	.54-.57	50
No. 4	.65†	52½	.59	50	.59	50
No. 5			.30	46	.325	60
No. 6			.59	50	.59	50
No. 7			.585	50	.585	50
No. 8			.45-.61	48	.37-.61	48
No. 9			.57	55	.57	55
No. 10			.39-.59	55	.40-.55	55
No. 11			.51	50	.51	50
No. 12			.30-.65	50-58	.40-.65	44-58
No. 13	.55	44	.50	40	.46	48
No. 14			.555	54	.60	54
No. 15			.55-.75	50	.55-.75	50
No. 16			.727	32-55	.727	55
Weavers, male—						
No. 1			.37	50	.35-.37	50
No. 2	.335†	62½	.445	50	.435	50
No. 3			.35	43	.30-.42	45
No. 4			.30-.46	50	.32-.42	50
No. 5			.275	39	.26	55½
No. 6			.20-.46	48	.28-.51	48
No. 7			.36	51½	.37-.42	55
No. 8			.30	32-55	.30	55
No. 9			.38	50	.41	50
No. 10			.40-.50	28-38	.33-.40	16-40
No. 11			.25-.32	40	.40-.47	40
No. 12			.28-.40	54	.30-.40	54
No. 13			.42	50	.32	50
No. 14			.32	50	.37	49
Weavers, female—						
No. 1			.28	50	.35	50
No. 2	.35*	52½	.425	50	.40	50
No. 3			.35	43	.34-.41	45
No. 4			.302	33	.257	58½
No. 5			.335	48	.34-.42	55
No. 6			.30	32-55	.30	55
No. 7			.28-.36	55-60	.37	50
No. 8			.28	40	.35	40
No. 9			.32	50	.263	50
Smash hands, male—						
No. 1			.34-.36	50	.34-.36	50
No. 2			.27	55	.27	55
No. 3			.35-.37	48	.35-.37	48
No. 4			.35	55	.35	55
No. 5			.405	55	.405	55
No. 6			.23-.31	55	.20-.31	55
No. 7			.36	50	.36	50
No. 8			.34-.44	50	.35-.41	50

* Male. † 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Conc.*						
Pickers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.17	55	.17	55
No. 2	.....	....	.18-.25	50	.18-.23	50
No. 3	.....	....	.20	50	.20	50
No. 4	.....	....	.25	45	.25	50
No. 5	.....	....	.21	50	.21	40
No. 6	.....	....	.21	48	.21	48
No. 7	.....	....	.20	45	.25	53
No. 8	.....	....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 9	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
No. 10	.....	....	.25	47	.25	32½
No. 11	.....	....	.25	50	.25	50
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.373	50	.355	50
No. 2	.....	....	.22-.30	50	.25	50
No. 3	.....	....	.22-.31	48	.23-.31	48
No. 4	.....	....	.24	55	.24	55
No. 5	.....	....	.20-.25	55	.21-.25	55
No. 6	.....	....	.19-.37	50	.18-.37	50
No. 7	.35	44	.31-.36	44-52	.31-.40	45-55
No. 8	.....	....	.26-.34	45-48	.31-.35	48
No. 9	.....	....	.26-.40	50	.26-.40	50
No. 10	.....	....	.215	55	.225	60
No. 11	.....	....	.37	50	.37	50
No. 12	.....	....	.30-.38	48	.30-.38	48
No. 13	.....	....	.25	55	.25-.36	55-60
SHIRTS (c)						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.615	52	.40	52	.385	52
No. 2	.....	....	.40-.45	45	.40-.45	45
No. 3	.....	....	.42-.60	36-47	.38-.49	34-50
No. 4	.56	46½	.682	44	.682	44
No. 5	.....	....	.49-.65	46½	.645	46½
No. 6	.....	....	.29-.31	48	.30	48
No. 7	.565	49½	.41	49	.461	52
No. 8	.30-.70	51	.36-.62	51	.45-.67	48¾
No. 9	.56	50	.526	47	.61	50
No. 10	.....	....	.27-.36	50	.25-.36	50
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.25	52	.236	52	.245	47
No. 2	.....	....	.18-.26	45	.18-.26	45
No. 3	.205	46¾	.27	44	.27	44
No. 4	.....	....	.26	46½	.26	46½
No. 5	.....	....	.225	48	.26	48
No. 6	.....	....	.20-.24	44	.20-.24	44
No. 7	.245	49	.22-.30	50	.22-.30	50
No. 8	.323	49½	.265	49	.279	52
No. 9	.25	50	.31	43	.328	49
No. 10	.15-.35	51	.20-.36	49	.20-.40	48¾
No. 11	.....	....	.20-.35	48	.19-.32	48
Examiners, female—						
No 1	.20	46½	.23	44	.26	44
No. 2	.....	....	.23	46½	.27	46½
No. 3	.323	49½	.27	49	.26	52
No. 4	.29-.36	51	.22	46	.22-.30	48¾
No. 5	.22	50	.27	47	.31	55
No. 6	.....	....	.16	44	.16	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	.23	52	.25	52	.245	47
No. 2	.21	46½	.28	44	.28	44
No. 3	.....	....	.24	44	.24	44
No. 4	.245	49	.24	50	.25	50
No. 5	.363	49½	.29	48	.30	50
No. 6	.20-.33	54	.18-.29	51	.18-.34	48¾
No. 7	.225	50	.33	38	.364	47½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Box room workers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	.24	44	.24	44
No. 2	.....	....	.23	52	.23¼	47
No. 3	.....	....	.23	46½	.17	46½
No. 4	.17	46½	.25	44	.25	44
No. 5	.....	....	.22-.24	51	.22-.24	48¾
No. 6	.18-.26	50	.25-.30	54	.27-.32	55
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	.327	52	.42	52	.42	52
No. 2	.....	....	.22	46½	.23	46½
No. 3	.40	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 4	.265	49	.32	50	.32	50
No. 5	.60	49½	.49	49	.461	52
No. 6	.40	50	.44	47	.44	46½
READY-MADE CLOTHING						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS						
Cutters, male—	Per week		Per week		Per week	
No. 1	39.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	35.20	44	35.20	44
No. 3	.....	....	32.75	43¾	25.00	43¾
No. 4	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	34.45	44	34.45	44
No. 6	.....	....	30.00-38.00	44	30.00-38.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 8	.....	....	26.60	38	30.56	47½
No. 9	.....	....	25.00	48	28.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	26.40	48	26.10	47½
No. 11	.....	....	25.00-33.75	48	25.00-33.75	48
No. 12	.....	....	37.45	48	38.40	48
No. 13	.....	....	27.00	44	27.00	44
No. 14	34.00	44	34.50	44	35.20	44
No. 15	34.00	44	20.00-36.00	44	19.00-43.00	44
No. 16	25.00	50	31.25	50	31.25	50
No. 17	.....	....	37.70	43¾	37.55	43¾
No. 18	39.50	44	43.00	44	43.00	44
No. 19	40.00	44	29.00-43.00	44	29.00-43.00	44
No. 20	.....	....	39.00-43.00	44	39.00-43.00	44
No. 21	.....	....	25.00	46½	25.00	46½
No. 22	34.00	44	30.00	44	23.70	36
Trimmers, male—						
No. 1	34.00	44	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	28.50	44	28.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	28.50	44	28.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	28.50	44	28.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	24.75	45	26.40	48
No. 7	34.00	52	26.40	48	25.45	48
No. 8	.....	....	23.00	44	24.00	44
No. 9	32.00	44	19.75	44	19.75	44
No. 10	28.50	44	25.00	44	.....	....
No. 11	28.00	43¾	33.00	43¾	32.45	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	21.00	44	21.00	44
No. 13	33.00	44	33.25	44	33.35	44
No. 14	27.00	44	20.00	44	23.00	44
Basters, male—						
No. 1	35.00	44	26.50-34.00	44	.....	....
No. 2	.....	....	19.80	44	20.30	44
No. 3	.....	....	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 4	.....	....	26.25	44	26.25	44
No. 5	.....	....	13.50-25.00	25-42	13.50-17.20	24-39
No. 6	.....	....	14.50-21.75	26-37	22.00-24.60	38-46

(c) Work shirts included under Ready-Made Clothing—B. Men's Work Clothing.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Con.*						
Basters, male—Conc.						
No. 7	.....	....	18.50	37	17.75	35
No. 8	.....	....	19.75	48	11.80	....
No. 9	.....	....	19.50	38½	19.50	38½
No. 10	.....	....	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 11	23.50	44	22.50	44	22.50	44
No. 12	32.00	44	22.00–39.00	44	24.00–38.00	44
No. 13	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	16.50–28.00	32–36	10.00–16.00	18–24
Basters, female—						
No. 1	23.50	44	13.25–22.00	44	13.25–20.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	13.75–15.85	44	13.75–15.85	44
No. 3	.....	....	18.00–20.00	44	18.00–20.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	14.75	40	14.30	29
No. 5	.....	....	12.70	43¾	15.35	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	13.65–19.80	44	13.65–19.80	44
No. 7	.....	....	10.00	38½	10.00	38½
No. 8	10.00–13.00	52	12.50–14.50	48	12.50–15.35	48
No. 9	.....	....	11.30–18.60	48	11.60–15.60	48
No. 10	.....	....	11.00	44	13.00	44
No. 11	.....	....	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 12	15.00	43¾	15.25–19.15	43¾	19.25	43¾
No. 13	17.00–20.00	44	18.00–25.00	44	16.00–27.00	44
No. 14	14.00–18.00	44	18.35	44	12.50	36
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	32.00	44	21.00–38.00	44	22.00–36.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	26.00–31.50	44	26.25–31.50	44
No. 4	.....	....	28.50–39.50	44	28.50–39.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	25.75–28.50	43¾	23.15–26.70	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	23.32	44	23.32	44
No. 7	.....	....	25.00–34.00	44	25.00–34.00	44
No. 8	.....	....	17.25	38½	20.75	38½
No. 9	.....	....	17.85	48	23.85	48
No. 10	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 11	38.75	43¾	30.00	43¾	31.65	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	40.00–46.00	44	40.00–46.00	44
No. 13	22.50	44	22.00–35.00	44	22.00–35.00	44
No. 14	17.00–24.00	44	22.00–35.00	44	22.00–35.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	25.00–28.00	44	20.75–25.38	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9.50–15.00	48	6.00–12.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	16.75	37	14.10	21
No. 3	.....	....	13.75	44	13.75	44
No. 4	.....	....	13.75–18.00	44	14.50–21.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	12.25–21.50	43¾	13.30–19.95	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	13.75–28.50	44	11.00–28.50	44
No. 7	.....	....	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 8	.....	....	14.40	48	14.40	48
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 9	.....	....	.....	....	10.00–15.75	40
No. 10	.....	....	.....	....	11.50	32
No. 11	.....	....	.....	....	13.25	48
No. 12	.....	....	.....	....	12.50	44
No. 13	17.50	50	10.00	40	10.50	42
No. 14	.....	....	14.80–16.00	44	14.30–17.73	44
No. 15	15.00–21.00	44	13.00–19.00	44	13.00–19.00	44
No. 16	20.00	43¾	18.50–21.75	43¾	20.10	43¾
No. 17	22.50	44	16.50–19.50	44	16.50–19.50	44
No. 18	.....	....	15.00	40	15.00–20.00	44
No. 19	14.00–20.00	44	12.25–19.50	44	11.35–16.40	36
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.65	44	13.65	44
No. 2	22.00	44	20.00	44	18.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	13.75	44	13.75	44
No. 4	.....	....	19.50	43	18.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	17.00	44	18.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	10.00	38	9.10	35
No. 7	.....	....	10.00	38½	8.45	38½
No. 8	.....	....	11.05	48	9.85	48
No. 9	.....	....	13.50	44	14.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	12.75	44	13.50	44
No. 11	17.75	43¾	14.65	43¾	15.95	43¾
No. 12	22.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44
No. 13	22.00	44	26.00	44	25.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	12.35	40	12.95	36
General hand sewers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	44	13.90	34	15.15	44
No. 2	.....	....	12.50–16.20	43¾	12.50–16.25	43¾
No. 3	.....	....	13.65–16.00	44	14.50–16.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	13.75	44	13.75	44
No. 6	.....	....	13.20	44	13.20	44
No. 7	7.00–9.00	52	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	10.00	48	11.00	48
No. 9	.....	....	10.00	38½	10.00	38½
No. 10	.....	....	16 06	42½	17.07	44½
No. 11	.....	....	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 12	11.50–14.00	44	14.00–16.00	44	14.00–16.00	44
No. 13	17.00	44	13.50–16 20	44	13.50–16.20	44
No. 14	.....	....	16 00	44	16.00	44
No. 15	.....	....	15.50–18.00	44	12 25–13.25	36
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	20.00	44	13.15	40	16.35	43
No. 2	.....	....	13.75	44	14.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	13.75	44	13.75	44
No. 4	.....	....	12.00	36	11.25	37
No. 5	.....	....	13.75–17.50	44	13.75–17.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	12.70–16.20	43¾	13.30–17.40	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	10.00	48	11.90	48
No. 9	.....	....	12 50	44	12.50	44
No. 10	.....	....	13 00–15 00	44	13.00–15.00	44
No. 11	20.25	43¾	16.00	43¾	17.60	43¾
No. 12	.....	....	18 50–21.50	44	18 50–21.50	44
No. 13	18.50	44	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 14	16.00	44	20.00	44	14.00–20.00	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS —*Con.*						
Finishers, female—Conc.						
No. 15	.....	....	9.00	27	9.25	26
No. 16	22.00	44	21.50	44	15.00–21.50	44
No. 17	.....	....	10.75	20	10.55	31
No. 18	16.00	44	19.25	44	14.35	36
Pocket makers, male—						
No. 1	36.50	44	29.00–39.00	40	30.00–40.00	44
No. 2	39.00	44	22.00	30	31.30	44
No. 3	.....	....	28.60	44	28.60	44
No. 4	28.00	52	25.45	48	25.45	48
No. 5	.....	....	26.50	48	26.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	34.00	44	36.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	30.00	44	35.00	44
No. 8	25.00	44	36.00	44	36.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	42.00–48.00	44	33.00–48.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	35.00–45.00	44	30.00–40.00	44
No. 11	.....	....	20.00	26	17.47	21½
No. 12	.....	....	44.00	44	44.00	44
No. 13	.....	....	26.50	34	17.50	24½
Examiners, male—						
No. 1	30.00–37.00	44	38.00	44	30.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	23.32	44	23.32	44
No. 4	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	27.50	48	27.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	28.00	44	29.00	44
No. 7	30.00	44	23.50	44	23.50	42
No. 8	.....	....	26.00	44	25.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	18.00–25.00	44	18.00–25.00	44
No. 10	30.00	43¾	26.00	43¾	28.00	43¾
No. 11	.....	....	30.00	44	30.00	44
Presses, male—						
No. 1	37.00	44	24.00–29.00	44	22.00–34.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20.68–28.75	44	20.68–28.75	44
No. 3	37.00–41.00	44	30.25	39	31.50	44
No. 4	.....	....	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	32.75	41	31.20	38
No. 6	.....	....	19.75–22.00	43¾	19.25–23.00	43¾
No. 7	.....	....	27.75	44	27.75	44
No. 8	.....	....	20.75	44	25.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 10	.....	....	23.04	48	17.69	44½
No. 11	.....	....	15.00–17.25	36–38	15.60–22.20	39
No. 12	.....	....	19.44	38½	19.44	38½
No. 13	.....	....	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 15	.....	....	14.55–23.75	48	16.15–23.75	48
No. 16	.....	....	25.00–35.00	44	27.00–37.00	44
No. 17	27.00	44	20.00–30.00	44	18.00–31.00	44
No. 18	34.50	43¾	31.00	43¾	31.15	43¾
No. 19	27.00–37.00	44	32.00–44.00	44	28.00–44.00	44
No. 20	27.50	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 21	30.00–40.00	44	28.00–48.00	44	25.00–40.00	44
No. 22	.....	....	32.00–41.50	44	32.00–41.50	44
No. 23	.....	....	14.50	18	11.90	20
No. 24	22.00–29.00	44	17.50	44	14.70	36
Underpressers, male—						
No. 1	29.00	44	22.00–24.00	44	19.00–28.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20.70	44	20.70	44
No. 3	.....	....	20.68	44	20.68	44
No. 4	.....	....	16.00	31	20.80	44
No. 5	.....	....	21.00	44	21.00	44
No. 6	.....	....	22.25	42	18.85	38
No. 7	.....	....	16.72–20.68	44	16.72–20.68	44
No. 8	.....	....	21.00	44	21.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	19.25	48	23.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	12.50	38½	12.50	38½
No. 11	.....	....	19.25	48	21.60	48
No. 12	.....	....	12.10	48	14.35	48
No. 13	.....	....	12.50	44	16.00	44
Tailors—						
No. 1	.....	....	26.75	44	26.75	44
No. 2	.....	....	26.25	44	26.25	44
No. 3	.....	....	35.75	43	31.30	26
No. 4	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	28.50	43¾	31.75	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	22.00–28.50	44	22.00–28.50	44
No. 7	.....	....	28.75	45	28.75	45
No. 8	.....	....	25.00	48	22.25	48
No. 9	30.00	43¾	27.50	43¾	27.85	43¾
No. 10	22.00	44	20.00	44	22.00	44
No. 11	25.00	44	32.50	44	32.50	44
No. 12	.....	....	22.50–28.50	44	25.00–28.50	44
No. 13	.....	....	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 14	.....	....	20.40	44	18.00	36
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	20.00	47½	20.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 3	.....	....	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	25.00	44	25.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	18.50	48	20.00	48
No. 7	.....	....	15.55	48	15.55	48
No. 8	.....	....	21.00	49½	21.00	49½
No. 9	.....	....	24.00	46½	24.00	46½
No. 10	.....	....	27.55	48	27.55	48
No. 11	25.00	44	28.00	47½	28.00	47½
No. 12	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 13	.....	....	22.10	43¾	23.35	43¾
No. 14	.....	....	23.00	50	23.00	50
No. 15	.....	....	15.40–22.00	55	16.50–23.10	55
No. 16	35.00	44	26.85	44	26.85	44
No. 17	.....	....	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 18	37.00	44	31.70	44	31.70	44
No. 19	35.00	44	32.00	44	32.00	44
No. 20	.....	....	31.95	44	30.35	44
No. 21	34.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 22	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 23	.....	....	25.00	40	27.00	48
No. 24	40.00	....	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 25	.....	....	17.60	44	18.00	44
No. 26	35.00	44	32.50	44	32.50	44
No. 27	.....	....	26.10	44	26.65	44
No. 28	.....	....	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 29	35.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 30	40.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 31	40.00	44	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 32	35.00	44	34.00	44	34.00	44
No. 33	.....	....	27.25	48	28.00	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	7.50–11.00	38–47	7.50–13.00	44–50
No. 2	.....	....	7.50–11.00	44	7.50–11.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	10.25	45	9.95	45
No. 4	.....	....	7.50–13.50	50	6.25–12.00	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 5			7.00–10.00	28–44	5.35–11.50	24–48
No. 6			9.25–11.25	46½	9.25–11.25	46½
No. 7			9.60–16.50	48	10.00–17.50	48
No. 8	12.50	44	10.70	47½	10.70	47½
No. 9			9.25	36½	9.80	36½
No. 10			7.50–11.25	38–47	8.10–11.50	40–48
No. 11			9.78	49½	9.90	49½
No. 12			9.60–14.50	48	9.60–14.50	48
No. 13			11.10–19.25	55	11.10–19.25	55
No. 14			10.00–13.00	48	9.60–13.20	48
No. 15			11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 16			13.15	43¾	13.90	43¾
No. 17			8.05	35	8.05	35
No. 18	14.00–24.00	44	11.00–16.00	30–44	11.50–17.50	36–44
No. 19			11.00–15.00	32	11.50–19.80	27–40
No. 20			6.50–11.00	28–40	8.75–13.75	36–48
No. 21			12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 22	19.25	44	15.75	44	14.85	44
No. 23			12.00–16.75	40	13.20–17.60	44
No. 24			15.78	44	16.65	46
No. 25			13.20	44	12.50	44
No. 26			13.50	40	10.90	40
No. 27	11.00	49½	7.00–15.00	54	6.00–14.00	54
No. 28			6.75–8.75	24–28	8.60–14.00	29–39
No. 29			12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 30			12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 31			19.40	44	19.45	44
No. 32			12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 33			11.00–17.60	44	11.00–17.60	44
No. 34			10.25–16.00	38–43	7.70–10.25	29–43
No. 35			15.80	44	13.65	44
No. 36			11.00	44	12.50	44
No. 37			11.00–17.50	44	11.00–17.60	44
No. 38	12.50–27.50	44	12.50–22.00	44	13.50–23.50	44
No. 39			13.25–20.00	44	13.25–20.00	44
No. 40			16.00–20.00	44	16.00–20.00	44
No. 41	14.25	44	12.75–16.00	44		
Examiners, female—						
No. 1			9.25	45	10.00	45
No. 2			12.00	46½	12.00	46½
No. 3			10.25	46	8.25	41
No. 4			7.20	48	7.20	48
No. 5			7.25–12.00	48	7.25–12.00	48
No. 6			11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 7	17.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 8	9.75–15.00	50	13.25	32	12.25	32
No. 9	16.00–18.00	44	15.40	44	15.40	44
No. 10			14.00	44	12.50	44
No. 11			16.00	44	10.45	27
No. 12	14.00	44	16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 13	14.00	44	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 14	15.00–19.00	44	15.75–17.00	44	16.00–18.75	44
No. 15			11.00	44	11.00	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1			16.80	48	16.80	48
No. 2			16.00–18.00	46½	16.00–18.00	46½
No. 3	18.00	44	22.00	47½	22.00	47½
No. 4			13.60	49½	13.60	49½
No. 5			11.05	48	12.50	48
No. 6			13.45–21.60	48	13.45–21.60	48
No. 7			15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 8	25.00	44	26.50	44	26.40	44
No. 9			30.55	44	25.10	44
No. 10	20.00	49½	22.00	54	22.00	54
No. 11			17.60	44	17.60	44
No. 12			25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 13			17.50	44	17.50	44
No. 14	30.00	44	24.30	44	24.30	44
No. 15			19.25	44	17.85	44
No. 16			18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 17			17.75	44	16.30	44
No. 18			25.80	43¾	24.50	43¾
Pressers, female—						
No. 1			10.35	45	10.35	45
No. 2			9.00–11.00	50	6.25–11.00	50
No. 3			5.25	40	5.75–6.72	24–48
No. 4			6.50	25	10.50	40
No. 5			12.25	36	15.00	40
No. 6	16.00	44	12.75	44	12.75	44
No. 7			15.40	42	15.50	42
No. 8	18.00	44	17.00	44	19.50	44
No. 9			15.25	44	11.50	44
No. 10			17.75	44	15.90	44
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	35.00	44	35.20	40	35.20	40
No. 2			35.20	40	25.00–48.00	40
No. 3			23.75	24	38.75	40
No. 4			32.30	40	35.85	40
No. 5			25.10	44	23.20	44
No. 6			26.00	40	26.00	40
No. 7	40.00	44	21.00–30.00	46½	19.00–30.00	46½
No. 8	30.00	44	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 9			38.00	40	38.00	40
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	25.00–35.00	44	22.00–40.00	40	18.00–40.00	40
No. 2			12.00–15.75	12–21	24.20–38.35	29–40
No. 3			32.00	40	32.00	40
No. 4			22.00	40	22.00	40
No. 5			15.00–30.00	20–35	17.00–35.00	24–33
No. 6			20.70	25	30.80	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	15.00	44	17.60–20.00	40	17.60–22.00	40
No. 2			15.60–20.56	31–36	18.75–32.35	42–44
No. 3			25.50	40	25.60	40
No. 4			16.75	40	16.75	40
No. 5			12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 6	12.50	44	13.75	41	14.45	43
No. 7			14.60	44	14.35	44
No. 8			20.45	25	22.40	40
No. 9			12.00–21.00	30–40	8.00–19.00	24–33

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Conc.*						
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS—*Conc.*						
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	15.00–20.00	44	15.00–17.00	40	15.00–16.00	40
No. 2			11.75–19.75	33–38	15.55–21.05	40–42
No. 3			20.30	48	22.00	44
No. 4			12.75–16.80	40	12.75–16.80	40
No. 5			12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 6	15.00	44	15.65	44	16.00	44
No. 7			15.00–28.00	47–48	21.00–45.00	47–52
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	24.00–30.00	44	26.00–33.00	40	26.00–33.00	40
No. 2			24.10–43.25	36	37.50–51.85	44
No. 3			27.50	32	42.05	48
No. 4			28.80–32.00	40	28.00–32.00	40
No. 5			26.00	40	26.00	40
No. 6			22.25	44	22.60	44
No. 7			20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 8			34.00	44	34.40	43
No. 9			18.36	20	26.20	32
No. 10			25.40	30	29.25	36
No. 11			27.00–32.00	38–40	28.00–34.00	34–37
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			23.00	46½	23.00	46½
No. 2			20.00–30.00	44	20.00–30.00	44
No. 3			24.00–31.50	44	24.00–31.50	44
No. 4			30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 5	36.00	46½	25.25	36	23.10	37½
No. 6			19.00	47½	15.24	36
No. 7	31.00	47	26.65	48	26.10	47
No. 8			23.80–44.45	48–64	21.55–32.00	41–45
No. 9			30.00	46½	30.00	46½
No. 10	26.00	46½	22.50	46½	22.50	46½
No. 11	34.00	44	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 12			20.00	44	22.00	44
No. 13	31.00	44	24.00	47	25.00	44
No. 14			31.00	40	31.00	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			10.25–12.50	46½	10.25–12.50	46½
No. 2			8.00–12.50	48	8.00–12.50	48
No. 3			16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 4			10.50–12.50	48	10.50–12.50	48
No. 5	12.75	46½	11.75	42	10.35	38
No. 6			13.00	47½	9.95	38½
No. 7	10.00	47	11.00–19.00	47–50	8.50–13.00	31–47
No. 8			9.50–14.00	40–47	8.60–15.75	31–48
No. 9			14.00–20.00	46½	14.00–20.00	46½
No. 10	12.50–18.00	46½	13.96	46½	13.46	46½
No. 11	15.50	44	13.20	44	13.20	44
No. 12			11.00	44	14.52	44
No. 13			9.40–14.55	42–53	11.45–15.00	51–54½
Sewing machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 14			12.50–13.00	47	12.50–13.00	47
No. 15	14.50	44	12.50–18.00	47	12.50–18.00	44
No. 16			15.60	25½	15.60	40
No. 17			15.55	27	24.60	39
Finishers, female—						
No. 1			12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 2			10.25	52	11.65	53
No. 3			8.75–14.00	43–51½	7.85–10.50	38–46
No. 4	14.00	46½	14.95	46½	15.45	46½
No. 5	13.25	44	13.20	44	13.20	44
No. 6			15.60	32	15.60	44
No. 7			12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 8			13.75	51½	13.50	55
Examiners, female—						
No. 1			10.70	46½	10.70	46½
No. 2			7.25–10.50	48	7.20–8.00	48
No. 3			8.75–10.00	43–51	8.40	46½
No. 4			11.80	51	10.75	48
No. 5	14.00	46½	16.00	46½	16.00	46½
No. 6	20.00	44	13.50	44	13.50	44
No. 7	16.00	44	11.00	47	12.50	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1			12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 2			16.00	44	16.00	44
No. 3	16.00	46½	12.00	41	11.10	37½
No. 4			12.80	38	12.90	41½
No. 5	10.00	47	12.00	47	7.00	26
No. 6			12.50	42	9.80	39
No. 7	12.75	44	13.20	44	13.20	44
No. 8			12.50	47	12.50	47
No. 9			13.00	51½	13.50	55
FLOUR	Per hour		Per hour		Per hour	
Millers—						
No. 1	.375	55	.40	54	.40	54
No. 2	.60	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 3	.435	60	.44	60	.44	60
No. 4	.56–.66	48	.44–.61	40	.44–.61	40
No. 5	.51	59	.535	56	.535	56
No. 6	.45	66	.333	66	.387	66
No. 7	.65	48	.63	48	.....	.....
No. 8	.....	.....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 9	.60	59	.65	48	.65	48
No. 10	.70	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 11	.45	48	.43	48	.43	48
No. 12	.65	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 13	.69	48	.61	48	.64	48
No. 14	.67–.75	48	.55–.62	48	.55–.62	48
Bolters—						
No. 1	.64	73	.65	50	.65	50
No. 2	.55	60	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.55	72	.575	72	.....	.....
No. 4	.....	.....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	.55	60	.58	48	.58	48
No. 6	.63	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 7	.68–.80	48	.55–.62	48	.55–.62	48
No. 8	.52	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 9	.63	48	.57	48	.57	48
Purifiers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.35	63	.35	60
No. 2	.475	50	.40–.46	53	.475–.50	50
No. 3	.50	72	.475	72	.....	.....
No. 4	.....	.....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	.35	60	.49	48	.49	48
No. 6	.50	48	.445	48	.445	48
No. 7	.50	48	.485	48	.485	48
No. 8	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FLOUR—*Concluded*						
Grinders—						
No. 1	.64	65	.65	49	.65	50
No. 2	.565	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.60	72	.575	72	.....	.....
No. 4	.....	....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 5	.....	....	.61	48	.61	48
No. 6	.63	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 7	.63	48	.57	48	.57	48
Packers—						
No. 1	.45	66	.46	40	.475	44
No. 2	.45	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 3	.425	60	.375	60	.375	60
No. 4	.50	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 5	.35	60	.343	60	.343	48
No. 6	.50	48	.44	40	.44	40
No. 7	.41	59	.43	56	.43	56
No. 8	.40	60	.44	48	.44	48
No. 9	.35	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 10	.425	48	.40-.42	48	.40-.42	48
No. 11	.45	48	.435	48	.435	48
No. 12	.....	....	.47-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 13	.41	60	.50	48	.50	48
No. 14	.50	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 15	.50	54	.45-.50	48	.50	48
No. 16	.40-.45	54	.42	54	.42	54
No. 17	.50	48	.41	48	.435	48
No. 18	.42-.45	48	.42-.45	48	.42-.45	48
No. 19	.425	48	.42	48	.42	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.55	60	.50	60	.50	60
No. 2	.50	48	.44	40	.44	40
No. 3	.39	59	.43	56	.43	56
No. 4	.335	60	.30	60	.317	60
No. 5	.40	60	.44	48	.44	48
No. 6	.38-.48	48	.415	48	.415	48
No. 7	.40	59	.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.45	48	.43	48	.3	48
No. 9	.....	....	.45	54	.47	54
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	55	.725	54	.725	54
No. 2	.60	60	.60-.65	58	.45-.60	50
No. 3	.60	60	.55	60	.55	60
No. 4	.61	54	.62	40	.62	40
No. 5	.65	60	.65	54	.65	60
No. 6	.....	....	.65-.75	48	.65-.75	48
No. 7	.75	60	.70	48	.70	48
No. 8	.85	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 9	.75	60	.71	60	.71	60
No. 10	.70	59	.60-.80	48	.60-.80	48
No. 11	.925	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 12	.80	55	.76	54	.76	54
No. 13	.65	54	.59	48	.62	48
Sweepers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.275	59	.275	55
No. 2	.275	60	.275	60	.275	60
No. 3	30-.40	54	.37	40	.37	40
No. 4	.30	60	.30	55	.....	.....
No. 5	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	.25	60	.38	48	.38	48
No. 7	.40	48	.37	48	.37	48
No. 8	.42	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 9	.30-.40	48	.35-.41	48	.30-.35	48
No. 10	.....	....	.32-.41	48	.35-.41	48
No. 11	.35	60	.44	48	.44	48
No. 12	.....	....	.35-.41	48	.35-.41	48
No. 13	.36	54	.40	48	.42	48
No. 14	.335	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	.40	48	.335	48	.335	48
**Stationary engineers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 2	.55	56	.575	48	.575	48
No. 3	.565	60	.55	54	.55	54
No. 4	.625	56	.55	48	.58	48
No. 5	.50	48	.425	48-56	.425	48-54
No. 6	.68	48	.625	48	.625	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.30	55	.325	54	.....	....
No. 2	.355	84	.35	59	.45	56
No. 3	.40	84	.325	60	.325	60
No. 4	.53	48	.50	40	.50	40
No. 5	.45	72	.425	56	.....	.....
No. 6	.55	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 7	.....	....	.45	48	.41	48
No. 8	.50	48	.47	48	.47	48
Oilers—						
No. 1	.40	60	.375	60	.375	60
No. 2	.50	54	.469	40	.469	40
No. 3	.425	72	.425	66	.....	....
No. 4	.45	60	.45-.55	48	.45-.55	48
No. 5	.425	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	.45	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 7	.475	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 8	.....	....	.37-.43	48	.405	48
No. 9	.40	60	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.455	48	.40	48	.42	48
No. 11	.445	54	.425	54	.425	54
No. 12	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30-.32	55	.33-.38	54	.33-.38	54
No. 2	.35	60	.34-.41	48	.36	55
No. 3	.38-.42	60	.32-.38	60	.32-.38	60
No. 4	.35	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 5	.30	60	.29	59	.29	59
No. 6	.40	60	.35	48	.40	48
No. 7	.35-.39	60	.343	60	.343	60
No. 8	.445	54	.44	40	.44	40
No. 9	.40	60	.40	63	.....	....
No. 10	.425	60	.45	48	.45	48
No. 11	.35-.37	59	.35	56	.35	56
No. 12	.35	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 13	.42	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 17	.425	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 15	.40	54	.28-.42	54	.33-.44	54
No. 16	.445	54	.42	48	.435	48
No. 17	.425	48	.42	48	.42	48
BREAD AND CAKE†	Per week		Per week		Per week	
Bakers,‡ bread—						
No. 1	20.00-28.00	54	15.00-24.00	48-50	16.00-26.00	48-50
No. 2	26.00	54	21.00	54	21.50	54
No. 3	24.00	48	18.00	48	15.00-19.00	48
No. 4	20.00	62	18.00	60	18.00	60
No. 5	17.00-22.00	54	17.00-20.00	60	17.00-20.00	60
No. 6	16.00-33.00	51	20.00-26.50	48-60	21.00-25.50	48-60
No. 7	.....	....	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 8	20.00-25.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 9	27.00	54	23.75	60	23.75	60
No. 10	.....	....	20.00	65	20.00	65
No. 11	18.00-22.00	60	20.00	60	20.00	55
No. 12	.....	....	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 13	20.00-28.00	54	18.00-27.00	54	15.00-27.00	54
No. 14	27.50	60	19.00	56	19.00	56
No. 15	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	22.00	56	22.00	56
No. 17	24.00	56	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 18	25.00	54	24.73	56	24.00	56
No. 19	24.35	56	25.00	56	25.30	56
No. 20	25.00	54	20.00-25.00	50	18.00-25.00	50
No. 21	35.00	45	20.00-27.00	45	20.00-27.00	45
No. 22	28.00	....	26.00	56	26.00	56
No. 23	.....	....	16.00	42	16.00	42
No. 24	27.00	46	24.00-27.00	54	24.00-27.00	54
No. 25	.....	....	23.50	....	23.85	....

* None east of Manitoba.
‡ Not otherwise classified.

† For "bread and cake", figures in first column are for 1929 or 1930, rates for 1929 not being available in many cases.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per wenk	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE† —*Con.*						
Bakers,‡ bread—Conc.						
No. 26	.....	....	21.00–25.00	56	21.00–25.00	56
No. 27	.....	....	22.00	56	26.00	56
No. 28	30.00	50	25.50	54	25.50	54
No. 29	18.00–26.00	48	19.00–23.00	45	16.00–23.00	48
No. 30	.....	....	19.00	54	19.00	54
No. 31	21.60	54	25.00	54	.....	....
No. 32	27.00	50	19.50–25.00	50	20.00–25.00	50
No. 33	.....	....	22.00	56	22.00	48
No. 34	25.00	48	20.00	48	23.00	48
No. 35	27.00	60	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 36	.....	....	19.00–26.00	48	19.00–26.00	48
No. 37	26.00	54	18.00–21.00	54	18.00–21.00	54
No. 38	.....	....	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 39	20.00	49	23.00	54	24.00	52
No. 40	.....	....	23.00	44	24.00	44
No. 41	25.00	48	23.00	54	25.00	52
No. 42	29.00	48	26.50	48	28.00	48
No. 43	27.00	44	23.00	42	23.00	42
Bakers, cake—						
No. 1	.....	....	24.00	44	24.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	21.00	48	21.00	48
No. 3	22.00	43	21.00	56	21.00	56
No. 4	.....	....	19.60	56	22.40	56
No. 5	17.10	54	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 6	.....	....	18.00	53	18.00	53
No. 7	.....	....	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 8	30.00	50	23.10	54	23.10	54
No. 9	.....	....	20.00	56	15.00–21.00	56
No. 10	.....	....	18.00	56	18.00	56
No. 11	30.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	26.00	50	27.00	50
No. 13	.....	....	27.00	52	27.00	52
No. 14	37.00	60	23.00	51	23.00	54
No. 15	.....	....	18.00	51	23.00	54
No. 16	24.00	48	17.00–20.00	48	23.00	48
No. 17	27.00	48	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 18	.....	....	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 19	38.00	48	32.00	48	24.00–32.00	52
No. 20	.....	....	23.00	54	24.00	52
No. 21	35.00	48	27.00	54	27.00	52
No. 22	.....	....	23.00	54	25.00	52
No. 23	.....	....	26.50	48	28.00	48
No. 24	30.50	48	29.70	48	29.70	48
No. 25	36.00	48	27.75	48	27.75	48
No. 26	30.00	48	24.00–27.75	48	24.00	48
No. 27	.....	....	24.00	48	30.00	48
Mixers—						
No. 1	29.00	54	26.00	50	26.00	50
No. 2	25.00	54	27.00	....	24.00	54
No. 3	.....	....	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	18.00	54	19.25	....	23.00	54
No. 5	20.00	54	21.50	....	20.00	54
No. 6	25.00	54	24.00	....	23.00	50
No. 7	30.00	54	23.00	60	23.10	60
No. 8	30.00	54	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 9	.....	....	28.00	60	28.00	60
No. 10	31.25	56	30.63	56	30.10	56
No. 11	35.00	54	28.00	50	30.00	50
No. 12	30.00	48	23.00	54	20.00	54
No. 13	25.00	50	21.00	56	21.00	56
No. 14	18.00	54	21.00	50	22.00	49
No. 15	25.00	50	22.35	56	22.35	56
No. 16	25.00	54	24.00	54	24.00	54
No. 17	.....	....	27.50	54	27.50	54
No. 18	30.00	50	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 19	32.00	54	25.50	54	26.00	54
No. 20	25.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 21	.....	....	22.50	56	24.50	56

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Mixers—Conc.						
No. 22	30.00	54	28.00	54	28.00	54
No. 23	37.00	48	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 24	28.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 25	34.00	50	32.00	50	33.00	50
No. 26	27.50	50	24.00	51	25.00	52
No. 27	28.00	48	23.00	44	26.00	44
No. 28	32.00	48	28.00	50	28.00	52
No. 29	27.00	54	23.00	54	26.00	52
No. 30	33.00	48	30.00	48	31.00	48
No. 31	34.50	48	31.40	48	31.40	48
No. 32	33.00	45	27.50	48	27.50	48
No. 33	33.00	48	29.25	48	29.25	48
No. 34	33.00	48	28.00	48	28.80	48
No. 35	30.00	....	32.00	48	32.00	....
Bench workers—						
No. 1	22.00	54	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 2	22.00	54	24.00	....	24.00	54
No. 3	.....	....	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 4	24.00	54	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 5	20.00	54	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 6	24.00	51	20.00	60	20.00–22.00	60
No. 7	28.00	54	28.00	60	28.00	60
No. 8	24.00	54	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 9	25.00	54	22.00	50	23.00	54
No. 10	20.00	58	15.00	56	15.00	56
No. 11	25.00	50	22.15	56	22.75	56
No. 12	.....	....	21.00–26.00	60	22.00–25.00	52–56
No. 13	25.00	50	20.00	56	22.00	56
No. 14	25.00	54	21.80	54	22.00	54
No. 15	.....	....	22.00	56	25.00	56
No. 16	36.00	48	27.50	50	27.50	50
No. 17	27.00	50	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 18	28.00	48	17.00	48	23.00	48
No. 19	26.00	48	23.00	44	24.00	44
No. 20	.....	....	27.75	48	27.75	48
No. 21	30.50	48	27.75	48	27.75	48
No. 22	31.00	48	27.85	48	27.85	48
No. 23	31.00	48	27.75	48	27.75	48
No. 24	27.50–31.00	45	26.00	48	27.00	48
No. 25	30.00	48	26.70	48	26.70	48
No. 26	30.00	48	22.20	48	22.20	48
No. 27	22.50–30.00	48	19.20	48	19.20	49
No. 28	30.00	48	28.00	48	28.00	....
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	22.00	54	17.00	48	17.00	48
No. 2	25.00	54	27.00	....	25.00	54
No. 3	30.00	54	19.00	48	19.00	48
No. 4	18.00	54	20.25	....	18.00	54
No. 5	20.00	54	24.00	....	23.00	50
No. 6	26.00	54	19.50	60	19.60	60
No. 7	25.00	54	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 8	.....	....	22.00	60	22.00	60
No. 9	24.00	54	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 10	26.00	50	22.00	50	25.00	54
No. 11	26.00	50	19.00	56	21.00	56
No. 12	18.00	50	19.40	56	19.60	56
No. 13	.....	....	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 14	28.00	50	24.50	56	24.50	56
No. 15	27.00	50	21.25	54	21.25	54
No. 16	28.50	54	26.00	54	26.00	54
No. 17	.....	....	20.50	56	22.50	56
No. 18	.....	....	30.00	50	30.00	52
No. 19	30.00	54	31.00	54	31.00	54
No. 20	35.00	48	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 21	30.00	50	25.00	50	26.00	50
No. 22	30.00	50	28.00	50	28.00	50
No. 23	24.00	48	20.00	51	23.00	54
No. 24	25.00	48	20.00	48	24.00	48
No. 25	27.00	48	23.00	44	26.00	44
No. 26	32.00	48	25.00	48	26.00	52
No. 27	27.00	48	23.00	54	26.00	52
No. 28	33.00	48	30.00	48	31.00	48
No. 29	33.50	48	30.50	48	30.50	48
No. 30	33.00	44	30.50	48	30.50	48
No. 31	28.50	45	26.50	48	26.50	48
No. 32	33.00	48	29.25	48	29.25	48
No. 33	30.00	48	31.00	48	31.00	48

† For "bread and cake," figures in first column are for 1929 or 1930, rates for 1929 not being available in many cases.
‡ Not otherwise classified.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE —*Continued*						
Helpers—						
No. 1	16.30	55	12.00–15.00	44–48	15.00	48
No. 2	12.00–18.00	54	14.00	50	12.00–15.00	50
No. 3†	8.00–13.00	54	8.00–11.00	43	8.00–11.00	43
No. 4	.....	....	16.25	....	15.75	54
No. 5	15.00	54	19.75	....	18.00	54
No. 6	16.00	54	12.00–23.00	....	13.00–23.00	50
No. 7	.....	....	15.50	....	12.00–17.80	54
No. 8	17.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 9†	10.00	50	11.00	45	10.00–11.00	45
No. 10	21.00	54	12.50	60	12.75	60
No. 11	.....	....	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 12	19.00	54	18.00	60	20.00	60
No. 13	.....	....	10.00–22.00	60	10.00–22.00	60
No. 14	18.00	54	20.00	....	20.00–22.00	50
No. 15	18.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
No. 16	22.00	50	18.00	50	18.00	54
No. 17	.....	....	11.52	48	11.52	48
No. 18	24.00	56	21.75	50	21.75	50
No. 19	18.00	54	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 20	12.00–18.00	50	16.00–20.00	56	17.00–22.00	56
No. 21†	.....	....	13.00	44	14.00	48
No. 22	18.00	50	18.00	56	18.85	56
No. 23	20.00	54	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 24	.....	....	21.00	60	21.00	52
No. 25	21.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 26	23.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 27	25.00	50	17.20	....	18.00	....
No. 28†	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 29	25.00	50	23.10	54	23.10	54
No. 30	16.00	54	19.00	54	18.00	54
No. 31	.....	....	17.45	54	18.00	54
No. 32	.....	....	17.00	56	17.00	56
No. 33	15.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 34†	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 35	30.00	48	20.00–25.00	50	20.00–25.00	50
No. 36	24.00	50	22.00	50	18.00–23.00	50
No. 37†	.....	....	14.00	48	14.00	50
No. 38	.....	....	20.00	52	20.00	52
No. 39	22.50	50	20.00	51	23.00	54
No. 40	22.00	48	20.00	48	22.00	48
No. 41	27.50–30.00	48	23.30–25.00	48	23.30–25.00	48
No. 42	.....	....	19.20	48	22.00–24.00	48
No. 43	18.00	45	20.00	48	21.00	48
No. 44	27.00	48	24.10	48	24.10	48
No. 45	16.00–18.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 46	24.00	50	20.70	50	18.00	54
Packers and wrappers—						
No. 1†	.....	....	12.00	....	11.00	54
No. 2	18.50	50	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 3	18.00	54	15.00	....	15.00	50
No. 4	18.00	54	13.00	....	12.00	50
No. 5	.....	....	14.50	48	16.00	48
No. 6	30.00	54	25.00	60	25.00	60
No. 7	25.00	54	20.25	60	20.30	60
No. 8	.....	....	10.00–25.10	60	10.00–28.00	60
No. 9	18.00	50	18.00	56	18.85	56
No. 10	.....	....	17.50	56	17.00	56
No. 11	.....	....	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 12	.....	....	21.25	54	21.25	54
No. 13	23.00	54	20.75	54	20.00	54
No. 14	.....	....	22.50	54	22.50	54
No. 15	.....	....	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 16	27.50	56	19.00	50	19.00	48
Packers and wrappers— Conc.						
No. 17	24.00	50	20.00	50	21.00	50
No. 18	15.00	50	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 19	.....	....	24.30	48	24.30	48
Cake wrappers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9.00	50	9.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	10.50	48	10.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	14.00	54	14.00	54
No. 4	11.00	44	12.25	46	13.35	46
No. 5	.....	....	13.50	48	13.50–15.00	48
No. 6	12.50	44	13.15	48	13.15	48
No. 7	.....	....	13.25	44	12.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 9	12.00–15.00	44	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 10	15.00	48	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 12	12.00	50	13.00	45	13.00	45
No. 13	12.50	48	12.50	54	12.50	48
No. 14	10.00–15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 15	.....	....	12.50	48	13.50	48
No. 16	.....	....	12.50–15.00	48	13.50–15.00	48
No. 17	15.00	48	15.00	48	17.00	48
No. 18	12.00–15.00	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 19	12.75	48	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 20	14.00	48	14.40	30	14.00	36–42
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	24.00	55	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 2	18.50	50	22.00	48	23.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 4	24.75	54	18.00–26.00	....	18.00–30.00	60
No. 5	24.00	54	18.00–23.00	....	18.00–20.00	60
No. 6	20.00	54	24.00	....	23.00	60
No. 7	27.00	54	19.00–23.00	....	18.00–25.00	60
No. 8	26.00	54	23.00	54	22.00	....
No. 9	25.00	54	20.50	60	19.65	60
No. 10	.....	....	18.00	60	18.00	60
No. 11	25.00–40.00	54	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 12	.....	....	20.00	60	20.00	60
No. 13	.....	....	16.00	60	16.00	60
No. 14	21.00	58	17.00	58	17.00	56
No. 15	18.00	44	15.00–18.00	54	15.00–18.00	54
No. 16	24.00	54	15.00–38.58	48	18.00–36.00	48
No. 17	21.00–25.00	54	22.00–32.00	54	18.00–35.00	54
No. 18	27.00	54	19.00–35.00	54	19.00–40.00	54
No. 19	25.00	50	20.00–22.50	50	21.00–22.50	54
No. 20	.....	....	19.00	54	20.00	54
No. 21	23.00	48	21.00	54	21.00	54
No. 22	.....	....	14.00	42	14.00	42
No. 23	24.50	48	28.75	....	26.65	....
No. 24	30.00	56	27.03	56	23.50	56
No. 25	22.00	50	15.00–18.00	48	15.00–18.00	48
No. 26	24.00	50	20.70	50	20.70	54
No. 27	.....	....	12.00–17.00	....	12.00–14.00	....
No. 28	30.00	....	25.00	45	25.00	45
No. 29	.....	....	13.00–24.00	....	13.00–27.00	....
No. 30	25.00	50	23.20	56	22.15	56
No. 31	22.00–30.00	50	22.35	56	23.00	56
No. 32	31.00	54	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 33	.....	....	16.00–30.00	48	20.00–34.00	....
No. 34	.....	....	27.00	....	27.00	....
No. 35	.....	....	21.00	54	20.00	54
No. 36	.....	....	30.00	....	28.70	....

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE—*Concluded*						
Deliveryman—Conc.						
No. 37	.....	....	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 38	27.00	50	24.00–29.00	....	23.00–29.00	....
No. 39	.....	....	27.25	....	27.00	....
No. 40	23.50	54	23.05	50–60	23.50	50–60
No. 41	25.00–35.00	....	23.00	48	20.00	48
No. 42	30.95	....	27.24	50	27.98	50
No. 43	.....	....	17.00	40	17.00	48
No. 44	24.00	48	23.00	51	25.00	54
No. 45	.....	....	18.00	48	18.00	54
No. 46	22.00	48	22.80	48	24.75	48
No. 47	20.00–25.00	60	15.00	48	16.25	48
No. 48	21.50	48	22.00	48	22.00	48
No. 49	24.00	44	19.00–23.00	44	18.00–26.50	44
No. 50	20.00	48	19.50	48	21.00	48
No. 51	.....	....	18.00–27.50	54	19.00–30.00	54
No. 52	20.00	48	21.00	54	22.00	52
No. 53	26.00	50	21.00–23.00	54	22.00–23.00	54
No. 54	27.00	40	23.00	40	25.00	40
No. 55	27.50	48	24.50–35.00	48	24.50–35.00	48
No. 56	25.50	48	24.50	48	24.50	50
No. 57	26.00	48	24.50	54	24.50	54
No. 58	.....	....	26.00	48	20.00–26.00	48
No. 59	17.50–31.50	48	26.00	48–54	26.00	48–54
No. 60	26.00	48	23.00–31.00	48	23.00–31.00	48
No. 61	25.00–27.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 62	25.00	48	21.60–24.00	48	28.30	54
BISCUITS						
Mixers—						
No. 1	17.25	50	14.00	40	16.00	40
No. 2	18.00	46¾	21.00	47	21.00	46¾
No. 3	21.00	59	19.25	55	19.25	55
No. 4	24.00	55	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 5	.....	....	16.80	48	19.25	55
No. 6	30.00	48	23.00	54	20.00	54
No. 7	27.50	55	21.50	50	20.00	46
No. 8	18.15	46½	10.50–16.00	42	14.40–18.25	48
No. 9	26.00	45½	19.45	48	19.45	48
No. 10	24.00	44	23.40	45	23.40	45
No. 11	30.00	44	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 12	16.00	49½	20.00	49½	22.30	49½
No. 13	.....	....	30.00	45	32.00	45
No. 14	.....	....	38.50	46	31.50	38
No. 15	31.00	47½	23.80	47½	23.80	47½
Machine operators—						
No. 1	17.25	50	13.20	40	16.00	40
No. 2	21.00	46¾	21.00	47	21.00	46¾
No. 3	18.00	59	17.60	55	14.85	55
No. 4	20.00	55	17.50	48	16.65	48
No. 5	.....	....	15.85	48	18.15	55
No. 6	24.30	54	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 7	26.25	55	20.00	59	16.00	40
No. 8	19.15	42½	23.00	46	25.00	50
No. 9	28.00	44	22.00	45	23.40	45
No. 10	35.00	44	26.10	45	26.10	45
No. 11	18.00	45½	17.90	48	17.90	48
No. 12	.....	....	19.35	45	20.25	45
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	12.00	46¾	12.00	47	12.00	46¾
No. 2	18.00	59	14.85	55	17.60	55
No. 3	22.00	55	14.40–17.75	48	14.40–17.75	48
No. 4	20.00	55	14.50	50	13.50	46
No. 5	15.25	42½	20.70	48	18.25	48
No. 6	29.00	44	29.20	45	29.20	45
Oven tenders—Conc.						
No. 7	20.00	44	24.75	45	24.75	45
No. 8	23.00	45½	17.90	48	17.90	48
No. 9	25.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 10	.....	....	19.35	45	20.25	45
No. 11	.....	....	24.30	47½	24.30	47½
No. 12	27.00	47½	25.00	42½	20.00–25.00	34–42
Packers, female—						
No. 1	8.20	50	8.80	40	8.80	40
No. 2	12.00	46¾	10.00	47	10.00	46¾
No. 3	7.20–8.40	59	9.90	55	10.45	55
No. 4	11.00	60	12.50	48	14.30	55
No. 5	.....	....	11.60	48	12.50	48
No. 6	10.80	54	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 7	10.00	50	11.45	52	10.55	48
No. 8	10.00–12.50	40	10.80	45	12.25	48
No. 9	10.45–13.75	44	12.60	45	12.60	45
No. 10	10.00–14.00	44	12.60	45	12.60	45
No. 11	12.50	45½	13.90	48	13.90	48
No. 12	.....	....	14.30	55	14.30	55
No. 13	11.00	46½	12.00	46½	12.00	46½
No. 14	.....	....	12.15	45	12.60	45
No. 15	.....	....	11.40	42½	10.65	34
No. 16	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Shippers—						
No. 1	17.25	50	24.00	40	24.00	40
No. 2	19.00	46¾	19.00	47	19.00	46¾
No. 3	15.00	59	14.00	55	16.50	55
No. 4	23.00	55	22.00	48	24.20	55
No. 5	18.00	55	12.50	48	13.25–17.38	53
No. 6	20.00	55	18.00	50	14.40	40
No. 7	30.00	49½	24.75	49½	23.50	49½
No. 8	.....	....	28.85	46	28.85	46
No. 9	25.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16.00	47	16.00	46¾
No. 2	10.00–12.50	55	8.15–11.00	48	8.15–11.00	48
No. 3	18.90	54	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 4	17.60	55	15.00	50	12.60	40
No. 5	10.00	30	12.50–18.50	50	12.00–19.20	40–50
No. 6	19.00	44	19.35	45	19.35	45
No. 7	18.00	44	18.00	45	20.25	45
No. 8	17.00	45½	16.65	48	17.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	15.00–21.00	60	18.00–21.00	60
No. 10	14.00	49½	12.35–15.00	49½	12.35–15.85	49½
No. 11	.....	....	15.40	46½	14.40	42½
No. 12	16.00–22.00	47½	19.00	47½	19.00	47½
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	20.00	46¾	20.00	47	20.00	46¾
No. 2	18.00	59	16.75	55	16.75	55
No. 3	15.00–18.00	55	16.00–21.00	48	16.00–20.00	55
No. 4	23.50	55	15.50–19.25	55	16.50–19.25	55
No. 5	22.00	50	18.00	50	14.40	40
No. 6	26.25	44	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 7	20.00	45½	19.65	48	19.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	21.00	46	21.00	46
CANDY						
Candy makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16.75	44	16.75	44
No. 2	21.00–27.50	59	19.80	55	.....	....
No. 3	21.00–25.00	50	16.00–21.00	48	16.00–21.00	48
No. 4	24.00	49½	18.30	49½	18.30	49½
No. 5	19.50	50–60	13.45–19.20	48	12.10–22.00	55
No. 6	18.00–28.00	55	16.55–21.85	48	15.75–24.00	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY—*Concluded*						
Candy makers, male—						
Conc.						
No. 7	16.00	54	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 8	19.00–25.00	55	12.00–19.20	48	14.40–19.20	48
No. 9	23.75	54	18.00	50	18.00	50
No. 10	.....	....	18.50	52	21.00	50
No. 11	22.00	55	20.00–25.50	50–52	16.00–19.60	40
No. 12	17.25–28.50	47–53	15.00–28.80	52–64	18.75–29.50	52–62
No. 13	25.00	45	17.50	44½	17.50	44½
No. 14	20.00	46½	22.45	46½	22.60	46½
No. 15	23.50	46½	17.00–35.00	46½	17.00–35.00	46½
No. 16	16.00–24.00	49	16.00–25.00	49	16.00–30.00	49
No. 17	25.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 18	.....	....	24.00	47½	24.00	47½
Chocolate dippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	12.30	44	12.30	44
No. 2	8.40–9.05	59	9.90	55	.....	....
No. 3	9.00–20.00	50	9.00–16.00	48	9.00–16.00	48
No. 4	15.00	44	12.30	44	12.30	44
No. 5	13.00	55	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	12.95	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 8	.....	....	13.50	36½	14.50	29
No. 9	13.50	45	12.50	44½	12.50	44½
No. 10	15.35	46½	15.45–17.65	46½	15.75–19.00	46½
No. 11	16.50	46½	15.00–17.00	46½	15.00–17.00	46½
No. 12	15.00	49	14.00	46½	14.00	46½
No. 13	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	54	11.45	44	11.45	44
No. 2	7.20	59	9.90	55	.....	....
No. 3	8.00–12.00	50	7.00–11.00	48	7.00–11.00	48
No. 4	11.00–14.00	44	8.35–11.45	44	8.65–12.50	48
No. 5	18.00	50	15.35	48	16.25	47
No. 6	12.00	55	11.00	48	8.15	48
No. 7	10.80–12.95	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 8	.....	....	13.00	37½	12.75	38
No. 9	10.00	50	11.45	52	10.55	48
No. 10	13.00	45	12.50	44½	12.50	44½
No. 11	15.80	46½	14.30	46½	14.05	46½
No. 12	18.60	46½	17.65	46½	16.74	46½
No. 13	8.00	....	8.00	46½	9.00	46½
No. 14	12.30	46½	12.50–13.75	46½	12.50–13.75	46½
No. 15	15.25	46½	14.00–16.00	46½	14.00–16.00	46½
No. 16	12.50	49	12.50	46½	12.50	46½
No. 17	11.00	46½	12.00	46½	12.00	46½
No. 18	.....	....	14.00	47½	14.00	47½
Skippers, male—						
No. 1	18.50	50	16.25	44	16.30	44
No. 2	15.00	59	14.00	55	.....	....
No. 3	18.00	50	12.00–18.00	48	15.00–18.00	48
No. 4	27.50	54	24.00	50	25.00	50
No. 5	18.00	55	12.50–15.70	48	13.25–17.40	53
No. 6	15.00	55	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	21.00	49½	19.00	50
No. 8	20.00	55	18.00	50	14.40	40
No. 9	23.25	49½	24.00	46½	23.60	46½
No. 10	21.70	49½	22.00	49½	24.00	49½
No. 11	22.00	46½	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 12	20.00–28.00	49	16.00–30.00	49	16.00–30.00	49
No. 13	30.00	49½	24.75	49½	23.50	49½
No. 14	25.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$			
Labourers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	16.30	55	14.50	44	14.50	44
No. 2	15.00	50	16.00	48	16.00	48
No. 3	14.00	50	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 4	15.00–18.00	49½	15.00	49½	13.95–16.80	48
No. 5	.....	....	19.50	50	20.55	50
No. 6	16.20	54	16.50	50	16.50	50
No. 7	.....	....	14.00	48	12.00	47½
No. 8	17.60	55	15.00	50	12.60	40
No. 9	20.90	46½	21.55	46½	20.15	46½
No. 10	18.00–27.00	49½	18.00–24.00	49½	20.00–24.00	49½
No. 11	.....	....	18.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 12	14.00	49½	12.35–16.35	49½	12.35–14.85	49½
No. 13	16.00–22.00	47½	15.20–19.00	47½	16.25–19.00	47½
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	55	9.70	44	9.70	44
No. 2	8.00	44	8.35–11.45	44	8.65–12.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	11.00	48	11.15	47
No. 4	.....	....	11.50	54	11.50	51
No. 5	10.20–15.10	42–49	11.00–14.85	55	10.20–14.90	35–55
No. 6	12.50	46½	8.00–12.50	46½	8.00–12.50	46½
No. 7	14.25	46½	14.00–16.00	46½	14.00–16.00	46½
Mo. 8	.....	....	14.60	46½	14.85	46½
No. 9	.....	....	10.40	46½	10.20	46½
MEAT PRODUCTS						
Stockyard men—	Per hour		Per hour		Per hour	
No. 1	.35–.45	55	.36–.48	47½	.36–.48	47½
No. 2	.334	60	.36	50	.40	50
No. 3	.....	....	.28	48	.28	48
No. 4	.45	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 5	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 6	.45	58	.56	48	.56	48
No. 7	.....	....	.45–.47	45–50	.45–.50	45–50
No. 8	.417	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 9	.....	....	.46	54	.45	54
No. 10	.45	49	.57	45	.57	48
No. 11	.45	48	.55	48	.50–.54	48
No. 12	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
Slaughterers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.38–.47	48	.35–.49	48
No. 2	.57	50	.50	48	.50	48
No. 3	.45–.60	55	.53–.64	47½	.53–.64	47½
No. 4	.40–.50	55	.37–.53	47½	.37–.53	47½
No. 5	.55	40	.60	50	.60	50
No. 6	.55	55	.30–.40	50	.30–.40	50
No. 7	.....	....	.47–.57	48	.42–.57	40–45
No. 8	.40–.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 9	.60	50	.56	50	.56	50
No. 10	.55	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 11	.47	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 12	.52	48	.545	48	.545	48
No. 13	.40–.55	48	.48–.70	48	.625	48
No. 14	.40	50	.45–.55	54	.45–.55	54
No. 15	.40–.70	48	.47–.70	48	.565	44–50
No. 16	.43–.53	48	.56	48	.55	48
No. 17	.....	....	.55	48–54	.55	48–54
No. 18	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 19	.40–.55	49	.57–.64	45	.62	48
No. 20	.44–.63	50	.45–.65	48	.45–.65	48
Hide trimmers—						
No. 1	.35–.40	55	.39–.42	47½	.39–.42	47½
No. 2	.30–.45	40	.36	50	.36	50
No. 3	.45	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 4	.....	....	.36	53½	.36	53½
No. 5	.59	54	.62	54	.62	54
No. 6	.33–.40	55	.45–52	45–50	.45–.52	45–50
No. 7	.425	48	.49	48	.49	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Meat Products —Continued						
Hide trimmers-Conc.						
No. 8	.....	....	.525	48-54	.525	48-54
No. 9	.....	....	.465	54	.50	54
No. 10	.40	49	.57	45	.57	48
No. 11	.465	50	.50	48	.50	48
General butchers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.375	48	.375	48
No. 2	.30	40	.36-.40	50	.36-.40	50
No. 3	.40	45	.47	50	.45	50
No. 4	.39	50	.37-.50	48	.39-.52	48
No. 5	.....	....	.40-.52	55	.40-.52	55
No. 6	.35-.54	50	.42-.57	50	.42-.57	50
No. 7	.49	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 8	.....	....	.55	46½	.55	46½
No. 9	.....	....	.54	48	.59	48
No. 10	.35-.60	55	.47-.66	45-50	.48-.66	45-50
No. 11	.45	48	.55	48	.54	48
No. 12	.....	....	.50	48-54	.50	48-54
No. 13	.38-.70	54	.48-.77	48	.48-.77	41
No. 14	.....	....	.45-.50	54	.45-.50	54
No. 15	.40-.50	49	.63	45	.635	48
No. 16	.75	48	.55	48	.50-.54	48
No. 17	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
Boners—						
No. 1	.40	45	.40	50	.40	50
No. 2	.35	55	.40-.50	55	.40-.50	55
No. 3	.50	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 4	.....	....	.52	54	.52	54
No. 5	.45-.55	48	.565	48	.575	44-50
No. 6	.35	55	.45-.50	45-50	.45-.50	45-50
No. 7	.40-.48	48	.47-.55	48	.53	48
No. 8	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 9	.50	49	.59	45	.62	48
No. 10	.44	50	.50	48	.50	48
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.40	55	.40	47½	.40	47½
No. 2†	.16	50	.24	48	.24	48
No. 3	.45	55	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 4	.58	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 5	.33	48	.495	48	.495	48
No. 6	.45	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 7†	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8	.25	44	.48	45-50	.48	45-50
No. 9	.50	48	.47-.60	48	.475	44-50
Curers and cellarmen—						
No. 1	.35	45	.36	50	.37	50
No. 2	.40	55	.42	47½	.42	47½
No. 3	.50	50	.45	58	.45	48
No. 4	.50	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 5	.....	....	.375	46	.375	47
No. 6	.45-.55	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 7	.45	50	.40-.49	50	.40-.49	50
No. 8	.56	50	.54	50	.54	50
No. 9	.52	48	.655	48	.655	48
No. 10	.48	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 11	.35-.44	48	.48-.55	53	.53	48
No. 12	.30-.35	54	.45	54	.45	54
No. 13	.40-.45	48	.50	48	.495	44-50
No. 14	.30-.40	55	.47-.53	45-50	.47-.53	45-50
No. 15	.425	48	.47	48	.485	48
No. 16	.....	....	.45	48-54	.45	48-54
No. 17	.37-.45	54	.45-.52	48	.47-.52	54
No. 18	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 19	.45	49	.56	45	.565	48
No. 20	.44-.50	50	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 21	.40-.50	48	.425	48	.38	48
Casing makers, male—						
No. 1	.35-.45	55	.42	47½	.42	47½
No. 2†	.25	55	.26	47½	.26	47½
No. 3	.30	40	.36	50	.36	50
No. 4	.38	50	.39	48	.39	48
No. 5	.50	55	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.....	....	.375	37	.375	40
No. 7	.52	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 8	.40-.43	50	.46	50	.46	50
No. 9	.42	48	.535	48	.535	48
No. 10†	.30	48	.39	48	.34-.39	48
No. 11	.35-.52	48	.48-.59	48	.54	48
No. 12†	.26-.34	48	.34-.48	48	.375	48
No. 13	.40-.45	48	.49	48	.495	44-50
No. 14	.35	54	.49	54	.49	54
No. 15	.40	55	.48-.53	45-50	.48-.53	45-50
No. 16	.40	48	.48	48	.49	48
No. 17	.....	....	.50	48-54	.50	48-54
No. 18	.....	....	.45-.46	54	.40-.46	54
No. 19	.37-.40	54	.45-.48	48	.45-.48	49
No. 20	.40	49	.545	45	.555	48
No. 21	.44	50	.45-.52	48	.45-.52	48
No. 22	.....	....	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
Sausage cutters, male—						
No. 1	.35-.40	55	.27-.46	47½	.27-.46	47½
No. 2	.50	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 3	.30	50	.41	50	.42	50
No. 4	.45	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 5	.30	54	.475	54	.475	54
Sausage makers, male—						
No. 1	.30-.40	45	.36-.45	50	.36-.45	50
No. 2	.....	....	.37-.46	48	.37-.46	48
No. 3	.....	....	.36	57	.36	67
No. 4	.....	....	.375	42	.375	56
No. 5	.50	55	.47-.50	55	.47-.55	55
No. 6	.35-.59	48	.48-.55	48	.51	48
No. 7	.375	54	.49	50	.49	54
No. 8	.35-.50	50	.45-.52	45-50	.45-.52	45-50
No. 9	.....	....	.50	48-52	.50	48-54
No. 10	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 11	.44-.50	48	.50	48	.50	48-54
No. 12	.....	....	.50	48	.45	48
No. 13	.41	48	.505	48	.52	48
No. 14	.40	48	.51	48	.525	44-50
Sausage makers, female—						
No. 1	.25	55	.26	47½	.26	47½
No. 2	.....	....	.23-.25	48	.23-.25	48
No. 3	.26-.34	48	.34-.42	48	.37	48
No. 4	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 5	.....	....	.30-.36	48	.30-.36	48
No. 6	.32	44	.35	48	.35	48
No. 7	.30	48	.30-.35	48	.30	48
No. 8	.27	48	.36	48	.365	44-50
Lard makers, male—						
No. 1	.367	60	.36	50	.38	50
No. 2	.35	55	.36-.40	47½	.36	47½
No. 3	.38	50	.37-.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.55	55	.35	60	.35	50
No. 5	.....	....	.34	57½	.30	72
No. 6	.....	....	.34-.42	44	.37-.42	44
No. 7	.45	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 8	.42	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 9	.44	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 10	.35-.50	48	.48-.62	48	.565	48
No. 11	.40	48	.47	48	.46	44-50
No. 12	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 13	.425	55	.525	45-50	.525	45-50
No. 14	.....	....	.45	48-54	.45	48-54

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS —*Concluded*						
Lard makers, male— Conc.						
No. 15	.275	54	.55	48	.55	49
No. 16	.....	....	.465	54	.465	54
No. 17	.....	....	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
No. 18	.50	48	.50	48	.45	48
Lard makers, female—						
No. 1	.25	55	.26	47½	.26	47½
No. 2	.29	48	.375	48	.375	48
No. 3	.26-.34	48	.34-.39	48	.395	48
No. 4	.25	48	.36	48	.36	44-50
No. 5	.....	....	.36	44	.36	54
No. 6	.....	....	.36	44-48	.36	44-48
No. 7	.....	....	.37	44	.37	49
No. 8	.....	....	.286	48	.30	48
No. 9	.31	....	.43	45	.43	48
No. 10	.275	....	.35	48	.35	48
Fertilizers—						
No. 1	.35-.40	55	.36-.40	47½	.36-.40	47½
No. 2	.50	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	.42	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 4	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 5	.45	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6	.40	60	.45	54	.45	54
No. 7	.45-.50	48	.47	48	.485	48
No. 8	.....	....	.50	48-54	.50	48-54
No. 9	.37-.40	54	.45-.55	48	.45-.55	43
No. 10	.35-.45	49	.565	48	.585	48
No. 11	.44	50	.50	48	.50	48
Coolers and freezers..						
No. 1	.33	45	.36	50	.36	50
No. 2	.40	50	.48	50	.48	50
No. 3	.35-.47	55	.41	47½	.40-.42	47½
No. 4	.....	....	.37-.40	48	.37-.40	48
No. 5	.47	48	.565	48	.565	48
No. 6	.....	....	.46	50	.46	50
No. 7	.35-.55	48	.48-.53	48	.525	48
No. 8	.40	48	.48	48	.505	44-50
No. 9	.425	60	.47	54	.47	54
No. 10	.30-.40	55	.48-.50	45-50	.47-.52	45-50
No. 11	.40-.47	48	.47	48	.48	48
No. 12	.37-.45	54	.505	48	.505	51
No. 13	.....	....	.30	54	.335	54
Packers—						
No. 1	.36	50	.36	47½	.36	47½
No. 2	.....	....	.34-.44	40	.34-.48	60
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.47	55	.30-.47	55
No. 4	.54	50	.46	50	.46	50
No. 5	.42	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6†	.29	48	.385	48	.385	48
No. 7	.35-.42	48	.50	48	.495	44-50
No. 8	.375	55	.47	45-50	.47	45-50
No. 9†	.25	44	.36	44-48	.36	44-48
No. 10	.60	50	.45-.50	48	.45-.50	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	.20-.30	60	.40	50	.40	50
No. 2	.40-.45	55	.36-.46	47½	.36-.46	47½
No. 3	.40	50	.37-.44	48	.35-.44	48
No. 4	.45	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 5	.....	....	.375	50	.375	66
No. 6	.....	....	.45	55	.45	55
No. 7	.43	50	.43	50	.45	55
No. 8	.45	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 9	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 10	.45	48	.50	48	.50	44-50
No. 11	.35	55	.45-.50	45-50	.45-.52	45-50
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 12	.46	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 13	.50	54	.47-.55	48	.47-.55	54
No. 14	.....	....	.45	54	.45	54
No. 15	.40-.48	48	.55	45	.56	48
No. 16	.50-.60	50	.58	48	.58	48
No. 17	.50	48	.45	48	.43	48
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	.367	60	.42	55	.46	50
No. 2	.36-.40	60	.46	47½	.46	47½
No. 3	.36	60	.46	48	.46	48
No. 4	.527	55	.44-.51	55	.44-.51	55
No. 5	.384	60	.48	48	.48	50
No. 6	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	.48	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 8	.54-.73	48	.65	48	.673	48
No. 9	.35	60	.48	54	.48	54
No. 10	.48	48	.59	48	.59	44-50
No. 11	.30-.50	60	.58	45-50	.58	45-50
No. 12	.....	....	.50-.56	48-50	.50-.56	48-50
No. 13	.50	54	.563	54	.62	49
No. 14	.....	....	.51	54	.51	54
No. 15	.53	49	.62	48	.625	48
No. 16	.535	50	.55-.58	48	.55-.58	48
No. 17	.50	48	.49	48	.44	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.58	48	.58	48
No. 2	.483	56	.49	56	.49	56
No. 3	.535	56	.675	48	.675	48
No. 4	.44	56	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	.75	60	.70	50	.70	50
No. 6	.....	....	.445	56	.445	56
No. 7	.50	56	.52	50	.52	50
No. 8	.62-.73	48	.805	48	.805	48
No. 9	.....	....	.44	65	.44	65
No. 10	.61-.64	48	.835	48	.835	48
No. 11	.535	56	.585	54	.585	54
No. 12	.75	48	.90	48	.775	44-50
No. 13	.73	48	.75	48	.75	48
No. 14	.675	56	.77	48	.77	48
No. 15	.745	48	.77	48	.77	48
No. 16	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	.58	49	.715	48	.735	48
No. 18	.60	48	.60	48	.54	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.42	56	.41	56	.41	56
No. 2	.42	56	.48	48	.48	48
No. 3	.54	84	.47	48	.47	48
No. 4	.583	60	.35	55	.35	55
No. 5	.545	55	.545	55	.545	55
No. 6	.42	56	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	.45-.56	48	.645	48	.645	48
No. 8	.40-.46	48	.665	48	.665	48
No. 9	.446	56	.50	54	.50	54
No. 10	.40	48	.605	48	.58	44-50
No. 11	.45	60	.505	48-54	.....	....
No. 12	.425	56	.61	48	.61	48
No. 13	.....	....	.575	48	.575	48
No. 14	.475	48	.525	48	.525	48
No. 15	.40	60	.565	48	.565	48
No. 16	.50-.70	48	.56	48	.56	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 2	.35	50	.37	50	.37	50
No. 3	.35-.40	55	.36-.42	47½	.36-.42	47½
No. 4	.....	....	.35-.45	48	.35-.45	48
No. 5	.....	....	.34-.42	42	.34-.42	47
No. 6	.38	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 7	.42	48	.535	48	.535	48
No. 8	.35-.40	60	.45	48	.45	54
No. 9	.375	48	.465	48	.465	44-50
No. 10	.35	48	.45	48	.45	44-50
No. 11	.40	....	.545	45	.55	48
No. 12	.30-.37	55	.47	45-50	.48	48-54

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS						
Kettlemen—						
No. 1	20.00	50	16.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	38.50	70	29.50	50	29.50	50
No. 3	20.00	60	22.20	60	22.20	50
No. 4	24.25	54	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 5	23.00	45	25.50	45	25.50	45
No. 6	27.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 7	30.00	50	36.50	44	36.50	44
No. 8	21.00	50	25.50	50	25.50	50
No. 9	30.00	53	30.00	47	31.00	47
No. 10	.....	....	22.00	53	22.00	53
No. 11	33.00	55	26.40	44	26.40	44
No. 12	33.00	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 13	33.75	45	36.55	45	35.75	44
No. 14	34.00	48	36.00	44	36.00	44
No. 15	30.00	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
Cellarmen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	17.00	44	18.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 3	22.00	50	16.00	48	17.00	48
No. 4	22.00	49½	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 5	24.00	60	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 6	19.25	55	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 7	20.00	60	22.20	60	22.20	50
No. 8	24.25	54	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 9	22.00	45	25.50	45	25.50	45
No. 10	22.50	50	21.55	44	22.45	44
No. 11	30.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 12	.....	....	25.50	44	25.50	44
No. 13	.....	....	26.45	44	26.45	44
No. 14	24.50	50	26.50	44	26.50	44
No. 15	.....	....	25.50	49	25.50	49
No. 16	18.50–21.50	50	25.50	50	25.50	50
No. 17	26.75	48	27.95	49	27.95	49
No. 18	27.00–36.00	60	25.50	50	27.00	50
No. 19	25.00	53	24.50	53	24.50	53
No. 20	22.00	53	20.00	53	20.00	53
No. 21	26.00	53	26.00	47	26.00	47
No. 22	33.00	55	22.00–28.60	44	22.00–28.60	44
No. 23	36.00	50	35.90	50	31.60	44
No. 24	31.50	44	31.60	44	31.60	44
No. 25	29.50	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 26	29.50	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 27	29.50	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 28	36.00	48	31.60	44	31.60	44
No. 29	.....	....	24.50	50	24.50	50
Bottlers, machine—						
No. 1	19.00	50	23.00	48	23.00	48
No. 2	25.00	49½	16.50–18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 3	24.75	55	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 4	18.00	60	22.20	60	22.20	59
No. 5	25.50	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 6	24.50	50	26.45	44	26.45	44
No. 7	24.50	50	26.50	44	26.50	44
No. 8	18.00–22.00	50	25.50	50	28.30	50
No. 9	30.00	54	25.50	49	25.50	49
No. 10	30.00	60	25.50	50	27.00	50
No. 11	26.00	53	25.50	53	25.50	53
No. 12	25.00	53	23.50	47	23.50	47
No. 13	24.75	55	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 14	33.35	44	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 15	31.00	45	31.00	45	30.30	44
No. 16	30.00	48	31.50	48	31.50	48
No. 17	29.00	48	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 18	29.00	48	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 19	29.00	48	31.00	44	31.00	44
No. 20	.....	....	30.25	44	30.25	44
No. 21	.....	....	22.50	50	22.50	50
Bottlers, hand—						
No. 1	16.00–20.00	47	15.00–18.00	44	17.00–18.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15.00	45	15.00	45
No. 3	20.25	56	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 4	17.25	55	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 5	19.25	55	20.50	50	20.50	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Bottlers, hand—Conc.						
No. 6	22.00	45	23.50–25.50	45	23.50–25.50	45
No. 7	17.60	44	21.55	44	21.55	44
No. 8	20.00	50	24.50	44	24.50	44
No. 9	.....	....	23.50	49	23.50	49
No. 10	16.00–18.50	50	23.50	50	26.10	50
No. 11	21.00–30.00	60	23.50	50	25.00	50
No. 12	22.50–25.00	53	19.00–25.00	53	19.00–25.00	53
No. 13	.....	....	18.35	47	18.35	47
No. 14	26.00	53	26.00	47	26.00	47
No. 15	.....	....	23.00	42	28.60	52
No. 16	31.25	50	31.25	50	27.50	44
No. 17	30.25	44	30.25	44	30.25	44
No. 18	.....	....	27.50	44	27.50	44
Wash-house men—						
No. 1	21.00	60	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 2	31.50	70	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 3	21.00	60	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 4	19.25	55	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 5	18.00	60	24.00	60	24.00	50
No. 6	21.50	54	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 7	.....	....	25.50	44	25.50	44
No. 8	21.00	45	25.50	45	25.50	45
No. 9	24.00	60	24.50	50	24.50	50
No. 10	24.50	50	26.50	44	26.50	44
No. 11	.....	....	25.50	49	25.50	49
No. 12	20.00	50	25.50	50	25.50	50
No. 13	26.75	48	27.95	49	27.95	49
No. 14	27.00–30.00	60	25.40	50	27.00	50
No. 15	24.00	53	22.50	53	22.50	53
No. 16	24.00–27.00	53	22.50–27.00	47	22.50–27.00	47
No. 17	24.75	55	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 18	31.50	44	31.60	44	31.60	44
No. 19	29.50	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
Coopers—						
No. 1	.....	....	20.00	45	20.00	45
No. 2	30.80	56	30.50	50	30.50	50
No. 3	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 4	25.00	50	27.50	50	27.50	50
No. 5	33.00	55	32.50	50	32.50	50
No. 6	24.00	60	26.00	60	26.00	50
No. 7	.....	....	28.15	44	35.00	44
No. 8	.....	....	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 9	30.00	60	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 10	.....	....	29.90	44	29.90	44
No. 11	27.00	50	26.50	44	30.00	44
No. 12	.....	....	30.00	49	30.00	49
No. 13	35.00	48	33.00	49	33.00	49
No. 14	24.00	60	31.50	50	31.50	50
No. 15	32.00	53	32.50	50	32.50	50
No. 16	.....	....	27.75	47	27.75	47
No. 17	.....	....	20.00	53	20.00	53
No. 18	21.20	53	26.00	47	26.00	47
No. 19	34.35	44	34.35	44	34.35	44
No. 20	37.50	48	34.35	44	34.35	44
No. 21	35.15	45	35.15	45	34.35	44
No. 22	.....	....	35.95	46	37.50	48
No. 23	36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 24	.....	....	27.50	44	27.50	44
No. 25	34.00	44	35.00	44	35.00	44
No. 26	.....	....	30.00	50	30.00	50
Motor-truck drivers—						
No. 1	22.00	50	20.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	15.00–17.00	45	15.00–17.00	45
No. 3	24.00	49½	18.00	44	18.00	40
No. 4	25.00	60	25.00	60	25.00	56
No. 5	.....	....	18.70	55	17.65	....
No. 6	.....	....	27.50	50	27.50	50
No. 7	22.00	45	23.50–26.00	52	23.50–26.00	52
No. 8	30.00	60	25.00	56	25.00	56
No. 9	.....	....	23.00	....	25.00	....
No. 10	.....	....	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 11	24.00–30.00	60	25.40	50	27.50	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Motor-truck drivers—Conc.						
No. 12	25.00–32.50	60	22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 13	25.00	53	22.00–25.00	53	22.00–25.00	53
No. 14	30.00	53	27.00	47	27.00	47
No. 15	29.50	48	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 16	29.50	48	31.50	44	31.50	44
No. 17	30.00	48	33.00	44	33.00	44
No. 18	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
Engineers—						
No. 1	30.00	47	30.00	44	30.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 3	40.00	50	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 4	30.00	49½	30.00	44	30.00	40
No. 5	37.00	60	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 6	.....	....	28.00	56	30.00	56
No. 7	30.00	60	30.00	56	33.60	56
No. 8	33.00	79	28.00	56	33.60	56
No. 9	33.50	56	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 10	.....	....	33.60	56	33.60	56
No. 11	35.00	45	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 12	25.00	50	28.50	48	28.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	33.60	48	33.60	48
No. 14	.....	....	34.55	48	34.55	48
No. 15	33.60	56	34.10	48	34.10	48
No. 16	.....	....	33.60	48	33.60	48
No. 17	38.00	....	33.60	48	33.60	48
No. 18	43.25	72	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 19	42.00	53	35.00	53	35.00	53
No. 20	36.00	53	28.50	47	28.50	47
No. 21	60.00	60	46.15	44	46.15	44
No. 22	36.00	44	37.55	48	37.55	48
No. 23	38.00	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 24	38.00	48	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 25	30.50	56	32.00	48	32.00	48
No. 26	33.50	56	35.50	48	35.50	48
No. 27	37.50	56	32.00	48	32.00	48
No. 28	.....	....	55.00	50	55.00	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	20.00	47	15.00	44	17.00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15.00	45	15.00	45
No. 3	20.00	72	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	27.00	60	28.00	56	28.00	56
No. 5	27.00	79	26.90	56	26.90	56
No. 6	28.00	56	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 7	23.00	60	26.60	70	22.95	62
No. 8	26.00	45	28.00	48	28.00	48
No. 9	27.50	56	28.50	48	28.50	48
No. 10	30.00	60	28.80	48	28.80	48
No. 11	28.00	53	24.50	53	24.50	53
No. 12	20.00	53	23.00	53	23.00	53
No. 13	28.00	53	22.00	47	22.00	47
No. 14	31.00	56	28.80	48	28.80	48
No. 15	28.50	56	33.00	48	33.00	48
No. 16	31.00	56	32.00	48	28.50	48
No. 17	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	15.00	47	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 2	18.00	50	13.75	48	13.75	48
No. 3	.....	....	16.50	44	18.00	40
No. 4	20.70	56	22.55	55	22.55	55
No. 5	.....	....	20.50–22.00	50	20.50–22.00	50
No. 6	19.50	56	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 7	21.00	60	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 8	21.50	60	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 9	19.50	56	20.50	50	20.50	50
No. 10	26.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
No. 11	24.00	60	22.50	50	22.50	50
No. 12	24.00	60	17.50–22.50	50	17.50–22.50	50
No. 13	.....	....	23.50	44	23.50	44
No. 14	.....	....	24.50	44	24.50	44
No. 15	.....	....	23.50	49	23.50	49
No. 16	.....	....	27.50	44	27.50	44
No. 17	.....	....	20.00–25.00	53	20.00–25.00	53

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER						
A—PULP						
Wood handlers—*						
No. 1	.....	....	.40–.45	48	.43–.48	48
No. 2	.34	54	.35	60	.35	60
No. 3	.35	60	.39–.44	48	.39–.42	38–48
No. 4	.....	....	.43	60	.43	48
No. 5	.....	....	.33	48	.28	48
No. 6	.40	48	.30	48–54	.30	48–54
No. 7	.30	48–54	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8	.....	....	.42	50	.42	50
No. 9	.43	54	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.37	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 11	.32	54	.43	40	.43	45
No. 12	.30–.40	48–60	.43	45–60	.43	40–48
No. 13	.....	....	.385	48	.385	48
No. 14	.30	60	.32–.35	24	.32–.35	48–60
No. 15	.30	72	.28	72	.28	72
No. 16	.....	....	.47	48–54	.47	48–54
No. 17	.30–.33	54–60	.45	48	.43	44–48
No. 18	.....	....	.41	30–40	.41	48
No. 19	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 20	.40	48	.54	36–48	.54	48
No. 21	.35	60	.47	48	.47	48
No. 22	.45	35	.50	52	.50	52
No. 23	.48–.52	48	.54–.55	48	.54–.55	48
No. 24	.56	48	.44	48	.46	48
No. 25	.....	....	.41	48	.41	48
No. 26	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 27	.37	54	.44	58	.44	58
No. 28	.40	66	.54	48	.54	48
No. 29	.44	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 30	.40	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 31	.42	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 32	.40–.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 33	.....	....	.54–.58	48	.54–.58	38
Chippermen—						
No. 1	.37	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.39	54	.37	60	.37	60
No. 3	.....	....	.41	48	.44	48
No. 4	.....	....	.49	40	.45	38
No. 5	.....	....	.43	48	.43	48
No. 6	.32	54	.39	48	.39	48
No. 7	.49	48	.47	48	.47	48
No. 8	.37–.38	48–54	.43–.45	32–58	.43–.45	37–58
No. 9	.45	54	.43–.46	32–48	.45	40–48
No. 10	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 12	.35	54	.48	48	.46	44
No. 13	.40	54	.41	54	.41	56½
No. 14	.....	....	.55	48	.54	48
No. 15	.44	48	.54–.57	48	.54	48
No. 16	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 17	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 18	.40	48	.54	33	.54	38
No. 19	.40	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 20	.62	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 21	.44	72	.59	48	.59	48
No. 22	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 23	.50	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 24	.....	....	.44–.48	48	.44–.48	40
No. 25	.....	....	.54	48	.56	38

* Includes a number of related occupations such as boom men, pond men, conveyormen, barkermen, sorters, loaders, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Continued*						
Grindermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.49	48	.52	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.35	48
No. 3	.....	....	.49	44	.44	39
No. 4	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 6	.34	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 7	.48	48	.52	40	.52	48
No. 8	.38-.48	48	.51	30-48	.51	36-48
No. 9	.46	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 10	.325	....	.35	48	.37	48
No. 11	.34	72	.31	72	.31	72
No. 12	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 13	.395	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 14	.42-.45	48	.52	36-48	.50	36-47
No. 15	.....	....	.47	30-36	.47	48
No. 16	.38	48	.41	48	.40	48
No. 17	.48	48	.55-.57	48	.55-.57	48
No. 18	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 19	.56	48	.54	48	.56	48
No. 20	.55	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 21	.45	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 22	.60	48	.66	48	.66	48
No. 23	.45	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 24	.45	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 25	.45	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 26	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 27	.43	48	.49	48	.51	36
No. 28	.....	....	.58	48	.60	38
Acid makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.73	48	.77	48
No. 2	.545	50	.57	51	.57	48
No. 3	.48	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 4	.85	48	.875	43	.824	44
No. 5	.....	....	.76	48	.76	48
No. 6	.....	....	.64	48	.52	48
No. 7	.61-.72	48-52	.76	32-52	.76	40-52
No. 8	.60-.70	48	.62-.64	24-36	.62	36
No. 9	.53	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 10	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 11	.75	48	.84	48	.70	36-45
No. 12	.74-.82	48	.76-.88	48	.76-.88	48
No. 13	.65	60	.67	56	.67	56
No. 14	.....	....	.595	48	.595	48
No. 15	.54	48	.67	54	.67	54
No. 16	.67	48	.80	40	.80	40
No. 17	.65	48	.79	48	.79	48
No. 18	.75	48	.81	48	.81	48
No. 19	.65	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 20	.75	48	.92	48	.92	48
No. 21	.....	....	.665	48	.665	48
No. 22	.56	48	.53	48	.53	40
No. 23	.....	....	.74	48	.74	38
Digester cooks—						
No. 1	.....	....	.85	48	.90	48
No. 2	.545	50	.72	51	.72	48
No. 3	.70	48	.66	56	.66	56
No. 4	.....	....	.82	48	.82	48
No. 5	.85	48	1.02	40	.963	42
No. 6	.....	....	.94	48	.94	48
No. 7	.56	48	.61	48	.61	48
No. 8	.68	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 9	.80	48	.82	32	.82	40
No. 10	.90	52	.98	48-52	.98	48-52
No. 11	.78-.85	48	.79-.89	28-48	.79-.82	48-54
No. 12	.....	....	.70	48	.70	48
No. 13	.....	....	.87	48	.87	48
No. 14	.88-1.05	48	1.00	48	.90	40
No. 15	.85	48	.88	32	.88	40
No. 16	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Digester cooks—Conc.						
No. 17	.85	56	.87-1.01	48	.87-1.01	48
No. 18	.68	60	.70	56	.70	56
No. 19	.....	....	.74	48	.74	48
No. 20	.84	48	.92	53	.92	53
No. 21	.77	48	.72-.76	48	.72-.76	48
No. 22	.805	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 23	.88	48	.99	48	.99	48
No. 24	.68	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 25	.80	48	.95	40	.95	40
No. 26	.....	....	.78	48	.78	38
No. 27	.78	48	.92	48	.92	48
No. 28	.80	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 29	.80	48	.95	48	.95	48
No. 30	.....	....	.73	48	.75	40
No. 31	.....	....	.725	48	.725	48
Blow-pit men—						
No. 1	.39	50	.42	51	.42	48
No. 2	.46	48	.30	48	.31	48
No. 3	.....	....	.52	40	.50	45
No. 4	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	.45	48	.48	48
No. 6	.....	....	.52	48	.52	48
No. 7	.36-.43	48-52	.48	32-52	.48	40-52
No. 8	.40-.47	48	.47-.49	30-48	.47	36
No. 9	.....	....	.38	48	.38	48
No. 10	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 11	.45-.50	48	.56	48	.52	36-43
No. 12	.40	48	.44	48	.44	40-50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 14	.40-.44	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 15	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 16	.46	54	.49	56	.49	56
No. 17	.37	48	.46-.48	58	.46-.48	52
No. 18	.....	....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 19	.40	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 20	.45	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 21	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 22	.50	48	.64	48	.64	48
No. 23	.48	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 24	.....	....	.415	48	.415	48
No. 25	.....	....	.54	48	.54	38
Screenmen—						
No. 1	.35-.44	50	.39-.47	51	.39-.47	48
No. 2	.48	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.35-.45	48	.465	40	.44	41
No. 4	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 5	.375	48	.38	36	.40	48
No. 6	.....	....	.54	48	.54	48
No. 7	.33	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 8	.48	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 9	.36-.48	48-52	.44-.55	40-52	.44-.55	48-52
No. 10	.45-.48	48	.43	32-48	.43	40-48
No. 11	.375	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 12	.30	72	.29	72	.29	72
No. 13	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 14	.35-.40	48	.45-.51	48	.47-.49	36-47
No. 15	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 16	.43-.47	48	.49-.57	48	.49-.57	48
No. 17	.48	60	.51	56	.51	56
No. 18	.50	48	.49	48	.51	48
No. 19	.54	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 20	.....	....	.54	48	.54	48
No. 21	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 22	.50	48	.54-.57	48	.54-.57	48
No. 23	.45	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 24	.45	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 25	.42	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 26	.40-.44	48	.49	48	.49	40
No. 27	.....	....	.58-.64	48	.58-.64	38
Wet machine men—						
No. 1	.40-.50	48	.30	48	.30	48
No. 2	.33	54	.37	48	.37	48
No. 3	.....	....	.475	43	.45	40
No. 4	.....	....	.40	48	.35	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Concluded*						
Wet machine men—						
Conc.						
No. 5			.46	40	.46	48
No. 6	.34	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 7			.49	48	.49	48
No. 8	.325	66			.37	48
No. 9	.32	72	.29	72	.29	72
No. 10			.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	.35-.42	48	.48	48-72	.46	40-48
No. 12			.40	48	.40	48
No. 13			.40	22-36	.40	48-58
No. 14	.35	48	.38	36	.38	48
No. 15	.40-.42	48	.49-.54	48	.49-.54	48
No. 16	.48	48	.47	48	.49	48
No. 17			.42	48	.42	48
No. 18	.40	48	.54	48		
No. 19	.48	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 20	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 21			.54	48	.54	38
No. 22			.58	48	.58	38
B—NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1			.37	48	.37	48
No. 2			.45	48	.48	48
No. 3			.47	48	.47	48
No. 4			.46	48	.46	48
No. 5	.38	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 6			.47	32	.47	36
No. 7	.35-.50	48	.43-.46	30-48	.43-.46	35-48
No. 8	.375	48	.385	48	.385	48
No. 9			.47	48	.47	48
No. 10			.40	48	.40	48
No. 11	.43-.45	48	.47	48	.45	30-43
No. 12	.40	48	.49-.54	48	.49-.54	48
No. 13	.47	48	.46	48	.48	48
No. 14			.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	.43	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 16	.463	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 17	.41	48	.54	40	.54	45
No. 18	.42	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 19	.52	48	.61	48	.61	48
No. 20	.45	48	.54-.58	48	.54-.58	48
No. 21	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 22	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 23	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 24			.54	48	.54	38
Machine tenders—						
No. 1			1.28	48	1.28	48
No. 2			1.65	48	~~1.65~~	48
No. 3			1.61	48	~~1.69~~	48
No. 4			1.57	48	~~1.57~~	48
No. 5	1.10	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 6	~~1.38~~	48	1.45	32	1.45	34
No. 7			1.35	32	1.35	38
No. 8	1.20-1.51	48	1.27-1.51	40-48	~~1.27-1.51~~	40-48
No. 9	.97-1.30	48	1.01-1.35	30	1.01-1.35	30-40
No. 10	1.25	48	1.05	48	1.05	48
No. 11			1.07	48	1.07	48
No. 12	1.50	48	1.445	48	~~1.55~~	48
No. 13			1.62	48	~~1.62~~	48
No. 14			1.53	48	~~1.53~~	48
No. 15	1.13-1.36	48	1.53	48	~~1.51~~	30-32
No. 16	1.30	48	1.37	30-35	1.37	30-36
No. 17	.67	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 18	1.18-1.49	48	1.17-1.55	48	1.20-~~1.55~~	48
No. 19	1.27	48	1.22	48	1.24	48
No. 20			1.03	48	1.03	48
Machine tenders—Conc.						
No. 21			1.33-1.65	48	1.33-1.65	44
No. 22	~~1.54~~	48	1.75-1.87	40	~~1.75~~-1.87	45
No. 23	~~1.54~~	48	1.71-1.77	48	1.71-1.77	48
No. 24	1.23	48	1.43-1.53	48	1.43-~~1.53~~	48
No. 25	1.00-1.15		1.08-1.30	48	1.08-1.30	48
No. 26	~~1.51~~	48	1.72	48	1.72	48
No. 27	~~1.54~~	48	1.65	48	1.65	48
No. 28	1.30	48	1.47	48	1.47	48
No. 29			1.16-1.59	48	1.16-1.59	38
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.45	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 2			1.47	48	1.47	48
No. 3			1.44	48	1.51	48
No. 4			1.40	48	1.40	48
No. 5	.91	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 6	1.17	48	1.17-1.27	32	1.17-1.27	34-38
No. 7	.79-1.24	48	.76-1.34	30-48	.76-1.34	30-48
No. 8	.95	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 9			.90	48	.90	48
No. 10	1.25	48	1.29	48	1.29	48
No. 11			1.45	48	1.48	48
No. 12			1.36	48	1.36	48
No. 13	.93-1.08	48	1.36	48	1.34	30-32
No. 14	1.12	48	1.20	30-35	1.20	30-36
No. 15	.545	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 16	1.00-1.34	48	1.03-1.42	48	1.03-1.42	48
No. 17	1.09	48	1.05	48	1.07	48
No. 18			.87	48	.87	48
No. 19			1.16-1.47	48	1.16-1.47	44
No. 20	1.36	48	1.58-1.70	40	1.58-1.70	45
No. 21	1.36	48	1.53-1.59	48	1.53-1.59	48
No. 22	1.04	48	1.25-1.35	48	1.25-1.35	48
No. 23	.80-.95	48	.90-1.12	48	.90-1.12	48
No. 24	1.33	48	1.54	48	1.54	48
No. 25	1.36	48	1.47	48	1.47	48
No. 26	1.12	48	1.30	48	1.30	48
No. 27			.99-1.42	48	.99-1.42	38
Third hands—						
No. 1	.35	48	.61	48	.61	48
No. 2			1.11	48	1.11	48
No. 3			1.07	48	1.12	48
No. 4			1.05	48	1.05	48
No. 5	.73	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 6	.83	48	.91-.97	32	.91-.97	34-38
No. 7	.78-1.00	48	.91-1.01	40-48	.91-1.01	36-48
No. 8	.66	48	.68-.87	30	.68-.87	30-40
No. 9	.68	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10			.74	48	.74	48
No. 11	.90	48	.975	48	.975	48
No. 12			1.09	48	1.09	48
No. 13			1.01	48	1.01	48
No. 14	.73-.85	48	1.03	48	1.01	30-35
No. 15	.42	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 16	.82	48	.91	30-35	.91	30-36
No. 17	.78-.98	48	.88-1.05	48	.88-1.05	48
No. 18	.80	48	.81	48	.83	48
No. 19			.76	48	.76	48
No. 20			.90-1.11	48	.90-1.11	44
No. 21	1.04	48	1.19-1.28	40	1.19-1.28	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Third hands—Conc.						
No. 22	1.02	48	1.15–1.19	48	1.15–1.19	48
No. 23	.80	48	.96–1.03	48	.96–1.03	48
No. 24	.67–.75	48	.82–.88	48	.82–.88	48
No. 25	1.01	48	1.16	48	1.16	48
No. 26	.98	48	1.12	48	1.12	48
No. 27	.82	48	.97	48	.97	48
No. 28	.....	....	.79–1.04	48	.79–1.04	38
Fourth hands—						
No. 1	.35	48	.53	48	.53	48
No. 2	.....	....	.69	48	.69	48
No. 3	.....	....	.68	48	.72	48
No. 4	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 5	.56	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 6	.52	48	.66	32	.66	38
No. 7	.45–.65	48	.56–.66	30–48	.56–.66	36–48
No. 8	.55	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 10	.61	48	.615	48	.615	48
No. 11	.....	....	.67	48	.67	48
No. 12	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 13	.57–.61	48	.68	48	.66	30–36
No. 14	.63	48	.61	30–37	.61	30–38
No. 15	.61–.64	48	.69–.72	48	.69–.72	48
No. 16	.68	48	.63	48	.65	48
No. 17	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 18	.....	....	.72–.76	48	.72–.76	44
No. 19	.65	48	.75	48	.75	45
No. 20	.65	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 21	.66	48	.72	48	.72	48
No. 22	.45–.50	48	.65–.66	48	.65–.66	48
No. 23	.66	48	.74	48	.74	48
No. 24	.60	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 25	.60	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 26	.....	....	.61–.79	48	.61–.79	38
Fifth hands—						
No. 1	.32	48	.48	48	.48	48
No. 2	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 3	.....	....	.58	48	.63	48
No. 4	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 5	.52	48	.41	48	.41	48
No. 6	.42	48	.60	32	.61	34
No. 7	.43–.55	39–48	.52–.62	40–48	.52–.62	36–48
No. 8	.....	....	.475	48	.475	48
No. 9	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 10	.55	48	.565	48	.565	48
No. 11	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 12	.....	....	.57	48	.57	48
No. 13	.52	48	.64	48	.62	30–33
No. 14	.46	48	.57	30–37	.57	30–38
No. 15	.57–.59	48	.65–.70	48	.65–.70	48
No. 16	.65	48	.60	48	.62	48
No. 17	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 18	.....	....	.61–.65	48	.61–.65	44
No. 19	.55	48	.65	48	.65	45
No. 20	.55	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 21	.63	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 22	.45	48	.60–.72	48	.60–.62	48
No. 23	.50	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 24	.55	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 25	.56	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 26	.....	....	.58–.67	48	.58–.67	38
Machine oilers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 3	.42	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 4	.48	48	.55	36–48	.55	42
Machine oilers—Conc.						
No. 5	.....	....	.51–.56	32	.51–.56	36–48
No. 6	.50	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 8	.....	....	.55–.61	48	.55–.61	48
No. 9	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 10	.53	48	.57	48	.55	30–48
No. 11	.....	....	.50	30–38	.50	35–45
No. 12	.55–.60	48	.61–.68	48	.61–.68	48
No. 13	.50	48	.49	48	.51	48
No. 14	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 15	.....	....	.68	48	.68	44
No. 16	.55	48	.56–.64	48	.56–.64	48
No. 17	.59	48	.60–.66	48	.60–.66	48
No. 18	.55	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 19	.50	48	.63	48	.63	48
No. 20	.55	48	.64	48	.64	48
No. 21	.50	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 22	.525	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 23	.....	....	.54–.62	48	.59–.62	38
No. 24	.....	....	.43	56	.43	56
Finishers—						
No. 1	.37	48	.38	48	.38	48
No. 2	.....	....	.48	48	.48	48
No. 3	.....	....	.45	48	.48	48
No. 4	.....	....	.49	48	.49	48
No. 5	.43	48	.48	32	.48	38
No. 6	.40	54	.49–.54	30–48	.49–.54	40–48
No. 7	.33	60	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 9	.51	48	.46	48	.46	48
No. 10	.....	....	.47	48	.47	48
No. 11	.....	....	.46–.61	48	.46–.61	48
No. 12	.54	48	.64	48	.55–.57	36–38
No. 13	.....	....	.41	36	.41	49–56
No. 14	.45	48	.54–.55	48	.54–.55	48
No. 15	.52	48	.51	48	.53	48
No. 16	.....	....	.445	48	.445	48
No. 17	.45	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 18	.42	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 19	.45	48	.60	48	.63	48
No. 20	.52	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 21	.50	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 22	.48	48	.57	48	.57	48
No. 23	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 24	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 25	.....	....	.54	48	.54	38
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1	.38	48	.39	48	.39	48
No. 2	.42	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 3	.36–.42	48	.45–.48	15–48	.45–.48	25–48
No. 4	.46–.47	48	.51–.53	48	.51–.53	48
No. 5	.35	72	.35	72	.35	72
No. 6	.43–.46	48	.54–.55	48	.52–.53	40–48
No. 7	.315	68	.41	48	.41	48
No. 8	.37–.39	48	.38–.53	48	.40–.53	48
No. 9	.....	....	.54	48	.54	48
No. 10	.45	48	.49	48	.49	48
No. 11	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 12	.41	48	.41–.43	48	.41–.43	48
No. 13	.....	....	.50–.52	48	.50–.52	48
No. 14	.45	49½	.48–.52	48	.48–.52	48
No. 15	.42–.55	48	.48–.52	48	.48–.52	48
No. 16	.37	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 17	.45	48	.525	48	.54	48
No. 18	.....	....	.45–.49	40	.46–.51	40
No. 19	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	.88	48	.88	48
No. 2	.71	48	.77	48	.77	48
No. 3	.92	48	.90	48	.90	48
No. 4	.65–.98	48	.87–1.01	15–48	.87–1.01	25–49

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT—*Conc.*						
Machine tenders–Conc.						
No. 5	.845	48	.91	48	.91	48
No. 6	.60	72	.60	72	.60	72
No. 7	.89	48	.98–1.00	48	.96–.98	40–48
No. 8	.52	69½	.63–.68	48	.63–.68	48
No. 9	.48–.66	48	.53–.75	48	.53–.75	48
No. 10	.76–.90	48	.78–.92	48	.78–.92	48
No. 11	.90	48	.90	48	.92	48
No. 12	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
No. 13	.82	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 14	.....	....	.85	48	.85	48
No. 15	.....	....	.85–.90	48	.85–.90	48
No. 16	.78	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 17	.65–.80	48–65	.70–.90	48	.70–.90	48
No. 18	.77	48	.83	48	.83	48
No. 19	.....	....	.95	48	.95	48
No. 20	.91	48	.97	48	.97	48
No. 21	.....	....	1.11	48	1.13	48
No. 22	.85	48	.85	48	.90	48
No. 23	.....	....	.935	41	.96	40
No. 24	.....	....	.90	48	.90	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	.....	....	.69	48	.69	48
No. 2	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 3	.65–.81	48	.70–.84	15–48	.70–.84	25–48
No. 4	.635	48	.68	48	.68	48
No. 5	.50	72	.50	72	.50	72
No. 6	.65–.67	48	.75–.79	48	.73–.77	40–48
No. 7	.36	69½	.48	48	.48	48
No. 8	.40–.47	48	.45–.52	48	.45–.52	48
No. 9	.58–.70	48	.60–.72	48	.60–.72	48
No. 10	.73	48	.70	48	.72	48
No. 11	.....	....	.76	48	.76	48
No. 12	.57	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 13	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	.....	....	.65–.70	48	.65–.70	48
No. 15	.35–.50	48	.46–.70	48	.46–.70	48
No. 16	.56	48	.62	48	.62	48
No. 17	.....	....	.73	48	.73	48
No. 18	.73	48	.80	48	.80	48
No. 19	.....	....	.94	48	.94	48
No. 20	.45	48	.65	48	.70	48
No. 21	.....	....	.705	41	.717	40
No. 22	.73	48	.753	48	.753	48
No 23	.....	....	.68	48	.68	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	.43	48	.49	48	.49	48
No. 2	.52	48	.555	48	.555	48
No. 3	.40–.50	36–48	.54–.63	15–48	.54–.63	25–48
No. 4	.48	48	.52	48	.52	48
No. 5	.375	72	.37	72	.37	72
No. 6	.50–.52	48	.60–.70	48	.58–.68	40–48
No. 7	.30	69½	.30	48	.30	48
No. 8	.32–.34	48	.37–.39	48	.37–.39	48
No. 9	.46–.53	48	.49–.56	48	.49–.56	48
No. 10	.64	48	.63	48	.65	48
No. 11	.....	....	.66	48	.66	48
No. 12	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 13	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 14	.47	49½	.55–.58	48	.55–.58	48
No. 15	.35–.50	48	.42–.58	48	.48–.58	48
No. 16	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 17	.....	....	.45–.56	48	.45–.56	48
No. 18	.64	48	.71	48	.71	48
No. 19	.....	....	.80	48	.80	48
No. 20	.45	48	.55	48	.575	48
No. 21	.....	....	.528	41	.535	40
No. 22	.....	....	.63	48	.63	48
No. 23	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers—						
No. 1	.46	54	.48	48	.48	48
No. 2	.51	48	.54	30	.54	30
No. 3	.....	....	.55	45	.515	45
No. 4	.40	72	.40	72	.40	72
No. 5	.43	54	.54–.60	48	.52–.55	40–48
No. 6	.35	50	.35	50	.33–.40	50
No. 7	.38	54–60	.35–.50	54	.38–.50	54
No. 8	.....	....	.57	48	.57	48
No. 9	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 10	.41–.45	44	.45	48	.45	48
No. 11	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 12	.40–.60	44–55	.44–.62	44	.44–.62	44–48
No. 13	.42	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 14	.....	....	.57	35	.49	41
No. 15	.....	....	.52	49½	.52	49½
D—MAINTENANCE						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.45–.55	54	.44–.58	48	.44–.58	48
No. 2	.....	....	.52–.77	48	.52–.77	48
No. 3	.35–.80	54	.60	51	.555	48
No. 4	.46	48	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	.....	....	.68	48	.72	48
No. 6	.....	....	.54–.74	48	.54–.74	48
No. 7	.38–.54	48	.50–.65	48	.54–.65	48
No. 8	.475	54	.63	48	.63	48
No. 9	.60	54	.645	50	.645	48
No. 10	.58–.68	54	.50–.74	36–42	.50–.74	40–42
No. 11	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	.48–.70	49–54	.58–.82	40–44	.58–.82	40–44
No. 13	.....	....	.73	48	.73–.76	48
No. 14	.....	....	.50–.65	48	.50–.65	48
No. 15	.60–.70	54	.62–.79	48	.60–.77	48
No. 16	.40	54	.42–.52	54	.42–.54	54
No. 17	.65	54	.66	40	.66	40
No. 18	.72–.81	48	.80–.88	48	.80–.88	48
No. 19	.67	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 20	.70	50	.73	48	.73	48
No. 21	.75	48	.69	48	.71	48
No. 22	.....	....	.67–.75	48	.67–.75	48
No. 23	.....	....	.82–.85	40	.82–.85	40
No. 24	.70	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 25	.72	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 26	.89	48	.94	40	.94	40
No. 27	.45–.67	50	.44–.68	44	.44–.68	44
No. 28	.72	54	.87	48	.87	48
No. 29	.73	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 30	.....	....	.80–.85	48	.80–.85	38
No. 31	.675	48	.735	16	.735	48
No. 32	.75–.80	50	.79	48	.79	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.39–.48	54	.45–.55	48	.45–.55	48
No. 2	.53	54	.53–.59	49	.51–.55	48
No. 3	.....	....	.52–.77	48	.52–.77	48
No. 4	.....	....	.53–.68	48	.56–.68	48
No. 5	.....	....	.54–.69	48	.54–.69	48
No. 6	.38–.54	48	.38–.54	48	.38–.54	48
No. 7	.43–.51	54	.56–.63	48	.56–.63	48
No. 8	.....	....	.513	50	.513	48
No. 9	.50–.60	54	.52–.70	36–42	.52–.70	36–48
No. 10	.48–.65	49–54	.56–.77	40–44	.60–.77	40–44
No. 11	.60	54	.65	48	.65	40
No. 12	.....	....	.55	48	.58–.67	48–54
No. 13	.....	....	.50–.65	48	.50–.65	48
No. 14	.55–.65	54	.56–.80	48	.54–.78	48
No. 15	.60	54	.50–.71	42–48	.50–.71	40–50
No. 16	.475	54	.43–.53	54	.43–.53	54
No. 17	.72–.80	48	.80–.88	48	.80–.88	48
No. 18	.75	48	.69	48	.71	48
No. 19	.....	....	.57–.59	48	.57–.59	48
No. 20	.70	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 21	.72	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 22	.89	48	.94	40	.94	40

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Con.*						
D—MAINTENANCE —*Con.*						
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 23	.70	48	.80-.82	45-48	.80-.82	48
No. 24	.72	48	.82-.85	48	.82-.85	40
No. 25	.72	54	.87	48	.87	48
No. 26	.73	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 27			.74-.87	48	.74-.90	38
No. 28	.60-.75	48-56	.735	16	.735	48
No. 29			.82	48	.82	40
Electricians—						
No. 1	.45	54	.52	56	.52	56
No. 2	.45-.70	54	.60-.65	46-60	.55-.60	48-56
No. 3			.52-.77	48	.52-.77	48
No. 4			.71	48	.75	48
No. 5			.72	48	.72	48
No. 6	.43	48	.52	48	.52	48
No. 7			.50-.63	48	.50-.63	48
No. 8			.54	48	.54	48
No. 9	.50-.70	48-54	.63-.74	36-48	.63-.74	36-48
No. 10	.50-.65	49-54	.64-.74	44-48	.64-.74	40-44
No. 11			.73	48	.73	48
No. 12			.65	48	.65	48
No. 13	.55-.62	54	.67-.73	48	.65-.71	48
No. 14	.70-.75	54	.71-.76	44-48	.71-.76	45
No. 15	.56-.80	48	.69-.85	48	.69-.85	48
No. 16			.66	48	.66	48
No. 17	.70	50	.73	48	.73	48
No. 18			1.00	48	1.00	44
No. 19	.70		.82	48	.82	48
No. 20	.72	48	.86	48	.86	48
No. 21	.84	48	.91	40	.91	40
No. 22	.70	48	.80	48	.80	48
No. 23	.57	56	.45-.58	44	.45-.58	44-48
No. 24	.68	54	.87	48	.87	48
No. 25	.73	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 26			.86	48	.86	40
No. 27			.79-.87	48	.79-.87	38
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	.40-.65	54	.52-.70	49-54	.48-.65	49-54
No. 2			.52-.77	48	.52-.77	48
No. 3			.58	48	.61	48
No. 4			.59-.69	48	.59-.69	48
No. 5	.38-.45	48	.43-.59	48	.43-.59	48
No. 6	.51-.57	54	.50-.63	48	.50-.63	48
No. 7	.48-.60	54	.48-.70	36-42	.48-.70	36-42
No. 8	.55	54	.52-.58	48	.52-.58	40
No. 9			.67	48	.67	48
No. 10			.69	48	.69	48
No. 11	.57-.66	54	.56-.76	48	.54-.74	42-48
No. 12	.65	54	.68	40-55	.68	40½
No. 13			.59	48	.59	48
No. 14	.70	48	.82	48	.82	40
No. 15	.72	48	.85	48	.85	48
No. 16	.82	48	.88	48	.88	40
No. 17	.72	54	.87	48	.87	48
No. 18	.70-.85	48	.80-.88	48	.80-.88	48
No. 19			.82	40	.82	40
No. 20			.81	48	.81	40
No. 21			.74-.78	48	.74-.78	38
No. 22	.55-.65	48	.655	16	.735	48
No. 23	.875	50	.79-.89	48	.79-.89	48
Engineers—						
No. 1			.59-.64	48-56	.59-.64	48-56
No. 2			.77	56	.71	56
No. 3	.49	48	.45	56	.45	56
No. 4			.83	48	.83	48
No. 5			.71	48	.75	48
No. 6	.63-.75	48	.71-.76	48	.71-.76	48
No. 7	.55-.65	48	.55-.65	48	.55-.65	48
No. 8	.53	48	.58	48	.58	48
No. 9	.45	60	.53	48	.53	48
No. 10	.525	48	.66	48	.66	48
No. 11	.74	48	.80	48	.78	48
No. 12	.60	56	.71	56	.71	56
No. 13	.38	71	.48	48	.48	48
No. 14	.65	48	.71	48	.71	40-52
No. 15	.70-.77	48-72	.75-.82	48	.75-.82	48
No. 16	.70	48	.66	48	.68	48
No. 17	.58	48	.68	56	.68	56
No. 18	.70	48	.86	48	.86	48
No. 19	.75	56	.84	48	.84	48
No. 20	.81	48	.88	48	.90	48
No. 21	.64	48	.66	48	.66	48
No. 22	.75	48	.81	48	.81	48
No. 23	.75	48	.77	48	.77	48
No. 24	.75	48	.84	48	.84	48
No. 25			.92	48	.92	48
No. 26	.75	48	.82	48	.82	48
No. 27			.72-.82	48	.72-.86	38
No. 28	.75	48	.76	48	.76	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.46	48	.38	56	.38	56
No. 2			.56	56	.52	56
No. 3			.35	56	.30	56
No. 4			.69	48	.69	48
No. 5			.41	48	.41	56
No. 6			.62	48	.66	48
No. 7	.39	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 8	.65	48	.51-.69	48-56	.51-.69	48-56
No. 9	.50-.54	48	.52-.64	32-48	.52-.64	30-48
No. 10	.48	48	.60	48	.60	48
No. 11	.35		.45	48	.45	48
No. 12	.45	72	.45	72	.45	72
No. 13	.30	72	.30	72	.30	72
No. 14	.52-.61	56	.62-.66	48-56	.60-.64	30-48
No. 15	.33	75	.40-.46	48-56	.40-.46	48-56
No. 16	.59	48	.60	48	.60	40-52
No. 17	.475	56	.48	56	.48	56
No. 18	.60-.64	48-72	.64-.70	48	.64-.70	48
No. 19	.65	48	.67	56	.67	56
No. 20	.75	48	.69	48	.71	48
No. 21			.48-.55	48	.48-.55	48
No. 22	.47	48	.59	52	.59	52
No. 23	.53	48	.59	48	.59	48
No. 24	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 25	.59	48	.76	48	.76	48
No. 26	.59	56	.69	48	.69	48
No. 27			.76	48	.76	48
No. 28	.64	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 29	.50-.60	48-60	.60-.69	48-56	.60-.69	48-56
No. 30	.50	48	.56	48	.56	48
No. 31	.60	48	.69	48	.69	48
No. 32	.665	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 33			.55	48	.55	48
No. 34			.55-.57	48	.57-.60	38
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 2			.30	54	.25	54
No. 3	.28-.30	60	.31-.39	40-44	.36	45-48
No. 4			.43	43	.43	48
No. 5	.33	48	.30	54	.30	54
No. 6			.42	48	.42	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER —*Concluded*						
D—MAINTENANCE —*Concluded*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 7	.43	54	.43	40	.43	40
No. 8	.36	54	.38	50	.38	48
No. 9	.32	54	.43	32	.43	40
No. 10	.32-.35	54-60	.35-.43	36-48	.35-.43	48
No. 11	.33	54	.38	48	.38	48
No. 12	.30	60	.32	24	.32	48
No 13	.30	60	.30	51	.30	51
No. 14	.25-.28	60-72	.25-.28	60-72	.25-.28	60-72
No. 15	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 16	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 17	.30-.33	54-60	.45	48	.43	40-52
No. 18	.37	49	.40	48	.40	48
No. 19	.28-.34	54	.33-.37	54	.33-.37	54
No. 20	.35-.40	48-54	.47-.54	48	.47-.54	48
No. 21	.37	48	.40-.42	44	.40-.42	44
No. 22	.....	....	.46	48	.46	48
No. 23	.45	....	.44	48	.46	48
No. 24	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 25	.....	....	.43	44	.43	44
No. 26	.40	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 27	.40	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 28	.45	49½	.47	48	.47	48
No. 29	.40	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 30	.45	54	.54	54	.54	54
No. 31	.38-.45	44-55	.44-.54	44-50	.44-.54	44-50
No. 32	.39	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 33	.45	48	.54	48	.54	48
No. 34	.....	....	.44-.54	48	.44-.54	40
No. 35	.....	....	.54	48	.54	38
PAPER BOXES						
Machine operators, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	15.00	49½	18.30	49½	17.75-19.20	48
No. 2	17.60	44	21.00-32.50	60-65	22.75-35.75	65
No. 3	22.00	60	17.15	49	17.15	49
No. 4	23.00	51¼	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 5	20.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 6	.....	....	18.00-24.00	48	18.00-24.00	48
No. 7	18.00	49	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 8	15.60	52	19.20	48	19.20	48
No. 9	15.00	46½	17.00	46½	16.50	46½
No. 10	27.50	55	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 11	24.75	55	27.00	60	27.00	60
No. 12	22.10	47	15.85	44	17.15	44
No. 13	22.00	48	21.00	48	21.00	48
No. 14	22.00	43¾	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 15	21.60	48	22.00	44	22.00	44
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	12.50	49	9.10	35	7.28	28
No. 2	11.00	46½	11.45	44	13.75	55
No. 3	12.00	48	10.40	40	10.40	40
No. 4	12.00	44	11.45	44	11.05-12.48	48
No. 5	11.00	44	12.30	44	11.00-12.30	44
No. 6	.....	....	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 7	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 8	12.95	48	11.52-12.95	48	11.52-12.95	48
No. 9	12.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 10	11.50	52	12.95	48	12.95	48
No. 11	.....	....	24.75	55	29.25	65
No. 12	.....	....	22.00	50	22.00	55
No. 13	12.50-13.50	45	13.20-16.25	44-49	15.00-17.75	48-50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine operators, female—Conc.						
No. 14	12.50	44	12.50	44	12.50	45
No. 15	15.00	44	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 16	11.40	44	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 17	20.00	44	17.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 18	15.35	48	16.80	48	16.80	48
Adjusters, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	16.00	49½	16.00	49½	16.00	49½
No. 4	28.00	52	25.50	48	25.50	48
No. 5	36.00	48	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 6	25.00	44	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 7	32.00	47	32.95	47	28.00	47
Press feeders, male—						
No. 1	24.00	50	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 2	16.35	52	18.50	40	18.50	40
No. 3	23.00	48	20.15	48	21.78	44
No. 4	.....	....	17.16	44	17.16	44
No. 5	14.00	44	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 6	19.00	46½	22.50	46½	22.50	46½
No. 7	21.00	45½	20.00-26.00	40	22.00-28.60	40
No. 8	21.10	48	24.00	48	25.20	48
Scorers, male—						
No. 1	22.60	50	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 2	23.25	46½	27.50	50	30.25	55
No. 3	22.00	52	17.80	40	17.80	40
No. 4	19.60	49	17.50	35	18.00	36
No. 5	25.00	60	17.50	49	17.50	49
No. 6	27.00	50	28.00	50	26.32	47
No. 7	30.00	51	28.75	48	28.80	48
No. 8	32.00	49½	33.00	49½	33.00	49½
No. 9	32.50	50	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 10	26.00	49	24.50	48	23.00	48
No. 11	27.00	46½	25.00	46½	25.00	46½
No. 12	29.50	47	25.00	49½	25.00	49½
No. 13	30.00	48	17.10-32.40	57-60	18.00-34.80	60
No. 14	30.00	47	30.00	47	30.00	47
No. 15	26.00	44	28.00	48	28.00	48
Paper cutters, male—						
No. 1	24.00	48	20.00-22.00	40-44	20.00-22.00	40-44
No. 2	18.15	46½	17.50	50	19.25	55
No. 3	23.00	52	25.50	48	25.50	48
No. 4	25.00	51	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 5	24.00	49½	20.00	49½	20.00	49½
No. 6	20.00	50	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 7	27.00	48	21.60	48	18.00	48
No. 8	27.50	49	25.00	48	.....	....
No. 9	19.75	52	17.75	48	17.75	48
No. 10	28.75	46½	28.00	46½	28.00	46½
No. 11	28.00	48	20.67	53	21.45	55
No. 12	32.00	47	35.00	47	35.00	47
No. 13	27.00	46½	27.00	46½	25.00	46½
No. 14	40.80	48	40.80	48	40.80	48
Glue table girls—						
No. 1	15.00	50	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 2	10.00	60	11.76	49	11.76	49
No. 3	15.00	49½	15.00	49½	15.00	49½
No. 4	15.00	50	11.90	44	11.90	44
No. 5	11.00	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 6	11.50	48	11.25-14.40	45	11.44-16.00	50-52
No. 7	14.00	44	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 8	12.30	44	18.00	44	18.00	44
No. 9	11.00	46½	13.00	46½	13.00	46½
Box makers, female—						
No. 1	11.25	45	5.28-7.25	44	5.72-7.25	44
No. 2	.....	....	11.76	49	11.76	49
No. 3	14.90	46½	14.10	44	17.60	55
No. 4	13.50	48	10.40	40	10.40	40
No. 5	11.50	49½	14.40	48	14.40	48
No. 6	16.00	50	11.50	49½	11.50	49½
No. 7	12.95	48	9.70	44	9.70	44
No. 8	10.50	49	11.50	48	11.50	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PAPER BOXES—*Conc.*						
Box makers, female—Conc.						
No. 9	19.25	55	9.50–11.50	48	9.50–11.50	48
No. 10	17.50	44	20.00	50	20.00	50
No. 11	15.00	45	16.70	53	15.39	54
No. 12	15.00	44	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 13	10.10	48	14.10	44	14.10	44
No. 14	12.25	45½	12.00	40	12.50	40
No. 15	16.30	48	15.35	48	14.40	48
Bundlers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	49	13.80	46	13.75	55
No. 2	12.00	52	10.40	40	10.40	40
No. 3	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 4	15.00	49½	15.00	49½	15.00	49½
No. 5	12.00	49	11.52	48	11.52	48
No. 6	19.30	52	15.35	48	15.35	48
No. 7	16.00	44	10.00–12.50	46½	10.00–12.50	46½
SASH, DOORS, ETC.	hour		hour		hour	
Bench hands—						
No. 1	.55	50	.53	45	.53	45
No. 2	.405	59	.30	60	.30	60
No. 3			.45	54	.45	54
No. 4	.445	54	.42	50	.42	50
No. 5	.40	50	.45	50	.44	44
No. 6	.41	54	.33–.39	54	.37–.43	54
No. 7			.28–.37	54	.32	54
No. 8	.40	55	.30–.35	54	.32–.38	54
No. 9			.33	47	.33	50
No. 10			.35	55	.35–.40	42–50
No. 11			.30–.50	49½	.30–.50	49½
No. 12	.35–.55	50	.30–.45	50	.30–.45	50
No. 13			.41	50	.41	50
No. 14			.50	50	.50	44½
No. 15	.60	50	.58	44	.58	44
No. 16	.48	50	.37	54	.37	54
No. 17			.45–.50	48	.45	50
No. 18	.52	55	.43	44	.43	40
No. 19	.62	49½	.57	44	.57	44
No. 20			.55	44	.55	44
No. 21			.35	55	.30–.35	55
No. 22			.40–.50	44	.40–.50	44
No. 23			.425	44	.425	44
No. 24	.43	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 25			.60	48	.60	50–60
No. 26	.65	50	.60	40	.55	36
No. 27	.65	55	.60	44	.60	44
No. 28			.35	50	.35	50
No. 29	.80	59	.65–.70	44	.70	44
No. 30	.375	55	.30–.38	55	.30–.40	55
No. 31			.65	44	.65	44
No. 32			.55	44	.55	44
No. 33			.50	53	.50	50
No. 34			.45–.50	44	.45–.50	44
No. 35			.60	44	.65	44
No. 36	.75	44	.45	40	.55	44
No. 37			.50	44	.50	44
No. 38			.61	44	.45–.64	44
Machine hands—						
No. 1	.50	50	.47	45	.47	45
No. 2	.35–.50	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 3	.33–.52	54	.32–.44	50	.30–.44	50
No. 4	.48	50	.36	50	.36	44
No. 5			.40	55	.40	50
No. 6	.45	55	.32	54	.27–.35	54
No. 7			.32	47	.32	50
No. 8	.40	60	.35	55	.35	55
No. 9			.30	54	.30	49
No. 10			.30	50	.30	50
No. 11			.40	50	.40	50
No. 12	.50	50	.30–.50	50	.30–.50	50
No. 13	.333	54	.37	54	.37	54
No. 14			.45–.50	48	.45–.50	50
No. 15	.55–.75	50	.41–.59	44	.41–.59	44
No. 16	.47	55	.43	44	.43	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine hands—Conc.						
No. 17			.35	55	.30–.40	55
No. 18	.375	50	.25–.40	44	.25–.40	44
No. 19			.40	44	.40	44
No. 20	.45	44	.38	44	.34	45
No. 21			.41–.60	44	.44–.60	44
No. 22	.44	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 23			.45	48	.45	48
No. 24			.30–.40	60	.35–.45	60
No. 25	.60	50	.65	40	.50	36
No. 26	.45–.65	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 27			.30–.40	50	.30–.40	50
No. 28	.34	55	.30–.50	55	.30–.57	55
No. 29	.75–.80	50	.50–.65	40–44	.60	40–44
No. 30	.50	52	.36–.40	30–55	.36–.40	48
No. 31	.35–.70	55	.30–.50	44	.35–.55	44
No. 32			.53	44	.53	44
No. 33			.45–.50	44	.35–.55	44
No. 34			.35–.45	50	.45	44
No. 35			.65	44	.70	44
No. 36			.45–.75	44	.45–.75	44
No. 37			.65	44	.65	44
No. 38	.95	50½	.70	45	.70	45
No. 39	.70	44	.40–.60	40	.40–.45	44
No. 40	.65	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 41			.45	44	.45	44
No. 42			.40	44	.40	44
No. 43			.50–.67	44	.46–.65	44
Planer hands—						
No. 1			.36	54	.36	54
No. 2	.34	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 3			.35	54	.35–.40	54
No. 4			.35	54	.35	54
No. 5	.45	55	.30	54	.25	54
No. 6			.36	47	.36	50
No. 7			.27	54	.25	60
No. 8			.50	50	.50	44½
No. 9	.45–.55	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 10	.375	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 11			.30	55	.30	55
No. 12	.35	55	.44	50	.44	50
No. 13			.55	48	.55	50–60
No. 14	.80	50½	.50	45	.50	45
No. 15			.42	48	.42	48
Matcher hands—						
No. 1	.575	50	.35–.38	45	.38–.55	45
No. 2	.34	50	.32	50	.32	50
No. 3			.275	55	.275	55
No. 4	.50	55	.30–.32	54	.33–.40	54
No. 5			.37	47	.40	50
No. 6			.27	54	.24	60
No. 7			.40	55	.40	55
No. 8	.65	50	.475	50	.475	50
No. 9	.45	55	.42	44	.42	40
No. 10	.60	49½	.49	44	.49	44
No. 11			.305	54	.315	55
No. 12	.45	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 13			.50	44	.55	44
No. 14	.39	55	.42	50	.42	50
No. 15			.40	44	.40	44
No. 16	.80	44	.60	44	.55	44
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	.50	54	.36–.40	54	.36–.40	54
No. 2	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 3			.38	47	.50	50
No. 4			.30–.45	50	.30–.48	50
No. 5			.375	44	.375	40
No. 6	.648	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	.77	49½	.62	44	.62	44
No. 8	.50	55	.42–.47	60	.42–.47	60
No. 9			.45–.50	44	.45–.50	44
No. 10			.35–.42	55	.37–.45	55
No. 11	.55	44	.48	40	.44	45
No. 12			.60	48	.60	50–60
No. 13	.65	50	.60	40	.60	36
No. 14			.70	44	.70	44
No. 15	.75	52	.45–.60	30–48	.50–.60	48
No. 16	.70	55	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	44
No. 17			.55–.65	44	.55–.65	44
No. 18			.40	44	.40	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC. —*Concluded*						
Truck drivers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	55	.35	55
No. 2	.352	54	.31	50	.31	50
No. 3	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 4	.333	50	.35	54	.36	48
No. 5	.....	....	.42	54	.42	54
No. 6	.40	55	.30-.34	60	.32	60
No. 7	.....	....	.32	47	.32	50
No. 8	.....	....	.28	60	.28	60
No. 9	.333	60	.26	58	.35	55
No. 10	.....	....	.35	60	.30	60
No. 11	.50	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 12	.452	52	.39-.46	44	.39-.46	44
No. 13	.....	....	.35	48	.35	50
No. 14	.42	55	.30-.37	44	.33-.37	44
No. 15	.....	....	.28	54	.28	54
No. 16	.45	48	.38	59	.34	53-56
No. 17	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 18	.....	....	.25-.35	55	.325	60
No. 19	.37	58	.35	60	.35	60
No. 20	.....	....	.375	44	.375	44
No. 21	.....	....	.35	55	.35	55
No. 22	.475	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 23	.52	50	.42	44	.42	44
No. 24	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 25	.70	50	.50	59	.50	59
No. 26	.475	52	.40	30-48	.40	48
No. 27	.....	....	.37	47½	.37	47½
No. 28	.....	....	.40-.46	50	.40-.46	50
No. 29	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 30	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
Teamsters—						
No. 1	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 2	.....	....	.25	60	.25	59
No. 3	.....	....	.25-.28	54	.26	54
No. 4	.....	....	.275	55	.275	55
No. 5	.25	60	.22	55	.255	55
No. 6	.....	....	.35	60	.35	60
No. 7	.....	....	.25	29	.275	60
No. 8	.333	54	.295	54	.295	54
No. 9	.405	49½	.41	44	.41	44
No. 10	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No 11	.....	....	.40	48	.40	60
Engineers—						
No. 1	.40	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 2	.....	....	.325	60	.325	59
No. 3	.333	54	.39	54	.43	54
No. 4	.445	54	.39	50	.42	50
No. 5	.....	....	.305	54	.305	54
No. 6	.39	50	.35	54	.35	44
No. 7	.46	50	.46	50	.46	50
No. 8	.....	....	.50	47	.60	50
No. 9	.417	60	.50	50	.50	60
No. 10	.....	....	.375	44	.375	40
No. 11	.....	....	.36	70	.36	70
No. 12	.70	50	.70	50	.70	50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	55	.40	60
No. 14	.55	55	.45	44	.45	40
No. 15	.525	49½	.50	44	.34	44
No. 16	.....	....	.35	54	.30	54
No. 17	.55	50	.48	44	.48	44
No. 18	.....	....	.50	60	.50	60
No. 19	.42-.47	55	.42	50	.42	50
No. 20	.....	....	.55	48	.55	50-60
No. 21	.....	....	.35	60	.35	60
No. 22	.60	50	.47	50	.47	50
No. 23	.72	50	.52	44	.52	44
No. 24	.....	....	.50	44	.50	48
No. 25	.....	....	.54	48	.54	48
No. 26	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 27	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.35	45-50	.35	50
No. 2	.25	54	.25	54	.20-.25	54
No. 3	.....	....	.25	60	.25	55
No. 4	.295	54	.32	50	.32	50
No. 5	.....	....	.17-.22	54	.20-.23	54
No. 6	.27	50	.27	44	.30	44
No. 7	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 8	.30	50	.26	50	.26	50
No. 9	.....	....	.20	54	.22	54
No. 10	.....	....	.275	55	.275	55
No. 11	.....	....	.22	48	.22	50
No. 12	.....	....	.15	60	.15	60
No. 13	.....	....	.22	47	.25	50
No. 14	.35	55	.25-.27	54	.25-.27	54
No. 15	.30	60	.20	58	.22	55
No. 16	.....	....	.225	55	.225	55
No. 17	.....	....	.24	54	.18-.22	60
No. 18	.....	....	.275	54	.30	54
No. 19	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 20	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 21	.....	....	.20	59	.20	50
No. 22	.36	55	.33	44	.33	40
No. 23	.....	....	.30	60	.30	60
No. 24	.42	49½	.34	44	.34	44
No. 25	.....	....	.23	54	.23	54
No. 26	.30	50	.20-.25	44	.25	44
No. 27	.35	44	.25-.32	44-50	.25-.32	44-50
No. 28	.30	55	.25	50	.25	50
No. 29	.....	....	.35	48	.35-.40	48
No. 30	.....	....	.35	48	.35	50-60
No. 31	.35-.45	44	.30	44	.30	44
No. 32	.40	50	.30-.35	40	.30	36
No. 33	.35-.40	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 34	.....	....	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 35	.....	....	.25	50	.30	50
No. 36	.45-.50	50	.45	56	.45	56
No. 37	.32	55	.25-.30	55	.25-.42	55
No. 38	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 39	.....	....	.37-.43	44	.25-.43	44
No. 40	.40	52	.315	30-35	.32-.35	48
No. 41	.....	....	.25-.40	44	.25-.40	44
No. 42	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 43	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 44	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 45	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 46	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 47	.40	44	.40-.45	40-44	.40	44
FURNITURE						
Band sawyers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.32	55	.32	55
No. 2	.45	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 3	.26	54	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4	.40	55	.40	52	.40	52
No. 5	.25	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 6	.....	....	.47	47	.47	47
No. 7	.525	55	.35	47	.35	47
No. 8	.39	54	.43	47	.43	47
No. 9	.45	55	.45	47½	.45	47
No. 10	.40	55	.42	47	.42	47
No. 11	.47	55	.35	22	.35	20½
No. 12	.625	55	.565	46½	.565	46½
No. 13	.55	55	.42	47	.45	47
No. 14	.56	54	.50	47	.50	47
No. 15	.50	55	.48	47	.48	47
No. 16	.46	54	.47	47	.47	47
No. 17	.45	50	.42	47	.42	47
No. 18	.55	50	.49	47	.49	47
No. 19	.....	....	.37	47	.37	47
Rip sawyers—						
No. 1	.35	55	.34	55	.34	55
No. 2	.30	55	.25	55	.30	55
No. 3	.26	54	.30	50	.30	50
No. 4	.38	55	.32-.38	47	.32-.38	47
No. 5	.40	55	.33	47½	.33	47
No. 6	.30	55	.34	47	.34	47
No. 7	.45	55	.31	40½	.34	35
No. 8	.55	55	.39	46½	.40	46½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Continued*						
Rip sawyers—Conc.						
No. 9	.45	55	.39	47	.39	47
No. 10	.....	....	.53	47	.54	47
No. 11	.33	50	.38	47	.38	40
No. 12	.39	54	.32-.37	47	.35-.38	47
No. 13	.375	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 14	.50	50	.34-.41	47	.34-.41	47
Wood carvers—						
No. 1	.405	55	.47	47	.47	47
No. 2	.60	55	.47	47	.47	47
No. 3	.63	50	.50	47	.50	47
No. 4	.48	54	.40	47	.40	47
No. 5	.....	....	.475	47	.475	47
No. 6	.70	54	.45	47	.45	47
No. 7	.60	50	.65	40	.60	40
No. 8	.70	50	.66	46½	.72	46½
No. 9	.60	55	.63	46½	.63	46½
Machine hands—						
No. 1	.305	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2	.26-.33	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 3	.30	55	.30	52	.30	52
No. 4	.345	55	.375	45	.405	45
No. 5	.26	60	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	55
No. 6	.30	55	.32-.42	47	.32-.42	47
No. 7	.34	55	.39	47	.38	47
No. 8	.30-.45	54	.30-.47	47	.30-.47	47
No. 9	.....	....	.43	47	.43	47
No. 10	.425	55	.33-.47	47	.34-.47	47
No. 11	.30-.60	50	.34-.50	47	.34-.50	47
No. 12	.....	....	.35-.50	47	.35-.50	47
No. 13	.....	....	.42	47	.42	47
No. 14	.....	....	.49	41½	.49	37
No. 15	.45	55	.35-.43	47	.35-.43	47
No. 16	.28-.50	55	.32-.48	47	.34-.50	47
No. 17	.33-.50	54	.32-.40	47	.32-.40	47
No. 18	.37	54	.39	47	.40	47
No. 19	.....	....	.47	47	.48	47
No. 20	.35-.50	59	.36-.52	47	.30-.53	47
No. 21	.30-.52	59	.34-.51	47	.34-.55	47
No. 22	.47	50	.32-.42	47	.32-.42	47
No. 23	.623	50	.55-.73	46¾	.50-.77	44
No. 24	.42-.52	50	.34-.50	47	.34-.50	47
No. 25	.28-.40	50	.35-.45	40	.35-.45	44
No. 26	.30-.55	50	.27-.49	46½	.32-.49	46½
No. 27	.....	....	.34-.44	40	.34-.44	43
No. 28	.40-.65	48	.35-.58	40	.35-.60	44
No. 29	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	.40	55	.30-.41	55	.30-.43	55
No. 2	.30	55	.315	55	.30	55
No. 3	.55-.65	49½	.35-.50	44	.40	44
No. 4	.65	49½	.50	40	.55	40
No. 5	.58	54½	.425	45	.425	50
No. 6	.35	55	.30	52	.30	52
No. 7	.318	55	.31-.35	45	.32-.36	45
No. 8	.20-.30	60	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	55
No. 9	.425	55	.35-.50	47	.37-.50	47
No. 10	.42	55	.33-.45	47	.33-.45	47
No. 11	.325	55	.35	47	.35	47
No. 12	.375	54	.32-.37	47	.32-.37	47
No. 13	.50	55	.32-.39	47½	.32-.39	47
No. 14	.445	55	.33-.46	47	.33-.46	47
No. 15	.30-.44	55	.32-.47	47	.32-.47	47
No. 16	.35-.58	50	.34-.50	47	.34-.50	47
No. 17	.37-.50	54	.32-.47	47	.32-.47	47
No. 18	.....	....	.45	47	.45	47
No. 19	.....	....	.45	47	.45	47
No. 20	.46	55	.39-.49	42-47	.39-.49	35
No. 21	.55	55	.405	47	.405	47
No. 22	.50	55	.35-.50	40-46½	.35-.50	40-46½
No. 23	.33-.46	54	.32-.47	47	.32-.47	47
No. 24	.44	50	.35-.40	47	.35-.40	47
No. 25	.35-.50	59	.40-.47	47	.40-.55	47
No. 26	.45	50	.39	47	.39	47
No. 27	.595	50	.678	41	.67	40
No. 28	.42	50	.44	47	.44	47
No. 29	.325	50	.35	44	.35	44
Cabinet makers—Conc.						
No. 30	.65	50	.65	40	.63	40
No. 31	.....	....	.32-.42	47	.32-.42	47
No. 32	.36-.50	50	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 33	.....	....	.39	47	.39	47
No. 34	.40	48	.45	44	.47	44
Finishers and polishers—						
No. 1	.30-.38	55	.30-.42	55	.30-.42	55
No. 2	.30	55	.31	55	.33	55
No. 3	.335	54	.32	50	.40	50
No. 4	.20	55	.35	52	.30-.35	55
No. 5	.....	....	.365	45	.38	45
No. 6	.20-.33	60	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	55
No. 7	.35	55	.35	47	.35	47
No. 8	.35	55	.38	47	.37	47
No. 9	.33	54	.40	47	.40	47
No. 10	.35	55	.32-.36	47½	.34-.36	47
No. 11	.38	55	.33-.38	47	.32-.38	47
No. 12	.30-.40	55	.32-.42	47	.32-.42	47
No. 13	.30-.55	50	.34-.45	47	.34-.45	47
No. 14	.30-.50	54	.37-.47	47	.37-.47	47
No. 15	.....	....	.45	47	.45	30
No. 16	.....	....	.44	47	.44	47
No. 17	.45	55	.42	47	.42	47
No. 18	.30-.55	55	.34-.50	35-47½	.36-.50	25-45
No. 19	.475	55	.39	47	.39	47
No. 20	.30-.45	55	.32-.48	47	.32-.48	47
No. 21	.....	....	.38	47	.38	47
No. 22	.495	50	.34	44	.34	47
No. 23	.30-.60	54	.32-.40	47	.32-.40	47
No. 24	.40	50	.37	47	.37	47
No. 25	.35-.45	59	.40-.48	47	.40-.43	47
No. 26	.30-.47	59	.40-.58	47	.41-.55	47
No. 27	.535	50	.70	42¾	.88	43
No. 28	.50	50	.44-.49	47	.34-.49	47
No. 29	.42	50	.35	47	.35	47
No. 30	.55	50	.50-.58	44	.50-.57	40-44
No. 31	.40-.50	50	.34-.49	46½	.34-.49	46½
No. 32	.....	....	.39	47	.39	47
No. 33	.40	48	.35-.50	44	.40-.55	44
Sanders—						
No. 1	.30	55	.34	55	.30-.33	55
No. 2	.275	55	.295	55	.30	55
No. 3	.....	....	.278	45	.29	45
No. 4	.26	55	.28	55	.28	55
No. 5	.36	50	.32	47	.32	40
No. 6	.22	55	.32	47	.32	47
No. 7	.....	....	.31	47	.35	47
No. 8	.30	55	.36	47½	.27-.35	47
No. 9	.40	50	.34-.40	47	.34-.40	47
No. 10	.48	54	.35-.48	47	.36-.48	47
No. 11	.....	....	.42	47	.42	40
No. 12	.37	54	.35	47	.35	47
No. 13	.325	50	.32	47	.32	47
No. 14	.....	....	.673	43½	.76	43
No. 15	.....	....	.37	47	.37	47
No. 16	.....	....	.34-.42	47	.35-.44	47
No. 17	.....	....	.38-.40	47	.38-.40	47
Upholsterers—						
No. 1	.445	56	.35	50	.35	40
No. 2	.90	49	.70	40	.70	40
No. 3	.35	55	.44	47	.44	47
No. 4	.40	55	.35	47½	.35	47
No. 5	.45	50	.43-.50	47	.43-.50	47
No. 6	.425	55	.39-.46	47	.37-.46	47
No. 7	.39	54	.38	47	.39	47
No. 8	.....	....	.50	40	.50	40
No. 9	.....	....	.43	43-47	.43	....
No. 10	.30-.60	55	.35-.54	55	.35-.60	20-40
No. 11	.436	55	.50	47	.50	47
No. 12	.....	....	.43-.53	43-49	.46-.58	47
No. 13	.70	50	.718	37	.68	40
No. 14	.55	50	.49	47	.49	47
No. 15	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 16	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 17	.....	....	.65	28	.65	31

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Conc.*						
Upholsterers—Conc.						
No. 18	.56	50	.32-.49	46½	.32-.49	46½
No. 19	.60	50	.50	45	.51	45
No. 20	.50	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 21	.....	....	.68	44	.68	44
Craters and packers—						
No. 1	.40	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 2	.31	55	.30	52	.30	52
No. 3	.278	55	.345	45	.35	45
No. 4	.275	60	.30	55	.30	55
No. 5	.35	55	.32	47	.32	47
No. 6	.40	55	.32-.37	47	.32-.37	47
No. 7	.30	55	.32	47	.32	47
No. 8	.30	54	.35-.38	47	.35-.38	47
No. 9	.437	55	.33	47½	.33	47
No. 10	.33	55	.34	47	.34	47
No. 11	.....	....	.32-.38	47	.35-.38	47
No. 12	.....	....	.39	47	.39	47
No. 13	.30	54	.37	47	.37	47
No. 14	.....	....	.45	35	.45	33
No. 15	.....	....	.39	47	.39	47
No. 16	.35	55	.40	47	.40	47
No. 17	.30	55	.34	44	.32	47
No. 18	.27-.44	54	.32-.47	47	.35-.45	47
No. 19	.60	50	.65	47	.60	44½
No. 20	.52	50	.43	47	.43	47
No. 21	.50	50	.34	46½	.34	46½
No. 22	.30	50	.32-.37	40-45	.32-.37	45-50
No. 23	.....	....	.45	47	.45	44
No. 24	.40	55	.40	47	.40	47
No. 25	.....	....	.32	47	.33	47
Engineers—						
No. 1	.637	55	.77	55	.83	55
No. 2	.....	....	.68	44	.68	44
No. 3	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 4	.385	55	.40	47	.40	47
No. 5	.375	60	.36	47	.36	47
No. 6	.48	60	.37	55	.37	55
No. 7	.43	55	.38	55	.38	60
No. 8	.....	....	.50	62	.38	47
No. 9	.50	54	.49	47	.49	47
No. 10	.....	....	.42	60	.42	60
No. 11	.50	50	.39	....	.39	....
No. 12	.68	54	.65	54	.65	50
No. 13	.45	50	.48	50	.48	50
No. 14	.32	59	.37	56	.37	56
No. 15	.738	50	.70	....	.70	....
No. 16	.50	50	.23	84	.24	84
No. 17	.58	56	.50	48	.50	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.33	55	.36	55	.36	48
No. 2	.32	55	.35	47	.35	47
No. 3	.60	50	.468	47	.47	47
No. 4	.....	....	.363	55	.363	55
No. 5	.45	55	.44	65	.44	65
No. 6	.45	50	.32-.39	....	.36-.39	....
No. 7	.43	84	.45	56	.45	56
No. 8	.30	59	.37	56	.37	56
No. 9	.475	78½	.475	62½	.475	62½
No. 10	.47	65	.41	65	.41	65
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.275	40	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	.....	....	.25	55	.25	55
No. 3	.25	55	.30	55	.30	55
No. 4	.275	55	.30	55	.25-.30	70
No. 5	.20	55	.30	52	.30	52
No. 6	.273	55	.30	45	.30	45
No. 7	.25	55	.29	55	.29	55
No. 8	.25	55	.27-.32	47	.21-.32	47
No. 9	.35	55	.32	47	.32	47
No. 10	.30	55	.34	47	.34	47
No. 11	.30	54	.32-.45	47	.32-.45	47
No. 12	.30	55	.33	47	.33	47
No. 13	.30	55	.34	47	.34	47
No. 14	.39	50	.34	47	.34	47
No. 15	.35	55	.34	35	.34	38
No. 16	.....	....	.37	47	.37	47

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Yardmen and labourers—Conc.						
No. 17	.30	55	.34	47	.34	47
No. 18	.....	....	.32	28	.32	21
No. 19	.33	54	.32	47	.35	47
No. 20	.32	59	.34	47	.34	47
No. 21	.34	50	.34	47	.34	47
No. 22	.42	50	.45	43	.452	37
No. 23	.....	....	.40	44	.42	44
No. 24	.36-.44	50	.34-.42	46½	.34-.40	46½
No. 25	.....	....	.43	44	.45	44
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC.						
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 2	.50	55	.45	49	.40	49
No. 3	.44	50	.40	44	.42	45
No. 4	.45	50	.40-.52	50	.42-.51	44
No. 5	.50	45	.35	40	.35	40
No. 6	.65	49	.45	49	.45	49
No. 7	.475	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 8	.60	54	.35	48	.35-.40	48
No. 9	.40	50	.35-.41	50	.35-.41	50
No. 10	.60	50	.25	44	.40	44
No. 11	.60	50	.45-.60	44	.45-.60	44
No. 12	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 13	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.675	50	.425	44	.425	44
No. 15	.68	50	.375	44	.375	44
No. 16	.50	49½	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 17	.75	44	.52	44	.60	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.55	55	.50-.65	49	.55-.65	49
No. 2	.50	55	.475	55	.40	55
No. 3	.43	50	.40	44	.42	45
No. 4	.45	50	.472	50	.47-.52	44
No. 5	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 6	.39	54	.35	48	.38	48
No. 7	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.40	50	.40	44	.50	44
No. 9	.50-.90	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 10	.60	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 11	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 12	.50	44	.50	44	.60	49
No. 13	.65	50	.50	44	.50	44
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.45	55	.55	40	.50	49
No. 2	.375	50	.40-.52	50	.42-.48	44
No. 3	.65	49	.60	49	.60	49
No. 4	.68	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 5	.60	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	.60	44	.50-.60	44	.60	44
No. 7	.....	....	.72	44	.60	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	55	.40-.45	49	.40-.45	49
No. 2	.52	55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	.50	50	.45	50	.475	44
No. 4	.60	45	.45	50	.45	50
No. 5	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 6	.50	50	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	44
No. 7	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.60	50	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 9	.60	44	.55	44	.60	49
No. 10	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11	.65	50	.375-.40	44	.375	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.46	55	.47	45	.47	45
No. 2	.57	60	.695	48	.695	48
No. 3	.52	60	.675	48	.675	48
No. 4	.45	55	.475	50	.475	50
No. 5	.70	72	.73	48	.73	48
No. 6	.....	.....	.63-.73	48	.63-.80	48
No. 7	.60	50	.64	24	.64	28
No. 8	.675	54	.665	48	.665	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.55	55	.58	45	.58	45
No. 2	.48	55	.52	45	.52	45
No. 3	.57	60	.695	48	.695	48
No. 4	.52	60	.615	48	.615	48
No. 5	.45	55	.475	50	.475	50
No. 6	.625	55	.625	55	.625	55
No. 7	.60	55	.60	44	.60	41
No. 8	.80	50	.75	47	.75	47
No. 9	.50-.65	55	.55-.72	55	.55-.72	55
No. 10	.45	55	.505	50	.50	50
No. 11	.58	58½	.61	59	.61	50
No. 12	.59	59	.62	59	.62	59
No. 13	.55	55	.63	48	.63	48
No. 14	.65	54	.62-.66	48	.62-.66	48
No. 15	.60	55	.625	48	.625	48
No. 16	.875	44	.875	44	.875	44
No. 17	.....	.....	.66	40½	.66	48
Blacksmith's helpers—						
No. 1	.31	55	.36	45	.36	45
No. 2	.365	60	.435	48	.435	48
No. 3	.38	60	.455	48	.455	48
No. 4	.30	55	.305	50	.305	50
No. 5	.40	55	.39-.44	55	.39-.44	55
No. 6	.41	59	.445	59	.445	50
No. 7	.45	55	.48	48	.48	48
No. 8	.425	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 9	.395	54	.435	48	.435	48
No. 10	.50	50	.51	47	.51	47
No. 11	.35	55	.40	48	.40	48
No. 12	.625	44	.625	44	.625	44
No. 13	.....	.....	.54	40½	.54	50
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	55	.54	45-48	.54	45-48
No. 2	.57	60	.695	48	.695	48
No. 3	.52	60	.615	48	.615	48
No. 4	.50	55	.52	50	.52	50
No. 5	.45	55	.50-.60	55	.50-.60	55
No. 6	.40-.53	55	.50	49	.50	40
No. 7	.50	55	.40-.60	50	.40-.60	45
No. 8	.60	50	.55	32	.55	32
No. 9	.50-.65	55	.50-.72	55	.50-.72	55
No. 10	.60	55	.55	50	.55	50
No. 11	.53-.63	59	.51-.66	59	.51-.66	50
No. 12	.65-1.00	44	.80	40	.80	40
No. 13	.53-.63	59	.52-.66	59	.52-.66	59
No. 14	.55	72	.60-.69	48	.60-.69	48
No. 15	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 16	.....	.....	.63	24	.60	24
No. 17	.....	.....	.575	42½	.54	43
No. 18	.65	50	.55	45	.52	45
No. 19	.65	50	.65-.85	45	.65-.85	40
No. 20	.54-.68	54	.665	48	.665	48
No. 21	.54-.68	54	.62	48	.62	48
No. 22	.68	50	.71	47	.71	47
No. 23	.70-.80	55	.....	.....	.725	48
No. 24	.75	44	.875	44	.875	44
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.53	84	.695	56	.69	56
No. 2	.60	55	.60	55	.60	55
No. 3	.65	50	.625	54	.57	60
No. 4	.40	65	.44	55	.44	55
No. 5	.58	65	.59	63	.59	63
No. 6	.50	55	.60-.72	48	.60-.85	48
No. 7	.45	55	.60	48	.60	48
No. 8	.55	50	.55	36	.55	41
No. 9	.70	50	.55-.68	40	.55-.68	40
No. 10	.....	.....	.44	45	.44	45
No. 11	.50-.78	44	.65-.80	48	.65-.80	40-44
Crane men—						
No. 1	.38	59	.39	45	.39	45
No. 2	.50	65	.52	55	.52	55
No. 3	.....	.....	.32-.45	48-58	.32-.35	49-55
No. 4	.....	.....	.96	48	.67	40
No. 5	.40	55	.44	55	.44	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.605	48	.605	48
No. 7	.45	65	.50	52-62	.50	52-62
No. 8	.45	60	.64-.73	48	.67-.78	48
No. 9	.39-.49	84	.48-.64	48	.48-.64	48
No. 10	.75	66-78	.75	48	.75	48
No. 11	.45	66-78	.475	48	.475	48
No. 12	.....	.....	.48	42½	.48	40
Shearmen—						
No. 1	.275	55	.307	50	.307	55
No. 2	.....	.....	.48-.55	40-45	.55-.68	27-50
No. 3	.....	.....	.70	40	.70	40
No. 4	.62	42	.62	48	.60	48
No. 5	.50	49½	.45-.55	48	.45-.55	48
No. 6	.....	.....	.42	55	.42	55
No. 7	.....	.....	.66	48	.66	48
No. 8	.....	.....	.607	29½	.62	54
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.38-.46	55	.41-.49	45-48	.41-.49	45-48
No. 2	.....	.....	.48	48	.48	48
No. 3	.40	55	.42	50	.42	50
No. 4	.45	55	.475	50	.475	50
No. 5	.38-.50	55	.40-.52	55	.40-.52	55
No. 6	.30	55	.32-.36	44-55	.32-.36	40
No. 7	.405	55	.425	50	.46	45
No. 8	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 9	.32	50	.47	24	.40	24
No 10	.30-.50	52½	.44-.55	40-45	.44-.55	40
No. 11	.625	50	.59	47	.59	47
No. 12	.....	.....	.30-.38	32	.30-.38	32
No. 13	.....	.....	.40-.60	50	.40-.60	50
No. 14	.....	.....	.70	40	.74	40
Chargers—						
No. 1	.....	.....	.40-.42	35-48	.45-.57	28-40
No. 2	.525	42	.55-.78	48	.56-.70	48
No. 3	.445	84	.51	48	.51	48
No. 4	.....	.....	.506	55	.506	55
No. 5	.42	66	.425	48	.425	48
No. 6	.....	.....	.607	29½	.62	54
Melters—						
No. 1	.....	.....	1.65	48	1.41	40
No. 2	.....	.....	.88	55	.88	55
No. 3	.60	72	1.77	48	1.82	48
No. 4	.....	.....	1.12	48	1.14	48
No. 5	.83	66	.875	48	.875	48
No. 6	.....	.....	1.175	38	1.26	34
Welders—						
No. 1	.45	55	.46	45	.46	45
No. 2	.....	.....	.64-.70	48	.64-.70	48
No. 3	.....	.....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 4	.55	55	.65	48	.65	48
No. 5	.50	55	.60	48	.60	48
No. 6	.40	45	.65	40	.60-.65	40
No. 7	.60	49½	.60	48	.60	48
No. 8	.55	49½	.45-.56	48	.45-.56	48
No. 9	.....	.....	.50	55	.50	55
No. 10	.65*	48	.80	40	.80	40
No. 11	.....	.....	.60	44½	.60	48

* 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
Electricians—						
No. 1	.46–.55	55–65	.61	48	.61	45
No. 2	.45–.59	60	.675	48	.675	48
No. 3	.725	55	.70	60	.70	60
No. 4	.....	....	.40–.60	48–68	.40–.60	56–66
No. 5	.50	55	.73	55	.73	55
No. 6	.725	55	.85	50	.85	50
No. 7	.65	65	.66	63	.66	63
No. 8	.55	55	.65	48	.65	48
No. 9	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 10	.575	54	.85	48	.85	48
No. 11	.55	55	.72	48	.72	48
No. 12	.....	....	.66	51	.70	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.43	55	.45	45	.45	45
No. 2	.46	60	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.75	55	.825	55	.825	55
No. 4	.60	59	.60–.66	59	.60–.66	50
No. 5	.50	55	.58	48	.58	48
No. 6	.515	54	.51–.53	48	.51–.53	48
No. 7	.50	55	.525	48	.525	48
No. 8	.....	....	.60	32	.60	47
Bricklayers—						
No. 1	.57	55	.46	45	.46	45
No. 2	.715	59	.845	48	.845	48
No. 3	.35	55	.365	60	.365	60
No. 4	.....	....	.61	55	.61	55
No. 5	1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44
No. 6	.65	55	.69	48	.69	48
No. 7	.60	60	.625	48	.625	48
No. 8	.....	....	.75	44½	.85	42
Shippers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.307	52	.31–.34	50–55
No. 2	.375	55	.42	53	.42	40
No. 3	.60	50	.55	44	.55	44
No. 4	.35	55	.405	55	.405	55
No. 5	.35	55	.38–.42	50	.38–.42	50
No. 6	.45	55	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.47	50	.55	24	.60	35
No. 8	.40	52½	.44	45	.44	40
No. 9	.42	50	.45	47	.47	47
No. 10	.....	....	.50	66	.50	57
Firemen—						
No. 1	.32–.35	66–78	.40–.44	40–48	.40–.44	40–48
No. 2	.38	84	.505	56	.505	56
No. 3	.365	84	.48	56	.48	56
No. 4	.30	60	.307	60	.45	54
No. 5	.....	....	.35–.45	60	.45	55
No. 6	.30	55	.32	44	.32	40
No. 7	.35	60	.385	50	.385	40
No. 8	.45	65	.57	48	.57	48
No. 9	.....	....	.57	48	.57	48
No. 10	.45	77	.57	77	.57	77
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.36	59	.435	48	.435	48
No. 3	.275	55	.307	55	.307	55
No. 4	.....	..	.30	46	.30	40–54
No. 5	.30–.45	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 6	.30–.38	55	.32	44–53	.32	40–44
No. 7	.375	55	.41	55	.41	45
No. 8	.375	55	.385	55	.385	55
No. 9	.325	55	.375	50	.375	50
No. 10	.40	55	.46	44	.53	45
No. 11	.35	55	.45	48	.45	48
No. 12	.44	50	.59	27	.58	32
No. 13	.40	50	.50	27	.49	40
No. 14	.35	52½	.40	40	.40	40
No. 15	.365	60	.415	48	.415	48
No. 16	.375	50	.415	47	.415	47
No. 17	.30	58	.375	48	.375	48
No. 18	.45–.52	44	.65	40	.65	40
No. 19	.....	....	.415	43	.42	47

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS						
A—IRON						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.67	54	.52	54	.52	54
No. 3	.70	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 4	.50	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 5	.70	60	.605	48	.605	48
No. 6	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 7	.48–.65	50	.50–.66	45	.50–.66	32
No. 8	.65	50	.45–.65	44	.45–.65	44
No. 9	.....	....	.40–.55	48–55	.40–.55	44–55
No. 10	.85	50	.85	45	.85	45
No. 11	.87	49½	.65	44	.65	44
No. 12	.....	....	.41	48	.41	44
No. 13	.40	60	.50	48	.50	48
No. 14	.60	50	.60	48	.60	48
No. 15	.....	....	.52–.72	48	.49–.69	40
No. 16	.40–.55	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 17	.65	50	.65	45	.65	45
No. 18	.65	54	.56	54	.56	54
No. 19	.....	....	.50	50	.50	44
No. 20	.60	54	.50–.60	52	.50–.60	52
No. 21	.70	50	.85	36	.85	27
No. 22	.80	50	.70–.75	44–50	.70	50
No. 23	.70	50	.72	44	.72	44
No. 24	.60	50	.47	50	.47	50
No. 25	.65	54	.60	40	.60	40
No. 26	.70	54	.675	54	.64	54
No. 27	.70	54	.70	40	.70	48
No. 28	.....	....	.60	44	.60–.65	44
No. 29	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 30	.80	55	.76	20	.80	40
No. 31	1.00	54	.90	50	1.00	37
No. 32	.875	50	.65	50	.67–.70	50
No. 33	.80	44	.68–.78	44	.60–.72	44
No. 34	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 35	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 36	.80	45	.80	44	.80	44
No. 37	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 38	.75	44	.84	44	.84	44
No. 39	.....	....	.84	44	.84	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.75	48	.74	48	.672	48
No. 2	.50	57	.50	45	.50	45
No. 3	.75	44–48	.75	44	.75	44
No. 4	.65–.70	54	.66	48	.66	44
No. 5	.65	54	.58–.62	48	.58–.62	48
No. 6	.....	....	.52–.78	40	.52–.78	40
No. 7	.425	60	.40	59	.40	44
No. 8	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 9	.55–.60	50	.515	44	.512	44
No. 10	.40	50	.45	48	.40	44
No. 11	.50	50	.30–.35	48	.30–.35	48
No. 12	.....	....	.40–.50	48–55	.40–.60	48–55
No. 13	.825	45	.80	45	.80	40
No. 14	.835	49½	.75	40	.70	40
No. 15	.34–.57	60	.30–.45	48	.24–.45	44–48
No. 16	.....	....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 17	.55–.75	50	.40–.55	48	.45–.55	48
No. 18	.....	....	.45–.55	54	.50–.57	54
No. 19	.....	....	.63	48	.60	40
No. 20	.....	....	.30–.40	44	.30–.40	44
No. 21	.525	50	.425	50	.425	40
No. 22	.65	50	.40–.65	45	.40–.65	45
No. 23	.....	....	.45–.56	27	.50–.56	40
No. 24	.....	....	.40–.50	54	.50–.55	54
No. 25	.76	54	.57–.72	40	.57–.72	40
No. 26	.60	50	.55	45	.55	45
No. 27	.72	48	.69–.72	40–48	.69–.72	40–48
No. 28	.67–.70	44–54	.65–.70	40–44	.65–.70	44
No. 29	.55–.65	50	.50	50	.50	33
No. 30	.65	54	.40	42	.60	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Con.*						
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 31	.45-.68	50	.48-.56	50	.50-.58	36-50
No. 32	.54-.58	54	.48	37	.51	44
No. 33	.63-.73	54	.62-.70	40	.62-.70	40
No. 34	.55	54	.43-.50	36-45	.43-.50	45-50
No. 35	.73	54	.67	54	.665	54
No. 36	.58	50	.42	48	.42	36
No. 37	.70	54	.52-.70	48	.52-.70	48
No. 38	.63-.70	54	.51-.63	36	.60-.70	45
No. 39	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 40	.70	54	.60-.70	45	.60-.70	22-45
No. 41	.60	55	.83	24	.77	25
No. 42	.....	....	.60	55	.60	55
No. 43	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 44	.812	54	.63	40	.56-.62	54
No. 45	.....	....	.42-.57	40	.44-.57	45
No. 46	.61-.83	50-54	.53-.78	50	.53-.78	50
No. 47	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 48	.77-.82	44	.68-.73	44	.68-.73	44
No. 49	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 50	.78-.88	44	.69-.75	44	.70-.75	44
No. 51	.69-.81	44	.71-.77	40-44	.71-.78	40-44
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.34	54	.33	48	.33	48
No. 3	.20	57	.20	45	.20	45
No. 4	.40	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 5	.35	45	.37	45	.37	40
No. 6	.52	49½	.46	40	.45	40
No. 7	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 8	.....	....	.40	48	.40	40
No. 9	.....	....	.35	27	.35	40
No. 10	.....	....	.50	27	.50	27
No. 11	.40	54	.45	36	.45	48
No. 12	.45	54	.55	45	.55	21½
No. 13	.....	....	.57	20	.60	25
No. 14	.65	54	.....	....	.51	54
No. 15	.45-.55	50	.40-.43	55	.38-.43	55
No. 16	.....	....	.40-.45	44	.40	44
No. 17	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 18	.52-.55	44	.50	40	.44-.50	40-44
No. 19	.....	....	.37-.44	44	.37-.44	44
No. 20	.38	44	.50	44	.50	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.40	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.65	54	.58-.63	48	.58-.63	48
No. 3	.50-.60	50	.42-.55	40-44	.42-.55	32-44
No. 4	.....	....	.45	55	.50	55
No. 5	.825	45	.80	45	.80	40
No. 6	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.45	50	.40-.45	48	.45	48
No. 8	.....	....	.40-.55	54	.40-.55	54
No. 9	.....	....	.40-.63	48	.40-.60	40
No. 10	.....	....	.30-.38	55	.30-.38	55
No. 11	.40	55	.60	45	.60	45
No. 12	.60	50	.50	45	.50	45
No. 13	.55	50	.46	54	.46	54
No. 14	.68	44-54	.65-.70	44-48	.65-.70	44
No. 15	.55	50	.40-.45	50	.40-.45	28
No. 16	.....	....	.55	52	.40-.60	54
No. 17	.....	....	.65	27	.65	27
No. 18	.60	50	.44	60	.44	32
No. 19	.45	50	.40	45	.42	52
No. 20	.52-.73	54	.64	40	.64	40
No. 21	.45	60	.50	27-36	.50	50
No. 22	.73	54	.66	54	.64	54
No. 23	.445	50	.42	48	.42	36
No. 24	.60	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 25	.35-.65	54	.55-.63	36	.55-.63	48
Coremakers—Conc.						
No. 26	.....	....	.60-.65	44	.60	44
No. 27	.45-.65	45-54	.55	45	.55	27
No. 28	.65	48	.60	45	.60	45
No. 29	.50	55	.67	20	.63	25
No. 30	.....	....	.35-.40	54	.35-.40	54
No. 31	.725	54	.56	40	.51	60
No. 32	.55-.65	....	.43-.58	40-50	.44-.58	45-50
No. 33	.85	44	.725	44	.725	44
No. 34	.75	40	.75	35	.75	44
Chippers and grinders—						
No. 1	.44-.56	54	.36	48	.36	48
No. 2	.....	....	.275	55	.30	55
No. 3	.375	50	.40	45	.38	45
No. 4	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 5	.....	....	.37-.43	48	.37-.43	40
No. 6	.....	....	.30	60	.275	60
No. 7	.....	....	.35-.57	32	.44-.57	40
No. 8	.35	50	.48	45	.48	45
No. 9	.....	....	.505	24	.53	40
No. 10	.....	....	.37	45	.37	45
No. 11	.40	54	.40	45	.40	45
No. 12	.....	....	.44	45	.44	45
No. 13	.....	....	.45-.50	27	.45-.50	27
No. 14	.....	....	.315	48	.315	36
No. 15	.....	....	.43	40	.43	40
No. 16	.50	60	.50	27-36	.50	50
No. 17	.35-.40	54	.45	36	.45	48
No. 18	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 19	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 20	.....	....	.70	20	.69	25
No. 21	.45-.60	48-54	.55	45	.55	22½
No. 22	.35-.40	45	.40	45	.40	50
No. 23	.....	....	.425	50	.42	50
No. 24	.60	44	.50	44	.55	44
No. 25	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	44	.60-.70	44	.70	44
No. 2	.65	44	.70	44	.65-.70	44
No. 3	.45	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 4	.55	60	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.57	58½	.70	48	.70	48
No. 7	.60	60	.45-.65	59	.40-.60	44
No. 8	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 9	.50-.65	50	.42-.62	44	.42-.60	40-44
No. 10	.50	50	.45	48	.45	44
No. 11	.....	....	.35-.48	48-55	.35-.48	49-55
No. 12	.40	60	.50	44	.....	....
No. 13	.58-.62	49-55	.55-.62	54-59	.55-.63	48
No. 14	.55-.61	49-55	.55-.60	44-49	.55-.60	44
No. 15	.60-.67	49-58	.60-.72	48	.60-.72	48
No. 16	.....	....	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
No. 17	.50	50	.40-.60	48	.40-.60	48
No. 18	.....	....	.40-.50	54	.45	54
No. 19	.....	....	.37-.65	54	.43-.62	40
No. 20	.475	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 21	.45	55	.40	49	.40	49
No. 22	.....	....	.55	48	.55	44
No. 23	.70	54	.60-.80	40	.70-.80	40
No. 24	.55	54	.60	54	.60	54
No. 25	.....	....	.65	50	.65	50
No. 26	.55	50	.50	50	.50	45
No. 27	.....	....	.37	54	.37	54
No. 28	.65	54	.45-.65	52	.48-.65	52
No. 29	.40	50	.55	27	.55	27
No. 30	.56-.65	50	.50-.65	44-50	.50-.56	41-50
No. 31	.55	50	.50	50	.52	52
No. 32	.60-.70	48	.62	40	.62	40
No. 33	.67	54	.60-.70	54	.55-.70	54
No. 34	.60-.65	54	.57-.75	40	.57-.75	48
No. 35	.55-.70	50	.55-.65	44	.55-.65	44
No. 36	.....	....	.55	44-54	.50	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Conc.*						
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 37	.....	....	.75	50	.75	30
No. 38	.....	....	.60	55	.60	55
No. 39	.70	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 40	.60	44	.50	44	.55	44
No. 41	.77-.80	44-50	.65-.75	44	.50-.75	44
No. 42	.77-.82	44	.60-.73	44	.60-.73	44
No. 43	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 44	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 45	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 46	.....	....	.75	44	.68-.85	44-48
No. 47	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 48	.....	....	.71-.78	44	.71-.78	44
No. 49	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.50	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	.50-.60	44	.55-.65	44	.55-.65	44
No. 3	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 4	.42	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 5	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.60	58½	.60	48	.50	48
No. 7	.50	60	.40	20	.35	20
No. 8	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 9	.55-.65	50	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	44
No. 10	.....	....	.35-.45	48-55	.35-.45	49-55
No. 11	.725	49½	.71	48	.71	48
No. 12	.63-.66	58	.55-.57	44	.55-.57	44
No. 13	.60-.65	50-55	.525	54	.53	48
No. 14	.....	....	.35	54	.45	54
No. 15	.40	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 16	.....	....	.45	32	.475	40
No. 17	.58	50	.55	45	.55	45
No. 18	.60	54	.625	40	.625	40
No. 19	.46	54	.35	50	.35	50
No. 20	.70	54	.65	52	.65	59
No. 21	.65	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 22	.60	50	.55	50	.55	50
No. 23	.68	48	.66	40	.66	40
No. 24	.70	54	.675	36	.675	48
No. 25	.....	....	.70	50	.65	35
No. 26	.70	54	.65	40	.65	60
No. 27	.73	55	.55	44	.55	44
No. 28	.80-.85	44	.70-.73	44	.70-.73	44
No. 29	.77	44	.65-.72	44	.65-.72	44
No. 30	.60	44	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	44
No. 31	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
No. 32	.82	44	.725	44	.725	44
Machinists' helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.39	54	.28	54	.28	54
No. 3	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 4	.....	....	.35-.45	44	.35-.45	44
No. 5	.30	50	.30	48	.35	44
No. 6	.....	....	.37	54	.37	48
No. 7	.35	58	.35	44	.35	44
No. 8	.40	49½	.39	48	.39	48
No. 9	.375	55	.25	55	.25-.28	55
No. 10	.....	....	.42	54	.42	54
No. 11	.....	....	.55	44	.35-.65	44
No. 12	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 14	.22-.47	54	.20-.48	54	.25-.46	54
No. 15	.....	....	.30-.45	40	.30-.45	48
No. 16	.45	50	.45-.50	50	.45-.50	50
No. 17	.57	44	.54	44	.54	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.22-.28	54	.25-.28	48-54	.25-.28	48-54
No. 2	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 3	.30-.45	54-60	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 4	.....	....	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	44
No. 5	.....	....	.37	40	.37	40
No. 6	.....	....	.28	59	.28	60
No. 7	.....	....	.25	48	.30	48
No. 8	.30	50	.30-.33	50	.30-.33	40
No. 9	.30	55	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 10	.....	....	.20-.27	48-55	.23-.30	48-55
No. 11	.375	60	.25	44	.25	44
No. 12	.30	55	.35	48	.35	40
No. 13	.35-.40	49-55	.37-.42	44	.38	40
No. 14	.40	50	.35	48	.35	48
No. 15	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 16	.....	....	.37	48	.37	45
No. 17	.....	....	.20-.30	44	.25-.35	44
No. 18	.325	55	.20-.25	55	.20-.27	55
No. 19	.38	50	.40	45	.40	45
No. 20	.40	60	.40-.45	54-66	.40-.45	54-66
No. 21	.....	....	.375	27	.35-.40	40
No. 22	.30-.38	60	.45	40	.44	40
No. 23	.36-.42	54	.40	45	.40	45
No. 24	.39	40-60	.42	45-50	.42	50
No. 25	.35	50	.30	50	.30	40
No. 26	.45	54-60	.35	52	.35	54
No. 27	.43	50	.35	44	.35	32
No. 28	.40	50	.35-.38	50	.36	36
No. 29	.44	50	.35	28	.39	35
No. 30	.35	42-54	.50	27-36	.50	50
No. 31	.33	54	.27	45	.27	45
No. 32	.30-.36	50	.315	48	.315	36
No. 33	.40	54	.35-.47	48	.35-.47	48
No. 34	.40	54	.45	36	.45	48
No. 35	.40-.50	55	.50-.57	20	.60	25
No. 36	.45	60	.40-.55	45	.40-.55	22-45
No. 37	.40-.50	54	.45-.57	40	.45-.57	54
No. 38	.375	45	.36	45	.36	50
No. 39	.425	50	.40-.43	50	.40-.43	50
No. 40	.525	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 41	.47	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 42	.525	44	.47	44	.47	44
B—BRASS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.48-.65	50	.50-.66	45	.50-.66	32
No. 2	.60	50	.60	48	.60	48
No. 3	.85	44-48	.80	40-44	.80	40-44
No. 4	.56-.64	55-60	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5	.625	50	.525	50	.55	50
No. 6	.70	54	.65	48	.65	48
No. 7	.60	50	.625	45	.625	44½
No. 8	.55	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 9	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 10	.70	49½	.565	44	.565	44
No. 11	.50	55	.55	55	.55	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.60	40	.60	40
No. 2	.70	49½	.80	44	.80	44
No. 3	.85	48	.75	44	.75	44
No. 4	.....	....	.45-.57	50	.45-.57	50
No. 5	.70	50	.70	45	.68-.83	40-47
No. 6	.50	50	.58	44½	.63	44½
No. 7	.80	54	.675	48	.675	48
No. 8	.80-.86	50	.72	40	.72	40
No. 9	.70	44	.58	44	.58	44
No. 10	.75	50	.72-.75	48	.72-.75	48
No. 11	.60	55	.50-.56	52½	.50-.56	52½
No. 12	1.00	50	.83	32	.83	32

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
B—BRASS—*Con.*						
Moulders—*						
No. 1	.40-.70	50	.41-.55	40	.45-.55	32
No. 2	.....	....	.59	48	.59	48
No. 3	.825	40	.65	44	.75	44
No. 4	.50	40	.50	44	.50	44
No. 5	.825	44	.75	40	.70	40
No. 6	.45	50	.40-.53	50	.40-.53	50
No. 7	.....	....	.58-.75	44	.58-.75	44
No. 8	.60-.72	30-46	.66	44½	.66	44½
No. 9	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 10	.40-.46	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 11	.50	50	.485	41	.50-.52	44
No. 12	.....	....	.675	50	.65	50
No. 13	.78	45	.70	40	.70	40
No. 14	.50	50	.495	40	.495	40
No. 15	.88	50	.73	40	.73	40
No. 16	.45	50	.55-.62	45	.55-.62	45
No. 17	.....	....	.50-.70	47½	.50-.70	47½
No. 18	.....	....	.45-.65	44-48	.47-.60	48
No. 19	.55	49½	.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 20	.....	....	.675	40	.675	40
No. 21	.48-.70	44	.59	44	.59	44
No. 22	.605	44	.745	37½	.745	37½
No. 23	.48-.55	55	.55	50	.55	50
No. 24	.80	50	.70	32	.70	32
No. 25	1.00	44	.70	40	.70-.75	40
No. 26	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 27	.79	44	.70-.75	40	.70-.75	40
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.50	50	.55	40	.52-.55	32
No. 2	.45	50	.40-.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.60	40	.40	44	.40	44
No. 4†	.36	44	.36	44	.36	44
No. 5	.825	44	.70	40	.70	40
No. 6	.50	50	.35	50	.35-.50	50
No. 7	.....	....	.60-.80	44	.60-.70	44
No. 8†	.....	....	.385	41½	.385	45½
No. 9†	.25	47	.29	41½	.29	45½
No. 10	.55	50	.52	38½	.52	44
No. 11†	.355	47½	.36	40	.36	40
No. 12	.....	....	.52-.56	47½	.50-.56	47½
No. 13	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 14	.....	....	.44	44	.44	44
No. 15	.....	....	.58	44	.58	44
No. 16†	.20	55	.28	47½	.30	47½
No. 17	.70	50	.57	32	.57	32
No. 18	.79	44	.70	40	.60	40
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60	50	.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	.50	56	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.64	49½	.62	48	.62	48
No. 4	.65	48	.60	44	.60	44
No. 5	.....	....	.48	48	.48	48
No. 6	.....	....	.70-.78	48	.70-.75	48
No. 7	.75	49½	.70-.75	44	.70-.75	45
No. 8	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	.52	49½	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	.60	50	.62	45	.60	40-44
No. 11	.475	50	.30-.70	50	.30-.70	50
No. 12	.55	44	.50	38½	.50	41
No. 13	.....	....	.45-.50	47½	.45-.50	47½
No. 14	.60-.70	44	.50-.61	44	.50-.61	44
No. 15	.535	55	.60-.88	37½	.63-.93	37½
No. 16	.55	....	.60	44	.60	44
No. 17	.....	....	.80	40	.85-.90	40
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.30	50	.35-.55	40	.35-.55	40
No. 2	.45	48	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.45	55	.40	48	.37-.47	48
No. 4	.38	55	.35	48	.35	48
No. 5†	.30	55	.26	48	.26	48
No. 6†	.20	49½	.25	44	.26	45
No. 7	.30	49½	.35	44	.35	45
No. 8	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	.....	....	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 10	.33-.42	49½	.35-.44	50	.37-.44	50
No. 11	.25-.40	50	.35-.50	45	.35-.45	40-49
No. 12†	.....	....	.30	45	.30	40
No. 13	.30-.40	54	.25-.35	48	.25-.35	48
No. 14	.30-.35	50	.27-.35	50	.27-.35	50
No. 15	.52	50	.53	40	.54	40
No. 16	.....	....	.37-.57	45	.40-.57	45
No. 17	.50	44	.485	44	.485	44
No. 18	.35-.50	50	.28-.35	48	.28-.35	48
No. 19	.35	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 20	.30-.50	48	.45-.55	44	.45-.55	40-44
No. 21†	.....	....	.40	44	.40	40
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.30-.40	50	.30-.45	45	.40-.45	32
No. 2	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 3	.375	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 4	.525	46	.58	44½	.58	44½
No. 5	.....	....	.345	41½	.345	40½
No. 6	.50	50	.44	40	.45	40
No. 7	.....	....	.30-.45	48	.30-.45	48
No. 8†	.....	....	.25-.28	48	.275	48
No. 9	.....	....	.46	47½	.49	47½
No. 10	.....	....	.35-.45	40	.34-.45	40
No. 11	.50	55	.45	50	.45	50
No. 12	.60	50	.57	32	.57	32
Platers—						
No. 1	.60	49½	.53-.85	44	.53-.85	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	.375	50	.375	50
No. 4	.25	50	.26-.50	44½	.30-.50	46
No. 5	.45	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 6	.65	54	.625	48	.625	48
No. 7	.75	44	.64	44	.64	44
No. 8	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 9	.40-.60	50	.32-.43	48	.32-.45	48
No. 10	.40	55	.40-.43	50	.40-.43	50
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.25-.50	50	.31-.42	45	.31-.38	40
No. 2	.50	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	.56	44	.56	44
No. 4	.45	50	.35-.40	50	.40	50
No. 5	.50	49½	.35-.45	50	.45	40
No. 6	.575	41-45	.635	44½	.635	44½
No. 7	.....	....	.595	44½	.595	44½
No. 8	.40	54	.30-.40	48	.27-.40	48
No. 9	.40	50	.25-.40	50	.25-.40	50
No. 10	.....	....	.56	40	.57	40
No. 11	.25-.41	50	.32-.42	45	.32-.42	45
No. 12	.....	....	.48	47½	.40-.52	47½
No. 13	.85	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 14	.....	....	.42-.50	44	.42-.50	44
No. 15	.....	....	.40	40	.40	40
No. 16	.40-.65	50	.35-.55	48	.38-.55	48
No. 17	.60	55	.50	50	.50	55
No. 18	.80	50	.63	32	.63	32
No. 19	.60	50	.50	44	.50	44

* Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates.
† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Conc.*						
B—BRASS—*Conc.*						
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30-.33	50	.30-.33	40
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.45	48	.30-.45	48
No. 3	.40	49½	.40	44	.40	44
No. 4	.....	....	.30-.45	44	.35	44
No. 5	.35	50	.33-.45	40	.33-.45	40
No. 6	.....	....	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 7	.50	49½	.375	44	.35	45
No. 8	.32	49½	.35	44	.325	45
No. 9	.35	50	.35	50	.35-.37	50
No. 10	.....	....	.54	44	.54	44
No. 11	.....	....	.44	44	.45	44
No. 12	.30-.40	50	.35	45	.35	40
No. 13	.40	50	.395	44½	.395	45
No. 14	.35	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 15	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 16	.445	50	.375	40	.375	40
No. 17	.40	50	.40	32	.40	32
No. 18	.....	....	.35-.45	47½	.40	47½
No. 19	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 20	.40-.50	44	.40-.46	44	.40-.50	44
No. 21	.40	55	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	55
No. 22	.37-.40	49½	.37-.42	48	.37-.42	48
No. 23	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44	.45	40-44
No. 24	.30	48	.35-.55	44	.35-.55	40-44
No. 25	.525	44	.50	44	.50	44
MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.80	50	.80-.90	50
No. 2	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 3	.70	44	.70	47½	.70	40
No. 4	.60	50	.58	44	.58	24
No. 5	.....	....	.60	43	.60	50
No. 6	.675	50	.59	45	.59	50
No. 7	.....	....	.69	48	.62	48
No. 8	.50-.65	55	.55-.60	44	.55-.60	44
No. 9	.62	50	50-.60	50	.50-.60	50
No. 10	.65	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 11	.65	49½	.75	40	.75	40
No. 12	.....	....	.75	40	.75	20
No. 13	.75	50	.72-.80	44	.80	28
No. 14	.....	....	.66-.71	....	.66-.71	50
No. 15	.50	59	.45	44	.45	44
No. 16	.60	54	.47-.52	50	.52-.65	50
No. 17	.75	48	.60	44	.63	44
No. 18	.95	50	.75	44	.75	44
No. 19	1.05	44	.95	44	.95	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.70	50	.75	50
No. 2	.75	44	.70	47½	.70	47½
No. 3	.55-.66	50	.50-.68	44	.56-.68	24
No. 4	.....	....	.48-.58	43	.48-.58	36-50
No. 5	.40-.50	55	.55-.63	44	.55-.63	44
No. 6	.55	50	.55	50	.60	50
No. 7	.70	50	.68	50	.68	50
No. 8	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 9	.....	....	.85	60	.85	48
No. 10	.....	....	.65	40	.65	44
No. 11	.85	49½	.75	40	.75	40
No. 12	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 13	.....	....	.50-.65	50	.45-.70	50
No. 14	.55	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 15	.84	50	.605	50	.605	49½
No. 16	.....	....	.67	48	.605	48
Boilermakers—						
No. 1	.45	55	.40-.50	52½	.40-.55	52½
No. 2	.60-.71	48	.66	48	.54	48
No. 3	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 4	.55-.70	59	.49-.57	44	.49-.57	44
No. 5	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
Boilermakers—Conc.						
No. 6	.75	50	.55	44	.60	44
No. 7	.....	....	.40-.47	40	.40-.47	40
No. 8	.75	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 9	.....	....	.937	44	.937	44
No. 10	.75-.87	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 11	.60-.85	44	.62-.78	44	.62-.78	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	.....	....	.75	50	.75	50
No. 3	.....	....	.57	44	.57	44
No. 4	.65	44	.65	40	.65	47½
No. 5	.63	50	.60	44	.60	24
No. 6	.....	....	.50	43	.30	36
No. 7	.68	50	.475	44	.....	....
No. 8	.....	....	.55	48	.505	48
No. 9	.....	....	.40	51	.40	50
No. 10	.625	50	.66	48	.66	40
No. 11	.45	55	.475	44	.475	44
No. 12	.....	....	.55	50	.50	50
No. 13	.52	50	.43	44	.43	49½
No. 14	.55	50	.55	59	.55	59
No. 15	.55	50	.47	50	.47	50
No. 16	.60	49½	.67	40	.67	40
No. 17	.....	....	.57	60	.57	48
No. 18	.60	59	.48	44	.48	44
No. 19	.55	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 20	.50	54	.58	50	.58	50
No. 21	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 22	.48	55	.36	40	.36	40
No. 23	.40	45	.36	50	.36	45
No. 24	.70	48	.525	44	.525	44
No. 25	.75	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 26	.55	55	.50	49	.50	49
No. 27	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 28	.81	44	.79	44	.75	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60	44	.60	44	.60	44
No. 2	.....	....	.45	49	.45	48
No. 3	.45-.60	52	.49-.55	44	.49-.55	44
No. 4	.....	....	.50-.73	50	.55-.75	50
No. 5	.....	....	.65	50	.65	50
No. 6	.50-.75	55	.60-.70	44	.60-.70	44
No. 7	.....	....	.48-.65	44	.48-.60	44
No. 8	.....	....	.62	44	.62	44
No. 9	.....	....	.65-.70	50-57	.65-.70	50
No. 10	.50-.80	44	.50-.80	40-47	.50-.80	40-47
No. 11	.60	50	.59	44	.59	24
No. 12	.....	....	.44-.55	43	.44-.55	50
No. 13	.50-.55	50	.40-.50	45	.40-.50	50
No. 14	.50	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 15	.40-.54	50	.38-.48	44	.40-.48	50
No. 16	.....	....	.465	40	.445	50
No. 17	.....	....	.55-.67	48	.47-.60	48
No. 18	.....	....	.63	48	.63	40
No. 19	.45-.50	55	.45-.65	44	.45-.65	44
No. 20	.40-.60	50	.37-.55	49½	.37-.55	49½
No. 21	.60	50	.50	48	.50	48
No. 22	.55	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 23	.37-.55	55	.32-.48	59	.32-.48	56-71
No. 24	.....	....	.62	48	.65	48
No. 25	.70	44	.75-.80	44	.75-.80	44
No. 26	.50-.65	49	.50-.60	40-44	.50-.60	44
No. 27	.....	....	.48-.60	44	.53-.60	44
No. 28	.60	50	.55	40-50	.55	40-50
No. 29	.63	49½	.65	40	.65	40
No. 30	.....	....	.53-.67	60	.53-.67	48
No. 31	.....	....	.50-.72	44	.51-.72	44
No. 32	.....	....	.48-.66	....	.48-.66	45
No. 33	.45-.65	50	.35-.45	24	.35-.45	42½
No. 34	.45-.60	55	.35-.45	40	.40-.55	45
No. 35	.42	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 36	.55	54	.60	50	.60	50
No. 37	.46	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 38	.50-.60	55	.40-.50	55	.40-.50	44
No. 39	.40	45	.32	50	.32	45
No. 40	.70	48	.525	44	.575	44
No. 41	.....	....	.425	44	.45-.50	44
No. 42	.65	50	.55	44	.60	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, ETC. —*Con.*						
Machinists—Conc.						
No. 43	.55	55	.58	49	.58	49
No. 44	.75	44	.35-.65	44	.35-.65	44
No. 45	.75-.81	44	.79	44	.79	44
No. 46	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.54	50	.49	44	.49	24
No. 2	.....	....	.46-.60	43	.46-.60	50
No. 3	.55	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	.....	....	.70	48	.63	48
No. 5	.575	50	.475	50	.50	50
No. 6	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 7	.865	45	.85	24	.85	24
No. 8	.70	45	.70	40	.70	32
No. 9	.70	50	.72	44	.72	35
No. 10	.58	59	.45	44	.45	44
No. 11	.65	49	.50	49	.50	49
No. 12	.55	54	.63	50	.63	50
No. 13	.50	50	.35	54	.35	50
No. 14	.55	45	.48	45	.53	45
No. 15	.75	50	.63	44	.63	44
No. 16	.75	44	.79	44	.79	44
No. 17	.75-.83	44	.75	40	.75	44
No. 18	.45-.80	48	.50-.85	44	.50-.86	44
No. 19	.55-.72	48	.48-.71	44	.52-.74	40
No. 20	.50-.60	50	.40-.60	40	.46-.60	40
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.64	48	.64	48
No. 2	.70	44	.75	47½	.75	44
No. 3	.52	50	.47	44	.47	24
No. 4	.60	50	.38-.48	43	.38-.48	40-50
No. 5	.50	50	.58	50	.58	50
No. 6	.60	48	.58	44	.60	40
No. 7	.60	50	.45	46½	.45	42½
No. 8	.425	50	.44	60	.44	55
No. 9	.33-.50	50	.40-.60	40	.56	40
No. 10	.....	....	.42	50	.45	50
No. 11	.75	50	.75	44	.75	44
No. 12	.48-.55	48	.59-.64	44	.59-.63	44
No. 13	.....	....	.52-.60	48	.54	48
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	49	.45	48
No. 2	.65	50	.65	44	.65	24
No. 3	.....	....	.40	50	.395	50
No. 4	.30	55	.375	44	.375	44
No. 5	.40-.60	49½	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.....	....	.54-.69	44	.54-.69	44
No. 7	.44	59	.50	44	.53	44
No. 8	.40	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 9	.48	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	.45	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.....	....	.30	59	.325	55
No. 12	.70	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 13	.55	55	.45	49	.45	49
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.25-.50	50	.30-.50	44	.30-.50	24
No. 2	.....	....	.38-.43	43	.38-.43	36-50
No. 3	.50-.55	56	.58	48	.58	48
No. 4	.30-.45	55	.375	44	.375	44
No. 5	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 6	.50-.60	50	.50-.60	50	.50-.60	50
No. 7	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 8	.....	....	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 9	.36	49½	.50	40-43	.50	40
No. 10	40-.45	49½	.45	40	.45	40
No. 11	.....	....	.27-.40	45	.32-.42	50
No. 12	.40	50	.33-.42	50	.33-.40	50
No. 13	.34-.48	55	.40	55	.40	44
No. 14	.40	50	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Assemblers—						
No. 1	325	55	.375	44	.375	44
No. 2	.....	....	.68	40	.68	40
No. 3	.....	....	.44-.50	44	.42-.54	44
No 4	.....	....	.42	46½	.42	46½
No. 5	.40-.60	48	.40-.55	43½	.40-.55	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40-.50	42½	.45-.50	46½
No 7	.....	....	.35-.50	40	.35-.50	40
No. 8	.30-.50	....	.45	40	.45	40
No 9	.....	....	.30	47½	.35	44
No. 10	.32-.50	....	.26-.47	50	.32-.50	50
No. 11	.35-.50	....	.28-.38	50	.28-.42	50
No. 12	.....	....	.315	50	.315	45
No. 13	.....	....	.45	44	.50	44
Electric welders—						
No 1	.....	....	.65	50	.65	50
No. 2	.65	50	.48	44	.48	50
No. 3	.....	....	.63	48	.63	40
No. 4	.....	....	.62	48	.52	48
No. 5	.375	55	.40	44	.40	44
No. 6	.....	....	.60	50	.60	50
No. 7	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 8	.....	....	.62	60	.62	47
No. 9	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
No. 10	.....	....	.80	....	.80	55
No. 11	.....	....	.65-.87	44	.65-.83	44
No 12	.50	50	.45	50	.35	50
No. 13	.....	....	.55-.70	44	.60	44
No. 14	.35	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 15	.65	48	.58	44	.58	44
No. 16	.....	....	.50	49	.50	49
Painters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.75	47½	.75	40
No. 2	.45	50	.45	44	.45	24
No. 3	.40	50	.40	43	.40	50
No. 4	.....	....	.40	47	.40	50
No. 5	.....	....	.65	48	.65	40
No. 6	.325	55	.375	44	.375	44
No. 7	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 8	.....	....	.65	40	.65	40
No. 9	.....	....	.52	44	.52	35
No. 10	.57	55	.475	55	.50	44
No. 11	.35	50	.275	50	.30	50
No. 12	.36	45	.30	50	.30	45
No. 13	.60	48	.37	44	.37	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.....	....	.85	50	.85	50
No. 2	.30-.51	50	.30-.48	44	.30-.48	24
No. 3	.35-.58	50	.38-.58	43	.38-.63	50
No. 4	.60-.75	48	.50-.70	43½	.50-.70	40
No. 5	.33-.37	55	.35-.50	44	.35-.50	44
No. 6	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 7	.50	49½	.45-.50	40	.45-.55	40
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	50	.45	40
No. 2	.40	44	.45	56	.45	56
No. 3	.46	50	.42	56	.38	56
No. 4	.....	....	.41	84	.37	84
No. 5	.38	56	.34	56	.34	56
No. 6	.43	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 7	.....	....	.455	....	.45	60
No. 8	.48-.53	48	.50-.55	56	.50-.55	44
No. 9	.40	50	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 10	.50	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 11	.36	60	.35	54	.35	54
No. 12	.50	78	.40	77	.40	77
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	49	.25	48
No 2	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 3	.....	....	.30-.40	44	.30-.40	44
No. 4	.40	44	.35-.45	40-48	.40-.50	40-48
No. 5	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	44	.30-.35	24
No. 6	.35	50	.30-.40	43	.30-.40	36-50
No. 7	.40-.43	50	.40-.45	48	.41-.47	48
No. 8	.....	....	.35	48	.35	48
No. 9	.30-.35	55	.33-.38	44	.33-.38	44
No. 10	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.35	50	.30	49	.30	63
No. 12	.425	45	.58	24	.58	24

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, ETC. —*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 13	.....	....	.30–.37	50	.30–.41	48
No. 14	.40–.50	50	.44	44	.44	44
No. 15	.....	....	.41–.50	44	.41–.50	44
No. 16	.30	50	.25–.35	50	.30–.35	50
No. 17	.50	49	.475	49	.475	49
No. 18	.35	50	.25–.28	54	.25	50
No. 19	.....	....	.40–.45	45	.45	45
AUTOMOBILES						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.725	28	.83	44	.84	44
No. 2	.85	26	.93	44	.98	44
No. 3	.58	29	.58	44	.61	44
No. 4	.....	....	.85–.90	40	.85–.90	40
No. 5	.....	....	.80	40	.80	40
No. 6	.....	....	.75	40	.75	40
No. 7	.75	32	.75–.90	34	.75–.90	32
No. 8	.....	....	.68	43	.61	45
No. 9	.....	....	.66	45	.63	45
Painters and enamellers—						
No. 1	.75	30	.90	44	.91	44
No. 2	.65	40	.61	44	.61	44
No. 3	.94	36	.92	44	.94	44
No. 4	.....	....	.85–.90	40	.85–.90	40
No. 5	.....	....	.70–.83	40	.70–.83	40
No. 6	.875	24	.75–.90	32	.75–.90	28
No. 7	.....	....	.73	35	.73	20
No. 8	.55	50	.67	46	.67	45
No. 9	.....	....	.68	44	.75	44
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.85	40	.85	44	.85	44
No. 2	.50	40	.62	44	.59	44
No. 3	.....	....	.88	40	.88	40
No. 4	.....	....	.80	40	.80	40
No. 5	.....	....	.75	40	.75	40
No. 6	.75	24	.75–.90	32	.75–.90	32
Shippers—						
No. 1	.65	55	.69	44	.70	44
No. 2	.50	55	.87	44	.85	44
No. 3	.....	....	.80	40	.80–.90	40
No. 4	.....	....	.75	40	.80	40
No. 5	.....	....	.75	40	.75	32
No. 6	.....	....	.58	45	.58	16
No. 7	.52	25½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	.53	45	.52	38
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.70–.90	....	.85–.90	40	.90	40
No. 2	.....	....	.75–.90	40	.75–.90	40
No. 3	.75	....	.75–.85	40	.75–.85	32
No. 4	.....	....	.57	44	.54	45
No. 5	.....	....	.74	44	.75	44
AUTOMOBILE PARTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	60	.73	55	.73	60
No. 2	.55–.70	54	.55–.75	48	.55–.75	48
No 3	.51–.65	52	.58–.68	48	.53–.68	48
No. 4	.....	....	.40–.47	50	.40–.47	44
No. 5	.65–.70	50	.65–.70	50	.65–.75	45
No. 6	.45–.65	50	.50–.65	40	.50–.65	40
No. 7	.82	44	.80	40	80	40
No. 8	.....	....	.55	40	.50	40
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	54	.81–.87	45	.81–.87	36
No. 2	.70	50	.62–.73	48	.62–.70	48
No. 3	.....	....	.55	32	.55	40
No. 4	.....	....	.70	50½	.73	44
No. 5	.75	49½	.75	46½	.75	46½
No. 6	.50–.78	44	.65–.80	40	.65–.80	40
No. 7	.60–.70	52	.55–.65	48	.55–.70	48
No. 8	.88	55	.775	55	.775	55
No. 9	.75	50	.62	45	.62	50
No. 10	.60	55	.55	55	.55	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.85–.90	54	.90–.98	45	.90–.98	36
No. 2	.....	....	.70–.80	50	.70–.80	50
No. 3	.60–.85	50	.70–.80	48	.70–.80	48
No. 4	.....	....	.65–.75	48	.65–.75	44
No. 5	.55	58	.50	55	.50	55
No. 6	.....	....	.65	32	.65	40
No. 7	.885	50	.85	48	.85	44
No. 8	.70	49½	.80	46½	.80	46½
No. 9	.70	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 10	.60–.70	52	.65–.80	48	.70–.85	48
No. 11	.55	55	.55	45	.60	50
No. 12	.75	50	.65–.80	44	.65–.80	50
No. 13	.65	55	.68	55	.70	55
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.35–.50	50	.43–.79	48	.43–.79	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40–.45	50	.40–.45	50
No. 3	.....	....	.35–.60	56	.35–.60	48
No. 4	.40	48	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	58	.35–.40	55	.35–.40	55
No. 6	.60	50	.55	35	.48–.55	45
No. 7	.....	....	.42–.72	55	.45–.68	55
No. 8	.40	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 9	.35–.40	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 10	.36–.48	52	.46–.53	48	.46–.53	48
No. 11	.51–.70	52	.48–.61	48	.48–.65	48
No. 12	.40	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 13	.....	....	.55	32	.55	40
No. 14	.52–.58	50	.55–.63	42½	.55–.66	40
No. 15	.40–.60	54	.78	45	.78	36
No 16	.35–.65	49½	.59	46½	.60	46½
No. 17	.....	....	.70	40	.70	40
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.33	52	.33	48	.33	48
No. 2	.....	....	.30	55	.30	50
No. 3	.20	50	.33–.49	48	.33–.49	48
No. 4	.175	55	.25	39	.25	38
No. 5	.29–.34	50	.40	42½	.40	40
No. 6	.25	49½	.40–.45	46½	.40–.45	46½
Welders—						
No. 1	.45	50	.50–.60	35	.50–.60	45
No. 2	.28–.45	50	.435	35	.45	45
No. 3	.60	50	.48–.70	45	.58–.70	45
No. 4	.....	....	.38–.50	55	.38–.50	55
No. 5	.....	....	.68	48	.68	48
No. 6	.50	49½	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 7	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 8	.....	....	.80	40	.83	40
No. 9	.....	....	.50	50	.50	44
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.40	50	.55	42½	.55	44
No. 2	.....	....	.30–.60	26	.30–.60	24
No. 3	.....	....	.55	32	.45	40
No. 4	.....	....	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 5	.....	....	.575	46½	.575	46½
No. 6	.35–.50	52	.46	48	.46	48
No. 7	.25	50	.45–.50	35	.45	45
No. 8	.40	50	.43	50	.43	50
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.28	50	.40	42½	.40	44
No. 2	.....	....	.40	32	.40	40
No. 3	.....	....	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 4	.25–.30	52	.38	48	.38	48
No. 5	.20	50	.35–.40	35	.28–.34	45
Platers—						
No. 1	.32–.35	60	.45–.50	30	.45–.55	40
No. 2	.....	....	.55	32	.55	40
No. 3	.40–.55	50	.58	42½	.55–.61	40
No. 4	.40–.45	49½	.575	46½	.60	46½
No. 5	.45	50	.41–.50	35	.50	45
Grinders—						
No. 1	.35	49½	.625	46½	.65	46½
No. 2	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 3	.40	44	.65	40	.65	40
No. 4	.42	50	.40	36	.40	40
No. 5	.51–.60	52	.48–.58	48	.48–.58	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AUTOMOBILE PARTS —*Concluded*						
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.35-.50	49½	.80-1.10	46½	.90-1.00	46½
No. 2	.45-.85	50	.60-.75	42½	.60-.75	40
No. 3	.....	....	.50	55	.55	50
No. 4	.....	....	.60	55	.63	50
No. 5	.315	60	.60	25	.45-.70	25
No. 6	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 7	.75	48	.70	35	.65-.70	45
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.60	54	.78	45	.78	35
No. 2	.50	49½	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 3	.725	44	.70	40	.70	40
No. 4	.....	....	.55	32	.45	40
No. 5	.....	....	.45-.50	40	.45-.50	30
No. 6	.....	....	.48-.60	48	.48-.60	48
No. 7	.....	....	.35-.45	56	.35-.50	48
No. 8	.48	48	.50	48	.50	48
No. 9	.40-.65	52	.43-.53	48	.43-.53	48
No. 10	.40	55	.40	50	.40	50
No. 11	.50-.65	50	.43-.58	50	.43-.58	43-50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.48	48	.48	48
No. 3	.32-.35	60	.45-.50	40	.45-.60	25-40
No. 4	.50	54	.65	45	.78	36
No. 5	.40-.45	49½	.55	46½	.55	46½
No. 6	.49	44	.65	40	.65	40
No. 7	.25-.40	48	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 8	.40-.45	52	.43	48	.45	48
No. 9	.30	55	.35	45	.35	50
No. 10	.35	55	.40-.47	55	.30-.48	55
No. 11	.40	55	.52-.68	55	.50-.68	55
No. 12	.35-.45	50	.40	35	.40	45
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.325	53½	.35-.42	45	.35-.42	45
No. 2	.50	45	.50	45	.50	45
No. 3	.62	48	.48	48	.56	48
No. 4	.65	50	.60-.75	45	.60-.75	45
No. 5	.55	50	.50	47	.50	47
No. 6	.60	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	.....	....	.45	45	.45	42½
No. 8	.60	44-55	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	.70	44	.65	40	.50	40
No. 10	.42	60	.335	60	.365	54
No. 11	.56	50	.65	48	.65	48
No. 12	.545	48	.61	48	.....	....
No. 13	.45	45	.40	50	.40	50
No. 14	.40	44	.45	44	.40	44
Patternmakers—						
No 1	.45	45	.45	45	.45	45
No. 2	.52	50	.44-.60	45	.44-.60	45
No. 3	.53	48	.44-.61	48	.44-.61	48
No. 4	.65	50	.60-.75	36	.60-.75	36-45
No. 5	.50	50	.50	45	.55	42½
No. 6	.60	50	.52	48	.52	48
No. 7	.575	48	.63	48	.59-.65	48
No. 8	.45	40	.45	70	.45	55
No. 9	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
Machinists—						
No. 1	.355	45	.35-.45	45	.35-.50	45
No. 2	.55	50	.46-.62	45	.46-.62	45
No. 3	.55	48	.53-.60	48	.48-.62	48
No. 4	.55	50	.56-.72	36-45	.59-.72	36
No. 5	.58	50	.50	47	.55	47
No. 6	.50	50	.47	50	.47	59
No. 7	.45	50	.45	45	.45	42½
No. 8	.65	55-60	.50	44	.50	44
No. 9	.55	44	.40-.65	40	.40-.65	40
No. 10	.60	50	.52	48	.52	48
No. 11	.45	44	.40	50	.35-.45	50
No. 12	.65	44	.55	44	.50-.55	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.47	45	.39	45	.39	45
No. 2	.55	45	.45-.70	45	.45-.70	40
No. 3	.68	43	.595	48	.54	35
No. 4	.....	....	.60	45	.60	40
No. 5	.50	50	.45	45	.45	42½
No. 6	.55	44	.50	40	.50	40
No. 7	.51	60	.40	60	.40	54
No. 8	.57	50	.60	48	.60	48
No. 9	.60	45	.40-.65	50	.40-.65	50
No. 10	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 11	.....	....	.59	54	.585	54
No. 12	.58-.80	50	.67	36	.65	36
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.45	45	.36-.52	45	.36-.54	45
No. 2	.48	48	.49	48	.56	48
No. 3	.43-.55	50	.48-.65	47	.48-.65	47
No. 4	.....	....	.61	36-45	.61	36
No. 5	.....	....	.64	45	.65	45
No. 6	.50	50	.45	45	.45	42½
No. 7	.....	....	.42	48	.42	48
No. 8	.....	....	.55	54	.60	54
No. 9	.....	....	.30	54	.30-.49	54
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.62	50	.62	45
No. 2	.50	50	.43-.48	47	.43-.48	47
No. 3	.....	....	.65	45	.67	45
No. 4	.50-.55	50	.55-.69	45	.55-.69	45
No. 5	.45	50	.50	45	.50	42½
No. 6	.55	44	.50-.60	40	.50-.60	40
No. 7	.50	50	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.....	....	.575	48	.50	48
No. 9	.55	40	.38	50	.28-.38	50
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.35	45	.30-.35	45	.30-.35	45
No. 2	.50	45	.35-.53	45	.35-.53	45
No. 3	.....	....	.42-.50	47	.45-.50	47
No. 4	.....	....	.68	36	.67	36
No. 5	.45	50	.40-.50	50	.40-.45	50
No. 6	.40	60	.345	60	.345	54
No. 7	.46	....	.38	50	.38	50
No. 8	.40	44	.45	44	.40	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.35	53½	.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.50	45	.50	45	.40-.64	45
No. 3	.45	48	.45	48	.43	48
No. 4	.40	50	.48	47	.48	47
No. 5	.58	50	.64	45	.61	36-45
No. 6	.60	50	.51	50	.51	50
No. 7	.40-.60	50	.40-.55	45	.40-.55	42½
No. 8	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 9	.45	44	.45	44	.40	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.50	50	.42	45	.42	45
No. 2	.....	....	.55	47	.55	47
No. 3	.....	....	.47-.66	45	.50-.66	36-45
No. 4	.44	50	.44	48	.44	48
No. 5	.38	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	.50	50	.45	45	.45	42½
No. 7	.....	....	.33-.54	48	.45-.57	48
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	.325	53½	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2	.37	45	.31-.42	50	.31-.42	50
No. 3	.40	48	.40	48	.465	48
No. 4	.....	....	.68	45	.66	36
No. 5	.....	....	.45-.55	36	.45-.58	45
No. 6	.58	44	.40-.50	40	.40-.50	40
No. 7	.....	....	.36	48	.38	48
No. 8	.38	50	.40	55	.40	50
No. 9	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 10	.45	50	.40	45	.40	42½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Conc.*						
Firemen—						
No. 1	.45	50	.50	56	.50	56
No. 2	.50	60	.41	48	.42	48
No. 3	.40	50	.45	84	.45	84
No. 4	.47	52	.52	45	.52	45
No. 5	.36	72	.42	48	.42	48
No. 6	.465	48	.48	52	.487	48
No. 7	.39	66	.30	60	.30	62
Labourers—						
No. 1	.32	45	.30	45	.30	45
No. 2	.35	45	.33	45	.31–.45	45
No. 3	.36	48	.39	48	.385	48
No. 4	.35	50	.35–.43	47	.35–.43	47
No. 5	.....	....	.45	36	.45	45
No. 6	.....	....	.38	45	.38	42½
No. 7	.45	44	.45	40	.35–.45	40
No. 8	.34	50	.32	48	.33	48
No. 9	.40	44	.45	44	.40	44
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.50	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 2	.50	53	.56	48	.56	48
No. 3	.....	....	.67	55	.67	55
No. 4	.....	....	.52	40	.52	40
No. 5	.....	....	.60	50	.60	36
No. 6	.60	50	.45–.50	50	.45–.50	50
No. 7	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 8	.65	50	.50–.84	51	.50–.84	50
No. 9	.55	50	.55	44	.55	55
No. 10	.50	50	.45	40	.45	44
No. 11	.90	50	.95	44	.95	40
No. 12	.70	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 13	.417	54	.73	44	.73	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.555	54	.56	48	.56	48
No. 2	.....	....	.406	48	.406	48
No. 3	.....	....	.67	48	.67	55
No. 4	.55	55	.55–.60	40	.55–.60	40
No. 5	.55	45	.65	56	.66	39
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.45	50	.42	40	.42	38
No. 8	.50	50	.55	40	.55	32
No. 9	.60	50	.50	50–60	.45	55
No. 10	.50	70	.48	55	.48	44
No. 11	.60	50	.50	44	.50	50
No. 12	.....	....	.33	49	.33	42
No. 13	.65	50	.60	50	.60	45
No. 14	.....	....	.70	24	.70	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.75	40	.73	24	.73	24
No. 2	.....	....	.75	36	.75	36
No. 3	.75	55	.50–.60	40	.50–.60	40
No. 4	.....	....	.55	36	.55	36
No. 5	.62	48	.71	35	.77	35
No. 6	.667	42½	.75	37½	.60–.75	30
No. 7	.....	....	.375	48	.38	40
No. 8	.....	....	.60	40	.60	40
No. 9	.85	48	.75	40	.75	40
No. 10	.....	....	.36	50	.36	50
No. 11	.63	50	.55	40	.55	24
No. 12	.65	50	.50–1 00	40	.55	45
No. 13	.60	60	.55	59	.55	44
No. 14	.75	32	.65	32	.65	32
No. 15	.....	....	.52	48	.50	32
No. 16	.65	50	.60	27	.60	18
No. 17	.....	....	.51	40	.51	40
No. 18	.75	48	.675	40	.675	40
No. 19	.49	48	.433	45	.433	45
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	.315	40–54	.335	24	.335	24
No. 2	.40	55	.45	40	.45	40
No. 3	.35	50	.375	45	.375	45
No. 4	.45	50	.40	40	.40	24
No. 5	.325	60	.32	59	.32	40
No. 6	.....	....	.45	40	.40–.55	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.45	45	.45	40
No. 2	.....	....	.275	55	.30	50
No. 3	.50	48	.64	34	.63	36
No. 4	.....	....	.45	40	.45	32
No. 5	.....	....	.425	44	.425	44
No. 6	.63	50	.58	40	.45–.60	24
No. 7	.....	....	.473	45	.473	40
No. 8	.444	54	.36	45	.42	45
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.335	54	.375	32	.375	32
No. 2	.50	53	.56	48	.44	48
No. 3	.....	....	.47–.60	40–55	.47–.60	55
No. 4	.52	59	.37–.55	49	.37–.55	48
No. 5	.....	....	.70	40	.70	40
No. 6	.....	....	.55	40	.55	32
No. 7	.....	....	.325	44	.35	44
No. 8	.....	....	.38	50	.38	50
No. 9	.45	50	.45	40	.45	40
No. 10	.45	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.60	44	.60	40	.60	18
No. 12	.444	54	.47	44	.47	44
No. 13	.....	....	.65–.75	40	65–.75	44
Mounters—						
No. 1	.335	54	.335	32	.335	48
No. 2	.....	....	.444	45	.50	55
No. 3	.....	....	.41	40	.41	40
No. 4	.60	50	.60	44	.60	32
No. 5	.....	....	.375	44	.375	40
No. 6	.62	50	.35–.54	50	.35–.54	45
No. 7	.....	....	.34	50	.36	50
No. 8	.38–.60	50	.47	44	.345	44
No. 9	.45	55	.40	55	.40	40
No. 10	.50	50	.56	44	.56	40
No. 11	.525	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 12	.50	54	.44	44	.44	44
No. 13	.444	54	.333	45	.333	45
Polishers—						
No. 1	.28	40–54	.25	32	.25	32
No. 2	.50	53	.47	40	.50	32
No. 3	.....	....	.65	55	.70	55
No. 4	.47	59	.42–.50	49	.42–.50	48
No. 5	.62	50	.60	44	.60	32
No. 6	.....	....	.375	47	.375	45
No. 7	.....	....	.33	50	.33	50
No. 8	.58	50	.50	50	.40	44
No. 9	.50	55	.50	55	.50	44
No. 10	.50	50	.44	32	.50	24
No. 11	.55	50	.425	50	.425	50
No. 12	.556	54	.55	44	.55	44
Craters and shippers—						
No. 1	.365	54	.333	48	.335	48
No. 2	.45	53	.44–.56	48	.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.50	55	.50	55
No. 4	.49	48	.49	47	.51	39
No. 5	.39	50	.35–.45	47	.35–.45	45
No. 6	.....	....	.45	40	.45	24
No. 7	.35	50	.30	60	.32	55
No. 8	.30	55	.26	55	.27	44
No. 9	.50	50	.45	44	.45	40
No. 10	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 11	.40	54	.30	54	.30	45
Engineers—						
No. 1	.43	54	.425	54	.425	54
No. 2	.45	53	.406	48	.406	48
No. 3	.47	60	.44	60	.44	60
No. 4	.80	50	.85	51	.85	50½
No. 5	.60	50	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6	.50	50	.45	40	.45	72
Labourers—						
No. 1	.28	54	.28	32	.25–.33	48
No. 2	.25	53	.31	48	.31	48
No. 3	.325	55	.40	40	.40	40
No. 4	.....	....	.33	40	.33	40
No. 5	.55	48	.45	39	.43	33
No. 6	.36	50	.35	44	.375	32
No. 7	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 8	.35	50	.35	47	.35	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.—*Conc.*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 9	.375	50	.35	40	.35	24
No. 10	.30	55	.27	50	.27	44
No. 11	.35	50	.30	50	.40-.50	40-55
No. 12	.....	....	.25-.33	44	.30-.33	45
No. 13	.35	50	.25	50	.25	55
No. 14	.45	50	.45	45	.50	30
No. 15	.40	50	.30	50	.36	50
No. 16	.306	54	.33	44	.33	44
No. 17	.333	54	.28	45	.28	45
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.35-.65	48	.37-.60	45	.45-.64	45
No. 2	.28	55	.33	45	.20-.30	45
No. 3	.....	....	.294	42½	.294	42½
No. 4	.55	50	.55	40	.55	44
No. 5	.....	....	.53	40	.53	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40-.60	44	.40-.67	42½
No. 7	.25*	49½	.22	42½	.26	47
No. 8	.40*	49½	.45	42½	.45	42½
No. 9	.30-.50	40	.20-.30	49	.20-.30	49
No. 10	.....	....	.45	48	.45	52½
No. 11	.33-.47	50	.40-.48	40	.43-.68	40
No. 12	.....	....	.63	44	.62	44
No. 13	.....	....	.25-.35	50	.24-.28	48
No. 14	.....	....	.35	50	.35	44
No. 15	.....	....	.55	50	.55	44
No. 16	.35-.60	50	.535	44	.535	44
No. 17	.32-.45	50	.40	49	.40	49
No. 18	.42	49	.42	51	.46	53
No. 19	.....	....	.516	32	.54	34
No. 20	.....	....	.30-.45	44	.30-.45	44
No. 21	.....	....	.30	44	.35	44
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.21	48	.24-.38	45	.28-.38	45
No. 2	.20-.25	50	.23	49	.22	49
No. 3	.....	....	.325	48	.32	44
No. 4	.....	....	.20	50	.20	48
No. 5	.....	....	.28	50	.28	48
No. 6	.....	....	.38	44	.37	44
No. 7	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.....	....	.23-.54	40	.23-.45	40
No. 9	.25	55	.22	45	.22	45
No. 10	.....	....	.34	25	.34	37
No. 11	.30-.40	44	.36-.40	40	.36-.41	40
No. 12	.40	44	.38	40	.39	40
No. 13	.....	....	.32	42½	.32	42½
No. 14	.26-.40	50	.30	40	.30	40
No. 15	.....	....	.34	44	35	40
No. 16	.27*	49½	.295	42½	.295	40
No. 17	.....	....	.40	48	.40	46½
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.40-.55	....	.55-.70	45	.55-.70	45
No. 2	.65	52	.45	48	.45	42½
No. 3	.....	....	.50	48	.40-.48	62
No. 4	.38-.50	48	.66-.89	44	.63-.79	44
No. 5	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 6	.29	50	.30-.35	45	.34	45
No. 7	.....	....	.30-.48	44	.35-.45	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60-.80	48	.55-.75	45	.55-.75	45
No. 2	.55	52	.45	48	.45	42½
No. 3	.....	....	.65	44	.65	48
No. 4	.....	....	.55	50	.50	55
No. 5	.40-.65	48	.55-.90	44	.55-.87	44
No. 6	.33-.69	50	.40-.84	40	.48-.60	40
No. 7	.....	....	.55	50	.55	44
No. 8	.65	50	.66	44	.66	44
No. 9	.70-.80	44	.75	48	.75	45
No. 10	.60	50	.65	40	.75	44
No. 11	.....	....	.35-.70	49	.45-.75	49
No. 12	.....	....	.55	40	.55	40
No. 13	.....	....	.55	48	.60	49
No. 14	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.75	45	.75	45
No. 2	.70	52	.55	48	.55	42½
No. 3	.75	49	.57	36	.55	47
No. 4	.80	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 5	.33-.78	50	.44-.88	40	.56-.82	40
No. 6	.....	....	.73	45	.73	45
No. 7	.....	....	.65	38½	.64	51
No. 8	.....	....	.70	50	.70	44
No. 9	.55-.80	48	.60-.82	44	.60-.82	44
No. 10	.....	....	.65	40	.70	40
No. 11	.....	....	.75	46½	.65	46½
No. 12	.....	....	.75	42½	.65-.80	47
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.30-.70	48	.35-.58	45	.45-.61	45
No. 2	.....	....	.60	45	.55-.72	45
No. 3†	.23-.26	48	.26-.38	45	.28-.40	45
No. 4	.42	49	.50	52	.46	52
No. 5	.....	....	.275	50	.275	65
No. 6	.....	....	.65	44	.66	44
No. 7	.....	....	.40-.60	40	.52-.65	40
No. 8†	.....	....	.23-.54	40	.28-.38	40
No. 9	.....	....	.35	50	.35	45
No. 10	.....	....	.275	50	.275	44
No. 11	.....	....	.45	50	.45	44
No. 12	.40	50	.45-.58	44	.45-.63	44
No. 13	.45	50	.30-.45	40	.30-.45	40
No. 14	.425*	49½	.40	42½	.40	42½
No. 15	.56	49½	.60	42½	.60	48
No. 16	.....	....	.40	48	.45	49½
No. 17	.....	....	.577	24½	.564	38½
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.45	48	.61	45	.62	45
No. 2	.50-.60	52	.40-.55	48	.40-.55	42½
No. 3	.45	48	.70	44	.71	44
No. 4	.50	48	.84	44	.84	44
No. 5	.43-.52	50	.40-.51	40	.....	....
No. 6	.....	....	.375	50	.375	44
No. 7	.35-.60	40	.30-.45	49	.30-.45	49
No. 8	.....	....	.40-.55	48	.40-.55	52½
Coil winders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	48
No. 2	.....	....	.435	44	.45	48
No. 3†	.36	44	.33	43	.33	55
No. 4	.....	....	.60	44	.62	44
No. 5	.....	....	.78	44	.76	44
No. 6†	.....	....	.37	44	.36	44
No. 7	.40-.61	50	.40-.77	40	.42-.56	40
No. 8†	.34-.50	50	.23-.54	40	.23-.45	40
No. 9	.....	....	.30	50	.30	44
No. 10	.....	....	.45	50	.45	44
No. 11	.40-.65	50	.42-.55	44	.40-.55	44
No. 12†	.30	50	.24-.27	44	.27	44
No. 13†	.....	....	.336	42½	.336	42½
No. 14	.....	....	.55	48	.60	42-55
No. 15	.....	....	.50	48	.55	46½
No. 16	.....	....	.35	48	.35	46½
No. 17	.....	....	.51	40	.51	40
Platers—						
No. 1	.40-.65	....	.43-.68	45	.50-.70	45
No. 2	.....	....	.30	50	.25	63
No. 3	.25	50	.35	45	.30	45
No. 4	.40	50	.475	44	.475	44
No. 5	.....	....	.45	42½	.475	42½
No. 6	.45	50	.55	40	.55	40
No. 7	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Inspectors, male—						
No. 1†	.40	48	.34	45	.34	45
No. 2	.50	48	.40	45	.40	45
No. 3	.65	48	.60	45	.60	45
No. 4	.....	....	.55	44	.56	44
No. 5	.....	....	.457	22	.464	36
No. 6†	.....	....	.30	24	.30	40
No. 7	.....	....	.58-.89	40	.66-.98	40
No. 8†	.40	44	.38	40	.40	45
No. 9	.40	49½	.45	42½	.45	47
No. 10	.....	....	.40-.66	40	.46-.64	40

* 1930. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC. —*Conc.*						
Packers and shippers—						
No. 1	.35-.45	48	.43	42½	.42	45
No. 2	.45	48	.50	42½	.50	45
No. 3	.35	50	.45	67	.45	59
No. 4			.32	50	.275	64
No. 5			.44	44	.44	44
No. 6	.40	50	.25-.35	50	.25-.35	50
No. 7	.44	50	.45	45	.45	45
No. 8			.35	50	.35	44
No. 9	.60	44	.55	44	.55	45
No. 10	.50	44	.45	44	.45	45
No. 11	.55	50	.60	40	.60	44
No. 12			.45	48	.45	47½
No. 13						
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35-.44	45	.37-.46	45
No. 2			.41	44	.41	44
No. 3	.40	48	.44	44	.44	44
No. 4	.25-.40	50	.20-.30	50	.20-.30	50
No. 5	.30-.33	50	.40-.60	40	.41	40
No. 6			.44	28	.466	42
No. 7			.35	50	.35	44
No. 8	.40*	49½	.40	42½	.40	48
No. 9			.25-.45	48	25-.45	44-55
No. 10			.20	50	.223	59
ELECTRIC BATTERIES						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.70	50	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2			.83	42	.83	44
No. 3			.74-.88	43½	.79-.88	43½
No. 4			.65	62	.65	54
Casters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.50	40	.50	40
No. 2			.43-.45	55	.47	46
No. 3			.50	44	.50	44
No. 4			.56-.74	46	.65-.77	40
No. 5			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 6			.40	35	.44	35
No. 7			.60	35	.657	35
No. 8			.42	22	.50	50
No. 9			.50	45	.50	45
Burners—						
No. 1	.35	50	.49	55	.45	40
No. 2			.45	35	.45	42
No. 3			.69	44	.70	44
No. 4			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 5			.57	35	.61	35
No. 6			.37	35	.41	35
No. 7			.45	45	.45	45
Pasters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.42	40	.41	44
No. 2			.385	44	.385	44
No. 3			.45	20	.45	40
No. 4			.50	44	.55	44
No. 5			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 6			.37-.57	35	.41-.61	35
No. 7			.60	35	.657	35
No. 8			.64	35	.64	35
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.30	50	.35	40	.35	44
No. 2†	.21	50	.29	40	.23-.30	44
No. 3			.35	44	.37	44
No. 4			.40	30	.43	40
No. 5			.72	40	.72	46
No. 6			.60	40	.65	40
No. 7			.35	44	.35	44
No. 8			.66	46	.65	44
No. 9	.47-.59	48	.51-.70	44	.54-.72	44
No. 10†	.27-.35	48	.42-.59	43	.42-.62	43
No. 11			.456	63	.489	53
No. 12†			.35	53	.35	48
No. 13			.35-.45	35	.36-.49	35
No. 14			.415	54	.534	54
No. 15			.45-.55	40	.45-.55	40
Charge room, men—						
No. 1			.45	56	.45	56
No. 2			.40	44	.40	44
No. 3			.47	48	.47	56
No. 4			.67	46	.62	46
No. 5			.32	35	.36	35
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.40-.43	40-43	.43-.45	40-48
No. 2			.55	40	.56	42
No. 3			.62	46	.65	40
No. 4			.61-.71	34-47	.61-.71	44
No. 5			.45-.55	43-54	.45-.55	43-57
Shippers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.48	44	.48	44
No. 2	.30	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3			.37	48	.39	48
No. 4			.50	50	.52	48
No. 5			.40	50	.45	48
No. 6			.61	42	.60	44
No. 7			.50	44	.50	44
No. 8			.60-.67	46½	60-.67	50
No. 9			.40	70	.40	52½
No. 10			.60	45	.60	45
No. 11			.45	35	.49	35
RADIO SETS AND PARTS						
Toolmakers and machinists—						
No. 1			.55-.70	47	.65-.75	44
No. 2			.55-.67	45	.58-.67	45
No. 3	.50	48	.44	45	.52	45
No. 4	.75	48	.725	45	.79	45
No. 5			.70	44	.75	44
No. 6			.55	48	.55	48
No. 7			.50-.70	47	.55-.75	44
No. 8			.60-.80	45	.65-.80	45
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1			.30	47	.30	44
No. 2			.27	44	.27	44
No. 3			.25-.50	45	.28-.51	45
No. 4			.44	44	.44	35
No. 5			.32-.38	48	.35-.38	42-55
No. 6	.35	48	.345	45	.395	45
No. 7			.39	45	.39	44
No. 8	.42-.48	44	.43	44	.40	44
No. 9			.45	44	.40	44
No. 10			.49	44	.55	44
No. 11			.35	48	.35	48
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1			.18-.32	45	.20-.38	45
No. 2			.26	37	.26	15-27
No. 3	.21-.36	48	.36	45	.375	45
No. 4			.32	44	.32	42
No. 5	.35	48	.287	45	.302	45
No. 6			.29-.35	44	.29-.34	44
No. 7			.30	45	.30	44
No. 8	.30	44	.30-.35	44	.33	44
No. 9			.30-.38	44	.31-.39	44
No. 10			.23	54	.23	45
No. 11			.27-.35	44	.29-.38	44
No. 12			.34-.44	44	.24-.42	44
No. 13			.275	48	.275	48
No. 14			.30	44	.30	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.30	47	.30	44
No. 2			.40-.55	45	.40-.61	45
No. 3†			.23-.25	45	.25-.30	45
No. 4			.42	49	.39	44
No. 5	.42	48	.43	45	.456	45
No. 6†	.42	48	.28	45	.308	45
No. 7	.48	46½	.62	45	.62	45
No. 8			.38	56	.38	48
No. 9			.57	44	.57	44
No. 10†			.40	44	.40	44
No. 11†			.31	44	.33	44
No. 12			.44	43	.44	36
No. 13†			.26	41	.26	25
No. 14			.40	44	.40	44

* 1930. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RADIO SETS AND PARTS—*Conc.*						
Repairmen—						
No. 1			.50	45	.40	45
No. 2			.385	36	.385	41
No. 3			.42-.45	49	.39-.45	44
No. 4	.50	48	.41	45	.365	45
No. 5			.45-.50	44	.45-.50	44
No. 6			.75	44	.72	44
No. 7			.53	44	.53	44
Testers—						
No. 1			.35-.40	47	.30-.45	44
No. 2			.32	44	.35	44
No. 3			.45-.55	45	.40-.60	45
No. 4			.42	49	.39	44
No. 5			.50-.57	44	.50	44
No. 6			.55	44	.52	44
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1			.40	47	.40	44
No. 2			.45	49	.45	44
No. 3	.40	48	.44	45	.45	45
No. 4			.385	30	.385	27
No. 5			.43	44	.43	44
No. 6			.55	58	.55	63
No. 7			.25-.40	45	.28-.40	45
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1			.55	44	.55	44
No. 2	.55	55	.46	45	.46	45
No. 3	.70	55	.57-.65	55	.68-.77	48
No. 4	.50	50	.45-.50	50	.50	50
No. 5			.65-.75	48	.65-.75	44
No. 6	.65	44	.42-.68	44	.47-.68	44
No. 7	.70	44	.60-.70	40	.60-.70	40
No. 8	.75	48	.70	44	.70	37½
Tinsmiths—						
No. 1	.50	49½	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 2	.60	48	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3			.50-.65	48	.50-.65	48
No. 4	.50	55	.36-.48	45	.36-.48	45
No. 5	.55	55	.50	45	.50	40
No. 6	.375	50	.38	50	.38	50
No. 7			.57-.70	48	.60-.70	44
No. 8	.60	48	.54	40	.54	37½
Sheet metal improvers—						
No. 1			.45	48	.45	48
No. 2			.49-.55	48	.50-.56	44
No. 3	.65	44	.40-.70	40	.40-.70	40
No. 4	1.07	44	.55	40	.50	40
No. 5	.825	44	.50	44	.65	44
No. 6	.71	44	.625	44	.625	44
No. 7	.80	44	.65-.70	44	.65-.70	44
No. 8			.65	44	.65	40
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	48	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2			.50-.65	44-48	.50-.65	48
No. 3	.45	55	.48	45	.48	45
No. 4			.45	44	.47	44
No. 5			.975	40	.95	40
No. 6	1.07	44	.975	40	.925	40
No. 7			.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44
No. 8	1.07	44	.975	40	.925	40
No. 9	1.12	44	.80	44	.80	40
No. 10	1.10	44	.75	40	.90	40
No. 11	1.10	44	.70	44	.90	44
No. 12	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 13	1.12	44	1.00	40-44	1.00	40-44
No. 14	1.12	44	1.00	40	1.00	40
Sheet metal workers' helpers—						
No. 1			.35	55	.30-.33	45
No. 2					.50	44
No. 3			.35	44	.50	40
No. 4			.45	44	.40-.55	44
No. 5			.55	44	.333	44
No. 6			.50	44	.50	44
No. 7			.65	44	.45-.50	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1					.40-.45	44-55
No. 2			.45	50	.35-.40	54
No. 3			.40	55	.35-.45	45
No. 4			.40	50	.40	50
No. 5					.49-.56	48
No. 6					.50	44
No. 7					.45	44
No. 8					.45-.50	44
Shippers—						
No. 1					.40	55
No. 2					.65	46½
No. 3			.60	55	.425	55
No. 4			.40	50	.45	50
No. 5			.35	55	.38	55
No. 6					.40-.50	48
No. 7			.55	48	.50	44
Labourers—						
No. 1					.35	44-55
No. 2			.325	50	.32-.35	53-63
No. 3			.35	55	.35	45
No. 4					.38-.40	48
No. 5					.40	44
No. 6			.40	48	.36	40
No. 7			.50	48	.45	44
SHIPBUILDING						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1			.60	50	.73	44
No. 2					.50	48
No. 3			.50	54	.58	48
No. 4					.55	48
No. 5			.65	55	.60	55
No. 6			.75	44	.75	44
No. 7			.80	44	.85	44
No. 8			.75	44	.75	44
No. 9					.675	44
No. 10					.75	44
Boilermakers—						
No. 1			.40-.65	54	.57-.65	44
No. 2			.65	50	.73	44
No. 3					.37-.50	48
No. 4			.60	47	.625	47
No. 5					.70	49½
No. 6			.60	55	.62	49
No. 7			.875	44	.90	44
No. 8			.84	44	.865	44
No. 9			.875	44	.90	44
Electricians—						
No. 1			.60	50	.67	44
No. 2			.45	54	.51	44
No. 3			.60	47	.60	47
No. 4					.45	48
No. 5			.50	50	.45	50
No. 6			.60	55	.625	49
No. 7			.79	44	.83	44
No. 8			.75	44	.68	44
Caulkers—						
No. 1					.65	44
No. 2			.60	50	.73	44
No. 3					.50	48
No. 4			.65	47	.60	47
No. 5					.45	48
No. 6					.65	49½
No. 7			.54	55	.52	55
No. 8			.47	50	.45	54
No. 9					.675	44
No. 10			.906	44	.90	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIPBUILDING—*Conc.*						
Heaters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.48	44	.48	44
No. 2	.44	50	.49	44	.49	44
No. 3	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 4	.35	50	.35	50	.405	50
No. 5	.....	....	.40	49½	.45	49½
No. 6	.35	55	.42	55	.42	55
No. 7	.663	44	.68	44	.68	44
No. 8	.64	44	.66	44	.....	....
No. 9	.275	50	.275	54	.275	54
Holders-on—						
No. 1	.....	....	.54	44	.54	44
No. 2	.47	50	.52	44	.52	44
No. 3	.45	54	.40	48	.40	40
No. 4	.....	....	.50	49½	.45	49½
No. 5	.43	55	.38	55	.38	55
No. 6	.74	44	.76	44	.76	44
No. 7	.72	44	.74	44	.....	....
No. 8	.74	44	.76	44	.....	....
No. 9	.35	50	.35	54	.35	54
Ironworkers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.55	44	.67	44
No. 2	.55	54	.625	54	.625	54
No. 3	.....	....	.50–.75	47	.60	47
No. 4	.75	50	.67	49	.67	40
No. 5	.875	44	.90	44	.90	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	50	.73	44	.73	44
No. 2	.65	54	.65	44	.65	44
No. 3	.....	....	.50	48	.50	40
No. 4	.55	54	.525	54	.525	54
No. 5	.45	54	.58	48	.45–.55	48
No. 6	.....	....	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	54
No. 7	.65	47	.625	47	.625	47
No. 8	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 9	.....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 10	.70	55	.62	55	.62	40
No. 11	.75	44	.78	44	.78	44
No. 12	.675	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 13	.77	44	.75–.80	44	.75–.80	44
No. 14	.80	44	.75	44	.79	44
No. 15	.75	44	.80	44	.80	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.30–.65	54	.34–.40	44	.34–.40	44
No. 2	.....	....	.35–.50	48	.37–.50	54
No. 3	.50	55	.50	55	.55	44
No. 4	.81	44	.75	....	.75	....
No. 5	.813	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 6	.75	44	.65	44	.65	44
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.73	44	.73	44
No. 2	.65	54	.65	44	.65	44
No. 3	.85	47	.80	47	.80	47
No. 4	.....	....	.50	48	.45–.50	54
No. 5	.75	55	.70	55	.70	40
No. 6	.90	44	.805	44	.805	44
No. 7	1.06	44	.855	44	.855	44
No. 8	.55	50	.50	54	.50	54
Riggers—						
No. 1	.55	50	.615	44	.64	44
No. 2	.....	....	.45–.62	44	.45–.62	44
No. 3	.45	47	.45	47	.45	47
No. 4	.50	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 5	.655	44	.655	44	.655	44
No. 6	.655	44	.65	44	.65	44
Riveters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	.60	50	.67	44	.67	44
No. 3	.55	54	.525	54	.525	54
No. 4	.....	....	.58	48	.50	48
No. 5	.60–.80	47	.60–1.00	47	.90–1.00	47
No. 6	.50	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 7	.54	55	.52	55	.52	55
No. 8	.....	....	.60	49½	.65	49½
No. 9	.875	44	.90	44	.90	44
No. 10	.47	50	.45	54	.45	54
Shipwrights and carpenters—						
No. 1	.60	50	.67	44	.67	44
No. 2	.55	54	.60	44	.60	44
No. 3	.....	....	.45–.50	48	.45–.50	54
No. 4	.55	54	.525	54	.525	54
No. 5	.65	....	.60	47	.50	40
No. 6	.50	54	.50	48	.45	48
No. 7	.65	47	.60	47	.65	47
No. 8	.40–.50	50	.45	54	.45	54
No. 9	.75	55	.60	55	.60	44
No. 10	.575	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 11	.65	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 12	.81	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 13	.82	44	.70–.75	44	.75	44
No. 14	.875	44	.83	44	.83	44
No. 15	.84	44	.75–.88	44	.82	44
No. 16	.....	....	.675	44	.75	44
Shipfitters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.57	44	.57	44
No. 2	.65	50	.73	44	.73	44
No. 3	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 4	.....	....	.50	48	.50	54
No. 5	.54–.60*	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 6	.....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 7	.....	....	.70	44	.75	44
No. 8	.....	....	.75–.90	44	.75–.90	44
No. 9	.84	44	.865	44	.....	....
No. 10	.70	44	.75	44	.75	44
Welders—						
No. 1	.65*	45½	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	.60	50	.73	44	.67	44
No. 3	.....	....	.55	48	.55	40
No. 4	.70	54	.65	54	.65	54
No. 5	.70	47	.60	47	.65	47
No. 6	.....	....	.58	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	54
No. 8	.45	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 9	.70	55	.75	49	.75	40
No. 10	.80	44	.82–.97	44	.90–.97	44
No. 11	.90	44	.90	44	.90	44
No. 12	.84	44	.865	44	.....	....
No. 13	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
Labourers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.42	44	.42	44
No. 2	.33	50	.37	44	.37	44
No. 3	.30	54	.34–.40	44	.34–.40	44
No. 4	.40	....	.30–.35	48	.30–.35	40
No. 5	.35–.40	....	.35–.40	54	.35	54
No. 6	.....	....	.35	48	.35	54
No. 7	.35	54	.30–.35	48	.30	48
No. 8	.35–.40	47	.35	47	.35	47
No. 9	.30	50	.30	50	.30–.35	50
No. 10	.25	50	.25	54	.25	54
No. 11	.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 12	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 13	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 15	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 16	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Helpers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 2	.40	54	.40	44	.40–.45	44
No. 3	.35	54	.40	48	.35	48
No. 4	.....	....	.40	48	.35–.45	54
No. 5	.40 .45	47	.37–.45	47	.37–.45	47
No. 6	.35–.45	55	.35–.45	55	.35–.45	40–55
No. 7	.50–.70	44	.50–.68	44	.50–.65	44
No. 8	.50–.56	44	.50–.67	44	.50–.67	44
No. 9	.51–.63	44	.50–.65	44	.50–.65	44
No. 10	.30	50	.30	54	.30	54

* 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)						
Beam-house men—						
No. 1			.30	54	.32	54
No. 2			.28	55	.30-.40	50
No. 3			.285	45	.285	45
No. 4			.33	45	.54	45
No. 5			.33	50	.33	50
No. 6			.30-.36	40	.30-.36	44
No. 7	.39	54	.305	54	.32	54
No. 8			.27-.38	50-54	.33-.53	54
No. 9			.35	40	.35	44
No. 10			.35	40	.35	55
No. 11			.37	50	.37	50
No. 12			.34	50	.36	50
No. 13	.42	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 14			.455	47	.455	47
No. 15	.50	44	.38	54	.38	54
No. 16	.50	46½	.475	46½	.475	46½
No. 17			.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 18	.333	50	.333	50	.333	50
No. 19	.54	48	.55-.59	42-46	.49-.60	42
Blackers and colourers—						
No. 1			.55	48	.55	48
No. 2			.40	55	.44	50
No. 3	.25-.33	60	.275	30	.20	50
No. 4	.27	60	.24	55	.37	50
No. 5			.32	49½	.28	49½
No. 6			.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 7			.40	50	.40	50
No. 8			.35	45	.35	44-50
No. 9			.405	50	.405	50
No. 10	.35	50	.30-.36	50	.30-.36	50
No. 11			.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 12	.555	50	.43	50	.43	50
Buffers—						
No. 1			.25	48	.25	48
No. 2			.36	55	.40	50
No. 3			.40	44	.40	44
No. 4			.40	50	.33	50
No. 5			.34	50	.40	50
No. 6			.50	40	.50	44
No. 7	.70	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 8	.50	54	.30-.40	54	.32-.42	54
No. 9	.555	50	.49	50	.49	50
Finishers—						
No. 1			.25	48	.25	48
No. 2			.17-.30	55	.30-.40	50
No. 3			.51	45	.53	45
No. 4	.40	49½	.34	49½	.34	49½
No. 5			.30	44	.30	44
No. 6			.40-.50	50	.45	50
No. 7			.36	50	.38	50
No. 8			.34	40	.35	44
No. 8			.38	40	.38	44
No. 10			.33-.50	54	.35-.52	54
No. 11			.425	47	.425	47
No. 12	.45	46½	.43	46½	.43	46½
No. 13			.45	44	.45	44
No. 14	.444	50	.40	50	.40	50
Fleshers—						
No. 1			.32	55	.40	50
No. 2	.417	60	.375	42	.40	30
No. 3	.36	60	.26	55	.37	50
No. 4	.42	49½	.30-.34	49½	.22-.32	49½
No. 5			.34	45	.34	45
No. 6			.35	44	.35	44
No. 7			.39	40	.39	60
No. 8	.42	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 9	.50	54	.50	45	.52	54
No. 10	.36	50	.33	50	.33	50
No. 11	.54	48	.55-.59	42-46	.49-.60	42

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Liquormen—						
No. 1	.333		.47	57	.45	55
No. 2			.32	50	.32	50
No. 3			.32	45	.49	45
No. 4			.33-.40	50	.35-.40	50
No. 5			.33	40	.33	40
No. 6			.35	40	.35	44
No. 7			.55	60	.35	72
No. 8	.38	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 9	.53	54	.50	54	.52	54
No. 10	.48	46½	.39-.45	46½	.45	46½
No. 11	.30	50	.33	50	.33	50
Limers and soakers—						
No. 1	.33	55	.26	47½	.40	47½
No. 2	.333	60	.45	38	.40	25½
No. 3	.27	60	.26-.30	55	.25-.37	50
No. 4			.285	45	.285	45
No. 5			.30	44	.30	44
No. 6			.36	40	.36	40
No. 7			.35	40	.35	55
No. 8	.38	50	.40	50	.40	50
No. 9	.333	54	.33	45	.35	54
No. 10	.36	50	.33	50	.33	50
Seasoners and stuffers—						
No. 1			.222	54	.23	54
No. 2	.30	55	.26	47½	.40	47½
No. 3			.28	48	.28	48
No. 4			.31	55	.40	50
No. 5	.25-.33	60	.275	30	.20	50
No. 6	.27	60	.24	55	.20-.37	50
No. 7			.32-.37	45	.35-.49	45
No. 8			.38	40	.38	50
No. 9			.39	50	.35	50
No. 10			.50	50	.50	50
No. 11	.556	54	.33	45	.35	54
No. 12	.50	46½	.39	46½	.405	46½
Setters—						
No. 1			.22	54	.277	54
No. 2			.28	48	.28	48
No. 3			.32	55	.40	50
No. 4			.29	55	.29	55
No. 5			.36	50	.36	50
No. 6			.333	54	.37-.47	54
No. 7			.40	40	.40	50
No. 8	.444	54	.352	45	.37	54
No. 9			.565	47	.565	47
No. 10	.45	46½	.43	46½	.43	46½
No. 11	.444	50	.39	50	.39	50
Shavers—						
No. 1			.34	55	.30-.40	50
No. 2			.407	54	.407	54
No. 3	.50	49½	.475	49½	.40-.56	49½
No. 4			.46	50	.47	50
No. 5			.50	50	.50	50
No. 6			.40	40	.44	44
No. 7	.60	50	.42	50	.42	50
No. 8	.444	54	.352	45	.37	54
No. 9			.51	47	.51	47
No. 10			.32	50	.32	50
No. 11	.75	54	.675	48	.675	48
Splitters—						
No. 1			.563	48	.563	48
No. 2			.44	55	.50	50
No. 3	.58	60	.58	40	.58	29
No. 4	.25	60	.26	55	.37	50
No. 5			.35	45	.40	44
No. 6	.42	50	.34-.45	50	.34-.45	50
No. 7			.44	45	.46	54
No. 8	.50-.58	46½	.50	46½	.50	46½
No. 9	.444	50	.444	50	.444	50
Sorters and shippers—						
No. 1			.277	54	.32	54
No. 2			.454	55	.50	50
No. 3	.78	42½	.34-.61	49	.34-.61	49
No. 4			.40-.82	55	.50-.90	50
No. 5			.32-.47	45	.32-.47	45
No. 6			.36	49½	.38	49½
No. 7			.25-.44	50	.24-.50	50
No. 8			.27	40	.27	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING) —*Conc.*						
Sorters and Shippers— Conc.						
No. 9	.333	54	.28	54	.30	54
No. 10	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 11	.585	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 12	.....	....	.60	50	.60	50
No. 13	.70	50	.70	50	.70	50
No. 14	.....	....	.44	50	.44	50
No. 15	.61	54	.352	45	.37	54
No. 16	.63	44	.49	44	.46	44
No. 17	.39	50	.36	50	.36	50
Stakers and softeners—						
No. 1	.....	....	.33	48	.33	48
No. 2	.455	55	.40	42½	.....	....
No. 3	.35	60	.38	28	.40	30
No. 4	.315	60	.20–.45	55	.20–.37	50
No. 5	.....	....	.52	50	.52	50
No. 6	.....	....	.50	50	.48	50
No. 7	.....	....	.40	50	.39	50
No. 8	.61	50	.555	50	.555	50
No. 9	.48	44	.50	54	.50	54
No. 10	.444	50	.39	50	.39	50
Stock hangers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.20	48	.20	48
No. 2	.....	....	.24	50	.20–.30	50
No. 3	.28	54	.333	54	.35	54
No. 4	.....	....	.33	40	.33	44
No. 5	.32	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 6	.36	54	.33	45	.32–.35	54
Tackers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.32	52	.32	60
No. 2	.....	....	.35–.38	35	.40	47½
No. 3	.....	....	.28	48	.28	48
No. 4	.383	60	.45	33	.50	36
No. 5	.....	....	.30	44	.30	44
No. 6	.....	....	.30–.40	50	.40	50
No. 7	.....	....	.37	50	.41	50
No. 8	.61	50	.555	50	.555	50
No. 9	.333	54	.33	45	.35	54
No. 10	.59	44	.46	48	.46	48
No. 11	.....	....	.41	46½	.41	46½
No. 12	.39	50	.333	50	.333	50
Firemen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	54	.32	60
No. 2	.....	....	.39	63	.39	63
No. 3	.....	....	.36	56	.36	56
No. 4	.....	....	.35	84	.35	84
No. 5	.32	84	.30	56	.31	56
No. 6	.....	....	.363	72	.346	72
No. 7	.....	....	.32	84	.32	84
No. 8	.....	....	.55	56	.55	56
No. 9	.333	54	.30	66	.32	54–66
No. 10	.57	44	.405	52	.405	52
No. 11	.....	....	.45	56	.45	56
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28	55	.30	50
No. 2	.....	....	.32	45	.32–.43	45
No. 3	.....	....	.22–.35	50	.25–.40	50
No. 4	.28	54	.28	54	.30	54
No. 5	.305	54	.305	54	.32	42
No. 6	.....	....	.30	54	.275	54
No. 7	.....	....	.35	40	.35	44
No. 8	.30–.38	50	.39	50	.39	50
No. 9	.35	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 10	.333	49½	.33	54	.37	54
No. 11	.....	....	.36	40	.36	40
No. 12	.50	44	.36	44	.36	44
No. 13	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES (d)						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.25	48	13.25	48
No. 2	24.00	54	15.00–22.00	44	15.00–22.00	44
No. 3	28.00	54	20.84	40	23.67	40
No. 4	19.25	60	23.56	49	18.20	35
No. 5	.....	....	22.00	48	24.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	21.40	40	11.05	21
No. 7	25.25	50	24.20	44	24.20	44
No. 8	.....	....	25.20	48	25.20	48
No. 9	20.00*	....	10.80	38	16.50	26½
No. 10	21.50*	48	24.20	44	24.20	44
No. 11	19.00	50	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 12	29.50*	49	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 13	24.75*	....	23.20	51½	23.20	51½
No. 14	26.75	48	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 15	.....	....	26.95	49	29.40	49
No. 16	.....	....	25.00	44	22.70	44
No. 17	.....	....	24.00	48	19.40	39
No. 18	.....	....	22.05	49	22.05	49
No. 19	.....	....	24.30	44	21.80	40
No. 20	.....	....	19.45	36	15.45–16.25	28
No. 21	22.25	55	28.80	50	13.00	24
No. 22	.....	....	26.40	44	27.00	44
No. 23	20.00*	59	25.20	48	25.20	48
No. 24	.....	....	28.85	55	28.85	55
No. 25	26.00	55	28.00	57	30.00	53
No. 26	.....	....	25.00	50	27.50	55
No. 27	.....	....	30.95	59	30.95	59
No. 28	.....	....	26.40	55	26.40	55
No. 29	.....	....	16.10–25.50	40	18.55–27.45	44
No. 30	.....	....	14.79–16.74	28–32	18.30–25.00	44–45
No. 31	37.00	49½	24.06	43	21.60	39½
No. 32	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 33	13.50–45	45	15.75–22.50	45	15.75–22.50	45
No. 34	.....	....	21.25	50	22.50	50
No. 35	20.00	50	22.00	50	22.00	50
No. 36	33.00	49½	26.21	45	26.25	45
No. 37	.....	....	23.43	46½	23.95	46½
No. 38	27.25	49½	31.50	49½	28.50	49½
No. 39	.....	....	20.25	45	23.50	43½
No. 40	.....	....	21.75–30.31	45	21.70–27.00	45
No. 41	26.00	49	28.00	49	28.00	49
No. 42	.....	....	22.00	55	18.00	45
No. 43	25.00–45.20	49½	23.60–35.40	46–53	18.00–29.00	45–50
No. 44	21.00–31.00*	46½	22.00–32.00	46½	22.00–32.20	46½
No. 45	.....	....	20.00–35.00	46½	20.00–35.00	46½
No. 46	.....	....	20.95	46½	22.05	49
No. 47	.....	....	28.60	40	33.25	46½
No. 48	.....	....	26.30	55	27.50	55
No. 49	.....	....	23.75	44	24.00	46
No. 50	28.00	48	25.00	48	19.50	43
Sole leather workers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.25	48	13.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	11.00–18.00	44	11.00–18.00	44
No. 3	18.00	55	18.00	52	18.00	52
No. 4	13.70*	....	17.70	36	20.10	35
No. 5	28.00	48	19.20	48	11.90	36
No. 6	.....	....	26.40	48	21.60	48
No. 7	.....	....	21.00	60	19.80	60
No. 8	.....	....	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	20.95	48	17.60	55
No. 10	24.75	49½	27.19	52	26.50	52½
No. 11	.....	....	24.00	50	24.00	50
No. 12	.....	....	21.25	50	25.50	60
No. 13	24.00*	50	16.50	55	16.50	55
No. 14	25.00*	46½	19.00	46½	20.15	46½
No. 15	.....	....	22.00	49	24.90	47

(d) About two-thirds of the samples represent piece work earnings, in these cases factory hours are shown which are not necessarily hours actually worked.

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES —*Con.*						
Sole leather workers, male—Conc.						
No. 16			16.40–24.60	53½–60	22.35–26.75	55
No. 17			12.00–18.50	50	13.50–19.00	50
No. 18			22.50	46	20.25	47
No. 19			15.35–21.05	39–48	15.00–26.00	42–55
No. 20			19.00	44	22.00	48
No. 21			22.50	46	20.25	47
No. 22	20.00	50	18.50	50	18.50	50
No. 23			17.80	46½	16.00	46
No. 24			18.15–25.85	55	19.25–26.40	55
Stitchers, uppers, female—						
No. 1			12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 2	17.00	54	7.00–14.00	44	7.00–14.00	44
No. 3	16.00	54	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 4	11.00	60	8.41	37	9.05	45½
No. 5			7.00–11.00	48	9.00–13.00	48
No. 6	17.50	52	9.90–18.20	52	9.90–15.50	52
No. 7			11.45	45	12.90	45½
No. 8	11.40*		9.62	41½	8.32	30½
No. 9	17.00*	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 10	14.50*	55	15.36	48	15.36	48
No. 11	19.50*	49	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 12	15.75*	48	13.00–15.10	45–48	13.00–14.50	45
No. 13			13.10	40	12.85	30–40
No. 14	12.50	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 15			13.50–23.00	50	15.40–21.00	50
No. 16			11.00–12.75	49	11.00–12.25	49
No. 17			12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 18			17.00	48	12.60	45
No. 19			10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 20			6.60–9.60	30–40	5.40–12.00	25–48
No. 21	10.25	55	8.80	60	5.70	29
No. 22			14.00	44	15.00	44
No. 23			11.45	55	11.45	55
No. 24			10.08	48	10.08	48
No. 25			12.40	59	12.40	59
No. 26	10.00*	59	10.08	48	10.08	48
No. 27	10.00	55	14.00	50	14.00	52
No. 28			13.70–18.50	45–50	14.65–18.30	45–50
No. 29			9.90	49	9.50	48
No. 30	15.50*	50	6.20–15.22	24–36	9.00–21.75	36–48
No. 31	17.25	49½	12.05–20.15	47–51	13.42–19.90	45–50
No. 32	15.00*		17.00	50	15.00	50
No. 33	6.75–13.50	45	12.00–17.00	40–45	13.50–20.00	45
No. 34			14.50	50	16.80	60
No. 35			10.75–20.00	33–46	11.40–20.60	36–45
No. 36	13.50	45	13.50–18.00	50	13.50–18.00	50
No. 37	20.50	49½	17.25	45	17.50	45
No. 38			18.44	46½	16.40	46½
No. 39	22.25	49½	20.75	49½	18.50	49½
No. 40			12.70	47	15.20	46
No. 41			10.50–21.42	54	12.35–21.30	50–54
No. 42	13.53–30.80	49½	12.05–25.25	41–54	11.05–24.25	44–55
No. 43	16.00	49	16.00	49	16.00	49
No. 44			12.50–14.00	46½	12.50–14.00	46½
No. 45	11.00–17.00	46½	11.50–15.00	46½	12.00–15.50	46½
No. 46			12.00–15.00	46½	12.00–15.00	46½
Stitchers, uppers, female—Conc.						
No. 47			12.05–18.00	40	13.70–20.90	46½
No. 48	17.20–18.85	44–49	13.00–13.50	46½	12.25–13.75	49
No. 49	12.00–20.00	46½	12.00–28.00	44–46½	12.00–20.00	44
No. 50			15.40	55	16.50	55
No. 51			14.85	55	15.40	55
No. 52	19.25	48	16.00	48	14.50	44
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	24.00	54	13.00–26.00	44	13.00–26.00	44
No. 2	18.00	54	13.50	32	15.00	40
No. 3			13.00	24	21.16	42
No. 4	25.00	50	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 5	29.78*		14.60	33	20.10	35
No. 6			17.15	49	14.70	49
No. 7	30.00	48	19.20	48	20.65	39
No. 8			34.35	48	29.80	46
No. 9			13.20	24	14.85	27
No. 10			30.00	44	30.50	44
No. 11			20.40	48	20.40	48
No. 12	20.00*	59	20.40–25.20	48	20.40–25.20	48
No. 13	20.00	55	22.00	55	24.00	57
No. 14			26.40	55	26.40	55
No. 15			24.65–29.85	40–54	20.90–26.65	43–52
No. 16			20.95–29.05	46½	19.35–27.95	46½
No. 17			24.75	55	24.75	55
No. 18			24.40	46½	20.05	46½
No. 19			13.75–27.38	31–41	17.05–25.95	36–46
No. 20	16.50–22.50	45	19.00–27.00	50–55	19.00–27.00	50–55
No. 21	22.50	50	19.50–23.65	55	18.70–23.95	55
No. 22			17.28	48	19.35	45
No. 23	27.00	49	22.00	49	18.00	49
No. 24	16.00–26.00*	46½	18.00–30.00	46½	18.00–30.00	46½
No. 25			18.00–32.00	46½	18.00–32.00	46½
No. 26			13.90	46½	12.95	46½
No. 27			30.25	40	35.15	46½
No. 28			23.00	46½	22.50	45
No. 29			27.50	55	28.25	55
No. 30	19.25	48	18.00	48	17.00	44
No. 31	24.00	48	20.00	48	25.00	48
Lasters, male—						
No. 1			19.10	46	19.50	48
No. 2	29.50	54	14.00–18.00	44	14.00–18.00	44
No. 3	22.50	60	15.00	30	15.00	34½
No. 4			20.00	48	24.00	48
No. 5	22.75	50	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 6			24.55	43½	27.45	52
No. 7			16.00	25	25.00	42
No. 8	24.84*		20.40	29	21.15	30
No. 9	42.00	48	24.20	44	24.20	44
No. 10	35.50	50	36.00	48	36.00	48
No. 11	24.50*	49	21.60–26.40	48	21.60–26.40	48
No. 12	18.75	50	24.25	50	25.50	48
No. 13	18.50*	48	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 14			23.52	49	24.50	49
No. 15			22.05	49	22.05	49
No. 16			30.00	50	27.00	50
No. 17	26.00	48	21.60	48	20.90	45
No. 18			30.15	48	27.65	44
No. 19	23.25	55	22.40	50	16.32	37
No. 20			28.85	55	28.85	55
No. 21			27.00	44	27.50	44
No. 22			15.85–25.20	48	15.85–26.40	48
No. 23	20.00*	59	25.20	48	25.20	48
No. 24			26.40	55	26.40	55
No. 25	30.00	55	30.00	57	30.00	54

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES —*Conc.*						
Lasters, male—Conc.						
No. 26	.....	....	11.70–16.34	26–32	18.25–24.05	44–47
No. 27	27.25	49½	19.85–23.94	45–48	18.65–30.50	46
No. 28	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 29	20.00–35.00	45	20.00–38.00	45–50	20.00–38.00	45–50
No. 30	.....	....	20.00	50	21.90	60
No. 31	.....	....	23.95–31.50	38–52	27.35–32.85	48–53
No. 32	30.00	49½	28.80	45	29.35	45
No. 33	.....	....	21.56	46½	22.43	46½
No. 34	24.50	49½	22.75	49½	20.00	49½
No. 35	23.10–43.50	49½	21.75–31.95	41–45	20.80–30.60	50–56
No. 36	.....	....	20.94–31.75	41–48	20.00–25.90	41–45
No. 37	28.00	49	26.00	49	26.00	49
No. 38	22.25	50	14.30–26.15	55	18.45–24.75	55
No. 39	.....	....	13.50	55	13.50	45
No. 40	.....	....	28.05	55	28.05	55
No. 41	20.00*	46½	22.50–31.65	46½	25.15–36.55	46½
No. 42	.....	....	24.75	55	26.25	50
No. 43	.....	....	17.85	44	14.00	40
No. 44	33.00	46½	24.78–32.40	46½	19.35–29.75	46½
No. 45	35.00	48	25.50	48	22.00	43
Edge trimmers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	8.95	17½	19.80	39
No. 2	.....	....	26.40	48	26.40	48
No. 3	.....	....	17.00	30	20.00	32
No. 4	18.00*	50	27.50	52	27.50	52
No. 5	.....	....	29.50	49	29.50	49
No. 6	.....	....	26.95	49	26.95	49
No. 7	.....	....	27.80	48	24.70	46
No. 8	21.25	55	29.00	40	21.95	34
No. 9	.....	....	25.20	48	25.20	48
No. 10	46.00	55	28.00	53	36.00	57
No. 11	.....	....	23.45	60	23.45	48
No. 12	.....	....	13.90	29	13.90	29
No. 13	.....	....	26.40	55	26.40	55
No. 14	37.00	49½	20.65	44	26.00	44½
No. 15	.....	....	25.00	50	25.00	50
No. 16	22.50	45	25.00	45	25.00	45
No. 17	38.00	49½	32.63	45	32.63	45
No. 18	24.75	49½	24.75	49½	21.00	49½
No. 19	35.00	49	17.00	49	17.00	49
No. 20	34.00	46½	29.22	46½	30.29	46½
No. 21	35.00	48	21.00	48	22.00	44
No. 22	.....	....	22.25	40	28.45	47
No. 23	22.50	45	25.00	45	25.00	45
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	25.00	54	13.50–24.00	44	13.50–24.00	44
No. 2	22.50*	48	22.00	44	22.00	44
No. 3	.....	....	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 4	.....	....	26.95	49	26.95	49
No. 5	15.00–37.00	48	15.60–28.80	48	24.60	41
No. 6	24.50	55	18.45	46	15.55	41
No. 7	.....	....	20.40	48	20.40	48
No. 8	23.00	55	20.00	46	26.00	53
No. 9	.....	....	22.05	49	22.05	49
No. 10	.....	....	20.90	41	25.00	50
No. 11	.....	....	12.00–20.00	50	12.50–24.00	50
No. 12	.....	....	22.00	50	28.80	60
No. 13	.....	....	19.10	40	18.55	44
No. 14	.....	....	24.00	50	24.40	54
No. 15	25.00	45	23.00–27.00	45–50	20.00–24.00	45
No. 16	27.00	49½	23.05	45	25.55	45
No. 17	23.00	49½	16.00–31.40	48–53	14.05–29.20	50–55
No. 18	23.00*	46½	27.45	46½	31.30	46½
Finishers, male—Conc.						
No. 19	.....	....	16.00–35.00	46½	16.00–35.00	46½
No. 20	33.00*	46½	21.50–34.30	40	25.00–39.90	46½
No. 21	24.00	48	17.00	48	16.00	44
Treers, male—						
No. 1	30.00	54	20.00	44	20.00	44
No. 2	22.25	48	19.80	44	19.80	44
No. 3	.....	....	26.83	59	24.50	54
No. 4	18.68*	....	14.50	42	16.90	31
No. 5	31.25*	48	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 6	27.50*	50	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 7	34.00*	49	21.60	48	21.60	48
No. 8	.....	....	26.95	49	26.95	49
No. 9	.....	....	24.00	50	25.45	50
No. 10	.....	....	21.60	48	18.90	42
No. 11	24.86	55	19.00	40	16.00	30
No. 12	.....	....	24.35	55	24.35	55
No. 13	.....	....	20.00	44	22.00	44
No. 14	20.00	55	24.00	53	27.00	62
No. 15	18.00*	60	21.45	55	23.40	60
No. 16	.....	....	21.45	55	23.00	55
No. 17	24.75	49½	24.20	51	22.70	49
No. 18	40.00	49½	24.75	45	27.45	45
No. 19	23.25	49½	21.50	49½	19.00	49½
No. 20	42.00	49½	26.25	47	28.25	50½
No. 21	.....	....	27.10	40	31.50	46½
No. 22	.....	....	12.00–18.00	50	12.50–26.00	50
No. 23	26.40	48	25.75	48	20.00	34
HARNESS, LEATHER, BELTING, ETC.						
	hour		hour		hour	
Cutters—						
No. 1	.417	60	.375	48	.52	48
No. 2	.45	50–55	.45	55	.45	50–55
No. 3	.55	54	.50	40	.50	35
No. 4	.35	52½	.48	47	.48	50
No. 5	.61	43¾	.60	43¾	.60	44
No. 6	.55	50	.52	44	.50	44
No. 7	.51	44	.50	40	.50	44
No. 8	.50	48	.45	44	.45	44
Harness makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	28½	.45	38
No. 2	.45	54	.40	40	.40	35
No. 3	.40	52½	.40	47	.40	50
No. 4	.61	43¾	.52	43¾	.495	44
No. 5	.50	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	.36–.57	44	.45	40	.45	40
No. 7	.55	48	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.613	48	.555	45	.555	45
Saddle makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.50	45	.50	45
No. 2	.267	60	.375	48	.34	48
No. 3	.55	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 4	.55	44	.50	40	.50	40
No. 5	.55	44	.55	44	.55	40
No. 6	.50	48	.45–.55	44	.45–.55	44
Collar makers—						
No. 1	.267	60	.375	48	.34	48
No. 2	.....	....	.38	40	.38	35
No. 3	.612	43¾	.52	43¾	.58	44
No. 4	.60	50	.615	44	.615	44
No. 5	.....	....	.50	40	.50	40
No. 6	.70	48	.45	45	.....	....
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.284	60	.375	48	.....	....
No. 2	.45	54	.40	40	.40	35
No. 3	.50	52½	.55	47	.55	50
No. 4	.495	43¾	.58	43¾	.53	44
No. 5	.50	50	.34	44	.34	44
No. 6	.475	50–55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 7	.48	44	.50	40	.50	44

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Fur Goods						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	36.00	46	36.00	40	38.00	40
No. 2	25.00–40.00	40	29.50–36.50	40	29.50–36.50	40
No. 3	35.00	49	20.00	48	18.00–27.00	48
No. 4	24.00–33.00	49	22.00–27.00	48	24.00–27.00	48
No. 5	35.00	44–50	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 6	45.00–50.00	54	25.00–38.00	49	35.00–38.00	49
No. 7	45.00–50.00	54	40.00–45.00	54	40.00–45.00	54
No. 8	37.50–50.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 9	39.60	44	29.05	35	29.05	35
No. 10	45.00	44	38.50	40	40.00	40
No. 11	45.00	44	42.50	40	42.50	40
No. 12	47.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 13	35.00	44	31.50	38	31.50	38
No. 14	44.00	44	38.00	40	38.00	40
No. 15	40.00	44	22.50–35.00	40	23.50–36.00	40
No. 16	45.00	44	32.00	44	30.00	44
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	20.00	46	20.00	40	21.00	40
No. 2*	30.00–35.00	44	29.50	40	29.50	40
No. 3*	.....	....	24.00–29.50	40	30.00	40
No. 4	12.00	49	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 5	13.00	49	14.00	48	14.00	48
No. 6	23.00	44	17.40	45	17.40	45
No. 7	20.00	54	13.00–20.00	49	13.00–20.00	49
No. 8	20.00	54	18.00	48	19.00	48
No. 9	17.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 10*	25.00	44	19.78	35	19.78	35
No. 11	30.00	44	25.00	40	25.00	40
No. 12*	40.00	44	29.00	40	29.00	40
No. 13	24.00	44	22.24	44	21.35	44
No. 14	18.00	44	17.10	38	17.10	38
No. 15	23.00	44	21.00	40	21.00	40
No. 16	.....	....	17.00	44	15.00	44
Blockers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 2	19.50	49	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 3	22.00	49	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 4	25.00	44	20.83	35	20.83	35
No. 5	35.00	44	30.00	40	30.00	40
No. 6	34.00	44	22.00	44	22.50	44
No. 7	33.00	44	29.60	38	29.60	38
No. 8	.....	....	22.00	40	22.00	40
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	46	18.00	40	15.00–20.00	40
No. 2	15.00	44	19.50	40	19.50	40
No. 3	.....	....	17.00–19.50	40	18.00–20.00	40
No. 4	12.50	49	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 5	14.00	49	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 6	15.00	54	13.90	48	10.70	32
No. 7	22.00	44–50	17.85	45	17.85	45
No. 8	19.00	54	17.50	49	18.00	49
No. 9	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 10	20.00	44	17.35	35	14.85	30
No. 11	20.00	44	20.00	40	17.50–22.00	40
No. 12	22.25	44	18.73	44	17.60	44
No. 13	18.00	44	17.10	38	17.10	38
No. 14	23.00	44	20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 15	11.00–14.00	44	10.00–15.00	40	11.00–15.00	40
No. 16	16.00	44	14.00	44	13.00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Rubber Products						
Compounders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	46½	.50	50
No. 2	.47	55	.53	40	.54	40
No. 3	.....	....	.41–.48	44	.40–.49	45
No. 4	.51	46½	.52–.59	51½	.61–.65	48
No. 5	.....	....	.563	38	.59	36
No. 6	.50	55	.60	45–55	.60	45
No. 7	.....	....	.536	45	.536	48
No. 8	.50	44½	.521	49	.527	42½
No. 9	.....	....	.51	48	.48	48
No. 10	.52	49½	.56	44	.59	44
No. 11	.....	....	.44	45	.475	55
No. 12	.....	....	.42	50	.42	50
Calendermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.457	47½	.47	48
No. 2	.....	....	.44–.49	47–51	.42–.49	44–46
No. 3	.457	55	.53	40	.54	40
No. 4	.65	50	.55	54	.58	54
No. 5	.....	....	.41	44	.38	45
No. 6	.85	45	.86	40	.86	40
No. 7	.....	....	.50–.70	52	.50–.70	55
No. 8	.....	....	.48–.54	24–50	.48–.59	16–48
No. 9	.60	55	.67	45–55	.67	45
No. 10	.....	....	.65	45	.65	48
No. 11	.50	44½	.52	49	.527	42½
No. 12	.....	....	.66	49	.62	48
No. 13	.51	49½	.56	44	.56	44
No. 14	.75	42½	.75	40	.74	40
No. 15	.....	....	.45–.47	40–45	.47–.51	55
Curers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.60	54	.74	54
No. 2	.....	....	.416	60	.40	60
No. 3	.75–.80	45	.71–.80	40	.71–.80	40
No. 4	.65	40	.65	45–55	.66	45
No. 5	.....	....	.51	45–55	.50	45
No. 6	.50	40	.582	48½	.63	40½
No. 7	.77	45	.77	40	.77	40
No. 8	.51	46½	.594	40	.63	40
Millmen—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	45	.30	54
No. 2	.....	....	.382	46	.393	47½
No. 3	.45	55	.52	40	.53	40
No. 4	.....	....	.43	60	.43	54
No. 5	.....	....	.478	44	.511	45
No. 6	.70	45	.72	40	.72	40
No. 7	.....	....	.43–.46	50	.43–.46	55
No. 8	.575	55	.64	45–55	.65	45
No. 9	.....	....	.56	44	.576	44
No. 10	.....	....	.55	45	.55	48
No. 11	.50	44½	.521	49	.527	42½
No. 12	.....	....	.58–.67	48	.62–.67	48
No. 13	.49	49½	.55	44	.55	44
No. 14	.625	42½	.73	40	.73	40
No. 15	.....	....	.35	40–50	.35–.38	50–55
No. 16	.....	....	.36	50	.39	50
No. 17	.42–.48	59	.41	48	.43	45
Tire builders, male—						
No. 1	.75	45	.80	40	.80	40
No. 2	.70	45	.77	40	.77	40
No. 3	.532	46½	.66–.74	41–49	.66–.79	40
No. 4	.70	40	.67	45–55	.65	45
No. 5	.....	....	.65	45	.65	48
No. 6	.40	40	.717	55	.64	40½
No. 7	.565	49½	.70	44	.70	44
No. 8	.725	42½	.79	40	.78	40

* Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Continued

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
Tire inspectors, male—						
No. 1	.70-.75	45	.74-.84	40	.74-.84	40
No. 2	.60	40	.56	45-55	.59	45
No. 3			.70	45	.70	48
No. 4	.40	40½	.533	59	.614	45
No. 5	.70	45	.76	42½	.77	42½
No. 6	.53-.59	46⅔	.56	50	.60	50
Tube makers, male—						
No. 1†	.35	45	.42	40	.42	40
No. 2	.65	45	.65	40	.65	40
No. 3	.60	50	.54	45-55	.54	45
No. 4			.60	45	.60	48
No. 5	.40	45	.534	52	.523	41
No. 6†			.30	41½	.31	43
No. 7	.52	40½	.60	44	.60	44
No. 8	.65	42½	.68	40	.67	40
No. 9†			.38	45	.38	45
No. 10	.51	46½	.56	49	.60	40
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.50	60	.35	45	.35	54
No. 2	.25-.32	60	.30	45	.30	54
No. 3			.39-.47	42-48	.37-.45	50-54
No. 4			.39-.64	44	.46-.69	45
No. 5			.43-.65	45-47	.45-.65	48-50
No. 6	.49	60	.52	45-55	.53	45
No. 7			.60	45	.60	48
No. 8			.42	48	.43	48
No. 9			.39-.52	50	.40-.62	45-55
No. 10	.457	59	.41-.61	50	.53-.63	38-48
No. 11	.375	59	.446	47½	.467	46
Shoemakers, male—						
No. 1	.26-.35	54-60	.35	45	.35	54
No. 2			.383	46	.408	50½
No. 3			.30-.50	44	.29-.56	45
No. 4	.514	51½	.546	43⅓	.56	49
No. 5			.466	45½	.48	51
No. 6			.45-.52	40	.45-.52	45
No. 7	.50	60	.53	45-55	.50	45
No. 8			.60	45	.60	48
No. 9			.41	50	.40	50
No. 10	.46	40	.49	40	.48	40
Shoemakers, female—						
No. 1	.23	54	.25	45	.24-.30	54
No. 2			.265	45½	.267	51
No. 3			.23-.36	44	.29-.38	45
No. 4	.295	51	.31	44	.33	50
No. 5			.31-.35	40	.31-.35	45
No. 6	.30	60	.37	45-55	.35	45
No. 7			.43	45	.43	45
No. 8			.25-.28	44-50	.27	45
No. 9	.30	55	.35	45	.33	45
Quartermakers, female—						
No. 1	.25	54	.25	45	.25	54
No. 2	.24	54	.20	45	.20	54
No. 3			.264	47	.263	44½
No. 4			.23-.41	44	.26-.44	45
No. 5	.27	52½	.327	45	.361	39
No. 6			.28-.37	43	.27-.37	48
No. 7	.36	60	.36	45-55	.34	45
No. 8			.23-.35	50	.24-.30	50
Varnishers, male—						
No. 1	.35	54	.34	47	.34	54
No. 2			.454	46½	.454	54½
No. 3			.478	44	.377	45
No. 4			.45-.52	52	.45-.52	55
No. 5	.408	59	.50	43	.553	53
No. 6	.38	60	.51	45-55	.50	45
No. 7			.46	55	.40	55
Press operators, male—						
No. 1	.30	54	.54	40	.54	54
No. 2			.355	54	.47	54
No. 3	.532	46⅔	.64	40	.68	40
No. 4			.68	45	.68	48
No. 5			.50-.62	48	.53-.70	48
No. 6			.24-.39	50	.30-.45	50
No. 7	.545	54	.626	40	.592	45
No. 8			.473	41½	.47	39
Packers, male—						
No. 1	.37	54	.30	45	.30	54
No. 2			.447	46⅔	.414	54
No. 3			.48	40	.48	40
No. 4			.36-.52	44	.31-.46	45
No. 5			.43-.55	45	.43-.55	48
No. 6	.38	60	.47	45-55	.45	45
No. 7			.24-.33	44	.33-.36‡	44
No. 8	.405	59½	.43-.57	39-43	.49-.57	40-43
No. 9	.468	46⅔	.503	50	.537	50
Packers, female—						
No. 1	.23	54	.25	45	.25	54
No. 2			.29	44½	.277	51
No. 3			.33	54	.27-.36	54
No. 4			.273	44	.29	45
No. 5			.30-.35	43	.30-.35	45
No. 6	.223	60	.36	45-55	.36	45
No. 7			.31-.44	48	.33-.45	48
No. 8			.21	47½	.21	47½
No. 9			.24-.29	44-50	.24	50
No. 10			.20	44	.22‡	44
No. 11	.24	54	.25-.35	40-45	.26-.36	38-40
Shippers, male—						
No. 1			.41	49½	.42	49
No. 2			.30-.39	44	.33-.42	45
No. 3	.50	45	.53-.65	40	.53-.65	40
No. 4	.413	61½	.43	41	.44	49
No. 5			.424	42½	.381	46
No. 6	.468	46½	.452	45	.484	50
No. 7			.43 .53	52	.43 .53	50
No. 8	.375	60	.44	45-55	.44	45
No. 9	.40	49½	.407	59	.391	45
No. 10			.43	48	.385	48
No. 11	.46	49½	.51	44	.51	44
No. 12			.51	49	.60	53
No. 13			.40	50	.40	55
Engineers—						
No. 1	.75	45	.74	44	.74	44
No. 2			.50	56	.50	56
No. 3			.604	48	.625	48
No. 4			.307	84	.333	72
No. 5			.573	61	.565	44
Labourers—						
No. 1			.30-.36	48	.30-.36	54
No. 2	.30-.38	65	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
No. 3			.27-.52	44	.27-.53	45
No. 4			.22-.35	50-55	.24-.35	45-60
No. 5	.45	45	.50	40	.50	40
No. 6			.38	48	.38-.40	50
No. 7	.32-.45	55	.40	45-55	.46	45
No. 8			.33-.40	48	.35-.40	48
No. 9	.485	49½	.54	44	.54	48
No. 10	.405	50	.36	50	.375	50
No. 11			.377	45½	.362	43½

† Female.

‡ Bonus in addition.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CIGARS						
Cigarmakers, male—						
No. 1	15.40	50	19.65	42	25.10	48
No. 2	25.00	50	25.00	47	25.00	47
No. 3	28.00	48	20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 4	.....	....	17.97	42½	17.75	42½
No. 5	.....	....	15.35	48	15.35	48
No. 6	.....	....	21.07	42½	19.30	42½
Cigarmakers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	40	9.95	34½	12.10	41
No. 2	.....	....	14.00	47	14.00	47
No. 3	.....	....	12.00	40	12.00	40
No. 4	15.40	50	16.70	41	19.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	13.14	39	11.07	26
No. 6	21.75	44	17.75	42½	17.60	42½
Strippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	40	12.32	44½	12.35	42½
No. 2	.....	....	10.50	40	10.50	40
No. 3	10.60	50	12.65	45	11.80	47
No. 4	9.25	50	12.00	47	.....	....
No. 5	12.50	44	13.00	43	13.00	47
No. 6	.....	....	10.97	40	8.00	27
No. 7	.....	....	8.42	29	7.68	26
No. 8	9.00	48	10.29	36	11.80	40
No. 9	14.00	48	12.00	30	12.00	30
No. 10	12.05	44	17.33	40	16.25	41
No. 11	.....	....	7.65	30	9.30	37
Bunchers and rollers, male—						
No. 1	15.35	50	15.55	42½	20.95	47½
No. 2	.....	....	9.93–12.35	37–42	10.12	31
No. 3	.....	....	10.54–11.84	35–42	9.83	27
No. 4†	11.15	48	11.08	36	11.42	39
No. 5†	.....	....	13.49	36	13.85	40
No. 6	.....	....	10.45	44	10.85	43½
No. 7	.....	....	9.95	38	11.60	44
No. 8†	.....	....	15.65	40½	20.55–23.30	47
Benders and wrappers, female—						
No. 1	7.55	50	11.45	42	13.30	47
No. 2	12.00	50	14.00	43	14.00	47
No. 3	.....	....	14.69	42	12.42	39
No. 4	10.85–12.00	48	10.07	29	13.00	41
No. 5	.....	....	14.64	40	14.62	41½
No. 6	.....	....	14.40	48	11.40	38
No. 7	.....	....	15.00	35	15.00	33
Packers, female—						
No. 1	16.70	40	10.63	35	13.55	42½
No. 2	20.80	50	16.70	41	18.65	40
No. 3*	30.00	50	24.00	43	24.00	47
No. 4*	.....	....	17.20	39	17.00	35
No. 5	11.00	48	11.29	40	11.35	38
No. 6*	35.00	48	25.00	35	25.00	35
No. 7	.....	....	14.64	40	14.62	41½
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Stemmers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 2	.....	....	7.20–11.52	48	7.20–11.52	48
No. 3	11.00	50	11.75–17.00	42½	11.50–12.00	43–44
No. 4	11.00	50	12.00	46	11.50	44
No. 5	.....	....	17.30	47½	15.25	43
No. 6	.....	....	13.34	48½	11.75	43
No. 7	.....	....	13.22	47	13.25	42½
No. 8	.....	....	12.20	47	13.45	47½
No. 9	.....	....	11.20	42	11.60	47½
No. 10	.....	....	13.40	50	13.50	50
No. 11	11.00–15.00	50	11.00–16.00	48	12.35	47
Tobacco cutters, male—						
No. 1	13.90	55	15.36	48	14.40	48
No. 2	.....	....	18.62–22.54	49	16.90–20.47	44½
No. 3	.....	....	18.20	53½	16.65	49
No. 4	.....	....	21.00	47½	20.00	47½
No. 5	21.00	50	16.25–19.25	48	20.20	47
Blenders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.52	48	11.52	48
No. 2	.....	....	12.96	48	11.60	43
No. 3*	.....	....	17.28–21.12	48	16.20–19.80	45
No. 4*	.....	....	15.36	48	15.36	48
No. 5	.....	....	8.80	44	12.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 7*	.....	....	40.00	47½	40.00	47½
Cigarette makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.52	48	11.52	48
No. 2	10.00–11.00	50	11.75	45	11.75	45
No. 3	.....	....	12.55	46½	10.53	39
No. 4	.....	....	13.20–21.12	45–48	12.15–19.80	45
No. 5	.....	....	13.15	47	10.80–13.50	45
No. 6	.....	....	10.09	39	11.45	44
No. 7	10.00–13.50	50	10.00–17.75	48	10.00–16.85	42–51
Packers, tobacco, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.75	45	11.75	45
No. 2	.....	....	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	11.88–15.40	44	11.88–15.40	44
No. 4	.....	....	10.72	39	8.25	30
No. 5	.....	....	10.15	39	11.00–12.76	44
No. 6	.....	....	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 7	11.50–18.00	50	11.50–18.75	48	11.50	36½
Packers, cigarette, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	13.34	46	12.76	44
No. 2	.....	....	9.77	35½	9.88	38
No. 3	10.00–18.50	59	11.50–16.25	48	14.50	47½
No. 4	12.00	50	13.40	44	11.50	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	33.00	48	35.00	48
No. 2	15.30	55	12.00–20.16	48	12.00–19.20	48
No. 3	27.50–32.50	50	26.40	44	26.50–28.80	44–48
No. 4	.....	....	28.80–38.40	48	28.80–38.40	48
No. 5	.....	....	25.75	48	25.75	48
No. 6	.....	....	30.75	48	30.75	48
No. 7	28.00	50	27.00	48	28.80	48
No. 8	.....	....	18.00–30.00	47½	18.00–25.00	47½
Labourers—						
No. 1	19.00	49½	17.28–20.16	48	15.84–20.16	48
No. 2	17.50–19.00	50	15.00–18.00	42–49	15.50–17.75	44–48
No. 3	20.00	50	17.50–20.00	46–49	18.00–21.00	45
No. 4	.....	....	18.00–23.00	50	16.20–20.70	45
No. 5	.....	....	25.26	50	25.26	50
No. 6	.....	....	17.28	48	17.28	48
No. 7*	.....	....	14.40–18.25	48–51	14.40–18.25	48
No. 8	.....	....	17.00	47½	10.00–14.00	47½
No. 9	16.00–22.00	50	19.25	48	19.25	48

*Male. † Female.

TABLE XI—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING						
Artists—						
No. 1	80.00	44	70.00	44	70.00	44
No. 2	60.00	48	63.00	45	63.00	45
No. 3	.....	....	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 4	55.00	46	56.25	45	56.25	45
No. 5	60.00	48	44.00	48	44.00	48
No. 6	45.00–65.00	46½	46.00–65.40	45	65.40	45
No. 7	50.00	47	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 8	50.00–61.00	47½	29.25–50.00	45	29.25–50.00	45
No. 9	.....	....	56.25	45	56.25	45
No. 10	30.00–55.00	48	33.00–48.00	45	33.00–48.00	45
No. 11	45.00	46½	40.00	45	40.00	45
No. 12	47.00	46½	40.50	45	45.00	45
No. 13	.....	....	27.00–60.00	44	35.00	44
No. 14	50.00	46½	54.00	45	54.00	45
No. 15	75.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	48
Engravers—						
No. 1	40.00–55.00	48	40.00–57.00	40	47.00–57.00	40
No. 2	.....	....	41.00	45	41.00	45
No. 3	57.20	44	55.85	41	55.85	41
No. 4	55.00	48	39.85	45	39.85	45
No. 5	55.00	46½	40.00	45	40.00	45
No. 6	50.00	46½	52.00	45	54.50	45
No. 7	.....	....	63.00	48	63.00	48
No. 8	.....	....	49.00	48	49.00	48
No. 9	43.00–55.00	48	49.50	48	49.50	48
No. 10	40.00–50.00	48	35.00–50.00	48	40.00–50.00	48
Pressmen—						
No. 1	50.00	48	50.00	45	50.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 3	57.00	48	52.25	45	45.00	45
No. 4	40.00–65.00	48	37.80–57.00	45	41.85–57.00	45
No. 5	.....	....	41.85–53.55	45	41.85–58.50	45
No. 6	.....	....	47.25	45	47.25	45
No. 7	36.00–75.00	46	33.75–56.25	45	33.75–56.25	45
No. 8	31.20–52.30	48	40.00–50.40	45	41.85–50.40	45
No. 9	47.00–55.00	48	40.00–52.20	45	35.10–52.20	45
No. 10	75.00	48	52.00	48	52.00	48
No. 11	.....	....	36.00–52.50	45	36.00–52.50	45
No. 12	.....	....	43.65	45	51.75	45
No. 13	.....	....	42.70	44	42.70	44
No. 14	.....	....	40.75	45	40.75	45
No. 15	55.00	48	53.30	45	53.30	45
No. 16	55.00	48	29.25–53.55	45	31.50–60.30	45
No. 17	.....	....	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 18	35.00–50.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 19	.....	....	33.75–48.44	45	33.75–48.44	45
No. 20	.....	....	58.00	45	58.00	45
No. 21	.....	....	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 22	.....	....	49.00	45	30.60	45
No. 23	35.00–57.00	48	34.00–58.50	45	34.00–58.50	45
No. 24	.....	....	39.00	48	39.00	48
No. 25	35.00–65.00	48	55.00	48	55.00	48
No. 26	47.50	48	33.00–40.00	48	33.00–40.00	48
Transferrers—						
No. 1	50.00	48	45.00	45	47.00	45
No. 2	33.00–47.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 3	42.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 4	45.00–53.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 5	.....	....	38.25–45.00	45	40.50–49.95	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Transferrers—Conc.						
No. 6	50.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 7	.....	....	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 8	35.00–49.50	46	35.00–48.00	45	35.00–48.00	45
No. 9	45.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 10	40.00–50.00	48	40.00–45.00	45	40.00–45.00	45
No. 11	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	48.50	45	48.50	45
No. 13	40.00–52.00	47½	41.00–47.50	45	41.00–47.50	45
No. 14	.....	....	55.00	45	55.00	45
No. 15	35.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 16	.....	....	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 17	47.10	44	46.65	44	46.65	44
No. 18	45.00	48	32.85–44.55	45	36.00–44.55	45
No. 19	50.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 20	54.00	48	46.55	45	48.60	45
No. 21	50.00	48	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 22	.....	....	38.25	45	38.25	45
No. 23	.....	....	45.00	45	45.00	45
No. 24	.....	....	47.25	45	47.25	45
No. 25	54.00	48	47.50	45	47.50	45
No. 26	42.00–50.00	48	38.25–50.50	45	38.25–50.50	45
No. 27	.....	....	36.00–46.00	48	38.00–46.00	48
No. 28	42.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
PHOTO-ENGRAVING						
Artists—						
No. 1	50.00	48	42.50	45	42.50	45
No. 2	40.00–45.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 3	30.00–85.00	44	44.00–75.00	44	44.00–75.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 5	50.00–65.00	44	35.00–65.00	44	35.00–65.00	44
No. 6	45.00–70.00	44	35.00–60.00	44	35.00–65.00	44
No. 7	.....	....	30.00–40.00	40	32.50–45.00	40
No. 8	30.00–60.00	43½	40.00–55.00	43½	40.00–55.00	43½
No. 9	57.50	44	25.00	44	32.50	44
No. 10	40.00–65.00	48	65.00	44	65.00	44
No. 11	30.00	44	35.00	44	37.00	44
Engravers—						
No. 1	.....	....	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 2	50.00	48	42.75	48	45.25	48
No. 3	36.00	48	34.20	48	36.20	48
No. 4	45.00	48	47.50	40	50.00	40
No. 5	.....	....	40.00–45.00	48	40.00–50.00	48
No. 6	42.00–53.00	48	45.00	46½	35.00	46½
No. 7	.....	....	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 8	48.00	48	50.40	48	50.40	48
No. 9	55.00–65.00	44	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 10	58.00–75.00	44	55.00–65.00	40	55.00–65.00	40
No. 11	55.00–70.00	44	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 12	40.00–80.00	44	55.00	40	55.00–60.00	40
No. 13	55.00	44	55.00	40	55.00	40
No. 14	60.00	44	52.50	40	52.50	40
No. 15	40.00–75.00	44	36.00–50.00	40	36.00–55.00	40
No. 16	35.00–50.00	44	40.00–50.00	44	40.00–50.00	44
No. 17	55.00–60.00	44	45.00–52.50	44	52.50	44
No. 18	.....	....	41.30	45	41.30	45
No. 19	65.00	40–44	57.50	40	57.50	40
No. 20	57.50	44	63.00	44	63.00	44

TABLE XI—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—Concluded

Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939		Industry and Occupation	1929		1938		1939	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.		Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
STEREOTYPERS							STEREOTYPERS—*Conc.*						
No. 1	37.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	No. 24	49.00	48	37.40	48	37.40	48
No. 2	23.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48	No. 25	45.50	48	40.50	48	40.00	48
No. 3	35.00	48	36.08	48	36.08	45	No. 26	47.00	48	37.40	43	37.40	43
No. 4	38.00	48	41.00	44	41.00	44	No. 27	47.00	48	37.45	48	37.45	48
No. 5	39.00	48	33.30	48	33.30	48	No. 28	43.10	44	26.50	36	26.50	36
No. 6	43.00	48	38.00	42	38.00	42	No. 29	47.00	48	40.00	45	40.00	45
No. 7	35.00	48	33.25	48	33.25	48	No. 30	47.25	45	38.25	45	38.25	45
No. 8	45.00	48	43.00	44	43.00	44	No. 31	47.25	45	40.50	45	40.50	45
No. 9	42.00	48	25.00	46½	28.00	46½	No. 32	48.00	45–48	43.20–47.70	48	47.70	48
No. 10	31.00	48	27.90	46	27.90	46							
No. 11	36.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48							
No. 12	37.00	48	40.25	48	40.25	48	ELECTROTYPERS						
No. 13	39.00	47	36.10	47	36.10	47							
No. 14	37.00	44	36.10	44	36.10	44	No. 1	47.00	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 15	43.00	48	41.80	48	41.80	45–48	No. 2	30.00–55.00	48	32.00–49.50	44	32.00–55.00	44
No. 16	.....	....	27.60	48	27.60	48	No. 3	35.00	48	34.20	46½	34.20	46½
No. 17	37.00	48	32.40	44	32.40	44	No. 4	45.00	48	44.00	44	40.00	40
No. 18	.....	....	33.00	44	33.00	44	No. 5	45.00	44	45.00	44	43.00	40
No. 19	.....	....	46.20	44	42.00	40	No. 6	50.00	48	44.00	44	40.00	40
No. 20	46.00	46½	44.00	37½	45.50	40	No. 7	45.00	48	40.00	40	40.00	40
No. 21	45.00	48	40.00	40	40.00	40	No. 8	45.00	48	40.00	40	40.00	40
No. 22	36.00	48	40.00	44	40.00	44	No. 9	49.00	44	47.00	44	47.00	44
No. 23	45.50	45–48	44.00	40	45.50	40	No. 10	52.00–57.50	44	52.50	44	52.50	44

APPENDIX A

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE 1920, 1926, 1929-1938

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	821	492
	1926	41	23	64	23	19	42	629	455
	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	627	465
	1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	559	409
	1931	25	18	43	15	15	30	439	322
	1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	341	255
	1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	322	246
	1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	338	253
	1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	358	254
	1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	374	261
	1937	23	17	40	12	13	25	400	272
	1938	24	17	41	12	13	25	405	275
Prince Edward Island	1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
	1926	31	16	47	17	13	30	484	325
	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	534	355
	1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	513	344
	1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	413	284
	1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	305	225
	1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	319	237
	1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	320	231
	1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	343	247
	1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	351	262
	1937	21	15	36	11	13	24	374	252
	1938	20	13	33	10	11	21	364	260
Nova Scotia	1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
	1926	35	19	54	18	14	32	588	369
	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	605	391
	1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	562	344
	1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	465	316
	1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	377	261
	1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	365	248
	1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	360	253
	1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	364	245
	1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	415	260
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	435	272
	1938	25	16	41	11	12	23	439	277
New Brunswick	1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
	1926	39	18	57	17	14	31	529	319
	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	589	367
	1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	550	345
	1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	460	304
	1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	320	236
	1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	336	227
	1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	366	245
	1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	360	216
	1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	398	218
	1937	28	16	44	12	12	24	442	248
	1938	26	15	41	12	11	23	432	247
Quebec	1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
	1926	38	19	57	19	13	32	547	326
	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	577	342
	1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	510	314
	1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	406	261
	1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	284	202
	1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	265	187
	1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	293	192
	1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	306	196
	1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	332	206
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	376	232
	1938	24	14	38	11	11	22	398	235

* Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1939, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*—*Concluded*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	736	470
	1926	37	21	58	22	17	39	583	419
	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	595	454
	1930	31	20	51	21	17	38	532	423
	1931	25	18	43	17	15	32	440	348
	1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	341	260
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	325	264
	1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	344	287
	1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	372	287
	1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	388	295
	1937	25	18	43	14	15	29	421	312
	1938	24	18	42	15	15	30	411	303
Manitoba	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975	559
	1926	38	22	60	22	18	40	614	438
	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	608	438
	1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	536	398
	1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	410	296
	1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	337	249
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	307	229
	1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	312	233
	1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	323	232
	1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	336	235
	1937	21	16	37	10	13	23	367	249
	1938	23	16	39	11	13	24	373	252
Saskatchewan	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003	653
	1926	43	24	67	24	21	45	678	498
	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	685	496
	1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	593	427
	1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	418	312
	1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	324	240
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	305	222
	1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	319	230
	1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	345	240
	1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	346	238
	1937	19	16	35	10	13	23	344	233
	1938	22	15	37	10	13	23	363	247
Alberta	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038	638
	1926	45	24	69	25	22	47	701	520
	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	678	485
	1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	598	445
	1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	447	345
	1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	367	279
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	344	261
	1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	350	263
	1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	367	271
	1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	378	271
	1937	23	17	40	12	15	27	401	282
	1938	25	18	43	12	15	27	418	289
British Columbia	1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	1,033	742
	1926	49	27	76	27	23	50	767	532
	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	792	562
	1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	741	512
	1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	633	456
	1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	467	348
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	446	332
	1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	462	349
	1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	465	347
	1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	494	358
	1937	28	21	49	17	18	35	513	363
	1938	28	22	50	16	19	35	522	365

* Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1939, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

APPENDIX B

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF STEAM RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA, 1938

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS
1929, 1936, 1937 AND 1938, WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1938
Dominion Bureau of Statistics Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed
	1929	1936	1937‡	1938	1929	1936	1937‡	1938	1938
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES									
Carpenters and bridgemen	·588	·552	·574	·613	1,428	1,339	1,379	1,466	1,658
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers	·691	·654	·675	·718	1,832	1,656	1,712	1,789	272
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters	·639	·575	·600	·630	1,410	1,300	1,391	1,374	174
Helpers, B. and B. department	·492	·440	·458	·481	1,211	1,056	1,109	1,101	174
Apprentices, B. and B. department	·292	·383	.....	.....	631	1,004	.....	.....	.....
Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees	·617	·581	·596	·634	1,932	1,741	1,663	1,722	235
Pumpmen	·465	·431	·446	·476	1,229	1,119	1,161	1,229	396
Extra gang and snow plough foremen	·723	·674	·703	·714	2,111	2,026	2,022	1,603	187
Section foremen	·586	·541	·556	·592	1,522	1,388	1,426	1,497	5,797
Sectionmen	·409	·383	·401	·427	1,033	915	979	1,034	14,551
Labourers	·302	·263	·278	·286	836	657	704	676	4,230
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	·480	·477	·496	·576	1,562	1,286	1,287	1,148	45
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen	·638	·628	·630	·687	1,688	1,656	1,659	1,833	389
All	·421	·414	·432	·466	1,104	1,018	1,076	1,134	28,108
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT									
Blacksmiths	·783	·737	·742	·785	1,714	1,380	1,518	1,577	552
Boilermakers	·795	·755	·760	·806	1,795	1,416	1,542	1,608	1,031
*Carmen (a)	·796	·763	·763	·811	1,722	1,442	1,552	1,609	2,008
Carmen (b)	·812	·775	·772	·822	1,698	1,392	1,552	1,630	443
Carmen (c)	·720	·674	·686	·729	1,662	1,328	1,430	1,504	4,870
Carmen (d)	·725	·695	·695	·739	1,536	1,217	1,375	1,391	210
Electrical workers	·759	·706	·715	·763	1,803	1,457	1,576	1,667	747
Machinists	·789	·752	·752	·797	1,753	1,376	1,535	1,604	3,454
Moulders	·828	·789	·784	·824	1,742	1,283	1,511	1,603	78
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers	·789	·756	·757	·807	1,735	1,394	1,532	1,593	992
Helpers to mechanics	·565	·537	·543	·579	1,281	1,027	1,126	1,175	5,714
Helper apprentices	·565	·482	·455	·478	1,263	1,019	992	919	11
Regular apprentices	·479	·474	·439	·473	1,007	813	865	908	1,366
Car cleaners	·427	·393	·407	·434	1,111	866	930	1,026	1,257
Other unskilled employees	·419	·389	·400	·425	1,120	944	967	1,026	2,692
Unclassified labourers	·399	·377	·378	·406	928	769	855	889	2,291
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers	·567	·526	·542	·583	1,461	1,312	1,350	1,440	780
All	·622	·590	·597	·631	1,446	1,171	1,271	1,325	28,496
TRANSPORTATION									
Storemen	·498	·454	·467	·507	1,124	978	1,030	1,113	1,357
Train despatchers and traffic supervisors	1·212	1·133	1·168	1,237	3,182	2,885	2,971	3,172	439
Supervisory agents and assistants	·805	·812	·824	·872	2,054	2,054	2,076	2,207	569
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations)	·433	·319	·335	·332	1,079	823	834	849	159
Station agents—telegraphers and telephoners	·723	·657	·682	·725	1,918	1,680	1,740	1,857	4,757
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	·511	·497	·516	·551	1,335	1,303	1,350	1,434	262
Foremen in freight sheds	·690	·631	·647	·693	1,772	1,550	1,581	1,575	408
Freight handlers and other station employees	·503	·456	·474	·506	1,170	1,018	1,071	1,093	4,011
Labourers	·421	·343	·362	·386	1,007	851	892	908	468
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards	·632	·560	·587	·613	1,991	1,630	1,713	1,795	232
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants	·342	·307	·338	·373	1,059	865	937	1,042	973
Floating equipment employees	·386	·372	·379	·379	1,352	1,147	1,205	1,263	562
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors	·697	·661	·682	·711	2,030	1,769	1,779	1,919	151
Sleeping and parlour car porters	·272	·353	·364	·381	1,109	993	1,011	1,105	801
Drawbridge operators	·516	·504	·514	·543	1,324	1,341	1,385	1,474	88
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings(non-interlocked)	·387	·362	·374	·400	1,033	934	968	1,037	596
Road passenger conductors	1·138	1·153	1·210	1·282	3,030	2,640	2,680	2,857	679
Road freight conductors	·963	·967	1·015	1·092	2,948	2,538	2,606	2,698	1,636
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen	·838	·847	·888	·942	2,144	1,844	1,889	2,003	1,530
Road freight brakemen and flagmen	·756	·764	·800	·856	2,128	1,719	1,804	1,894	3,731
Yard conductors and yard foremen	·852	·774	·800	·850	2,309	2,021	2,087	2,176	979
Yard brakemen and helpers	·788	·717	·741	·787	2,014	1,669	1,740	1,820	2,208
Road passenger engineers and motormen	1·511	1·496	1·564	1·652	3,383	3,175	3,205	3,410	858
Road freight engineers and motormen	1·105	1·100	1·150	1·237	3,297	2,799	2,849	2,981	2,069
Yard engineers and motormen	·890	·806	·841	·886	2,634	2,313	2,363	2,403	938
Road passenger firemen and helpers	1·160	1·170	1·221	1·301	2,510	2,299	2,419	2,524	851
Road freight firemen and helpers	·827	·840	·878	·941	2,250	1,933	1,980	2,070	2,250
Yard firemen and helpers	·694	·631	·656	·692	2,031	1,682	1,707	1,772	987
All	·751	·717	·745	·796	2,016	1,745	1,802	1,897	34,549
Employees engaged in outside operations	·417	·414	·431	·468	1,125	1,104	1,133	1,244	10,987
Grand Total	·581	·560	·582	·621	1,492	1,306	1,381	1,458	102,140†

*Carmen are graded according to class of work.

† Number of employees on an hourly basis; the number on daily or other basis, officials, office staff, etc., was 25,684, including 13,271 clerks who averaged $4.94 per day, $1,510 per year.

‡ Revised.

APPENDIX C

NUMBERS AND EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN CANADA, 1921-1938

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1938*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

		Nova Scotia§	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day	1921	$ 5.06	$ 5.17	$ 5.93	$ 7.63	$ 6.37*	$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5.97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	‡1932	5.08	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	‡1933	4.30	3.36	3.01	4.83	4.68	4.11
	‡1934	4.29	2.86	3.07	4.84	4.69	4.38
	‡1935	4.39	2.75	3.09	4.97	4.62	4.46
	‡1936	4.55	2.86	3.08	5.05	4.63	4.57
	‡1937	4.79	2.90	3.00	5.19	4.81	4.76
	‡1938	4.92	3.16	3.13	5.27	4.74	4.85
Average number of wage earners (12 months)	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5,043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9,534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812
	1934	12,051	1,035	882	7,839	2,849	24,671
	1935	12,674	1,136	813	7,662	2,531	24,831
	1936	12,848	1,158	847	8,054	2,639	25,597
	1937	13,268	1,050	874	7,813	2,374	25,890
	1938	13,592	1,120	841	7,374	2,833	25,767
Average number of days worked per man per year	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
	1934	233	229	201	182	217	214
	1935	217	231	206	207	241	216
	1936	227	232	230	209	260	225
	1937	247	244	230	207	258	235
	1938	204	210	232	202	229	208

* Figures for the Yukon Territory were included under British Columbia in 1921. Each year two to four miners have been employed from 50 to 100 days; wages averaged $8 02 per day in 1938. In Manitoba mining operations began in 1931, from ten to twelve being employed until 1938, when five men were employed, averaging $3.13 per day.

† Prolonged dispute during year.

‡ Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§ Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

APPENDIX D

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Legislation providing for the regulation of wages or hours of labour or both has been enacted in all provinces but the scope and application of the statutes and the method of regulation vary. A Dominion statute limits hours of persons employed on public works and provides for the regulation of wages. Under the authority of an order in council the Government also imposes conditions as to wages and hours in the manufacture of government supplies.

Federal Government Contracts

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Federal Government adopted a Fair Wages Policy applying to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies for the observance of the rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work is performed.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the Government was standardized under an order in council setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in all contracts for construction and, as far as practicable, in all agreements involving the grant of public funds by way of loan or subsidy to aid any work of construction and in all contracts for the manufacture and supply of mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other equipment for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees and any other articles designated by the Governor in Council. Where there was no "current" rate of wages in a district, the rate was to be fair and reasonable and disputes as to wages and hours were to be determined by the Minister of Labour. "Current wages" and "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" were defined as the standard rates either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district or the rates actually prevailing.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for public works and the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies were rescinded and new conditions substituted (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, page 24).

The new order in council retains the requirement for the payment of wages at not less than current rates, or if there are no current rates, fair and reasonable rates, but it is also provided that persons under 18 years of age are entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for females under the minimum wage laws of the province in which the work is performed. In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, where such laws are not in effect, contractors are required to pay workers under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for females under the Minimum Wage Act of Nova Scotia.

It is also stipulated that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers over 18 be less than 30 cents an hour, or for female workers over 18, 20 cents an hour but in any case where the provincial minimum wage law requires the payment of higher wages, the latter shall apply in the execution of a Federal contract. For example, for a 50-hour week on a Federal Government contract a male over 18, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than $15 and a female $10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide $6, $7, $8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of $15 in the case of male and $10 in the case of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, replacing the Fair Wage and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, gave statutory effect to the Government's wage policy with respect to public works. It provides for the observance of current rates of wages and stipulates also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable. It requires an eight-hour day and 44-hour week on construction work under federal Government contracts and on works towards which federal aid is granted by way of subsidy, loan, etc., as before, but extends the list of such works to include those carried out by any provincial and municipal authority if financial aid is given by the federal Government, "unless the grant or payment is by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada excepted." It is also provided that regulations may be made to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the statute. Any contract may be exempted from the Act by order in council before being entered into.

In accordance with the same policy, regulations under the Dominion Municipal Improvements Act, 1938, require all contracts for projects to which federal assistance is given to municipalities to contain a fair wage clause similar to that inserted in contracts for Dominion public works.

Minimum Wages under Provincial Legislation

A law providing for the establishment by a government board of minimum rates of wages is on the statute books of every province but Prince Edward Island. This legislation applied at first only to female workers but all but that of Nova Scotia now applies or may be applied to males also. In Alberta and British Columbia there is a separate statute relating to each sex. The New Brunswick Minimum Wage Act of 1930 applying to women was never put into effect, but the Fair Wage Act, 1936, now incorporated in the Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, enables minimum rates to be established for both sexes. The only orders so far made apply to particular establishments.

Boards administering minimum wage laws have power to fix special rates for handicapped workers and in some provinces such workers have to be licensed. Rates lower than the ordinary minimum which are increased at specified intervals are also established for learners or inexperienced workers in most occupations but the proportion of inexperienced workers that may be employed at such rates is usually restricted. In some cases, inexperienced workers are classified according to age and those over 18 years of age have higher minimum rates than those under 18.

Part-time and overtime rates may be set by all the boards. In Ontario the statute specifies the hours to which the ordinary minimum rate is to apply and in Nova Scotia the board may determine the work-period to which the rate applies. In the other provinces the Act gives the board power to limit hours or, as in Alberta and British Columbia, there is an Hours of Work Act. Information as to the legal regulation of hours is given in a later section of this Appendix.

In all provinces, workers required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time so spent and if the employer requires uniforms to be worn, as in hotels and restaurants, he must furnish them and pay for laundry.

Apart from the special statutes providing minimum wage-fixing machinery, minimum rates of wages may be fixed under other legislation in several provinces for certain classes of workers such as lumber workers and truck or bus drivers. Under the Manitoba Fair Wage Act, the Collective Labour Agreements Act of Quebec and the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, minimum rates of wages may also be determined. The New Brunswick Industrial Standards Act came into effect only on August 10, 1939, and no orders have yet been made under its authority. The Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Industrial Standards Acts are dealt with in a separate section later in this Appendix.

The tables below set out the rates established under the Minimum Wage Acts or Fair Wage Acts, as they are called in some provinces, and a brief summary is given of the provisions in each province in so far as they affect wages. For full information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the provincial authorities. Fairly complete summaries were published in The Labour Gazette when the orders were gazetted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Charlottetown Incorporation Act as amended in 1936 empowered the city council to make a by-law prohibiting any labourer or workman being hired at less than 35 cents an hour for any work done in the city by or under a contractor if it is of the kind usually done by contractors and if it is directed by any person other than the owner of the property on which the work is done. Such a by-law was passed on May 14, 1936.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage for Women Act enables the Minimum Wage Board to fix minimum rates for female workers in any trade or occupation in cities and towns. Agriculture and domestic service are expressly excluded from the Act. The first orders were issued in 1930.

Minimum rates have been established for experienced and inexperienced female workers under and over 18 in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; bakeries and places making food products; hotels and restaurants; textile and needle trades, including boots and shoes; telephone operators; factories not covered by another order; bookbinding, paper-box making and other paper trades; shops; beauty parlours; and offices. Except in offices and in the needle and textile trades, the number of inexperienced adults or young girls or of both is limited to 25 per cent of the total number of females in the establishment. Under all orders, except those applying to shops, beauty parlours and hotels and restaurants, the length of the learning period is limited to one year for persons over 18 years of age and to 18 months for those under 18 and persons reaching the age of 18 are to be considered as experienced if they have been employed for one year. For office work, only a three months' learning period is required if the employee holds a satisfactory diploma from a business school. For beauty parlours and hotels and restaurants, no distinction is made on account of age. For beauty parlours there is a "beginner's rate" applying to the first six months, then rates for "inexperienced" employees for 12 months. The "beginner's rate" does not apply to those who have paid for at least three months' training in a school or beauty parlour. In hotels and restaurants there is a learning period of three months. In shops, including millinery, dressmaking or fur-sewing connected with a shop, there is a probationary period of three months for which no wages need be paid and a subsequent learning period of 18 months for all workers, the rates varying according as the worker is under or over 18 years of age.

Piece-workers under the general factory and paper trades order must be paid the specified weekly minimum for the first six months, after which it is sufficient if only 80 per cent receive the prescribed minimum. The textile and needle trades order, as revised in 1939, stipulates that if 80 per cent of the workers receive more than the minimum wage, the others may be paid at a lower rate. Piece-workers in beauty parlours must be paid at least the minimum.

As regards hours of labour, the minimum rates apply to a week of from 44 to 50 hours except in beauty shops and offices where they relate to a 48-hour week or the normal work-week if less than 48. Except in shops and in the textile and needle trades, overtime after the specified hours and short time for less than 44 or 48 hours, as the case may be, must be paid pro rata. In the textile and needle trades, part-time rates of 22 cents an hour in cities and large towns and 20 cents in smaller towns are provided and overtime must be paid for at rates of 33 cents and 30 cents an hour according to the size of the town. Special provisions for shops permit a 60-hour week at the regular weekly minimum from December 15 to 31, require time and one-half to be paid for work in excess of 50 hours at all other times, prohibit any reduction for a statutory holiday and require the hourly rates for experienced workers to be paid to all part-time and casual employees. Deductions for absence are not in any case to exceed the value of the time lost.

Where board or lodging or both are provided by the employer, the amounts that may be taken from wages in payment thereof are limited to $2 a week for lodging and $4 for board except for workers in laundries. The latter may be charged not more than $4.50 for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns except Sydney and Glace Bay where a maximum of $4.50 for board and $1.50 for lodging may be deducted. In no case may more than 25 cents be deducted for a single meal.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN NOVA SCOTIA

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18	Girls under 18
	$	$	$
Food trades, including making of confectionery, biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Textile, needle and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and working on leather goods, shoes, furs, etc.:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the paper trades (which include printing, book-binding and the making of paper, paper boxes, bags, stationery and other paper products):			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Shops, including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a shop:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	8.00-10.00	7.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Telephone operators:			
Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	8.00-10.00
Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines, and Westville	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	7.00- 9.00
Other incorporated towns	9.00	7.00 & 8.00	6.00- 8.00
Office work including ticket sellers, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and similar services:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	8.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	7.00- 9.00
Hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding or rooming houses, tea rooms, ice cream parlours and light lunch stands:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	9.00 - 10.00	9.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	8.00 - 9.00	8.00- 9.00
Laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works:			
Halifax	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00-10.00
Sydney and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00-10.00
Other incorporated towns	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Beauty parlours:			
Cities and towns of 17,000 and over	11.00	7.00 - 10.00	7.00-10.00
Towns under 17,000	10.00	6.00 - 9.00	6.00- 9.00

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Minimum Wage Act, 1930, applying to female workers, has not been put in effect. The Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938, which reproduces the provisions of the Fair Wage Act, 1936, provides for a Fair Wage Board with power to establish minimum wages, maximum hours and overtime rates. No orders of general application have been issued but several orders applying to individual plants have been made.

Forest Operations

Under the Forest Operations Commission Act, 1934, the Commission has power, subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands and Mines, to make final decisions in disputes relating to wages and living conditions in lumbering camps and to fix minimum and average wages for the industry. The Act does not apply to the Christmas tree or firewood industries. It permits the employment of men inexperienced or physically unfit for a full day's work at wages below the minimum rates established, if agreements approved by the Commission are signed by the employers and the men concerned.

From April 1, 1939, the Commission established, for stream driving, an average rate of wages of $2.50 a day and board or its equivalent in the case of piece-work and a minimum wage of $2.25 per day and board. Wages paid to cooks, foremen, bookkeepers and clerks are not to be included in determining the average. The last three classes of workmen are not within the scope of the Act. For booming and sorting, the minimum rate is 25 cents per hour without board, provided that where board is furnished by the employer, not more than 50 cents per day may be charged the employee.

From October 1, 1939, for cutting, yarding and hauling, the average wage rate paid by any employer must be at least $40 per month and board and the minimum rate for each employee $36 per month and board. Piece-workers must not be paid less than an average of $40 with board. If board is not furnished by the employer, wages must be increased by 50 cents a day. Wages paid to cooks, tractor operators, truck drivers, foremen, bookkeepers and clerks and the amounts paid to employees for piece-work are not to be included in determining the average wage.

QUEBEC

The Fair Wage Act, 1937, empowers the Fair Wage Board to establish minimum rates and maximum hours for all employed persons except farm labourers, domestic servants, workmen covered by the Forest Operations Act and those governed by a collective agreement made legally binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or the Professional Syndicates Act. In the case of an agreement, if the Board, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, declares its provisions less favourable to the employees than the provisions of an order of the Board, the latter are to apply.

Order 4, which is to remain in force until March 31, 1940, unless otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, fixes minimum wages for persons employed in commercial and industrial undertakings including those working at home for such establishments, workers in road transport, hotels and boarding houses with more than five rooms to rent and, if a majority of the members approve, for persons employed by municipal and school corporations. The order originally applied only to cities and towns but, as amended from December 30, 1939, it relates to all establishments within its scope throughout the province.

Subsequent orders of the Fair Wage Board deal with special industries or occupations which would otherwise be covered by Order 4. In some cases, they relate only to a limited area. Those in effect on December 31, 1939, apply to: silk textiles; stationary enginemen and firemen in the Montreal district; manufacture of shoe counters; cotton textiles, excluding persons paid by the month, office workers and those engaged exclusively in rayon operations; teachers in Verdun; the milk industry in the Montreal district; building in Arthabaska County; match factories; maintenance men in the Montreal district in office buildings, warehouses, industrial and commercial establishments and apartment houses, but not in hotels or restaurants; packing and grading waste paper; the wholesale and export trade in butter and cheese on the Island of Montreal; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning establishments in Quebec City, Quebec West and in the Montreal district; full-fashioned hosiery; tanning and dressing of hides and leather; brick and tile manufacture; manufacture of doors, sashes and wooden building products; taverns in the Montreal district; waste materials, except paper, in the Montreal district; taxicab drivers in and about Montreal and in Quebec and Levis; the manufacture of wooden boxes; wholesale food establishments in Quebec City, Levis, Quebec West and Lauzon; custom tailoring and dressmaking in Quebec City; mattress manufacture and furniture upholstering in the Cities of Quebec, Quebec West and Levis; ice industry and trading in Quebec City and district; retail food dealers in Quebec and Quebec West and foundries in Hull.

The accompanying table shows the minimum rates established for the principal classes of workers by most of these orders. The cotton textile order increased by 10 per cent the rates fixed by agreement between the Dominion Textile Company and the National Catholic Textile Union. For teachers in Verdun the scale of salaries was raised to that adopted by the Catholic School Board of Montreal. In all match factories the minimum rates are to be those provided for in Zone 2 by Order 4. All special orders provide that where not incompatible the provisions of Order 4 apply to establishments covered by them.

Most of the orders fix different rates for the two or more zones into which they divide the province. No distinction by reason of age, sex or experience is made in the rates fixed by Order 4 but under that order and certain special orders there is a minimum rate for not less than a fixed proportion of the workers in an establishment and lower minima are set for other proportions. Moreover, it is stipulated in Order 4 that, unless the Board determines otherwise, an agreement may be made between the employer and an apprentice for the payment of a rate not more than 10 per cent below the lowest minimum fixed for the workers in the establishment but no employer under Order 4 may class more than 10 per cent of his employees as apprentices. Under the special orders the proportion of apprentices is usually restricted and separate rates are fixed.

Hours of labour are limited by the orders only in a few cases. A maximum of 72 hours a week is established for male workers by

Order 4. Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, there is a maximum 10-hour day and 55-hour week for females and boys under 18 in industrial establishments and a 60-hour week for the same classes in shops in towns with a population of more than 10,000 except with a special permit. The order applying to laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works in Montreal limits the hours of work of females, except office workers, to 60 hours a week but the overtime rate has to be paid after 54 hours.

The wage orders, however, usually specify the number of hours to which the minimum rates apply and fix special overtime rates. Overtime, under Order 4 and unless otherwise stipulated in the special orders, must be paid for at one and a half times the minimum rate except when the Board permits otherwise or under certain other conditions, such as the receipt of weekly wages of at least from $20 to $30 according to the zone or the payment of wages at least 15 per cent above the legal minimum to workers hired by the week or longer period and given holidays with pay and sick leave or except when holidays with pay are given in lieu of overtime.

For most classes overtime is defined as work in excess of 12 hours in any day, or in excess of 10 hours a day if the specified weekly hours are worked, or in excess of the weekly hours named. In silk textiles, however, the overtime rate is 5 per cent above the minimum and some special workers in other industries are paid pro rata or at a fixed rate. In taverns in Montreal overtime must be paid for at time and one-quarter and workers in hotels and restaurants are only paid the regular rate for work in excess of 60 hours. In wholesale food establishments overtime of office workers, messengers and other special classes beyond 48 hours in the winter or 53 in the summer or for an hour before 7 a.m. or two hours after 6 p.m. must be paid for at time and one-half on the basis of a 50-hour week but for the main class of male employees there is an hourly rate for such overtime of 45 cents in Quebec and Quebec West and 40 cents in Levis and Lauzon and for female employees in these places the overtime rates are 30 cents and 27 cents an hour, respectively. In custom tailoring and dressmaking, overtime must be paid for at time and a half except to employees earning the highest minimum of 50 cents an hour who need only be paid pro rata for overtime. In foundries in Hull, time and one-half must be paid to office workers, messengers, foremen, electricians and pattern makers and for all others the regular rate is to be increased by 16 cents an hour but double time must be paid for Sundays and holidays. No overtime is payable to workers in these foundries who are hired by the week and are earning at least $25 a week if they are unskilled, or $33 a week if skilled, and who are entitled to one week's holiday and four weeks' sick leave with pay each year.

As regards part-time workers, under Order 4, except under special circumstances, regular workers who are employed for less than 30 hours in a week or for not more than three hours in a day must be paid at a rate at least 15 per cent above the ordinary minimum for the class and they must be paid for at least three hours in a day but extra workers employed for not more than two days in a week or in shops from November 1 to December 1 for at least 30 hours in a week have minimum hourly rates varying in the four zones from 25 cents to 15 cents for the first group and from 20 cents to 12 cents for seasonal shop employees.

Special orders issued recently specify rates for part-time workers including those hired during busy seasons. In laundries in Quebec City and Quebec West the part-time rate for males is 20 cents and for females 15 cents and in the manufacture of wooden boxes and other wood products the rates range from 22 cents in Montreal to 14 cents in rural districts. In custom tailoring and dressmaking in Quebec City there is a 30 cents rate for part-time male workers and 20 cents for females and in mattress manufacture and furniture upholstery in Quebec City, Quebec West and Levis there is a 20 cents hourly rate for all part-time workers. The above four special orders apply part-time rates to those working 20 hours a week or less. In retail food stores in Quebec City and Quebec West from November 1 to December 31 part-time employees are to be paid 15 cents an hour and those working two days a week or less must be paid 20 cents. In wholesale food establishments part-time male employees are entitled to at least 30 cents an hour in Quebec and Quebec West and 25 cents an hour in Levis and Lauzon, females 20 cents and 18 cents, office workers 25 cents and 20 cents, and messengers 10 cents an hour. Taxicab drivers in Montreal and Quebec not working every day have a minimum of 25 cents an hour and in the Montreal district must be paid for at least five hours. Bar tenders working part-time in taverns have a 43 cents hourly rate, waiters 32 cents and cleaners 25 cents. When waiters and bartenders work less than 30 hours a week, they must be paid time and a quarter.

When board and lodging are supplied by the employer, Order 4 limits the amount that may be deducted per week from wages to $5 in the Montreal district, $4 in Zones II and III and $3.50 in Zone IV. For board only, the

maximum deductions are $4, $3 and $2.50 and for room only $1.50, $1.25 and $1. Separate meals are 20 cents, 15 cents and 12 cents. In the milk industry and in mining and construction camps, the rates for board and lodging are higher.

The provisions as to legal holidays vary: some orders make no reference to such holidays, others require the payment of double the minimum rate for work on a legal holiday; some stipulate that a day off may be given later, while in wholesale food establishments no deductions from wages may be made on account of a legal holiday.

Wages in Forest Operations

Under the Act to Assure Reasonable Wages for Workmen engaged in Forest Operations, 1937, an order in council, approved September 13, 1939, makes it obligatory on all employers engaged in forest operations except on private lands belonging to farmers or settlers to pay a minimum of $45 per month of 26 days except to inexperienced youths from 18 to 20 years of age, handicapped persons and men of 60 years or over for all whom the minimum is $30 per month of 26 days. It is, however, provided that in no case may the number of the men paid less than $45 per month exceed 12½ per cent of the total number of workers in a shanty. No person under 18 years may be employed. In addition to the wages in cash, board and suitable lodging must be supplied free of charge. Minimum prices for piece-work are also set and piece-workers may be charged 60 cents a day for board and lodging. No deduction may be made from wages for medical assistance, board, lodging or insurance premiums, and the prices of goods sold to workers are subject to regulation. Regular hours are limited to 60 per week, with time and one-quarter for overtime and time and one-half for indispensable work on Sundays except by cooks, stablemen and teamsters.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per			
	Hour	Week	Month	Year
	c.	$	$	$
Order 4 (a)				
Commercial and industrial establishments				
Zone I (Island of Montreal and 5-mile radius)	26			
	22			
	17			
48-hour week		12.50	54.00	650
		10.50	46.00	550
		8.00	35.00	420
54-hour week		14.00	61.00	730
		12.00	52.00	625
		9.20	40.00	460
60-hour week		15.75	68.50	820
		13.25	57.50	690
		10.25	44.50	535
Zone II (Quebec City and cities of over 10,000)	24			
	20			
	15			
48-hour week		11.50	50.00	600
		9.60	42.00	500
		7.25	31.00	375
54-hour week		13.00	57.00	675
		10.80	47.00	560
		8.00	35.00	420
60-hour week		14.40	62.50	750
		12.00	52.00	625
		9.00	39.00	470
Zone III (Municipalities between 2,000 and 10,000)	22			
	18			
	13			
48-hour week		10.50	46.00	550
		8.65	37.50	450
		6.25	27.00	325
54-hour week		12.00	52.00	625
		9.75	42.50	510
		7.00	30.50	365
60-hour week		13.25	57.50	690
		10.80	47.00	560
		7.80	34.00	405

(a) Wherever three rates are indicated, it is provided that not less than 60 per cent of the workers shall be paid the highest rate, not less than 25 per cent the second rate and not more than 15 per cent the lowest rate. Rate for canneries applies to plants operating only from June 15-Sept. 15. Other canneries are governed by order issued in 1940. In the tobacco industry, half the employees must be paid one rate and half the other.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per			
	Hour	Week	Month	Year
Order 4 (a)—Continued	c.	$	$	$
Zone IV (Other municipalities and textile industry in Chicoutimi).	20 16 12			
48-hour week		9.60 7.70 5.75	42.00 33.50 25.00	500 400 300
54-hour week		10.80 8.75 6.50	47.00 38.00 28.00	560 455 340
60-hour week		12.00 9.60 7.25	52.00 42.00 31.00	625 500 375
Seasonal Industries (a)				
Fruit and vegetable canneries	14			
Tobacco—				
Handling and stemming, Zones III and IV	16 14			
Office workers (b)				
Zone I	25	12.00–15.00	52.00–65.00	625–780
Zone II	22½	10.80–13.50	47.00–58.50	560–700
Zone III	20	9.60–12.00	42.00–52.00	500–625
Zone IV	15	7.25– 9.00	31.00–39.00	375–470
Transport, delivery and express service				
Drivers of horse drawn or motor vehicles, n.e.s. (60-hour week)				
Zone I	25			
Zone II	20			
Zone III	18			
Zone IV	15			
Drivers of trucks, 6,000 lbs. and over, buses (60-hour week)				
Zone I	30			
Zone II	25			
Zone III	23			
Zone IV	20			
Drivers of other trucks and carters' helpers (60-hour week)				
Zone I	20			
Zone II	18			
Zone III	16			
Zone IV	14			
Messengers, delivery boys on foot or bicycle or accompanying driver				
48-hour week	10	4.80	21.00	250
54-hour week	10	5.40	24.00	280
60-hour week	10	6.00	26.00	310
Garage mechanics (c)				
Zone I	40	21.60	94.00	1,125
Zone II	35	18.90	82.00	985
Zone III	30	16.20	70.00	840
Zone IV	25	13.50	58.50	700
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, curb service (60-hour week) *(d)*				
Waiters, chambermaids, bartenders, elevator operators				
Zone I	20			
Zone II	16			
Zone III	13			
Zone IV	10			
Cooks				
Zone I	30			
Zone II	25			
Zone III	15			
Zone IV	12			
Kitchen help				
Zone I	25			
Zone II	20			
Zone III	14			
Zone IV	12			
Boarding and lodging houses, hospitals except nurses (60-hour week) *(d)*				
Zone I	15	9.00		
Zone II	13	7.50		
Zone III	12	7.00		
Zone IV	10	6.00		

(a) Wherever three rates are indicated, it is provided that not less than 60 per cent of the workers shall be paid the higher rate, not less than 25 per cent the second rate and not more than 15 per cent the lowest rate. Rate for canneries applies to plants operating only from June 15-Sept. 15. Other canneries are governed by order issued in 1940. In the tobacco industry, half the employees must be paid one rate and half the other.

(b) Rates are for 48 hours and 60 hours. Intermediate rate is also fixed for 54 hours.

(c) For 54-hour week except from Feb. 15-June 15, when there is a 60-hour week and weekly, monthly and yearly rates are increased pro rata.

(d) Rates for Zone II apply to hotels and boarding houses with more than 50 rooms in Zones III and IV. Hotels in Thetford Mines are to be considered as in Zone III.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per			
	Hour	Week	Month	Year
	c.	$	$	$
Order 4 (a)—Concluded				
Teachers employed by school boards (e)				
With free lodging	.....	.....	.....	300
Without free lodging	.....	.....	.....	400
Watchmen in industrial and commercial establishments or other buildings (60-hour week)				
Zones I and II	25	15.00	65.00	780
Zone III	20	12.00	52.00	625
Zone IV	15	9.00	39.00	470
Janitors with free quarters in apartment houses				
Zones I and II	.....	.....	50.00	.....
Zones III and IV	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Shoe polishers				
Zones I and II (54-hour week)	10	5.40	24.00	280
Zones III and IV (60-hour week)	10	6.00	26.00	310

(e) In January, 1940, new regulations fix minimum wage of $300 in any part of the province.

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per		
	Hour	Week	Month
	c.	$	$
Special Orders			
Stationary enginemen in Montreal district			
First Class	.....	.....	200.00
Second Class	60*(f)*	32.40	.....
Third Class	50	27.00	.....
Fourth Class	45	24.30	.....
Firemen	35	18.90	.....
Milk industry in Montreal district (60 hours on 6 days or 65 hours on 7 days)		per day	
Inside workers 60%	35	3.00	.....
25%	30	2.50	.....
10%	25	2.00	.....
Drivers, helpers and salesmen *(g)* (72 hours on 6 days or 78 hours on 7 days) 5%	20	1·60	.....
60%	40	3.50	.....
25%	35	3.00	.....
15%	30	2.50	.....
Maintenance of public buildings		per week	
Elevator operators (43-56 hour week)	.....	13.00–17.00	.....
Elevator operators, apartment houses (49-60 hour week)	.....	13.00–16.00	.....
Cleaners (24-60 hour week)	.....	9.00–18.00	.....
Janitors *(h)*	.....	.....	40.00–85.00
Qualified tradesmen (48-hour week)	55	.....	.....
(54-hour week)	.....	27.00	.....
Labourers (48-hour week)	40	.....	.....
(54-hour week)	.....	20.00	.....
Foods at wholesale including grain, hay, etc., in Quebec district (48-hour week Nov.-April, 53-hour week April-Nov., with 72-hour week for watchmen, stablemen and furnace men.)			
Zone I—Quebec City, Quebec West—			
Male workers 10%	.....	21.00	.....
20%	.....	19.00	.....
60%	.....	17.00	.....
10%	.....	15.00	.....
New male workers *(i)*	.....	12.00	.....
Female workers 60%	.....	12.00	.....
25%	.....	10.00	.....
15%	.....	7.50	.....
New female workers *(i)*	.....	6.00	.....
Office workers 25%	.....	15.00	.....
60%	.....	12.50	.....
15%	.....	10.00	.....
New office workers (1st 6 months)	.....	7.00	.....
Zone II—Levis and Lauzon—			
Male workers 10%	.....	19.00	.....
20%	.....	17.00	.....
60%	.....	15.00	.....
10%	.....	13.00	.....
New male workers *(i)*	.....	10.00	.....
Female workers 25%	.....	12.50	.....
60%	.....	10.00	.....
15%	.....	8.00	.....
New female workers *(i)*	.....	5.00	.....
Office workers 25%	.....	12.50	.....
60%	.....	10.00	.....
15%	.....	8.00	.....
New office workers	.....	6.00	.....
Zones I and II—			
Travelling salesmen	.....	15.00	.....
Messengers	.....	5.00	.....

(f) Hourly rates apply where work-week is between 55-60 hours; weekly rates for 48-54 hours. For less than 48 hours, hourly rate is 1/48 of weekly rate.

(g) Persons watching vehicles or distributing milk for drivers are paid at rate for messengers under Order 4.

(h) Full time service with free living quarters in houses with from 1-12 apartments to over 90 apartments.

(i) New employees limited to 10 per cent, rate payable for first three months.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum Rates per hour *(j)*	Average Rates per hour *(j)*
	c.	c.
Special Orders—Continued		
Silk textiles (except velvet and fabrics under 10" wide)		
Throwing dept.		
Warping	16-35	20-43
Weaving	17-31	21-39
Cloth room	18-41	22-51
Maintenance men (55-hour week)	17-25	21-31
Printing	21-36	26-45
Engraving	21-56	26-71
Dyeing	16-41	19-51
Finishing	19-27	24-33
Circular hosiery knitting	18-25	22-30
Warp knitting	16-43	18-53
Cellulose acetate process (8-hour shift, 56-hour week)	16-31	20-39
Cellulose acetate yarn manufacture (8-hour shift, 56-hour week)	33	42
	16-30	21-37

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour	
	Male	Female
	c.	c.
Special Orders—Continued		
Waste paper industry		
(54-hour week)		
60%	26	20
25%	22	18
15%	17	16
Full-fashioned hosiery		
General employees (50-hour week from June 1-Aug. 31 and 55-hour week from Sept. 1-May 31)		
Montreal district—		
20%	55	30
20%	35	26
20%	28	21
40%	20	16
New employees *(k)*	18	14½
Rest of province—		
20%	50	28
20%	32	24
20%	25	19
40%	17	15
New employees *(k)*	15	13½
Custom tailoring and dressmaking in Quebec City (50-hour week)		
Experienced workers (after 3 years)		
20%	50	24
20%	40	22
30%	30	20
Inexperienced workers— 30%	24	18
Operatives	6-20	10-16
Other inexperienced employees	6-20	6-16

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour
	c.
Special Orders—*Continued*	
Manufacture of shoe counters (50-hour week for 32 weeks and 55-hour week for 20 weeks)	
Moulders (25% at each rate)	34
	32
	30
Moulders' apprentices—1- 6 months	28
7-12 months	20
Automatic skiver machine setters	25
Cutters	31
Other employees	30
65%	24
25%	20
Butter and cheese wholesale and export trade 15%	15
Handlers (48-hour week during 6 months)	40
(55-hour week during 6 months)	45
General workers	
60%	25
25%	22
Butter cutters and wrappers 15%	17
	17

(j) For 10-hour day and 50-hour week except as indicated. Minimum and average rates are fixed for several classes of employees in various departments. Only the lowest and highest rates are given. Average rates must be determined at least every eight weeks.

(k) Limited to 10 per cent of total number, rate payable for first six months.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

Male and Female Employees—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations		Minimum per hour
		c.
Special Orders—Continued		
Laundries, dry-cleaning and dye-works employing more than five in Montreal district		
Male employees (59-hour week)	25%	19
	25%	21
	25%	24
	25%	30
Female employees (54-hour week)	25%	19
	25%	21
	25%	24
	25%	26
Hides and leather—(Replaced by a collective agreement on Feb. 10, 1940.)		
General employees (55-hour week)—		
Montreal and Quebec districts	60%	40
	25%	30
	15%	20
Other towns of over 10,000	60%	37
	25%	28
	15%	20
Rest of province	60%	32
	25%	23
	15%	16
Bricks and tile (60-hour week)		
Montreal, Quebec and districts		20 - 40
Other municipalities over 10,000		18 - 36
Rest of province and establishments employing 6 or less		15 - 33
Taverns in Montreal district (54-hour week)		
Bartenders		35
Waiters and cleaners		25
Sashes, doors and wood building products—(Suspended on Jan. 3, 1940)		
General employees (50-hour week)—		
Montreal, Quebec and districts		38
Towns of 5,000 or over employing 10 or more for at least 6 months a year		34
Rest of the province		32
Labourers, according to above zones		32
		28
		25
Apprentices—		
First year, all zones		15
Second " Zones I-III		20, 18, 17
Third " Zones I-III		25, 22, 21
Fourth " Zones I-III		32, 28, 25
Waste materials (exclusive of paper) in Montreal district		
General employees—		
Males (60-hour week)	40%	26
Females (55-hour week)	30%	22
	30%	17
Office workers and messengers (48-hour week)		as in Order 4
Watchmen (72-hour week)		"
Drivers (60-hour week)		"
Taxicabs and automobiles for hire in Montreal district, Quebec and Levis		
Drivers (Montreal 66-hour week, Quebec and Levis 60-hour week)	10%	30 *(1)*
	20%	27½
	20%	25
	20%	22½
	30%	30
Agents and starters (66-hour week)		25
Telephone operators (Montreal 54-hour week, Quebec and Levis 60-hour week)—		
Switchboard operators—Montreal		25
Quebec and Levis		20
Other telephone service employees—Montreal		20
Quebec and Levis		15
Office workers (Montreal 48-hour week, Quebec and Levis 60-hour week)—		
First year (Montreal)		17
First year (Quebec and Levis)		15
After first year (Montreal)		25
After first year (Quebec and Levis)		22½
Inspectors (Montreal 66-hour week)		35
Managers, superintendents, etc. (Montreal 72-hour week)		$20 per week
Messengers (Montreal 66-hour week)		20
Laundries, dry cleaning and dye-works in Quebec City and Quebec West (54-hour week except drivers and carters from June 1-Sept. 15, a 72-hour week)		
All male workers	15%	40
	30%	30
	30%	25
	15%	20
	10%	15
Female workers in dyeing, cleaning and pressing and female office workers except in laundries	10%	27
	60%	24
	15%	20
	15%	15
Other female workers and female office workers in laundries	10%	24
	60%	20
	15%	18
	15%	15

(1) Alternately, drivers may be paid 15 per cent commission plus 12½c. an hour in Montreal or 10c. an hour in Quebec and Levis.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Continued*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour
Special Orders—Continued	
Manufacture of wooden boxes and wooden objects not including building products	
Zone I (Island of Montreal and five-mile radius, 55-hour week but labourers, drivers and helpers 60 hours, night watchmen 72 hours)—	
Regular employees	
20%	30
40%	26
25%	22
15%	17
New employees *(m)*	
Zone II (Quebec City and cities over 10,000)—	15½
Regular employees including stationary enginemen	
20%	27
40%	24
25%	20
15%	15
New employees *(m)*	
Zone III (Cities and towns 2,000-10,000)—	13½
Regular employees including stationary enginemen	
20%	25
40%	22
25%	18
15%	13
New employees *(m)*	
Zone IV (Other cities and towns)—	11½
Regular employees including stationary enginemen	
20%	23
40%	20
25%	16
15%	12
New employees *(m)*	11
Mattress manufacture and furniture upholstery in Quebec City, Quebec West and Levis (48-hour week with 54-hour week for drivers and carters, 84-hour week for watchmen and no limit for travelling salesmen)—	
Male employees	
10%	50
10%	40
35%	30
30%	20
Female employees	
15%	15
60%	25
25%	20
Travelling salesmen	
15%	15
New employees *(n)*	$15 per week
	15
Ice industry and trading in City and district of Quebec (54-hour week with a 66-hour week from May 15-Oct. 1 in ice trading and in ice manufacture at all times)	
Employees cutting and storing ice—	
Quebec Harbour	
Rest of Quebec Judicial district	30
Accountants and administrative employees—	20
Quebec City and in all ice manufacturing plants	
Rest of Quebec district	25
Office employees and collectors—	22½
Quebec City and in all ice manufacturing plants—	
First year	
After first year	15
Rest of Quebec district—	20
First year	
After first year	13
Telephone operators and messengers	18
Carters (exclusive of carters hauling ice to storage from cutting) in delivery service—	10
Quebec City—	
First employee	
Second employee	30
Others	25
Rest of Quebec district—	20
First employee	
Second employee	25
Others	20
General employees in ice trading—	15
Quebec City	
Rest of Quebec district	25
General employees in ice manufacture	20
25%	30
25%	25
50%	20
Retail food shops in Quebec City and Quebec West (60-hour week 72-hour week from Dec. 5-31 for watchmen and employees earning $21 a week)—	
General employees	
20%	30
30%	25
25%	20
25%	15
Managers	
Office workers—	35
Male	
Female	22½
Messengers, drivers and helpers	20
Watchmen	10
	25

(m) Number limited to 10 per cent of total, rate payable for first three months.
(n) Number limited to 10 per cent of total, rate payable for first six months.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN QUEBEC—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per hour
	c.
Special Orders—Concluded	
Foundries in Hull (50-hour week)	
Electric furnace helpers, shakeout men, chippers, grinders, moulders and coremakers' helpers, cranemen, sand blast operators, sand mixers, straightening hammer operators, ball moulders, drivers and assistant pattern makers—	35
First 6 months	40
After first 6 months	
Machine operators, millwrights, electric welding operators, acetylene welding operators, electric furnace operators, machinists, coremakers, bench moulders and moulders	50
Ball forgers	45
Yardmen, labourers and any employee (n.e.s.)—	32
First 6 months	35
After first 6 months	
Apprentice coremakers, machinists, moulders, pattern makers and electricians—*(o)*	16
First year	20
Second year	25
Third year	31
Fourth year	22½
Office employees	10
Messengers	$33 per week
Foremen, electricians and pattern makers	

(o) Limited to one apprentice to every five journeymen and one apprentice electrician for every master electrician.

ONTARIO

The Minimum Wage Act of 1920 applied only to females but as amended in 1934 stipulated that males replacing female employees must be paid at least the minimum fixed for the latter. The Minimum Wage Act, 1937, which repeals the 1920 Act applies to both sexes in any business, trade or occupation except agriculture and domestic service but the only order made under it authority is one relating to the textile industry.

Orders under the earlier statute remain in effect and apply to factories; seasonal canning; jewellery trades; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning works; telephone systems; shops; custom millinery; hotels and restaurants; beauty shops; shoeshine parlours; offices; elevator employees; theatres and places of amusement. Custom tailoring in the five largest cities, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Windsor falls within the factory order. The shops order does not apply to office and restaurant workers employed in connection with a shop.

The learning period varies with the industry and, in some cases, with age. There is no learning period for workers in theatres or places of amusement, hotels, restaurants, shoeshine parlours, or seasonal canning. In beauty shops and in custom tailoring in the five cities mentioned, there is no prescribed minimum wage for the first three months nor in the case of elevator operators for the first two weeks. In factories and in offices, except where the worker has a business college diploma, the learning period is one year for a girl over 18 and 18 months for one under 18. Persons attaining the age of 18 years are entitled to the full rate for experienced workers if they have had one year's experience or more and if they have had less than one year's experience they are entitled to the full minimum wage for experienced workers as soon as they have completed one year's employment. For office workers in towns or villages of less than 4,000 there is no distinction on the ground of age and the learning period is 18 months in places of more than 1,000 population and 12 months in smaller places. In the jewellery trades a worker is entitled to the full minimum after 18 months if she is over 18 years of age and after two years if under that age. In shops, except in small places, girls over 18 have a learning period of one year and those under 18, two years. Employees reaching 18 years of age without selling experience in the five largest cities must be paid at least $11 a week for the first six months, then the full minimum. In laundries, the learning period is nine months; in beauty shops, two years; in telephone offices, one year; and in custom millinery, three years.

As regards hours of work, the Act stipulates the maximum weekly hours to which shall apply the minimum weekly wages fixed by the Industry and Labour Board which administers the Act. These maximum hours are 48 in a municipality with a population of more than 50,000; 50 in a municipality with a population of between 10,000 and 50,000 and 54 in a smaller municipality or in any locality without municipal organization. The Board has no power to limit hours of work but may

fix special rates for work in excess of the specified hours. All the orders establishing minimum weekly wages, except those relating to telephone exchanges and to laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments, declare the rates to apply to the maximum hours specified in the Act or to the normal working hours of the establishment if they are less than the stipulated number. The weekly rates fixed by the laundries and telephone orders apply in all parts of the province to a 48-hour week or, in the case of laundries, the regular work period if it is less than 48 hours. Night operators in telephone exchanges from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. who are not required to be in constant attendance at a switchboard are to be paid not less than the minimum for a 48-hour week but others are to be treated as day operators and paid for any overtime beyond 48 hours. Hourly rates are fixed for seasonal canning and for hotels and restaurants.

All orders except those applying to shoeshine parlours in Toronto and to the textile industry require time in excess of the hours to which the weekly rates apply to be paid for at proportionate rates. In shoeshine parlours in Toronto the overtime rate is 26 cents an hour. In the textile industry for the first two hours' work in excess of regular daily hours, 31¼ cents an hour must be paid to girls and women over 18, 27½ cents an hour to girls of 17, and 22½ cents to girls under 17 years of age. For males the rates for the first two hours of overtime in any day range from 27½ cents an hour for those under 17 to 40 cents for those over 21, the lower rate increasing by 2½ cents with each year of age. All other overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Employees who receive more than the weekly minimum for the regular work-week must be paid time and one-quarter for the first two hours overtime in any day and time and one-half for all other overtime.

The provisions as to payment for part-time and short-time vary. The textile order requires part-time workers employed for at least 40 hours a week to be paid the prescribed minimum wage for a week and those working for less than 40 hours to be paid an hourly rate equal to one-fortieth of the minimum. Workers temporarily on short time in the textile industry must be paid at least their regular hourly rate. In theatres and amusement places, ushers, cashiers and cleaners who are employed for less than 40 hours in a week must be paid minimum hourly rates of 30 cents in Toronto, 27 cents in Hamilton, Ottawa, London and Windsor and 25 cents in any other place. In shops, workers employed for not more than 10 hours in a week must be paid regardless of age or length of employment, at not less than the hourly rates received by experienced full-time workers. Regular full-time employees working short time and part-time workers employed regularly for more than 10 hours a week in shops and part-time workers in beauty shops and laundries may be paid at an hourly rate determined by dividing the minimum weekly wage by the normal weekly work period of the establishment if the latter is less than 48 in the case of laundries or, in the case of shops, less than the maximum work-week to which the minimum wage applies as determined by the proprietor of the place. Except in telephone exchanges, elevator operators and office workers where weekly rates are fixed, deductions for absences must not exceed the value of the time lost.

The proportion of inexperienced workers that may be employed is limited in shops and laundries to 40 per cent of the total number of female employees and in custom millinery, exclusive of temporary help, in the four largest cities to 33⅓ per cent. In none of the other orders is the proportion of those paid at learners' rates limited.

All beginners, including piece-workers, in factories must be paid the weekly minimum for the first six months and in laundries for the first three months. Afterwards, and at all times in the textile industry, it is sufficient if 80 per cent of the piece-workers receive the prescribed minimum. In the seasonal fruit and vegetable industry only 60 per cent of the piece-workers need be paid the minimum.

For board furnished by the employer in hotels and restaurants in Toronto, not more than $5 a week may be charged to employees nor more than $2 for lodging. Elsewhere in the province and in seasonal canning factories the maximum deduction for lodging that may be made from wages is $1.50 a week and for board $4.50. Not more than 25 cents may be charged for a single meal.

The Commercial Vehicle Act, 1936, gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to fix minimum rates of pay for drivers of goods vehicles. This provision was made by the Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1934, now repealed, but no minimum rates have been established.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ONTARIO

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers	
		Over 18 years	Under 18 years
	$	$	$
I.—Male and Female Employees—			
Textiles, excluding manufacture of mats, matting and floor rugs, dye houses processing silk or artificial silk and establishments screen printing silk and artificial silk			
Males	16.00(a)	13.00–15.00	11.00–12.00
Females	12.50(b)	12.50	9.00–11.00
II.—Female Employees—			
Factories, including needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boots and shoes and other leather trades, electrical supplies, food, tobacco, rubber, printing, paper and all others except seasonal canning and jewellery trades			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Other cities 50,000 and over	11.50	9.50 & 10.50	8.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 5,000 to 50,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
Other parts of the Province	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Seasonal canning, packing and evaporating of fruits and vegetables			
Toronto	25c. per hr.	25c. per hr.	20c. per hr.
Other cities 30,000 or over	23c. "	23c. "	17c. "
Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000	22c. "	22c. "	15c. "
Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000	20c. "	20c. "	15c. "
Other parts of the Province	18c. "	18c. "	15c. "
Jewellery			
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00	7.00–10.50
Other cities 50,000 and over	11.50	8.00–10.00	7.00–10.50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 50,000	11.00	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
Other parts of the Province	10.00	7.50– 9.50	6.00– 9.00
Custom millinery			
Toronto	12.50	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.00
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	5.00– 9.00	5.00– 9.00
Places 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	5.00– 9.00	5.00– 9.00
Telephone systems			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	10.00 & 11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	10.00 & 11.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	9.00 & 10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	8.00 & 9.00
Other parts of the Province—			
Exchanges with over 300 lines	9.00	7.00 & 8.00	7.00 & 8.00
Exchanges with between 50 and 300 lines	7.00	5.00 & 6.00	5.00 & 6.00
Shops			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–11.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 9.00
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 1,000 to 4,000	9.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00
Other parts of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00	6.00 & 7.00
Theatres and amusement places (ushers, cashiers and cleaners)			
Toronto	12.50	.....	.....
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	.....	.....
Other parts of the Province	11.00	.....	.....
Laundries, cleaning, pressing and dry cleaning establishments and dye works			
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00
Other parts of the Province	11.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00
Offices			
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00	8.00–10.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	9.00 & 10.00	7.00– 9.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	8.00 & 9.00	6.00– 8.00
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 1,000 to 4,000	9.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00
Other parts of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00	6.00 & 7.00

(a) Over 21 years of age.
(b) Over 18 years of age.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ONTARIO—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers	
		Over 18 years	Under 18 years
	$	$	$
Female Employees—Concluded			
Elevator employees			
Toronto	12.50	.....	.....
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	.....	.....
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	.....	.....
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	.....	.....
Places 1,000 to 4,000	9.00	.....	.....
Other parts of the Province	8.00	.....	.....
Hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms			
Toronto	26c. per hr.	.....	.....
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	25c. "	.....	.....
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 10,000 to 50,000	22c. "	.....	.....
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 4,000 to 10,000	20c. "	.....	.....
Beauty parlours, etc.			
Toronto	12.50	5.00-10.50	5.00-10.50
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	5.00-10.50	5.00-10.50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 10,000 to 50,000	11.00	4.00- 9.00	4.00- 9.00
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities 5,000 to 10,000	10.00	4.00- 9.00	4.00- 9.00
Shoe shine parlours			
Toronto	12.50	.....	.....

MANITOBA

Under the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act of 1919 as amended, the Minimum Wage Board may make orders applying to any person employed in a city in any occupation, trade or industry but the Act does not apply to domestic service or to religious, charitable, political or patriotic institutions or hospital training schools or to any municipal or other public body. By order in council, on recommendation of the Board, the Act may be extended to parts of the province outside a city. There is a general stipulation in the Act that in any industry to which it applies no person 18 years of age or over may be employed at less than 25 cents an hour except where regulations provide for different rates.

Orders of the Board which are in effect throughout the province relate to both sexes in factories, retail and wholesale stores and in hotels and restaurants and to employees 18 years of age or over not covered by another order but excluding farm workers. An order applying only in cities fixes rates for males and females working in department stores and mail-order houses. Two orders govern boys under 18 in certain manufacturing industries in Winnipeg and men performing work usually done by boys. All other orders apply to females and boys under 18 in cities or as indicated in the accompanying table. Under exceptional conditions the Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from any provisions of the orders.

The minimum rates established by the Board vary with the experience and, in some cases, the age of the worker. Learners' rates apply for one year to employees over 18 years of age in factories, department stores and mail-order houses and in dressmaking, and for six months in fur-sewing and offices. In factories, persons over 18 years working on jobs requiring no skill or training must be paid the rate for experienced workers. For office workers, a business college diploma entitles a girl over 18 to the minimum for experienced workers. For those under 18, minimum weekly rates of $8, $9 and $10 are fixed for boys and girls 15, 16 and 17 years of age respectively and $10.50 for one who is 17 years and six months. An employee who has completed a business course is entitled to the minimum rate for a person one year older. The learning period for workers under 18 in dressmaking and fur-sewing is two years and 18 months respectively, but if a girl becomes 18 before completing the term in fur-sewing she is required to serve only half the remainder before being entitled to the full minimum wage. In dressmaking after serving one year, she must be paid the rate for inexperienced adults when she reaches the age

of 18. In factories, department stores and mail-order houses, employees under 18 who have put in one year or more are entitled to the full minimum rate when they reach the age of 18. Boys under 18 employed in hotels and restaurants, except bell boys, must be paid a minimum of $10 after one year until they reach 18 years.

Except in beauty parlours and hotels and restaurants, where a separate rate is made for learners and employees under 18 years of age the combined number of such workers may not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees within the scope of an order. In offices, however, the number of female employees paid at the rates for inexperienced or minor employees and the number of boys under 18 together may not be more than 25 per cent of the total staff, male and female. The learning period is fixed, without regard to age, at eight months in tailoring, 16 months in shops, three months for females in hotels and restaurants, and four seasons of 10 weeks each in millinery. In beauty parlours, no minimum rate is laid down for the first three months after which learner's rates apply for 18 months. In the two orders applying to males only, the highest minimum fixed must be paid after one year.

As in the other western provinces, the board may limit working hours and this has been done in the case of female workers and boys under 18 and in certain work-places for males over 18. Maximum weekly hours for females or boys under 18 are 50 in dressmaking, tailoring and millinery, 48 in factories, department stores, mail-order houses, retail and wholesale stores, fur-sewing, places of amusement, beauty parlours and, except for female cooks, in hotels and restaurants, and 44 in offices. Daily hours may not exceed 10 in beauty parlours, barber shops and hotels and restaurants, nine in department stores and mail-order houses, retail and wholesale stores (except on Saturdays), fur-sewing and tailoring, places of amusement and for boys under 18 in factories in Winnipeg. In dressmaking and millinery, the maximum working day is eight and a half hours and for females employed in factories and offices, eight hours.

Overtime for a limited period may be worked in most cases under special permit but no overtime may be worked by persons under 16 in department stores or mail-order houses or under 18 in shops or by persons under 17 in factories.

In retail and wholesale stores, the minimum rates for male and female workers over 18 apply to a nine-hour day (10½ hours on Saturday) and a 48-hour week, and overtime must be paid for at five cents an hour more than the minimum rate except where the actual wage is above the minimum plus the amount for overtime. In hotels of 100 or more rooms male employees have a maximum 54-hour week but the minimum rates apply to a 48-hour week for all males over 18 and time in excess of 48 hours must be paid *pro rata*. In factories, the overtime rate is 30 cents an hour for work in excess of nine hours a day and 48 hours a week unless the wages are at a rate of 30 cents an hour for the actual hours worked. Males over 18 in factories in Greater Winnipeg must be paid at not less than 30 cents an hour for any work in excess of 48 hours a week regardless of the ordinary wage rate. In department stores and mail-order houses time in excess of nine hours a day and 48 hours a week must be paid for at the regular hourly rate unless the wages paid equal the minimum for the hours worked. In fur-sewing, dressmaking, millinery, beauty parlours, hotels and restaurants, offices and for boys under 18 in factories in Winnipeg, overtime must be paid at the regular rate for all work beyond the maximum hours fixed by the order. The rates for employees to whom no other order applies and for men performing work usually done by boys, for whom no maximum work-week is established, apply to a 48-hour week.

Part-time work in stores for less than 16 hours a week must be paid for at the minimum hourly rate for experienced workers. In places of amusement, ticket sellers and ushers must be paid at least 30 cents an hour when working less than 40 hours a week. In department stores and mail-order houses, experienced employees have a minimum of 25 cents an hour for part-time work and inexperienced workers must be paid the rate for inexperienced adults. Men performing work usually done by boys under 18 must be paid on a *pro rata* basis when working part-time. Except in shops, factories and places of amusement, part-time workers must be paid for not less than four hours on any day they are required to report for duty. In factories only two hours need be paid for.

Maximum deductions permitted from wages for board and lodging are $2 per week for lodging, $4.50 for board or $6 for both in the case of those employed in fur-sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery and in beauty parlours; $2.50 for lodging and $4 for board in hotels and restaurants and for employees not covered by special orders and 25 cents for single meals in shops. No reduction may be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays in beauty parlors, shops, department stores, mail-order houses or factories.

Under the Highway Traffic Act, the Municipal and Public Utility Board has established a minimum rate for drivers of public service vehicles certificated for passenger transport of $20 per week for a six-day week for

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN MANITOBA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week		
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18	Young Persons under 18
	$	$	$
I.—Male and Female Employees—			
Manufacturing and general occupations in which articles are manufactured, altered, dyed, washed, cleaned, repaired, printed, packed and adapted for sale, including the sale and delivery of such articles:			
Incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort, June-September, inclusive	12.00	9.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Any other part of the Province	10.00	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.00
Department stores and mail order houses including manufacturing departments in cities	12.00	9.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Retail and wholesale stores including delivery of goods (excluding department stores and mail order houses):			
Incorporated cities and the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort, June-September, inclusive	12.00	8.00-11.00	8.00-11.00
Any other part of the Province	10.00	6.00- 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc.:			
Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the City of Brandon at any time and the City of Portage la Prairie, May-October, inclusive, and at any summer resort, June-September, inclusive *(a)*	12.00 or .25 per hr.	females, 9.60 or .20 per hr. males, 12.00	females, 9.60 or .20 per hr. males, 8.00-10.00
Bell boys	8.00	8.00	8.00
General employees, 18 years of age or over, in occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted:			
Cities and municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona or any summer resort, June-September, inclusive	12.00 or .25 per hr.	12.00 or .25 per hr.	.....
Any other part of the Province	10.00 or .21 per hr.	10.00 or .21 per hr.	.....
II.—Female Employees—			
Furriers' establishments in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon	12.00	9.00-10.50	8.00-10.00
Dressmakers' establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface	12.00	8.00-11.00	6.00-10.00
Tailoring establishments	12.00	6.00-11.00	6.00-11.00
Millinery establishments	12.00	5.00-10.00	5.00-10.00
Places of amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon:			
Ticket sellers and ushers	12.00	12.00	.....
Cleaners	.35 per hr.	.35 per hr.	.....
Beauty parlours, barber shops (b)	12.00	8.00-11.00	8.00-11.00
Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon	12.50	10.50-11.50	8.00-10.50
III.—Male Employees—			
Boys under 18 in factories in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, including garages and filling stations and engaged in making, altering, repairing, finishing, packing and assembling the parts thereof and adapting for sale or use any article as commodity	.....	.....	8.00-10.00
Adult males performing work usually done by boys under 18, that is, delivering telegrams, handbills, parcels, or newspapers, on foot or bicycle, office boys, shoe shiners, pin boys and in any similar work designated by a Bureau of Labour inspector	.....	8.00-10.00	.....

(a) In Portage la Prairie from Nov. 1-April 30 and at any time in other parts of the province the minimum rate for all females is $9.60 a week or 20c. an hour and for males $10 a week or 21c. an hour but in places of less than 1,000 population from Nov. 1-April 30 the minimum is 10 per cent less.

(b) Applies also to boys under 18.

drivers employed by the week, or $80 per month for drivers hired by the month. Those employed otherwise than by the month or week are to be paid at least at the same rate. If wages are proposed to be paid on any other basis, the scale must be approved by the Board. Hours are limited to nine per day for driving, 12 per day in any capacity, with a six-day week.

The Taxicab Act applying only to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg limits hours on duty to 12 a day on not more than six days a week and there is a legal minimum of $17.50 per week for drivers employed by the week. For a driver employed otherwise than by the week, a minimum of $1.60 per day must be paid for each day on duty. If he is on duty for more than four hours on any one day, he must be paid $1.60 and, in addition, not less than 40 cents an hour for each hour in excess of four. An order of the Taxicab Board effective from May 1, 1937, stipulates that a driver employed by the year or month must be paid a wage equal to what he would receive if paid by the week; that where he is hired by the week, he must be paid the prescribed minimum for the week whether he has four, five or six days of work, unless he is absent through illness or by arrangement.

Fair Wage Act

The Fair Wage Act, 1916, as amended, applies to persons employed on public works, on certain private works of construction and, since 1938, to certain designated industries. For workmen employed on construction works, public and private, as defined in the Act, the Minister of Public Works may, on the recommendation of the Fair Wage Board, fix minimum wages and maximum hours each year, the rates and hours, unless otherwise declared by the Board, to be based on those fixed by agreements between employers and employed or to be in accordance with prevailing conditions. The schedule which was made effective on June 15, 1939, contains for most classes similar rates to those in force from June 15, 1938. For truck drivers on public and private works other than public roads and bridge work and for men running gas and electric engines not otherwise included and for asphalt tile setters, new rates are established.

"Public work" includes work, authorized by the Minister of Public Works for which a contract or contracts have been made between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, including remodelling, demolition or repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba and highway, road, bridge or drainage construction outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District. "Private work" means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or repairing of a building or construction work for which a contract or contracts have been made exceeding $100 within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town of a population over 2,000 or any other part of the Province to which the provisions of the Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The term does not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant, if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, and if such work is not undertaken with a view to the sale or rental of the property. Neither does it include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month.

Part II of the Act provides for fixing wages and hours in certain industries by a procedure similar to that laid down in the Industrial Standards Acts of other provinces. The industries designated in the Act are barbering, hairdressing, job printing, engraving, dry cleaning and any branch or combination of these and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has added, on the recommendation of the Minister, shoe repairing and wood cutting with a sawing machine.

The tables below set out the minimum rates fixed under the Act for work on roads and bridges outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District and for workmen on other public construction work and on the private building work within the scope of the statute.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION OUTSIDE GREATER WINNIPEG

Occupation	Minimum per hour	Maximum hours per week
	$	
Labourers	.30	48
Teamsters	.30	48
Teamster and two horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four horse team	.80	48
Grader and tractor operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	.40	48
Truck and driver when paid by the hour—		
1 ton rated capacity	1.25	48
Over 1 ton to 2 tons	1.35	48
Over 2 tons to 3 tons	1.75	48
Over 3 tons to 4 tons	2.25	48
Truck and driver when paid at a rate per yard mile—		
If a rate per yard mile is the basis for payment a minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department for each contract, which rate shall be based on the Departmental Schedule.		
Timber men—timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

NOTE.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry work, the Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the minimum rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES*

Occupation	Public Works in Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles. Private Works in Winnipeg	Other Works	Maximum hours per week (a)
	Minimum per hour		
Asbestos workers—			
Journeymen	$ .75	$ .75	44
Improvers	.60	.60	44
Asphalters—			
Finishers and rakers	.571	.52½	44
Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	.85	.85	44
Carpenters	.85	.70	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period (b)			
First year	.25	.....	44
Second year	.30	.....	44
Third year	.40	.....	44
Fourth year	.75	.....	44
Labourers—			
Skilled	.45	.37½	48
Unskilled	.40	.32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
Metal lathers	.75	.70	44
Wood lathers (c)	.70	.65	44
Linoleum floor layers	.60	.55	48
Marble setters	1.05	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic floor kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Operating engineers and firemen on construction—			
Class "A" (d)	.95	.75	48
Class "B" (e)	.90	.70	48
Class "C" (f)	.80	.65	48
Class "D" (g)	.55	.45	48
Class "E" (h)	.45	.37½	48
Painters, decorators, paperhangers and glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.50	.42½	48
Plumbers	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Reinforcing Steel Rodmen (engaged in bending, placing, tying, etc., in reinforceing steel work, for a period over 16 hours)	.50	.....	44
Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
Man in charge	.60	.55	48
Roofers	.45	.37½	48
Sheet metal workers	.70	.65	44
Steamfitters	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—(continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar)	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Teamsters	.40	.....	54
Teamsters with teams (i)	.80	.....	54
Terrazzo workers—			
Layers	.70	.67½	44
Machine rubbers (dry)	.55	.47½	48
Machine rubbers (wet) and helpers	.50	.45	48
Tile setters (including all clay product tile)	1.05	.90	44
Helpers	.50	.42½	48
Tile setters (asphalt)	.85	.70	44
Timber men and crib men (rough timber work on bridges or "crib work" on grain elevators) (j)	.60	.50	.....
Truck drivers	.45	.40	48
Truck and driver (combined rate)—			
Up to 1½ tons capacity	1.25	.....	48
Up to 3 tons	1.40	.....	48
Up to 4 tons	1.90	.....	48
Over 4 tons	2·40	.....	48

* All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings must be paid the city schedule rate excepting where other definite agreements are made.

(a) It was agreed between the Winnipeg contractors and tradesmen that 40 hours per week only be worked between July 1 and September 2, 1939.

(b) Men are not to be classed as apprentices unless employed on work or approved instruction for a minimum of 36 weeks and subject to lost time being worked out. Not more than one apprentice to two journeymen permitted.

(c) For wood lathers, work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6 cents per square yard.

(d) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine; or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power.

(e) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum if used on a building of three stories and over, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in Class "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power.

(f) Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in class "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity; irrespective of motive power.

(g) Men firing boilers of machines classified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same.

(h) Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof.

(i) If employed on the construction or demolition of the building by owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

(j) Restricted to men using hammers, saws, axes and augers.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Minimum Wage Act of 1919 applying to females employed in shops and factories in cities was amended in 1936 to enable its extension to other parts of the province and to male employees. Existing orders apply to all workers in factories and shops in cities and in the towns of Estevan and Melville and within a five-mile radius. "Shop" includes a mail-order house, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, beauty parlour, tobacconist's and news agent's business and all parts of a building used in connection with the sale of goods by retail. Hotels and restaurants covered include only places catering to five or more persons.

The Minimum Wage Board may limit working hours but since the Act was applied to male workers, the former restrictions on hours have been rescinded. The normal work-week to which the rates apply is declared to be 48 hours or the usual number of hours worked in the establishment if less than 48 except in hotels and restaurants where for bell boys, porters and elevator operators the normal work-week is not to exceed 60 hours and for other workers 48 hours. Overtime is defined as work in excess of 60 hours for the three classes of hotel and restaurant workers mentioned and in excess of 48 hours per week for all other workers.

In cities for shops, mail order houses, factories, fuel, lumber and building supply yards and for offices in connection with such places and for the transfer and storage business, two overtime rates are fixed, the lower being payable for first 12 hours overtime in a week and the higher one for any additional time. For delivery boys these rates are 20 cents and 30 cents an hour, for inexperienced employees in the classes of establishments named, 27½ cents and 40 cents and for experienced workers 35 cents and 50 cents. Other overtime rates applying in cities include a minimum of 35 cents an hour for theatre and dance hall employees and for experienced workers in barber shops and beauty parlours, 27½ cents for inexperienced workers in barber shops and beauty parlours, 25 cents for inexperienced workers and for dishwashers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters in hotels and restaurants and 30 cents for experienced workers except dishwashers, etc., in these places. For overtime work in Estevan and Melville the minimum hourly rates are 15 cents for delivery boys on foot or bicycle, except in connection with hotels and restaurants, 20 cents for inexperienced workers in all places and for dishwashers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters in hotels and restaurants and 25 cents for experienced workers in all establishments to which the orders apply.

Except in the hotels and restaurants order part-time workers are defined as those who work six or more hours less than the normal work-week. In hotels and restaurants employees working less than 43 hours a week are on part-time. All part-time employees must be paid for at least two hours and for such work in cities there is a minimum hourly rate of 20 cents for delivery boys in shops, mail order houses, factories, fuel, lumber and

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN SASKATCHEWAN

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Workplaces and Occupations	Minimum per Week	
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers
	$	$
Factories, including laundries, dye-works, fur-sewing, dressmaking, millinery, paint shops, garages, service stations, fuel, lumber and building supply yards and offices connected therewith in cities		
Employees other than delivery boys on foot or bicycle and drivers	13.00	7.50–11.50
Delivery boys on foot or bicycle	8.00	6.00
Drivers	14.00	13.00
Retail and wholesale stores and mail-order houses in cities		
Employees, other than delivery boys and drivers	14.00	8.00–13.00
Delivery boys, on foot or bicycle	8.00	6.00
Drivers	14.00	13.00
Warehousing, cartage, transfer and delivery service in cities		
Employees other than messengers and office workers and drivers	14.00	12.00
Office workers	14.00	8.00–13.00
Delivery boys on foot or bicycle	6.00	6.00
Drivers	14.00	13.00
Hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities		
Employees other than bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dishwashers	12.00	8.00–10.00
Dishwashers	10.00	10.00
Bell boys and elevator operators	8.00	8.00
Beauty parlours and barber shops in cities	13.00	7.00–12.00
Theatres and dance halls in cities		
Managers, cashiers, doormen, ushers and cleaners	12.00	12.00
All above workplaces, except hotels and restaurants in Estevan and Melville		
Employees other than delivery boys on foot or bicycle and drivers	12.00	7.00–11.00
Delivery boys on foot or bicycle	5.00	5.00
Drivers	12.00	11.00
Hotels and restaurants in Estevan and Melville		
Employees other than bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dishwashers	10.00	6.00– 8.00
Dishwashers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters	8.00	8.00

building supply yards and offices in connection therewith and in the storage and transfer business, 25 cents for inexperienced workers in all places except theatres and dance halls and 30 cents in theatres and dance halls and for experienced workers in all other places covered. In Estevan and Melville part-time workers must be paid not less than those working overtime.

The minimum rates for inexperienced workers, which are set out in the table, apply in shops, factories and beauty parlours for 18 months, increasing each half-year. The learning period in hotels and restaurants, except for dishwashers, bell boys, elevator operators and porters, is one year. In cities, employees in the transfer and storage business except for office help, messengers and drivers have a learning period of six months while boys delivering parcels for shops and factories, etc., and drivers of horse-drawn or motor vehicles in connection with these places and with the storage and transfer business are paid the lower rate for three months. No learning period is required in cities for amusement place employees or for messengers in the transfer and storage business.

Rates for apprentices fixed in apprenticeship contracts which have been approved by the Board or which form part of a trade union agreement approved by the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare or which have been registered under any provincial statute supersede the rates stipulated in the minimum wage orders.

The number of inexperienced workers is limited in hotels and restaurants in Estevan and Melville and in all work-places in cities, except beauty parlours, barber shops, theatres and amusement places, to 25 per cent of the total number of workers. In other work-places in Estevan and Melville not more than one-third the total number employed may be paid the rates for inexperienced workers. The proportion of part-time employees is limited to 25 per cent in shops and in the storage and transfer business in cities and to 33⅓ per cent in all establishments covered in Estevan and Melville and in factories and hotels and restaurants in cities. In beauty parlours and barber shops in cities not more than one indentured apprentice or inexperienced worker may be employed for every experienced worker.

In hotels and restaurants where a uniform other than white is required and not supplied by the employer, the worker is to be paid an additional 50 cents per week. If lodging and 21 meals in a week are furnished by the employer in cities the maximum charge that may be made for a week's board of 21 meals is $4.50, for seven days' lodging $2, for single meals, 20 cents and for a single night's lodging, 30 cents. In Estevan and Melville the prices of board and lodging are 50 cents less and a night's lodging 5 cents less while the maximum charge for a single meal is 20 cents as in cities. No deductions from wages may be made for civic or statutory holidays and the employee may not be required to make up the time lost on such days.

The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish standards as to hours of labour and wages of any class of persons employed in the industry, but no action has been taken under this clause. Hours are limited to eight in a day by the Coal Miners' Safety and Welfare Act as amended in 1932, except when otherwise agreed between employer and employee or in case of change of shift or in emergency.

The Public Service Vehicles Act grants the Highway Traffic Board power to regulate the wages and hours of drivers of passenger and goods vehicles but no regulations under this Act have been issued.

ALBERTA

In Alberta two statutes provide for the fixing by the Board of Industrial Relations of minimum wages for female and male workers respectively.

The Minimum Wage Act, 1925, as amended, applies to women in any trade or occupation in the province except domestic service. The orders issued cover factories; telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages and those serving 100 rural lines or more; shops, theatres and places of amusement; beauty shops; garages; service stations and elevator operators; restaurants; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and offices.

The Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, applies to all male workers except farm labourers and domestic servants. A general order fixes minimum hourly rates throughout the province but it does not apply to indentured apprentices, employees governed by schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act or by codes drawn up under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, or to persons employed on a commission basis or for a stated weekly, monthly or yearly salary under a contract approved by the Board of Industrial Relations to workers hired for temporary or seasonal work not for the purpose of the employer's business, persons engaged in fighting prairie or forest fires or those expressly exempted by the Board of Industrial Relations. Further, there are three special orders applying to certain other classes: (1) boys under 18 delivering merchandise from shops, (2) men employed in saw mills, box factories and other woodworking plants and in logging and the railway tie industry in rural districts and (3) persons working on irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act.

For female learners, rates below the ordinary weekly minimum are fixed without regard to age. For male workers, lower rates are established for those 18 years of age or younger. The learning period for girls and women is 18 months in bookbinding, engraving and printing, 12 months in wholesale and retail stores, mail-order houses, laundries and dry-cleaning and dyeing establishments and six months in restaurants. In factories it varies from nine to 12 months. In dressmaking, tailoring, fur-sewing, millinery and hairdressing and for office workers and telephone operators, the apprenticeship period is one year with no fixed rate for the first month of employment. Learners are limited to 25 per cent of the total female staff in all places but telephone exchanges where one-third may be student operators.

All workers within the scope of the Minimum Wage Acts are governed by the Hours of Work Act which limits hours to eight a day and 48 a week for females and nine a day and 54 a week for males. Certain exceptions are permitted in the lumbering industry in rural districts and the Board may grant exemptions in other industries. Hours of labour in excess of those fixed by the Hours of Work Act must be paid for at overtime rates fixed under the Minimum Wage Acts.

For females, if the weekly hours are 48 or less, the first hour in excess of eight in a day must be paid for at the regular rate but time in excess of nine hours a day and 48 hours a week must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Male employees, with certain exceptions, working more than 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week have an overtime rate of time and a half. The overtime rate is not payable to men engaged in outdoor advertising and sign painting in Edmonton and Calgary if employed steadily and earning at least $25 a week for an average week of 50 hours or to workers in the lumbering, logging and railway tie industry in rural districts.

Except as indicated in the accompanying table, the rates for male workers are hourly rates with a lower minimum for those employed by the week or longer period. Workers covered by the general order must be paid for at least 42 hours a week, if hired by the week or longer period, and 40 cents an hour for at least four hours if hired for less than that period.

Special provision is also made for part-time female workers and for regular female employees on short time. The latter, except in theatres and telephone exchanges, if working less than 40 hours a week, must be paid for at least that number of hours; if working for less than 48 but more than 40 the prescribed minimum wage may be reduced *pro rata*. Part-time workers, hired by the hour or by the day or only for busy periods, who work for less than 40 hours a week, must be paid not less than 30 cents an hour for at least four hours. Girls and women in theatres who work less than six consecutive days a week must be paid not less than 50 cents an hour for at least two hours and in telephone offices not less than 30 cents an hour for four hours.

Where board or lodging is furnished by the employer, women employed in restaurants may not be charged more than $5 for a week's board or 75 cents per day where board for less than a week is furnished. For male employees the maximum charge for 21 meals per week is $5, for single meals 25 cents, and for lodging $2 for a full week or 25 cents per day for any period less than a week but in logging, lumbering, etc., the workmen must be furnished with board and lodging in addition to the minimum wage specified.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ALBERTA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Minimum per Week	
	Experienced workers	Apprentices
I.—Female Employees—	$	$
Factories:		
Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing	12.50	7.00–11.00
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing	12.50	6.00–10.00
Millinery	12.50	4.00–10.00
Other manufacturing	12.50	6.00–10.00
Telephone exchanges in urban centres and with at least 100 lines in rural districts	14.00	7.50–12.00
Wholesale and retail stores and mail order houses	12.50	7.50–11.00
Theatres, motion picture houses, music halls, dance halls, cabarets and places of amusement	14.00	14.00
Beauty parlours	14.00	6.00–12.00
Garages, gasoline service stations and the operation of freight and passenger elevators	14.00	14.00
Restaurants	12.50	9.00–11.00
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments	12.50	9.50–11.50
Office employees including auditors, cashiers, telegraph operators, post office assistants, etc.	14.00	7.50–12.00

Classes of employees	Wages per hour
II.—Male Employees—	$
General Order—	
Those employed by the week or longer period—	
Under 17 years of age	.20
Over 17 and under 18	.25
Over 18 and under 19	.30
Over 19	.33½
Those employed in any other manner than by the week or longer period—	
Under 17 years of age	.25
Over 17 and under 18	.30
Over 18 and under 19	.35
Over 19	.40
Special Orders—	
Retail delivery, boys under 18—	
Employed by the week or longer period:	
Under 16	7.50 per week
Over 16 and under 18	9.50 "
Employed by the day:	
Under 16	.17 per hour
Over 16 and under 18	.18 "
Employed by the hour:	
Under 16	.20 "
Over 16 and under 18	.22½ "
Irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act—	
Employees hired by the day or for less than 1 week	.33⅓ "
Employees of saw mills, box factories, wood working plants, logging and railway tie industry 10 miles from any city or in towns and villages of less than 1,000	$30.00 per mth. plus board and lodging.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, and the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, revise earlier statutes. They do not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants. The Female Minimum Wage Act provides that where a minimum has been fixed for employees in any industry or occupation, no male person over 18 years of age may be employed in work usually done by female employees at less than the minimum wage fixed for such female employees. Similarly where a rate has been fixed for female employees under 18 years of age no male employees under 18 years may be employed at a lower wage.

Orders made under the Female Minimum Wage Act cover the mercantile industry; manufacturing; personal service in beauty parlours; theatres and places of amusement; offices; janitor service; fruit and vegetable industry; hotels and catering in any establishment; elevator operators; laundries and dry-cleaning works; telephone and telegraph operation; fish drying, curing, etc.

Orders under the Male Minimum Wage Act apply to logging, sawmilling and woodworking, the shingle industry, box and furniture manufacture, bakeries, the fruit and vegetable industry, construction, carpenters in some localities, shipbuilding, road transport, bus and taxi drivers, the mercantile industry, stationary engineers, barbers, first-aid attendants, janitors, the Christmas tree industry and elevator operators. As in the other provinces, special rates lower than the minimum wage for experienced workers are set for female employees during a fixed learning period except in the fruit and vegetable industry and for elevator operators. A further distinction is made beween inexperienced females over 18 and girls under 18 years of age. The statute stipulates that the number of learners over 18 must not exceed one-seventh of the total number of female employees in any establishment and the aggregate number of such workers and of girls under 18 may not exceed 35 per cent of the total female working force. In wholesale and retail stores, barber and beauty shops, offices and in the hotel and catering industry, the rates fixed for inexperienced females may only be paid with permission from the Board. In the fruit and vegetable industry the lower rates for inexperienced and handicapped female employees may be paid only to 10 per cent of the total number of females.

The learning period for women over 18 in stores, barber shops and beauty parlours, offices, laundries and in the fish drying or curing industry is one year; in most factories it is either six or 12 months but in bookbinding, printing, clothing, millinery and fur-sewing, leather goods, jewellery, and cigar manufacture it is 18 months. Six months' experience is required in the hotel and catering industry before the full minimum is payable and nine months for telephone and telegraph operation. Girls under 18 must be paid the rate for experienced workers on reaching the age of 18 after 18 months' experience in offices, 21 months in the mercantile industry and two years in beauty shops and laundries. A laundry worker must be paid the rate for experienced workers after one year if she has reached the age of 18.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, lower rates are fixed for those under 21. Such employees are limited to 10 per cent of the total number in shipbuilding, 15 per cent in the fruit and vegetable industry, 33⅓ per cent in woodworking and 40 per cent in household furniture manufacture. In the mercantile industry the minimum rate for those under 21 varies with the age, the highest rate being payable after three years' experience if the employee is over 18 but under 21 years of age. Employees over 21 but under 24, are required to have 18 months' experience before they are entitled to the full minimum rate. No orders apply to apprentices governed by the Apprenticeship Act.

For all female employees but janitresses, the minimum weekly rate applies to a specified number of hours. In the mercantile industry, beauty shops, the hotel and catering industry, and in the fishing industry, the rates for female workers apply to a week of 40 hours or more. In factories, dressmaking, fur-sewing, etc., and in laundries, the specified number of hours is 48, in offices and for elevator operation 37½ and in theatres and places of amusement 40. Hourly rates are fixed for fruit and vegetable packing and canning.

For part-time work, there are special hourly rates for females in the mercantile industry, 35 cents for experienced workers, 25 to 35 cents for inexperienced and from 20 to 30 cents for girls under 18. In factories the part-time rate is 29½ cents, for elevator operation 37½ cents, in beauty shops 37½ cents and from 27 cents to 35 cents for experienced and inexperienced workers respectively, 35 cents in theatres and amusement places, 37½ cents and from 25 cents to 35 cents in hotels and catering, 40 cents and from 30 cents to 37½ cents in offices and 28⅛ cents in laundries. In most cases, the employee must be paid for at least four hours' work.

In road transport, shops and for elevator operators and barbers, where minimum weekly rates are set for male workers, the rates apply also to a specified number of hours and part-time work is required to be paid at a higher rate. For goods transported by road, for bus

drivers and barbers the part-time rate applies to a week of less than 40 hours, for elevator operators and in the mercantile industry to a week of less than 37½ hours and for taxicab drivers to a day of less than 10 hours. For part-time work, minimum hourly rates of 45, 35 and 50 cents are fixed for barbers and taxicab and bus drivers respectively in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich. In shops, part-time rates range from 15 to 40 cents an hour, according to age and experience and in road transport from 20 to 45 cents according to the vehicle driven.

The Hours of Work Act limits working hours for both male and female employees in practically all the establishments covered by the Minimum Wage Orders to eight a day and 48 a week except when the Board of Industrial Relations makes special regulations permitting longer hours for some classes or at certain seasons. No overtime rates have been established for female workers except in the fruit and vegetable industry, for telephone and telegraph operators and employees in the hotel and catering industry. In the fruit and vegetable industry, the regular minimum hourly rate applies to a 10-hour day. For two additional hours in the industry, excluding canneries between June 1 and December 31, 1939, 45 cents an hour must be paid to at least 90 per cent of the female workers and 37½ cents to the others. After 12 hours' work the minimum rates for 90 per cent and 10 per cent of the employees are 60 and 50 cents an hour respectively. In canneries until December 31, 1939, the first two hours of overtime have a minimum rate of 40 cents for at least 90 per cent of those employed and 37½ cents for the others. For subsequent hours the rates are 54 cents and 50 cents for these two groups. Telephone and telegraph operators and hotel and catering employees must be paid time and one-half after working eight hours a day and 48 hours a week. For telephone and telegraph operators the maximum overtime for emergencies is 56. This does not apply to operators customarily on duty from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. who may work 10 hours a day instead of eight.

Overtime rates for males are fixed for first-aid attendants and in transport and the fruit and vegetable industry. In the last mentioned industry, excluding the canning of fruits and vegetables from June 1 to December 31, 1939, for the first two hours in excess of 10 hours a day, males over 21 and those under 21 years of age must be paid at least 57 cents and 42 cents an hour respectively. For extra hours, the minimum rates are 76 and 56 cents for these classes. The special rates for overtime in canneries for the specified period during the same hours are 52½ and 37½ cents with 70 cents and 50 cents the minimum hourly rates after the twelfth hour. First-aid attendants for time in excess of their regular hours and taxicab drivers working more than 10 hours a day must be paid for such time at the rate of 50 cents and 45 cents an hour respectively. Bus drivers in the towns named above have an overtime rate of 67½ cents an hour for all work after nine hours in a day or 50 in a week. In certain other branches of the road transport industry time in excess of 50 hours must be paid for at rates varying from 40 to 60 cents an hour but the hours that may be worked are limited to 54 a week.

Deductions for board and lodging for females in the hotel and catering industry and for male and female elevator operators may not exceed $4 per week for 21 meals, $2 per week for lodging or 25 cents per meal. During the off-season, females employed in the hotel and catering industry in summer resorts in unorganized territory may be paid a minimum of $25 per month together with room and board instead of the weekly rate if such arrangement is approved by the Board of Industrial Relations. A maximum of $1.25 per day for board and lodging is permitted to be deducted from the wages of men in the sawmill and logging industry in some districts.

In the case of janitors, where free living quarters are not provided, the maximum rent that may be charged is $20 or $25 according to the size of the apartment and deductions for gas and electricity may not exceed $4 per month.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Male and Female Employees

Industries and Occupations	Per Week		
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers	Girls under 18
	$	$	$
I.—Female Employees—			
Retail and wholesale stores	12.50	9.00-12.00	7.50-11.00
Manufacturing:			
Bookbinding, engraving, printing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, taxidermy, clothing, jewellery, fur, leather goods and cigars	14.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-13.00
All other manufacturing	14.00	8.00-12.00	8.00-12.00
Personal services:			
Beauty parlours and barber shops	14.25	10.00-13.00	10.00-13.00
Theatres, music halls, etc	14.25	14.25	14.25
Offices	15.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00
Fruit and vegetable industry:			
Canning, preserving, drying and packing	.30 per hour.	.25 per hour	.....
Canning June 1-Dec. 31, 1939	.27 "	.25 "	.....
Hotel and catering industry: Includes hospitals, nursing homes, clubs, dining rooms or kitchens in connection with industrial and commercial establishments and any place where food is cooked, prepared and served for a price (not applicable in nurses or hospitals)	14.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00
Elevator operators	See rates for males below		
Laundries, dry cleaning and dye works	13.50	9.00-12.00	9.00-11.00
Janitresses	See rates for males below		
Fishing industry:			
Preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking and packing (except canned) fish	15.50	12.75-14.75	12.75-14.75
Telephone and telegraph operators	15.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00

Industries and Occupations	Wages
	$
II.— Male Employees—	
Logging Industry (includes the cutting of poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting and booming):	
Cook and bunk-house occupations	2.75 per day
Making of shingle-bolts (felling, bucking and splitting)	1.30 per cord
Grade and track occupations	.37½ per hr.
All other employees	.40 "
Sawmill Industry (includes sawmills and planing mills):	
Cook and bunk-house occupations	2.75 per day
Persons 21 years or over*	per hour .40
Shingle Industry (excludes shingle-bolt operations)	.40
*Christmas tree industry** (all operations in or incidental to the cutting, gathering, hauling and shipping of Christmas trees)	.40
Box Manufacturing Industry (wooden boxes, barrels, kegs, tierces, pails and other wooden containers):	
Persons 21 years or over*	.40
Persons over 18 and under 21 years	.30
Persons under 18 years	.25
Woodworking Industry (includes the making of sash and doors, cabinets, show cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, veneer products and general millwork):	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons over 18 and under 21 years	.30
Persons under 18 years	.25
Household Furniture Manufacturing Industry:	
Persons 21 years and over	.40
Persons 20 years	.35
Persons 19 years	.30
Persons 18 years	.27½
Persons 17 years	.25
Persons under 17 years	.20

* Not more than 10 per cent of those over 21 in saw-mills and box manufacturing and not more than 15 per cent of all employees in the Christmas tree industry may be paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

Industries and Occupations	Wages
II.—Male Employees—*Concluded*	Per hour cts.
Baking industry (manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits and cakes):	
Persons 21 years and over	40
Persons 20 years	35
Persons 19 years	30
Persons 18 years	25
Fruit and vegetable industry:	
Canning, preserving, drying and packing—	
Males 21 years and over	38
Males under 21 years	28
Canning June 1-Dec. 31, 1939—	
Males 21 and over	35
Males under 21	25
Construction industry:	
Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver:	
Persons 21 years and over	45
Persons under 21 years	35
Rest of province:	
Persons 21 years and over	40
Persons under 21 years	30
Carpentry trade (except maintenance men), construction or alteration of buildings and structures:	
Victoria and southern part of Vancouver Island, Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster, the municipalities of districts of Burnaby and West Vancouver, district of North Vancouver and the Kootenay area	75
Shipbuilding:	
Persons 21 years and over employed as ship-carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, or wood-caulkers	67½
All others 21 years and over	50
Persons under 21 years	25
Road transport, excluding passenger transport:	
Operators of motor vehicles of 2,000 pounds net weight or over and of horse-drawn vehicles (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen)	40
Operators of motor vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen and motor-cycle drivers)	35
Motor-cycle operators	25
Bicycle riders and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work (but not those employed exclusively by wholesale or retail trade establishments)	17
Swampers and helpers	35
Drivers of retail milk or bread delivery vehicles	40
Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles other than retail delivery of bread and milk	40
Bus drivers (public conveyances for more than 7 passengers):	
Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich	45
Taxicab drivers (public conveyances for 7 or fewer passengers):	
Vancouver	$ 2.75 per day
Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich	$ 3.00 "
Retail and wholesale stores:	
21 years and over	$15 per wk.
21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced	$ 9-13 per wk.
18 and under 21 years, inexperienced or partly experienced	$ 8-13 "
18 and under 21 employed not more than 5 days a month	.30
Persons commencing under 21 years	$6 per wk. if under 17 yrs.-$13 for age 20.
Stationary steam engineers:	
With certificate of competency under Boiler Inspection Act, where required	.50
With special or temporary certificate or where certificate of competency not required	.40
Barbering (excludes those employed in beauty parlours or hairdressing shops while working on women or children only)	$18 per wk.
Elevator operators	$14 "
First aid attendants (male) of any age with certificate of competency (assistant first aid attendants to be paid *pro rata*)	$4 per day
Janitors (including janitors, janitor-cleaners or janitor-firemen):	
Janitor on premises, apartment building of 48 suites or more	$125 per m.
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 23 to 47 suites	$75 to $123 per m.
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 5 to 22 suites	$22 to $73 per m.
All other janitors	.37½

Wages and Hours of Labour Under Quebec Collective Agreements Act and Schedules of Wages and Hours under Industrial Standards Acts in Certain Provinces

In certain provinces, legislation provides that the wage rates and hours of labour agreed upon by representatives of employers and workers in a trade or industry for a locality, district or the whole province may be made obligatory on all employers and employees concerned by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of labour legislation. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are noted below and are applicable to both male and female workers unless otherwise stated.

NOVA SCOTIA

Industrial Standards Act

This Act, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 604 with amendments in LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 861 is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is summarized below. It is, however, restricted to the building and construction industry in Halifax and Dartmouth, excluding government and municipal employees and any employee performing temporary work the total amount of which does not exceed $25. Five schedules were in effect by Orders in Council under this Act at the end of the year 1939:

Construction

The wage rates and hours so in effect are shown below. Provision is made in all schedules for time and one half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

—	Minimum hourly wage rate	Hours per week
	$	
Bricklayers	1.00	44
Carpenters	.70	44
Electrical workers	.85	44
Plasterers and cement finishers	.80	44
Plumbers and steamfitters	.85	44

QUEBEC

Collective Labour Agreements Act

The text of this Act, which amends the Workmen's Wages Act, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 503 with amendments in the issue of June, 1939, page 576, and the Workmen's Wages Act was summarized in the issue of July, 1937, page 745. Under this Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. Any Order in Council may be amended or revoked by the Lieutenant Governor in Council at any time. They do not apply to the Government of Quebec or its departments or services, nor to work done by a third party for the Government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. The agreements under this Act are enforced within the industry itself by joint committees composed of representatives of both employers and employees. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937; proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act in the issues from July, 1937, to July, 1938; proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act in the issues beginning July, 1938.

The wages and hours in effect at the end of 1939 under agreements so made obligatory in various industries in the whole or part of the Province are noted below.

Mining: Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

Iron Oxide Mining.—Mines producing iron oxide (ochres) in Red Mill and within 50 miles of it are covered by an obligatory agreement (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, and February, 1940). Minimum hourly wage rates are 35 cents for workers working in the mines, 37½ cents for those working in the establishments and 45 cents for millers. Hours are limited to 48 per week, with overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at time and one-half.

Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec.—See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc."

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

Baking Industry.—Agreements approved by Orders in Council as to wages and other working conditions in this industry provide for the following minimum weekly wage rates and maximum hours: Quebec City and District—for Quebec city, Levis and within 15 miles of them, foremen to be paid $24, journeymen $21, provided a certain minimum quantity of flour is baked per week, delivery salesmen $16, with a 62-hour week for both bakery workers and delivery salesmen and overtime payable at time and one-half; for the rest of the district, corresponding rates are $19.55 for foremen and $17 for journeymen, $14.40 for salesmen, with a 72-hour week and overtime payable at time and one-half (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, April, 1938, January, April, June and August, 1939, January 1940). Three Rivers—bakers $16 to $23, apprentice bakers $6 to $12; delivery salesmen $15, these rates being payable for a certain quantity of flour baked per man per week and extra pay for extra quantities baked (Labour Gazette, March, 1938). Magog—bakers 18 to 29 cents per hour, delivery men 25 cents (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, and January and October, 1939). Granby—bakers $12 to $22, with a 60-hour week and overtime payable at time and one-half (Labour Gazette, October, 1938). Montreal Island—bakers $21 to $25, helpers $18, apprentices $12, with a 60-hour week and overtime payable at regular hourly rates (Labour Gazette, October, 1939). Hull district—bakers $12 to $28, apprentice bakers $6 to $12; pastry cooks $20, apprentice pastry cooks $6 to $15; hours 60 per week, with overtime payable at regular hourly rates (Labour Gazette, June and October, 1935 and October, 1938).

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Shoe Manufacturing.—The agreement covers both male and female employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, March, June and December, 1938, July and October, 1939). Employees are divided into six trade classes according to the skill required for the operation. Minimum hourly wage rates for each class and for the apprentices to the first four classes are as follows:

MINIMUM WAGE RATES PER HOUR

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
I	55	52½	48
Apprentices:			
1st six months	33	31	29
2nd six months	41	38½	36
II	45	42½	39
Apprentices	26	25	23
III	35	33	31
Apprentices	21	20	18
IV	25	24	22
Apprentices	18	17	16
V	18	17	16
VI	13	12½	11½

Minimum wage rates for women or men who take the place of women employees on an operation not mentioned in the classified list of operations are as follows:—

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES

—	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
	$	$	$	$
20% of female employees.	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
15% of female employees.	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.00
65% of female employees.	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.00

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products, etc.

Fur Manufacturing Industry.—Orders in Council for this industry were summarized in the Labour Gazette, September and October, 1938 and October, 1939.

For the city of Quebec the following minimum wage rates are payable for a week of 48 hours with overtime at time and one-half; in the city of Quebec—first class cutters $27, second class cutters $24, third class cutters $18, journeymen blockers $20, female operators and finishers $14 for first class, $12 for second class.

For the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it (Labour Gazette, September and October, 1938), minimum weekly wage rates in industrial and wholesale establishments (excluding the fur dressing and dyeing industry)

are: first class cutters $36.50, second class $29.50; first class male operators $29.50, second class $21.50; first class female operators $21.50, second class $16.50; first class finishers (female) $19.50, second class (female) $15.50; first class apprentice cutters, blockers and trimmers $22, second class $14; first class examiners $25.50, second class $14.00, second class employed by trimmers $14. The hours are 40 per week in the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it and 48 in the rest of the Montreal district, overtime at time and one-half.

For the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it (Labour Gazette, September, 1938), minimum hourly wage rates in retail establishments are: qualified cutters 95 cents for Class A, and 80 cents for class B, operators 75 and 60 cents, finishers 70 and 55 cents, blockers 55 and 35 cents, female operators 55 and 40 cents, female finishers 50 and 40 cents respectively; in the retail establishments of the Montreal district which are outside the Island of Montreal and located in towns of less than 25,000 population, however, these minimum rates may be 25 per cent less. The hours are 40 per week in the Island of Montreal and 48 outside the Island, with overtime at time and one-half.

Glove Manufacturing (Fine Gloves), Province of Quebec.—The agreement for cutters, operators and blockers of fine gloves covers the whole Province (Labour Gazette, April, 1939). Hours are limited to 49 per week. Wages are piece rates which are specified for each operation, with lower rates set for smaller cities and towns, and in the case of operators and blockers, still lower rates for rural districts. (This agreement was to expire December 31, 1939, but a request for the extension of a new agreement had already been published.)

Gloves Cutting (Work Gloves), Province of Quebec.—An agreement covering the cutting of work gloves was summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1939. Hours are 48 per week, and wages are piece rates as set by the agreement with the rates in smaller municipalities 10 per cent less than in larger cities and towns.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, etc.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's and Juveniles' Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry throughout the Province is covered by an agreement made obligatory by Orders in Council, the last one coming into effect November 20, 1937, with amendment from December 4, 1939, (Labour Gazette, December, 1937 and December, 1939). (The manufacture of shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., is not included in the agreement.) The province is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II is the area within 75 miles of the boundaries of Zone I, Zone III is the rest of the province. The hours are 44 per week in Zone I and 48 hours in Zones II and III; overtime pay is time and one-half in Zone I and time and one-quarter in Zones II and III.

Piece work rates may be fixed instead of hourly rates, provided that such rates do not yield less than the hourly rates established in this agreement.

In the coats, pants and vests departments, class AA consists of skilled cutters in all three departments; class A, of head operators and shape sewers or underbasters by machine in the coat department and pocket makers and tape sewers in the vest department; class BB, of pocket makers and skilled trimmers in the coat department, back and front pocket makers, trimmers and seamers in the pants department and skilled trimmers and second operators in the vest department; class B, of fitters and off-pressers in the coat department, leg pressers in the pants department and off-pressers in the vest department; class C, of edge basters, second basters, shapers and top collar makers in the coat department and lining stitchers in the pants department; class D, of examiners, joiners (second operators), lining makers and pocket tackers in the coat department, lining sewers and top pressers, cloth waistband sewers in the pants department, fitters in the vest department; class EE, of steam machine pressers and underpressers in the coat department and general underpressers in the vest department; class E, of choppers, lining basters, machine edge basters and undercollar basters in the coat department, pocket makers and outside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants, lining sewers and stitchers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants in the pants department; class FF, of underpressers in the pants department; class F, of armhole basters, buttonhole makers, lapel makers and sleeve makers in the coat department, buttonhole makers, fitters, inside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants and trimming makers in the pants department, buttonhole makers, basters, lining makers and vee sewers in the vest department; class G, of bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers, canvas basters, canvas makers, coat finishers, general hands, inside coat tackers, button sewers in the coat department, button sewers, examiners, finishers, fly makers, loop makers, pocket sergers and tackers in the pants department, brushers, button sewers, examiners, finishers, general hands, ticket sewers in the vest department; class H, of buttonhole tackers, fellers of bottom of sleeve linings, pocket closers, sleeve lining tackers and basters, ticket pocket makers in the coat department, buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the pants department and buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the vest department; class K, of basting pullers (male).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN COATS, PANTS AND VESTS DEPARTMENTS, TO DECEMBER 3, 1939*

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
AA	76	68	64
A	71	64	61
BB	65	58	55
B	63	56	53
C	60	54	51
D	53	48	45
EE	47	42	40
E	45	40	38
FF	38	34	32
F	36	32	30
G	31	28	26
H—1st 6 months	17	15	13
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	24	21	19
4th 6 months	28	25	23
After 2 years	31	28	26
K	16	14	13
Apprentice choppers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	23	20	19
3rd 6 months	27½	25	23
4th 6 months	32½	29	28
5th 6 months	37½	34	32
After 2½ years	45	41	36
Apprentice trimmers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	23	20	19
4th 6 months	25	23	21
5th 6 months	27½	25	23
6th 6 months	31	28	27
After 3 years	37½	34	32

* From December 4, 1939, employees are to receive either a 10 per cent increase in their earnings or a 10 per cent increase in their minimum hourly wage rates (the latter only if notice has been given by the employer by December 15, 1939).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MANUFACTURE OF ODD PANTS, TO DECEMBER 3, 1939*

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled cutters	68	61	59
Front and back pocket makers, trimmers, and seamers	61½	55½	52½
Lining stitchers and leg pressers	57	51	48
Lining sewers and top pressers	50	45	42½
Choppers for odd pants; pocket makers, lining sewers, stitchers, and seamers (outside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	41	37	35
Fitters, underpressers, trimming makers, buttonhole makers, seamers (inside) on boy's longs, shorts and bloomers	33	30	28
Fly makers, pocket sergers, tackers, button sewers, finishers, loop makers, examiners	28½	25½	24½
Cleaners and buttonhole tackers—			
1st 6 months	16	14	13
2nd 6 months	18	16	15
3rd 6 months	21½	19	18
4th 6 months	25	22	20
After 2 years	28½	25	22

* From December 4, 1939, employees are to receive either a 10 per cent increase in their earnings or a 10 per cent increase in their minimum hourly wage rates (the latter only if notice has been given by the employer by December 15, 1939).

In the manufacture of infants' and childrens' clothing up to the age of 6 years, not exceeding size 24, as well as sportswear, and for girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, providing such clothing is manufactured entirely by the same method and manner of production as that used in the men's and boys' clothing industry and is not made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber principally engaged in the cloak and suit industry, the following minimum rates apply:—

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR MANUFACTURE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, TO DECEMBER 3, 1939*

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled markers	68	61	59
Trimmers	61½	55½	52½
Shape makers	53	48	45
Tape sewers, offpressers, sleeve hangers	53	48	45
Pocket makers	44	40	38
Steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers	35	31½	30
Sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hands, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers	30	27	25½
Sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, undercollar makers, pocket closers, basting pullers, buttonhole tackers, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers—			
Apprentices—			
1st 6 months	17	15	14
2nd 6 months	19	17	16
3rd 6 months	23	21	20
4th 6 months	27	24	23
After 2 years	30	27	25½

* From December 4, 1939, employees are to receive either a 10 per cent increase in their earnings or a 10 per cent increase in their minimum hourly wage rates (the latter only if notice has been given by the employer by December 15, 1939).

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The Order in Council approving the agreement for this industry governs conditions throughout the Province in the production, for women and girls over 14 years, of cloaks, coats, suits and woollen skirts (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937). The hours are 40 per week, with provisions for limited overtime in certain seasons at regular rates; in other cases, time and one-half rates are payable.

The following minimum wage rates apply to these occupations:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Fully skilled cutters	80
Semi-skilled cutters	55
Trimmers	60
Fur tailors	65
Assistant fur tailors	44
Button sewers, general hands and examiners	34

In the following crafts, work may be done on a piece work or time work basis, but in either case the following minimum wage rates will apply:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Skilled operators (male)	80
Skilled operators (female)	64
Section operators (male or female)	80
Top pressers	80
Machine pressers	80
Under pressers	75
Piece pressers	45
Lining makers	42
Finishers	42
Skirt makers	42
Machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators	44
Semi-skilled operators (male)	55
Semi-skilled operators (female)	49½

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number of those employed in an establishment. Apprentice operators, pressers and cutters to start at $7 per week, with advances every six months to a minimum of $22 at the end of three years.

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap Industry, Province of Quebec.*—This industry, which includes the manufacture of hats and caps for men, boys and children, is governed by an agreement made obligatory for the Province of Quebec (Labour Gazette, June, 1939). Minimum wage rates for a 44 hour week are: cutters $22, operators $20, blockers $15.40, lining makers (female) $12.50. A limited amount of overtime is permitted and may be worked at regular rates.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal and District.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, March, 1936, June 1937, and June, 1938) covers the Island of Montreal and an area within a distance of 50 miles from its limits. Hours are 40 per week, with a limited amount of overtime permitted; overtime after 5.30 p.m. to be paid at time and one-half. Wages per week for qualified operators are: hand blockers $32; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $29, drapers $20, draper-trimmers $17, trimmers $15. Workers who have not acquired the necessary skill in their particular branch of work to entitle them to be considered skilled workers may be paid at lower wage rates as mutually agreed on or, in case of disagreement, as fixed by the Joint Committee, until they are skilled, but not more than 25 per cent of employees in any particular class of work in any establishment may be paid at less than the above minimum rates.

Textile and Jute Bag Manufacturing Industry, Montreal.—This industry is covered by an Order in Council (Labour Gazette, May, 1939) for the Island of Montreal and the cities and towns within five miles of its limits. Hours are 48 per week except for work required continuously, as boiler house employees, watchmen and maintenance men, who may work 72 hours; overtime is payable at time and one-quarter. Minimum hourly wage rates for male employees are: cloth cutting and rolling machine operators 40 cents; in the printing department—charge hands 45 cents, assistants 35 cents, form cleaners 17 cents, rubber cutters 50 cents, rubber cutters' assistants 17 cents; in the baling department—operators 42 cents, assistants 35 cents; general labour—firemen in charge of boilers 45 cents, stokers 35 cents, watchmen 25 cents, truck drivers 35 cents, maintenance men (including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, etc.) 50 cents. Minimum hourly wage rates for female employees: printing department—operators 26 cents, helpers 22 cents; sewing department—operators 28 cents, apprentices 22 cents, helpers 18 cents, inspectors 26 cents, checkers 22 cents; bag turning department—turners 22 cents, apprentices 17 cents.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Paper Box (Corrugated Paper) Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry, which comprises the manufacture of corrugated paper boxes and all other containers entirely or partly made of corrugated paper board is governed by an Order in Council for the whole province (Labour Gazette, February, March and June, 1939 and February, 1940). Hours are limited to an average of 55 hours and a maximum of 60 hours per week, with overtime at time and one-quarter. Minimum hourly wage rates for male employees: foremen 45 cents, operators of corrugating machines 45 cents, operators of printing machine 35 cents, stationary enginemen 40 cents, stokers 35 cents, machinists 40

* This agreement expired January 1, 1940, but application was made and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, December 23, 1939, for the extension of a new agreement.

cents, all other male employees 25 and 30 cents, with an average minimum wage for male employees of at least 32 cents per hour. Minimum hourly wage rates for female employees: experienced employees 26 cents, helpers 22 cents, inexperienced hands 17 cents, with an average minimum wage for female employees of at least 25 cents per hour.

Paper Box (Uncorrugated Paper) Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, May and September, 1939) govern throughout the province of Quebec the manufacture of paper boxes, of wood-imitation boxes, partly made or completed with paper or cardboard and all other fibre, pulp or paper boxes made of uncorrugated material. Hours are limited to 50 per week, except with permit from the joint committee when 55 hours may be worked; overtime at time and one-quarter. The province is divided into two zones: zone I comprising the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it, and zone II the rest of the Province. Minimum hourly wage rates for male employees: on set-up boxes—scoreres 35 to 45 cents in zone I and 32½ to 42½ cents in zone II, cutters on knife 30 to 40 cents in zone I, 27½ to 37½ cents in zone II, end piece operators 30 to 38 cents in zone I and 27½ to 35½ cents in zone II, other operators 25 to 35 cents in zone I and 23 to 33 cents in zone II, other help 17 to 30 cents in zone I and 15 to 28 cents in zone II; on folding boxes—die makers 40 to 50 cents in zone I and 37 to 47 cents in zone II, assistant die makers and colt press feeders and apprentices 25 to 35 cents in zone I and 23 to 33 cents in zone II, cylinder press feeders 25 to 30 cents in zone I and 23 to 28 cents in zone II, cutters on knife and automatic glueing machine first class operators 30 to 40 cents in zone I and 27½ to 37½ cents in zone II, hand gluers 22 to 26 cents in zone I and 20 to 24 cents in zone II, cylinder box press operators and colt press operators 35 to 45 cents in zone I and 32½ to 42½ cents in zone II, other help 17 to 30 cents in zone I and 15 to 28 cents in zone II; for miscellaneous employees—shippers, truck drivers and maintenance and repairmen 30 to 40 cents in zone I and 27½ to 37½ cents in zone II, boiler men and machinists 40 to 60 cents in zone I and 37 to 57 cents in zone II. Minimum hourly wage rates for female employees: handwork (first class) 26 to 30 cents in zone I and 24 to 28 cents in zone II; machine operators, tiers, stitchers and gluers 22 to 30 cents in zone I and 20 to 28 cents in zone II, other help 17 to 22 cents in zone I and 15 to 20 cents in zone II

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Printing Trades, Quebec.—The Order in Council extending the latest agreement in the printing trades in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Rimouski, that part of the St. François district not in the Montreal district and the towns of Rivière-du-Loup and Thetford Mines was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, March and October, 1939. Establishments are divided into three classes: Class A covers daily newspapers and three other printing firms; class B, plants equipped with one or more composing machines, linotype or monotype, one or more cylinder presses working more than 20 hours per month and book binding establishments using motive power; class C, establishments having only non-automotive feeding presses and having neither composing machines nor cylinder presses. Hours in class A and class B establishments are 46 per week for day work; in class C, 48 hours for day work; for night work, 43 hours per week. Overtime is to be paid at time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays except when work is part of regular shift. Weekly wage rates: journeymen typographers $30.50 in class A and $28 in class B; journeymen pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, rulers, photo engravers and photo-litho apparatus operators $26.50 in both class A and class B establishments; typographers, pressmen and bookbinders in class C, $22.08. Journeymen working on night shifts to receive $2 per week over the day scale.

Printing Trades, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay.—The Order in Council for these judicial districts (Labour Gazette, November, 1936) provides for both newspaper and job printing shops a 40-hour week. Overtime is at regular hourly wage rates for first eight hours in a week and time and one half thereafter. The minimum wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers is 52 cents per hour, with a 10 per cent reduction on this rate for work in municipalities of a population of less than 2,000.

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—The Order in Council covering the printing trades with the exception of work on daily newspapers and of certain work in job offices (duplicating, etc.), in Montreal and district, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938 and October, 1939, includes in its jurisdiction the Island of Montreal and the area within 100 miles of its limits. It is divided into three zones, of which: Zone I, comprises the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of its limits; Zone II, the municipalities of Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel,

St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette, Granby, Saint John d'Iberville, Laprairie, St. Jerome and Hull and within 2 miles of their limits, except establishments publishing and printing newspapers weekly or more frequently; Zone III the remainder of the district, and establishments owning and printing a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper outside the Island of Montreal.

Hours are 45 per week in zone I and 48 per week in zones II and III. Overtime is to be paid at time and one half for first three hours and double time thereafter; double time also for Sunday and holiday work. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes in zone I: compositors and machine keyboard operators, castermen, journeymen pressmen on rotary presses for paper rolls less than 36 inches wide, machines for power printing, die embossing, etc., flat bed cylinder presses of one colour, bindery journeymen, 70 cents during year 1938, 75 cents during 1939 and 80 cents during 1940; corresponding rates in zone II are 60 cents in 1938, 64 cents in 1939 and 68 cents in 1940; in zone III, 56 cents in the year 1938, 60 cents in 1939 and 64 cents in 1940. Minimum wage rates for journeymen pressmen on rotary presses, for paper rolls 36 inches wide or more, tubular rotary presses, rotary presses sheet fed, two colour rotary presses and perfecting presses are 4 or 5 cents higher than the above scale; for journeymen pressmen on platen presses and multigraphing machines and for feeders on all the above machines the rates are from 9 to 14 cents per hour lower than the above minimums. Minimum hourly rates for bindery girls are 28 cents in zone I, 24 cents in zone II and 23 cents in zone III.

Lithographing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry is under an agreement made obligatory throughout the province (Labour Gazette, April, 1938). Regular hours are limited to 45 per week for both day and night work, overtime is to be paid at time and one half for first three hours and double time thereafter; double time also for work on Sundays and holidays. Minimum hourly wage rates for day work: artists 85 cents for poster letterers, $1 for letterers and engravers (reproducers only), $1.10 for poster crayons, $1.20 for process (colour correctors); camera operators —process $1, commercial 56 cents; other operators 52 and 90 cents; transferrers 85 cents and $1, provers $1, stone and plate preparers 53 and 65 cents, journeymen pressmen from 60 cents to $1.35 varying with type of press, press feeders 32 to 60 cents varying with type of press and with experience; press helpers 30 cents.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec. —The Order in Council making obligatory the agreement in this industry throughout the province is summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1937, February and October, 1938, January and February, 1940. The province is divided into four zones: zone I is the Island of Montreal; zone II, municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more in the rest of the province except the county of Chicoutimi, the town of Rivière-du-loup, and establishments with 50 workers or less in any part of the province outside of zone I; zone III is the rest of the province; zone IV covers throughout the Province the manufacture of summer furniture made of wood assembled by nuts and bolts and using textiles in their manufacture. Hours are limited to 55 per week except for shippers, maintenance and repair men. Overtime is to be paid at time and one quarter.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY

—	Zone I	Zone II	Zones III and IV
	cents	cents	cents
10% of employees.....	47	43	39
A further 20% of employees.	42	37	32
" 30% " ..	40	34	28
" 20% " ..	37	32	26
" 7% " ..	31	26·5	22
" 7% " ..	24	21·5	17·5
Remaining 6% " ..	19	16	13

Sash, Door, Wrought Wood and Casket Manufacturing, Jonquière and Kenogami.— The Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, July and November, 1939) apply to the towns of Jonquière and Kenogami and within three miles of them. Hours are limited to 60 per week with overtime payable at time and one quarter; work on holidays double time. Minimum hourly wage rates: foreman of shop 50 cents, journeymen 40 cents, labourers 30 cents, helpers 20 cents, stationary engineman in boiler house 35 cents, carter (with horse) 40 cents, truck driver 35 cents.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Aluminum Smelting Industry.—This industry at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls is governed by an agreement for each of the two plants (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, July and October, 1939) and provides as regular hours for an 8 hour day, averaged over the regular working days of each calendar month. Overtime is limited but may be worked at regular hourly rates.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few of the many classes of workers at Arvida; bricklayers 75 cents, machinists 65 cents, mechanics (general maintenance) 60 cents, millwrights 60 cents, millwrights' assistants 50 cents, electricians 60 cents, pipefitters 55 cents, carpenters 55 cents, head potmen's assistants 55 cents, potmen 49 cents, carbon changers 51 cents, cranemen 47 cents, analysts from 35 cents during first year to 45 cents during third year, construction labourers 40 cents, general labourers 45 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few classes of workers at Shawinigan Falls: head potmen's helper 54 cents, potmen 48 cents, tapper 52 cents, cranemen 48 cents, wire drawer 48 cents, pourer, catcher, electrician and millwright 46 cents, labourer and sweeper 40 cents.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Indutry, Quebec and Montreal Districts.—For the Quebec city and district, workers in this industry are included in the agreement for this district in the construction industry. For the Montreal district, these workers were included until December 31, 1939, in the agreement for the building materials industry in the province, as noted below under "Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.".

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing Industry.—The agreement made obligatory for this industry throughout the province was summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, January and December, 1939. Hours are 48 per week for all except stationary engineers and firemen who may work up to 54 hours at the regular rate. Overtime for mechanical employees is payable at time and one-half, for watchmen, truck drivers and service men at regular rate and for other employees at time and one-quarter; work on Sundays and holidays in most cases at double time. Minimum hourly wage rates for general employees—men (labourers, sweepers, janitors, truckers and general helpers) 30 cents during first six months, 32½ cents thereafter; other men employees (production operators, can pilers, packers, etc.) 32½ and 35 cents, shippers 40 cents; boys (16 to 20 years) from 20 cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year, female employees from 17 cents for beginners to 26 cents after one year. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain specialized employees—machine and tool setters 37½ cents for beginners to 42½ cents after one year, maintenance men on machines 40 to 45 cents, picklers, galvanizers and tinners' helpers 40 cents, galvanizers' and tinners' principal attendants 50 and 55 cents, building and maintenance men 50 cents, painters 45 and 50 cents, welders 50 cents, deep draw press operators 42½ and 45 cents. Minimum hourly wage rates for certain mechanical employees: mechanics skilled on a special machine or working on mechanical work but not qualified journeymen 50 cents, millwrights 55 and 60 cents, journeymen machinists including toolmakers, diemakers and general machinists 65 and 70 cents, journeymen lithographers 80 and 85 cents.

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec.*—The agreement for this industry includes both quarrying and cutting of granite, marble and stone throughout the Province and the ornamental iron and bronze industry in the Montreal district (Labour Gazette, June and September, 1939, and February 1940).

In the granite industry, maximum hours for granite cutters, apprentice granite cutters, letterers and blacksmiths in plants are 45 per week; in quarries, a 50 hour week; other trades, a 50 hour week; time and one-quarter for overtime. Hourly wage rates in the granite industry: granite cutters 70 cents on the Island of Montreal and in the cities of Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke and 60 cents in the rest of the Province; chief engineer 60 cents; blacksmiths, machine polishers, planer operators, mechanical engineers 50 cents; gang saw operators, hoist operators, carborundum machine operators, assistant engineers, travelling crane operators and firemen 45 cents; quarrymen, expert hand polishers after one year 40 cents, labourers 30 cents; apprentice granite cutters from 20 cents during first year to 50 cents during fourth year, apprentice polisher 25 cents during first year; letterers and designers on composition, whether journeymen granite cutters or not, 70 cents in cities and 60 cents in rural districts; sand blast operators (neither designers nor journeymen granite cutters) 50 cents; journeymen granite cutter working on surface machines 70 cents in cities and 60 cents in rural districts; watchmen $15 per week with no limitation of hours.

In the marble industry, which governs all operations in the marble, terrazzo and tile industry, etc., hours are limited to 44 per week for marble cutters and their apprentices and to 55 hours in the other trades, with time and one-quarter payable for overtime work. Hourly wage rates in the marble industry: marble cutters 60 cents, apprentice marble cutters from 20 cents during first year to 50 cents during fourth year; carborundum machine operators 50 cents, apprentice carborundum machine operators from 35 cents during first six months to 45 cents during third six months; terrazzo casters 55 cents;

*This agreement insofar as it applies to the ornamental iron and bronze industry expired December 31, 1939.

cranemen 40 cents; bed rubber face polishers 45 cents, bed rubber end polishers 35 cents; millwrights and sawyermen on gang saws, machine polishers (marble and terrazzo) 40 cents; compressor operators, saw setters, hand polishers and boxers 35 cents, helpers 30 cents.

In the stone industry, hours are limited to 44 per week for stone cutters and their apprentices, and 55 hours for the other trades, with time and one-quarter payable for overtime work. Hourly wage rates in the stone industry are: stonecutters 60 cents, apprentice stone cutters from 20 cents in first year to 50 cents in fourth year; planermen 45 cents, apprentice planermen 35 cents during first nine months and 40 cents during second nine months; carborundum machine operators 40 cents, stone turners 45 cents, sawyermen including gang saw operators 40 cents; cranemen 40 cents, helpers 30 cents; blacksmiths 50 cents. In the artificial stone industry, the hourly rates are 50 cents for artificial stone finishers, 40 cents for rammers and moulders, 30 cents for helpers, 60 cents for pattern makers, 30 cents for first year apprentices and 40 cents for second year apprentices.

For the ornamental iron and bronze industry,* that is the fabrication and erection of ornamental iron and bronze material, the agreement applied only to the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties. Hours were limited to 44 per week, with time and one-half for overtime. Minimum hourly wage rates were: mechanics 66 cents, fitters 55 cents, helpers 45 cents, erectors 66 cents, erectors' helpers 50 cents. It was further provided that in the establishments governed, 17 per cent of employees were to receive 66 cents, 33 per cent 55 cents and 50 per cent 45 cents.

Paint Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.†—This agreement which covers the paint industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, and December, 1939) limits hours to 48 per week except for employees on continuous operations who may work a 56 hours week; overtime is payable at time and one-half. Minimum hourly wage rates are: in paint and lacquer factory, 45 cents for charge hands and shaders, 40 cents for mixers and mill men, 35 cents for labourers, fillers and mixer's help; in varnish factory, 65 cents for foreman varnish maker, 50 cents for kettle men, 40 cents for semi-skilled workers and 35 cents for labourers; in white lead and dry colour factory, 45 cents for charge hands and colour strikers and 37½ cents for labourers; in receiving, packing and shipping department, 40 cents for charge hands, 35 cents for other men, $20 per week for shipping clerks, stockkeepers, watchmen, time keepers, janitors, and firemen, 45 cents per hour for coopers, 50 cents for maintenance men (carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists); in linseed oil department, hydraulic press or expeller men 37½ cents, labourers 35 cents, maintenance men 50 cents; for female employees, 65 per cent of those employed to be paid 23 cents, 15 per cent 19 cents and 20 per cent 15 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen, etc., Quebec, Sorel and Montreal.—At Quebec, agreements for longshoremen and checkers engaged in the loading and unloading of ocean going vessels (Labour Gazette, October, 1939)* provided for the following hourly wage rates: for longshoremen 70 cents for day work, $1.05 for night work; for checkers 55 cents for day work and 65 cents for night work.

At Sorel (Labour Gazette, August, 1937, July, September and November, 1938 and March, 1939) ocean, inland and coastal navigation are included in the agreement which provides for the following hourly wage rates: for loading grain 50 cents for day work, 60 cents for evening work and 70 cents for night work; for unloading grain out of lake and ocean steamers into the elevator 45 cents for day work, 48 cents for evening work and 55 cents for night work; for handling dynamite 60 cents; for general cargo 50 cents.

At Montreal, longshoremen engaged in loading and unloading ocean going vessels are governed by an agreement (Labour Gazette, December, 1938) which provides for an hourly wage rate of 77 cents for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work. Shipliners on ocean going vessels (Labour Gazette, December, 1938) are paid in the Montreal harbour at the same rate as longshoremen, that is 77 cents for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work. Checkers and coopers engaged on ocean going vessels in the harbour of Montreal (Labour Gazette, October, 1939)† were to be paid 64 cents per hour for checkers and 63 cents for coopers for day work, with 10 cents per hour extra for night work.

At Montreal, also, coal handlers engaged in the trimming and handling of coal in bulk cargoes in vessels (both ocean going and inland navigation) are governed by an agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1938 and June, 1939)

* This agreement, insofar as it applies to the ornamental iron and bronze industry, expired December 31, 1939.

† This agreement expired December 31, 1939, but a request for the extension of a new agreement has been published.

* These agreements expired December 31, 1939.

† This agreement expired December 31, 1939.

which provides for an hourly rate of 92 cents for day work, $1.02 for evening work and $1.12 for night work.

Longshoremen employed in the Montreal harbour in the loading and unloading of vessels engaged in inland and coastal navigation (Labour Gazette, June, 1939 and February, 1940) are governed by an agreement which provides for an hourly rate of 50 cents for day work and 51 cents for night work.

Trade

Retail Store Employees, Quebec City.—This agreement applies to most of the retail trade except food, drug, jewellery and hardware stores (Labour Gazette, January, March, July and October, 1939, and January, 1940). Hours are 49¼ per week. Overtime: work over 49¼ hours up to 54 hours is to be paid at regular rates; after 54 hours at time and one-half; work on Sundays at double time. Minimum weekly wage rates for men clerks: 60 per cent to be paid at least $20, another 25 per cent $15, and the rest $8; corresponding rates for women clerks are $11.50, $9.60 and $7.25; deliverymen $18. Rates are also set for department heads, floor walkers, messengers, etc.

Dairy Employees, Quebec City.—The agreement for dairy employees in Quebec City and Levis (Labour Gazette, July, 1938, July and August, 1939) provides for hours of 57 per week for inside employees in winter and 60 per week in summer months and 65 per week for delivery work, with time and one-quarter for overtime. Minimum weekly wages: foremen $25; testers, ice cream and butter makers, shippers $18; general employees $15; salesmen on delivery $17; helpers on delivery $8 and $12; deliverymen $16.

Retail Store and Hotel Workers, Donnacona.—These workers are under an agreement (Labour Gazette, June, 1938 and June, 1939) which provides a 60-hour week for male employees and 54 hours for female employees, except those employed in offices and hotels; hours for office employees, 40 per week. Overtime is to be paid at time and one-half. Minimum wages for all except office and hotel employees: male workers from $6 per week for beginners with no experience to $12 after three years' experience; female workers from $6 for beginners to $8 after two years' experience. For female hotel employees $16 to $25 per month in addition to board, room and laundry.

Clerks and Bookkeepers, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma.—This agreement applies to commercial, industrial and financial establishments, lawyers' and doctors' offices, with certain exceptions (including employees of banks, insurance companies, railways, pulp and paper and aluminum industries) (Labour Gazette, July, 1939 and January, 1940). Hours are limited to 60 per week in industrial establishments, 44 per week in financial establishments and professional offices, 63 per week in commercial establishments, 70 per week in hotels, cafés, drug stores, gasoline stations, dairies and doctors' offices. Overtime is payable at regular rates. Weekly wage rates in financial and industrial establishments and professional offices are from $10 per week during first year for junior clerks, stenographers and typists to $25 during fifth year; bookkeepers, collectors and meter readers $30; others, such as accountants, managers, etc., $35 to $45. Weekly wage rates in retail commercial establishments: for clerks, from $7 during first year to $20 during seventh year and $22 after nine years; bookkeeper, collector, $20; assistant bookkeeper, stenographer and typist from $8 during first year to $15 during third year; cashier $15; manager $30; milk, bread and ice deliveryman $18, deliverymen's helpers, $7 to $12. Wages per hour in commercial establishments other than retail: manager $35, accountant and bookkeeper $25, accountant helper and cashier $18, clerks from $10 during first year to $18 during fourth year, deliverymen and salesmen $18.

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke.—These workers are governed by an agreement (Labour Gazette, September and November, 1938) which fixes hours shops may be open and sets minimum wages of $8 to $15 per week for clerks, 25 cents per hour for extra helpers, and $10 to $12 per week for deliverymen, $5 or $6 for delivery on bicycles.

Retail Stores, Hotels and Food Manufacturing Workers, Magog.—The agreement which includes retail store clerks, bakers, butchers, soft drink manufacturing workers, hotel employees, etc. (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, and January and October, 1939) provides for a 60-hour week in manufacturing establishments, 65 in retail stores, 70 per week in hotels, restaurants, drug stores. Wages: in bakeries from 18 to 29 cents per hour, bakery delivery men 25 cents; in grocery and butcher shops, $15 and $20 per week for butchers, delivery men $15; in soft drink bottling plants $10.80 to $15; in ice storages, ice cutters 20 cents, ice pilers 25 cents per hour; in retail stores, clerks $8 for beginners to $15; seamstresses in clothing stores $12 for a 48-hour week; in hotels and restaurants 10 to 14 cents per hour.

Garages and Service Station Employees.—See below under "Service: Custom and Repair".

MINIMUM WAGE RATES* FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN

TRADES	Chicoutimi, Lake St. John and other counties			Quebec and other counties			Arthabaska county (g)		Sherbrooke and neighbouring counties		
	Certain towns (a)	County of Saguenay	Rest of this district	Cities of Quebec and Levis (b)	Thetford Mines and Black Lake	Rest of this district	Victoriaville and other towns	Rest of the county	Sherbrooke	Certain towns (h)	Rest of this district
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.70	.70	.55	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.65	.60	.55
Carpenters and joiners	.50	.40-.50	.40	.55	.50	.40	.35	.30	.55	.40c	.35
Cement finishers	.50	.45-.50	.40	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.55	.50	.45
Electricians	.50	.50-.60	.50	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.50	.45
Enginemen (p)	.45-.70	.30-.55	.35-.55	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.60	.50	.40
Ironworkers—ornamental											
Erectors	.50	.....	.40	.50	.50	.42	.....	.....	.50	.40	.40
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironworkers—structural	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65	.55	.50
Labourers	.35	.30	.30	.40	.35	.25	.25	.20	.35	.30	.25
Lathers—metal	.45	.....	.35	.55	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers—wood	.45	.....	.35	.50	.45	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble setters	.50	.....	.45	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45
Mortar makers, etc	.40	.....	.....	.40	.35	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	.50	.40-.50	.40	.50	.45	.35	.30	.25	.45	.40	.35
Plasterers	.70	.....	.55	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.65	.60	.55
Plumbers and steamfitters	.50	.40-.50	.40	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.45	.40
Roofers—composition	.50	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.55	.45	.40
Terrazzo layers	.55	.....	.45	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45
Tile setters	.55	.....	.45	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.60	.50	.45

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees.—The agreement for Quebec City, Levis and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, June, October and December, 1938, February, April, May and June, 1939) provides for a 54-hour week in garages, repair shops, etc., and a 60-hour week in auto storage, gasoline stations, etc. except that in auto storage stations, gasoline stations, etc., which are open day and night, the night shift may work 72 hours per week. Wage rates for day hours in the cities of Quebec and Levis and within ten miles of them: man in charge of replacing parts $25 per week; mechanic, fitter, machinist, electrician, body man, wheelwright, blacksmith, welder, painter, and upholsterer 45 cents for class A journeymen, 42 cents for class B and 40 cents for class C; glazier and battery man, 40 cents; oiler and vulcanizer 35 cents, apprentices 15 to 30 cents; service men, gas sellers, washermen, etc. 25 cents per hour except for beginners who may be paid 20 cents per hour during first year. Wage rates for day hours in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction are 30 cents per hour for qualified workmen, 25 cents for assistants; for gasoline stations, etc. from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents after three years. In garages, repair shops, etc., for work between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., 10 per cent extra to be paid; for hours between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., 50 per cent extra to be paid except where there is a double shift when the shift between 6 p.m. and 3.30 a.m. will be paid at 10 per cent over regular rates.

The agreement for Sherbrooke* (Labour Gazette, January, 1939) provides for the same hours as in Quebec City as noted above. Minimum hourly wage rates: journeyman electrician, blacksmith, machinist, mechanic, glazier, automobile painter, body man, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder—first class 45 cents, second class 40 cents, third class 35 cents; apprentices to these trades from 10 cents during first six months to 25 cents during third year; service men 20 cents, apprentice service men 10 and 15 cents. For work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., these rates are 10 per cent higher, and between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., 50 per cent higher.

The agreement for Montreal (Labour Gazette, December, 1939 and February, 1940) covers the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties. Hours for journeymen (wheelwright, body worker, electrician, blacksmith, machinist, mechanic, joiner, painter, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder, glazier) and their apprentices are 9 per day, a 54-hour week; hours for all other employees to be 60 per week for day work and 72 per week for

* To be effective until December 16, 1939.

Three Rivers and other towns *(i)*		St. Hyacinthe and Bagot counties		Sorel	Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm counties		Montreal		St. Johns and Iberville	St. Jerome	Hull and other counties		
Three Rivers and certain towns *(j)*	Remaining towns	St. Hyacinthe City *(k)*	Rest of St. Hyacinthe County *(d)*	City	Joliette *(l)*	Rest of these counties	Montreal City *(f)*	Island *(m)*	City and town	Town *(n)*	City of Hull and within 10 miles of it	*(o)*	Rest of this district
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.70	.70	.65*e*	.55*e*	.60	.60	.50	.80	.70	.65	.60	1.00	.80	.70
.55	.40	.50*e*	.40*e*	.50	.50	.40	.70	.60	.50	.50	.80	.65	.55
.50	.40	.50	.40	.60	.50	.30	.55	.50	.35	.45	.65	.50	.45
.50	.45	.45	.35	.50	.50	.40	.75	.65	.55	.60	.70	.55	.50
.45–.55	.40–.50	.40–.45	.30–.35	.50–.75	.45–.50	.35–.45	.50–.65	.45–.50	.35–.50	.....	.60–.70	.50–.55	.40–.50
.....	.....	.40	.30	.50	.55	.55	.66	.66	.....	.....	.65	.55	.45
.....	.....	.35	.25	.35	.....	.....	.50	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.60	.55
.40	.25	.35	.25	.35	.30	.25	.40	.40	.35	.30	.42	.35	.30
.45	.35	.45	.35	.....	.40	.35	.75	.65	.50	.50	.75	.60	.55
.50	.35	.45	.30	.....	.40	.35	.55	.50	.50	.40	.65	.55	.45
.60	.50	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.80	.70	.65	.....	.80	.65	.55
.40	.25	.....	.....	.....	.35	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.47	.40	.35
.50	.35	.50*e*	.40*e*	.45	.40	.30	.66	.55	.48	.45	.65	.55	.45
.70	.70	.65*e*	.55*e*	.60	.60	.50	.80	.70	.65	.60	.80	.65	.55
.50	.50	.45	.35	.50	.50	.50	.75	.75	.55	.60	.85	.85	.85
.....	.....	.40	.30	.....	.....	.....	.50	.45	.50	.40	.50	.40	.35
.50	.50	.40	.30	.50	.50	.50	.65	.60	.55	.50	.65	.50	.45
.60	.50	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.60	.50	.50	.....	.60	.50	.45
.60	.50	.40	.30	.55	.50	.40	.70	.65	.60	.60	.70	.55	.50

* Urban wage rates are usually payable in rural sections on contracts exceeding specified amounts. *(a)* Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within a radius of two miles of their limits. *(b)* And 24 other specified municipalities. *(c)* 50 cents in Drummondville, 55 cents in Granby and Magog. *(d)* And contracts of $5,000 or more in County of Bagot. *(e)* With the authorization of the Joint Committee, *bona fide* contractors, licensed and recognized as such, may pay 5 cents per hour less to carpenters and joiners and 10 cents per hour less to bricklayers, masons and plasterers. *(f)* And Verdun, Westmount, Outremont, Hampstead, Montreal East, Montreal West, Mount Royal, Model City and Côte St. Luc. *(g)* Since August 1, 1938, these rates for Arthabaska County have been in effect under Ordinance No. 12 of the Fair Wage Board, instead of under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. *(h)* Granby, Magog, Asbestos and Drummondville. *(i)* Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mère, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, La Tuque and Louiseville. *(j)* Municipalities of a population of 8,000 or more. *(k)* And municipalities of la Providence, St. Joseph, Village St. Antoine and the parish of Notre Dame, north and south shores. *(l)* And municipalities of 4,000 or more. *(m)* Rest of the Island of Montreal and the provincial constituency of Jacques Cartier except Cartierville. *(n)* And Ste. Thérèse, Terrebonne County. *(o)* Repair works not exceeding $1,000 to small properties in City of Hull and within 10 miles of it; also all contracts over $20,000 in the rest of the district. *(p)* Including hoisting, mixing, compressor and pump operations, but not including steam shovel and crane operations.

night work. Minimum hourly wage rates for the Island of Montreal and Ile Jésus, and within 10 miles of them: journeymen body worker, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder, 60 cents for first class, 50 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class; journeymen wheelwright, blacksmith, machinist, electrician, mechanic, joiner, glazier and painter 50 cents for first class, 45 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class; apprentices to above journeymen from 10 cents to 30 cents; service men 25 cents, apprentice service men 15 and 20 cents; wax polisher 30 cents; night watchman $15 per week. Minimum hourly wage rates in the rest of the territorial jurisdiction: journeymen body worker, upholsterer, radiator repairer, welder 45 cents for first class, 40 cents for second class and 35 cents for third class; journeymen wheelwright, blacksmith, machinist, electrician, mechanic, joiner, glazier and painter 43 cents for first class, 38 cents for second class and 34 cents for third class; apprentices to above journeymen 9 cents to 25 cents; service men 20 cents; apprentice service men 13 to 17 cents; wax polisher, 25 cents; night watchman $13. Overtime and evening work to be paid at 10 per cent over regular rates; night work at time and one half, except in case of shift work when only 10 per cent over regular rates is payable for shift from 6 p.m. to 3.30 a.m.

BLACKSMITHING.—An agreement for horseshoers and wheelwrights (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937) effective in Victoriaville and the counties of Arthabasca, Nicolet, Richmond, Megantic, Wolfe and Drummond provides for qualified workmen a minimum of $12 per week, $2.25 per day; for apprentices $6 per week in first year, $9 during second year.

SHOE REPAIRING.—An agreement in Sherbrooke (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, September and November, 1938), provides for minimum weekly wage rates of $10 to $15 for experienced workmen with hours set during which shops may be open.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers.—Agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council in the barber or the barber and hairdresser trades cover many districts. The hours vary in the several localities, each agreement specifying the time shops are to be open with periods off for each employee. Piece or job rates for each piece of work in the barbering, hairdressing, manicuring trades, etc., are specified in the agreements. For barbers employed by the week, the agreements specify a minimum weekly wage and in addition provide that barbers receive a certain percentage of their individual receipts above a specified amount taken in during the week. The following minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are payable in the following centres and in their surrounding districts:—

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Locality	Barbers		Female Hairdressers
	Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid	Minimum weekly wage
	$	$	$
Rivière du Loup and Montmagny	12.00	22.00	10.00*j*
Chicoutimi *(a)*	15.00*b*	*b*	12.50
Quebec and Thetford Mines	18.00	30.00	10.00*j*
Levis	15.00	25.00	10.00*j*
Portneuf County	10.00	20.00	.....
Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère, Louiseville and La Tuque	15.00*c*	22.00	14.00
Three Rivers *(d)*	15.00*c*	22.00	14.00
Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Magog	13.00	20.00*e*	.....
Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg	14.00	20.00	.....
St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville	15.00	22.00	12.50
Granby	14.00	20.00	12.50
Sorel	13.00	.....	8.00
Contrecœur and Rouville County	12.00	.....	.....
Joliette *(i)*	12.00	20.00	10.00
St. Johns and Iberville	13.00	20.00	.....
Montreal Island, St. Lambert and Longueuil	16.00	25.00	12.50
St. Jérôme *(f)*	12.50	20.00	12.50
Salaberry de Valleyfield	15.00	.....	.....
Hull	16.00	25.00*g*	.....
Buckingham	13.00	20.00	.....
Rouyn and Noranda:			
Summer months	15.00	25.00	.....
Winter months	12.00	20.00*h*	.....

(a) Towns of Chicoutimi, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand-Baie, Jonquière, Kenogami and Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi.
(b) Journeymen barbers $12 during first year, $15 with two years' experience, plus 10 per cent of gross receipts.
(c) Or $20 without commission.
(d) And Cap de la Madeleine.
(e) Commission of 70 per cent of receipts over $20.
(f) And the county of Deux Montagnes, Isle Jésus and the municipalities of St. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, St. Janvier, Ste. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, St. Canut, Ste. Monique, Ste. Scholastique, Ste. Sophie de la Corne, St. Martin de Laval, St. Augustin, Ste. Anne des Plaines, St. Eustache and St. Hippolyte.
(g) Commission of 60 per cent of receipts over $25.
(h) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.
(i) Counties of Joliette, Montcalm, l'Assomption and Berthier.
(j) Plus a commission of 33⅓ per cent of gross receipts in excess of $25.

Tavern Employees, Quebec City.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, June and July, 1938, and January, 1940) provides for a 60-hour week and time and one quarter for overtime, and for minimum wage rates of $19.50 for barmen, $17.50 for experienced waiters and $12 to $14 for beginners.

Funeral Undertakers, Montreal.—This agreement (Labour Gazette, January and March, 1939) provides for an average working week of 70 hours with overtime at time and one half. Minimum wage rates are: embalmers $25 per week if employed by the week or $5 for each embalming; extra employees 40 cents per hour, with a minimum of $1.50 per call; motor mechanics $25 per week; motor service men $15.60 per week during first year and $18 thereafter.

Shoe Shiners, Montreal.—An agreement* (Labour Gazette, February, 1939, and February, 1940) provided for a 69 hour week for shoe shiners, with a minimum wage rate of $8 per week for regular employees and of 15 cents per hour for extra employees.

Construction

Building Trades.—The agreements in the building trades in various sections of the province, which have been made obligatory by Orders in Council, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, during 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. In some cases the agreements cover several counties as well as the principal cities and towns. The minimum wage rates for the principal trades, which were in effect at the end of the year 1939 under Orders in Council are shown in the accompanying table.

The agreements in many cases also specify minimum weekly rates, lower than the standard hourly rates, for workmen permanently employed on maintenance work for religious, charitable or educational institutions, hotels, office buildings and manufacturing or industrial establishments. These weekly rates are not shown in the table. Minimum wage rates for apprentices which are set in many of the agreements are also omitted from this table.

Regular hours are limited to 8 per day, 48 per week, except for Montreal, St. Johns and Hull where the regular weekly hours are 44. In some cases, however, it is permitted for labourers to work 9 hours per day, 50 or 54 hours per week. In most cases any overtime is to be paid at time and one-half, with any work on Sundays or holidays at double time.

* This agreement expired December 31, 1939.

ONTARIO

Industrial Standards Act

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments summarized in the issues of May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May 1938, page 501 and June, 1939, page 574, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario, may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene or authorize an officer to convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule, and thereupon such schedule is binding upon every employee and employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the Province designated by the Minister and is published in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Industry and Labour Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is a summary of the wage rates and hours in effect under these Orders in Council at the end of the year 1939:

Logging

LOGGING INDUSTRY.—Two schedules were in effect at the end of the year 1939 in the Thunder Bay district and the Timmins-Cochrane zone, while a third schedule in the Massey zone was revoked December 28, 1939. For the Thunder Bay and Timmins-Cochrane zones, for those working on a time rate basis, the minimum monthly rate for cookees and kitchen staff is $40 per month; for general bushmen and handymen helpers $42.50, for loaders, skidders' helpers, feeders of ties to and on to jack ladders, sorters and sluicers of pulpwood and ties, bull cooks and night watchmen $45; teamsters and skidders $50; teamsters driving four or more horses and barn bosses $55; truck drivers, $75; tractor drivers, $85; river drivers and boatmen on river driving and employees engaged in watering wood during the progress of the drive, $2.60 per day; camp and dam builders $2.50 per day. Similar rates for most classes were in effect until December 28, 1939, in the Massey zone (vicinity of Sudbury). Free board and lodging must be provided by employers to all workers employed on the time rate basis. For those employed on piece rates, the prices are set in all zones and the maximum amount which the employers may charge each employee working on piecework for his board is 85 cents per day in the Thunder Bay and Timmins-Cochrane zones and 75 cents in the Massey zone.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKING INDUSTRY.—One schedule is in effect (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938), which provides for the city of Ottawa and immediately adjacent area a 56 hour week, with the following minimum weekly rates: $23 for cake makers, doughmakers, machine operators, bench hands and ovenmen; $20 for salesmen, drivers and checkers, $14 to $20 for helpers.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

BREWING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—A schedule is in effect throughout the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, and September, 1936), and provides for a regular working week, between April 1, and September 30, of 50 hours, except transport drivers whose week is 54 hours. Between October 1, and March 31, the regular working week is 45 hours. Time and one-half is to be paid for overtime work. Minimum weekly wage rates are: coopers $30; truck drivers $25; helpers $22.50; bottlers operating machines $24.50; other bottlers $22.50; watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, washhouse $24.50.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—The schedule which regulates this industry throughout the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939), applies to the manufacture of men's and boys' pants, coats, vests and suits, but excludes work clothing, windbreakers, etc., and also excludes custom tailoring establishments with not more than four workers. Regular hours are limited to 44 per week, with time and one-half to be paid for overtime work.

Employees of "stock manufacturers" are divided by classes, as follows: class A, cutter or marker and head operator on coats; class B, finish presser; class C, pocket maker on coats, pocket maker on pants, trimmer, and edge taper; class D, 1st operator on vests, shaper, leg and bottom presser on pants; class

E, seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining maker on pants, waistband operator on pants, fitter on coats, under baster, top collar baster, finish presser on vests and 2nd operator on vests; class F, lining maker, edge stitcher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants, chopper, alteration tailor and edge baster by hand; class G, edge presser, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter, seam or under presser on coats, examining brusher and try-on baster, class H, shoulder and under-collar baster, seam or under presser on vests, a pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, a lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, finish presser on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and assistant trimmer; class I, sleeve maker, edge baster by machine and seam presser on pants; class J, button-hole maker by machine, fitter on pants, trimming maker on pants, separator of coats, separator of vests, ticket pocket maker, dart sewer, and canvas baster by hand; class K, facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster by machine, armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, 3rd operator on vests, baster on vests, separator of pants, finisher on coats and canvas maker by hand; class L, canvas baster by machine, special machine operator on pants, button-hole maker by hand, finisher on pants and vests and button sewer; class M, bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker by machine, button-hole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN ESTABLISHMENTS OF "STOCK MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province†
	cents	cents
Class A	70	61·3
" B	65	56·9
" C	62	54·3
" D	60	52·5
" E	57	49·9
" F	50	43·8
" G	45	39·4
" H	41	35·9
" I	37	32·4
" J	35	30·6
" K	33	28·9
" L	31	27·1
" M	28·5	24·9

* Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth.
† Rates 12½ per cent below those for Toronto district.

Employees of manufacturers of odd pants: class A, cutter or marker; class B, trimmer or lining marker on odd pants; class C, pocket maker, leg presser, lining or top stitcher and top presser; class D, inside and crotch seamer, outside seamer and lining sewer; class E, pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers, finish presser on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers; class F, chopper; class G, layer-up and fly sewer; class H, assistant trimmer, fitter, seam presser, cuff presser, facing operator, curtain maker, button-hole maker, seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and waist-band operator; class I, pocket serger, bar tacker, pant-crease felling machine operator, fly maker, button sewer, loop maker, examiner, cleaner, button-hole tacker, ticket sewer, and cuff machine operator.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR EMPLOYEES OF "ODD PANTS MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province†
	cents	cents
Class A	68	59·5
" B	52	45·5
" C	50	43.75
" D	43	37·6
" E	41	35·9
" F	40	35·0
" G	38	33·3
" H	33	28·9
" I	28·5	24·9

* Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth.
† Rates 12½ per cent below those for Toronto district.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule made binding by Order in Council under the Act for the women's cloak and suit industry, that is the manufacture, for females, of cloaks, coats or suits and of woollen skirts of specified weight, was summarized in the Labour Gazette, March, 1939, February, 1938, and February, 1937.

Regular hours are limited to 40 per week, with provision for limited overtime in certain seasons at regular rates of pay. The minimum wage rates are the same as in the agreement which is in effect in the Province of Quebec and is summarized above under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, except that provisions relating to apprentices are not in the Ontario schedule.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture (Wood) Industry, Province of Ontario.—Under the schedule made binding for this industry for the whole province (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, June, 1938, and April, 1937), the manufacure of furniture for houses, offices, schools, churches, theatres, institutions and public buildings, radio cabinets and frames for upholstered goods, is included. The province is divided into two

zones: zone B includes the cities of Toronto, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Stratford and the areas adjacent to them; zone A is the rest of the province. Regular hours are limited to 47 per week, with overtime at time and one-half.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN FURNITURE (WOOD) INDUSTRY

—	Zone A	Zone B
	cents	cents
Skilled workers	47	49
Semi-skilled workers	37	39
Unskilled workers	32	34
Average for above three classes	37	39
Beginners commencing under 21 years of age*—		
First year	18	18
Second year	21	21
Third year	24	24
Fourth year†	27	27

* The total of these employees may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of employees in the plant except in plants in which more than half of the production consists of wooden chairs, in which the number of such employees may not exceed 25 per cent.

† After four years' experience such employees must be classed as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers as shown above.

Soft Furniture Industry.—The schedule for this industry (Labour Gazette, April and December, 1939) is effective in the Toronto district and establishes a 44 hour week, with overtime at time and one-quarter. Minimum hourly wage rates are: upholsterers 70 cents; cutters, springers, operators, cushion fillers, finishers and trimmers 60 cents; labourers 45 cents.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Jewellery Manufacturing Industry, Toronto.—The schedule for this industry at Toronto (Labour Gazette, November, 1939, and September, 1938) provides for a 44 hour week and for time and one-third for overtime. Minimum hourly wage rates are: casters, model makers, jewellers, press hands, stampers and polishers, 70 cents per hour except when working full time at hand made platinum work, for which they are to be paid at $1 per hour; setters who are not employed on a piece work basis and engravers 82½ cents per hour. A scale of piece rates is included for setters, as well as conditions and wage rates for apprentices.

Construction

Building Trades.—Schedules governing wage rates and hours in the building trades in various localities, which are in force under the Act, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette, during 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. The schedules apply to the immediately surrounding district as well as to the city named. The wage rates and hours for journeymen stated in these Orders are given in the accompanying table. Overtime is usually payable at time and one-half, with double time for work on Sundays and holidays. (Apprentices are to be employed according to the conditions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.)

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN ONTARIO

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
Cornwall—		
Carpenters	.65	44
Ottawa—		
Bricklayers and stonemasons	.90	44
Carpenters	.85	44
Electrical workers	.80	40
Labourers (common)	.40	.....
Labourers mixing mortar or carrying hods	.45	.....
Plasterers	.85	44
Painters	.70	44
Painters (spray)	.85	44
Plumbers	.95	40
Kingston—		
Electrical workers	.70	44
Painters	.70	44
Painters (spray)	.85	44
Peterborough—		
Carpenters	.60	50
Toronto—		
Painters	.75	40
Painters (spray)	.85	40
Plasterers	.90	40
Plasterers' labourers	.60	45
Hamilton—		
Painters	.65	44
Painters (spray)	.85	44
Plumbers	.85	40
Brantford—		
Carpenters	.70	44
Galt—		
Bricklayers and stonemasons	.90	44
Carpenters	.60	50
Plasterers	.80	44
Kitchener—		
Bricklayers and stonemasons	.80	44
Carpenters	.60	50
Painters	.50	44
Plasterers	.80	44
St. Thomas—		
Plumbers	.80	44
Kirkland Lake (Teck Township)—		
Carpenters	.75	50
Electrical workers	1.00	50
Plumbers	1.00	44
Timmins—		
Carpenters	.75	*50
Windsor—		
Electricians	1.15	40
Labourers	.55	.....
Plumbers	1.00	40
Sault Ste. Marie—		
Carpenters	.75	48

* 48 hours from November to February inclusive.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Coal Hoisting Industry, Toronto.—This schedule covers the work in Toronto usually performed by operating engineers, firemen and oilers in connection with the unloading of coal from boats and the handling of coal in or about dock warehouses or dock yards (Labour Gazette, September, 1938). It provides for a 54-hour week for engineers and a 60-hour week for firemen and oilers. Overtime in connection with the unloading of coal from boats or railway cars is to be paid at regular rate; other overtime at time and one-half. Minimum hourly wage rates are: engineers operating locomotive and crawler cranes with any kind of motive power 85 cents, engineers operating truck cranes with any kind of motive power 75 cents, firemen and oilers 55 cents.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Toronto.—These are covered by a schedule which provides for an 11 hour day and a 66 hour week, with overtime at 35 cents per hour (Labour Gazette, August, 1939). The minimum wage rate for all drivers is 25 per cent of the fares earned by the driver, with a minimum of $14 per week; the minimum rate for despatchers, $15 per week; for spare drivers 30 cents per hour with at least 5 hours' pay each day they are called to work.

Trade

Coal Drivers and Handlers, Toronto.—The storage, warehousing, transfer and delivery of all kinds of coal and coke in the Toronto district is covered by this schedule (Labour Gazette, November, 1939). Minimum hourly wage rates for boat trimmers, stackers on conveyors, truck drivers and teamsters are 55 cents, yardmen 50 cents, truck drivers' helpers 45 cents. For those working on piece rates, tonnage rates are set for delivery of coal or coke from the docks and from retail yards.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbering Trade.—The accompanying table shows minimum wage rates for barbers established by schedules under this Act. The rates there shown are for those employed full time, and in all cases minimum prices which must be charged for each operation are included in the schedule. Special provision for higher proportionate rates are stipulated for barbers working part time.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS IN ONTARIO

Locality	Barbers on straight weekly wages	Barbers on Commission		
		Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission is payable	Percentage of such excess receipts payable
	$	$	$	%
Cornwall	18.00	12.50	19.00[a]	50[a]
Ottawa	25.00	18.00	28.00	60
Smith's Falls	25.00	18.00	28.00	60
Perth and Carleton Place	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Arnprior and Renfrew	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Brockville	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Kingston	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Campbellford	18.00	12.50	20.00	65
Pembroke	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Belleville	18.00	12.50	19.00[b]	60[b]
Trenton	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Cobourg	18.00	12.50	20.00	65
Port Hope	18.00	12.50	20.00	65
Peterborough	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Lindsay	18.00	12.50	19.00[a]	50[a]
Oshawa	25.00	15.00	22.00	50
Toronto	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville	18.00	15.00	22.00	60
Orillia	18.00	13.00	19.00[a]	50[a]
North Bay	25.00	18.00	25.00[c]	50[c]
St. Catharines, Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Welland	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Niagara Falls	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Port Colborne and Humberstone	25.00	15.00	22.00	50[a]
Hamilton	25.00	15.00	21.00	60
Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour	18.00	13.00	19.00	65
Collingwood	18.00	13.00	19.00	70
Kirkland Lake	25.00	20.00	30.00	65
Guelph	18.00	15.00	23.00	50
Brantford	20.00	15.00[d]	20.00[d]	50[d]
Galt, Hespeler and Preston	21.00	20.00	28.00	50
Simcoe	18.00	13.00	20.00	65
Fergus and Elora	19.00	17.00	23.00	50
Kitchener and Waterloo	25.00	16.00	23.00	60
Woodstock	18.00	12.50	19.00[b]	60[b]
Owen Sound	18.00	13.00	20.00	70
Sudbury and Copper Cliff	28.00	18.00	27.00	65
Stratford	19.00	13.00	19.00[a]	50[a]
St. Mary's	18.00	13.00	20.00	65
St. Thomas	22.00	13.00	19.00	65
London	25.00	15.00	21.50	70
Wingham	18.00	13.00	19.00	50
Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine	25.00	20.00	30.00	50
Petrolia and Forest	18.00	13.00	19.00	60
Chatham	25.00	15.00	22.00	60
Sarnia	22.00	15.00	22.00	65
Windsor	20.00	15.00	22.00	50
Essex County except Windsor	18.00	13.00	19.00[a]	50[a]
Sault Ste. Marie	25.00	15.00	22.00[a]	50[a]
Fort Frances	27.50	15.00	25.00	70
Kenora and Keewatin	25.00	15.00	25.00	60

(a) Plus an additional 10 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.
(b) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.
(c) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $40.
(d) Or 65 per cent of proceeds.

SASKATCHEWAN

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The Saskatchewan Act was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507 and June, 1939, page 581.

The following schedules have been made binding under this Act:—

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Moose Jaw.—A schedule for the baking industry in the city of Moose Jaw (Labour Gazette, December, 1938) provides for a 54-hour week and the following minimum weekly wage rates: foreman $30, doughman $25, ovenman and bench hand $23, shippers $18, bakery salesmen $18 or a specified commission on sales, whichever is greater.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Sign Painting.—At Regina, a schedule for sign painters (Labour Gazette, May, 1939) provides for a 54-hour week except for apprentices for whom hours are 48 per week. Minimum wage rate for first class journeymen is 65 cents per hour, for second class journeymen 45 cents, helper 30 cents. Overtime pay is 80 cents per hour for first class journeymen, 50 cents for second class journeymen, helpers 35 cents.

Another schedule for sign painters at Moose Jaw (Labour Gazette, March, 1939), provides for a minimum wage for experienced sign painters of 65 cents per hour or 42 per cent of the amount taken in at the job prices specified in the schedule, whichever is greater; sign shop helpers to be paid a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour.

Construction

The following hours and wage rates were in effect under schedules for the following trades at the end of the year 1939; overtime to be paid at time and one half, with work on Sundays and holidays in most cases at double time.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN SASKATCHEWAN

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Regina—		
Carpenters	.75	44
Electrical workers	.90	44
Painters, paperhangers and decorators	.65	44
Painters (spray)	.80	44
Plumbers	.90	44
Sheet metal workers	.75	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers	.40	44
Moose Jaw—		
Carpenters	.70	44
Saskatoon and Sutherland—		
Plumbers	1.00	40

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Draying, Transferring and Storage Industry, Regina.—This industry includes public warehousing and the hauling or transferring of merchandise or household goods except if done by the regular employees of a manufacturer or merchant. It is covered by a schedule which provides for a 48-hour week and a minimum wage rate of $18 per week, and, for part time and overtime work, 40 cents per hour (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, and May, 1938.)

Service: Business and Personal

Shoemaking and Repairing, Regina.—For the city of Regina a schedule in effect (Labour Gazette, December, 1938), provides for a 52-hour week with a minimum wage of $18 per week or payment according to a specified minimum scale of piece work, whichever is greater; inexperienced employees from $7.50 during first six months to $13.50 during second year. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half.

Watch Repairing, Saskatoon.—A schedule for the jewellery industry at Saskatoon covers the alteration and repair of watches (Labour Gazette, January, 1940), providing for a 47-

hour week from January to September inclusive and 51 hours during October, November and December. The minimum wage rate for employees with at least five years' bench experience is $18 per week, plus 50 cents per hour for all overtime and all work on Sundays and holidays; for employees with less than five years' bench experience who are not apprentices, the minimum rate is $15 per week. A scale of minimum prices to be charged customers is also included.

Barbers and Hairdressers.—The minimum wage rates and hours shown in the accompanying table were binding by Orders in Council for these trades at the end of 1939. In all cases the minimum weekly wage is either the stated minimum rate or a percentage of the proceeds taken in by the barber or beauty parlour employee whichever is greater. The hours are those for which the minimum wage rate is payable. In most cases overtime is payable at 30 or 35 cents per hour.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Barbers—		
Yorkton	15.00	54
Melville	15.00	60
Estevan	12.00	57
Weyburn	16.00	52
Regina	16.00	56
Moose Jaw	13.00	48
Prince Albert	14.50	52
Saskatoon	13.00	48
Swift Current	15.00	52
Rosetown	15.00	49–57
Biggar	14.00	49
North Battleford	13.00	48
Hairdressers, etc.—		
Estevan	13.00	51
Weyburn	13.00	48
Regina	13.00	45
Moose Jaw	15.00	45
Swift Current	13.60	50

ALBERTA

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The text of the Act was published in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments noted in the issues of June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 663 and June, 1939, page 567. The following notes give information as to schedules of wages and hours in effect at the end of 1939.

Agriculture

Honey Producing Industry.—In the Coaldale, Taber, Vauxhall and the Lethbridge Zones hours for the honey producing industry are limited to 9 per day for male employees and 48 per week for female employees with overtime payable at regular rates (Labour Gazette, April, 1939, and June and September, 1938). Minimum wages per day are: for field work—$2.50 and $2.70 for men; for extraction work including packing and shipping—$2.25 and $2.70 for men, $2 and $2.25 for women, and $1.80 for boys and girls over 16 and under 21 years. For monthly employees, the minimum wage in addition to board and room is $30 for men with less than one year's experience and $50 for those with more experience. In addition, bonuses are provided for if the average production exceeds a certain amount and the price of honey is not less than a certain amount.

Logging

Lumber and Sawmill Industry.—In the Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones, a schedule (Labour Gazette, January and June, 1939) regulates wages and hours for logging, railway tie contractors, sawmills, planing mills and box factories. Hours are 60 per week for all workers except cooks, teamsters, millwrights, river drivers and certain other classes. Minimum monthly wages to be paid in addition to board and lodging include: $50 or $75 for cooks; $50 for blacksmiths and engineers; $45 for truck drivers; $40 for edgermen; $35 for cross-cut filers, tractor drivers and canters; $32.50 for scalers or tallymen; $30 for top loaders, tail sawyers, trimmermen, handymen and barn bosses; $27 for sawyers; $26 for teamsters, skidders, roadmen, swampers, bull cooks, cookees, labourers, shipping and yardmen; $50 for planermen.

In the Whitecourt Zone (Labour Gazette, October, 1939), a schedule provides for similar wages and conditions as in the Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zone, as noted above.

In the village of Rocky Mountain House, a schedule (Labour Gazette, August, 1939) provides for a 10-hour day and 60-hour week with certain exceptions, and for the following minimum wages: $150 per month for millwrights; 28 cents per hour for machine

operators, lumber graders and shippers; 25 cents per hour for teamsters, truck drivers, labourers, lumber pilers, lumber loaders and yard men; $2.50 per shift for night watchmen.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Baking Industry.—Schedules were in effect for bakers in the Edmonton and Calgary districts at the end of the year. For Edmonton (Labour Gazette, January, 1940 and December, 1938), hours are 52 per week, with overtime at time and one-half, and minimum wages $26 per week for doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands, $19 for helpers and truckers, $20 for shippers, $13.50 for cake wrappers and $16 for bread wrappers. For Calgary (Labour Gazette, January, 1940), hours are 50 per week, with overtime at time and one-half; and minimum wages $27 per week for doughmen and ovenmen, $25 for bench hands, $19 for helpers.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Sawmill, Planing Mill and Box Factory Employees.—These are included in the schedules noted above under "Logging."

Construction

The following hours and wage rates were in effect under schedules for the following trades at the end of the year 1939. The usual provision is time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and Holidays.

HOURS AND MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN ALBERTA

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	
Edmonton—		
Carpenters	.90	44
Lathers	.65-.90*	44
Painters	.80	44
Plasterers	1.05	44
Plumbers	1.00	44
Structural steel workers	.95	44
Sheet metal workers	.90	44
Calgary—		
Lathers (metal)	.90	40
Lathers (wood)	.75	40
Plumbers	.95	40
Red Deer and Sylvan Lake—		
Carpenters	.75	49

* Piece work also and special rates for certain classes of work.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers.—At Edmonton, a schedule (Labour Gazette, September, 1939) provides for an 11-hour day, a 6-day week and a 66-hour week. Minimum wage rates during winter months are $15 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $60; for summer months, $12.50 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $50 per week. At Calgary (Labour Gazette, February, 1939) hours are also 66 per week. The minimum wages are $13.50 per week of 66 hours plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $54 per week. At Banff National Park (Labour Gazette, July, 1939) hours for taxi and bus drivers are 11 per day. Days of rest to be provided on the basis of one day in seven. Minimum wages are $2.35 per day plus a bonus of 4 cents per mile to drivers of touring cars and of 5 cents per mile for bus drivers for all mileage in excess of 60 miles per day.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Calgary.—These workers are governed by a schedule (Labour Gazette, April, 1939) which provides for a 9-hour day, with a half day off every second week, making the weekly hours 54 and 49 on alternate weeks; overtime at time and one-half. Minimum wage rates are: 70 cents per hour for first class mechanics, 60 cents for second class mechanics, $13.50 per week for non-mechanical service station employees, 50 cents per hour for washmen and greasemen, 33⅓ cents for night watchman. Mechanics always engaged in the repairing or reconditioning of used cars may be paid 7½ cents per hour less than the above rates.

Service: Recreational

Bowling Alley Employees.—At both Edmonton (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, April and September, 1938) and Calgary (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, February and September, 1938), hours for pinsetters are restricted to 54 per week with wages based on 2½ cents per line for five pins or duck pins and 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

Department of Trade and Industry Act

Under this Act and its amendments (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 305, May, page 442 and November, page 986; June, 1936, page 502, November, page 997; June, 1938, page 634), this department may call a conference of any trade to draw up certain trade standards including minimum wages and hours. If such code is approved by a majority of persons in the trade or by persons owning over 50 per cent of the aggregate capital invested, they may be made binding by Order in Council on everyone carrying on the trade. Although a number of such codes were made binding only one includes provisions as to wages:

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.—This code which came into effect February 15, 1937, and was amended from February 27, 1937, August 15, 1938 and August 21, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1093 and October, 1939, page 999) applies to barbers throughout the province. It is provided that a journeyman barber employee receive "60 per cent of his gross weekly receipts for services rendered," but in no case less than $15 per week or $3.50 for Saturday or $3 for any other week day; part time work must be paid at 40 cents per hour.

Maximum Hours of Work as fixed by Legislation and Administrative Action

Dominion Legislation

For the most part hours of work in Canada are regulated by provincial legislation. Limitations imposed by the Dominion affect only Dominion Government employees, persons employed on Dominion public works or in the execution of contracts for Government works or supplies.

An Order in Council of 1930, provided that unless it was against the public interest the hours of work of any person employed by the Dominion Government who was at that time required to work more than eight hours a day should be reduced to eight with a half holiday on Saturday.

On construction work undertaken by the Government of Canada, either directly or by contract, the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act restricts working hours to eight a day and 44 a week provided such works are not declared exempt from the operation of the Act by the Governor in Council. Unless excepted by statutory authority or by agreement, works towards the cost of which a grant is made by the Dominion are governed by similar conditions laid down in an agreement between the Dominion and the provincial or municipal authority or private corporaton to which financial assistance is given. In contracts for equipment and supplies for the Dominion Government the working hours of persons employed in the manufacture of such goods are to conform to the custom of the trade in the district or where there is no custom as to hours, the Minister of Labour may determine fair and reasonable hours.

No action has been taken under the section of the Railway Act which allows the Board of Transport Commissioners to limit the hours on duty of railway employees within the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion.

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Provincial Legislation

Provincial legislation includes laws concerning working conditions among which are hours of labour in certain classes of undertakings such as mines, factories and shops and for certain occupations such as drivers of motor vehicles and elevator operators, legislation in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec, dealing only with hours of work and statutes in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, under which Orders in Council may limit hours of labour under certain conditions.

The British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act, the Minimum Wage Acts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Fair Wage Act of Quebec give the administrative authorities power to limit working hours, in some cases subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Where, under the authority of minimum wage laws, hours in excess of the ordinary maximum are permitted to be worked or where minimum rates of wages are declared to apply to a specified number of hours and longer hours are worked, it is usually stipulated that higher rates must be paid for the additional hours. Such punitive overtime rates tend to restrict working hours. The regulations for the payment of overtime are indicated above in the sections dealing with minimum wage legislation in each province.

Maximum hours of labour fixed by Order in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan are shown earlier in this section beginning on p. 160. Restrictions placed on hours under the Manitoba Fair Wage Act are indicated on p. 150.

The table below shows the maximum hours of work fixed by provincial laws for employment in mines, factories and shops but it does not cover the legal restrictions imposed on working hours in some classes of manufacturing establishments and shops by orders in council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act or the Industrial Standards Acts.

STATUTORY MAXIMUM HOURS OF WORK PER DAY OR PER WEEK IN MINES, FACTORIES AND SHOPS IN CANADA

—	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon
MINES—									
Coal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 unless agreed otherwise	9, 54 8, —	8 8	
below	8	8	.....	.....	.....				
Metal:									
above	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 54	8	8 unless paid at overtime rate
below	.....	8	8 for boys under 18	8 in Northern Ontario	.....	.....	8,—	8	
FACTORIES	.....	10, 60*	10, 55†	10, 60†	8, 48**	48†	9, 54 males 8, 48 females	8, 48	.....
SHOPS	.....	.....	60‡	10, 60†	8, 48**	.....	As for factories	8, 48‡‡	.....

*Females only.
†Females and boys. Applies to boys under 18 in Quebec and under 16 in Ontario and Saskatchewan.
‡Females and boys in towns of 10,000 or more. An order of the Fair Wage Board fixes a maximum of 72 hours for males over 18, and 55 hours for females and for boys under 18, in industrial and commercial establishments in cities and towns.
**Females, and boys under 18, in factories, 17 in shops. Adult males in factories in Greater Winnipeg may not work more than 48 hours in a week unless paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour for extra hours.
‡‡In Vancouver, Victoria and their environs, but 3 extra hours may be worked on Saturdays in other parts of the province provided that 48 is maximum for week.

Hours of Work Acts

The British Columbia Hours of work Act of 1923, as revised in 1934, sets a maximum limit of eight hours in a day and 48 in a week for persons employed in mining, manufacturing and construction and in such other industries or occupations as may be added by regulation. Up to the present, the following have been brought within the Act: barbering, baking, catering, drug stores, road transport and the taxicab industry, hotel clerks and elevator operators and the mercantile and soft drinks industries. The Board of Industrial Relations may make exemptions and add other industries.

The Alberta Hours of Work Act, 1936, fixes an eight-hour day and 48-hour week for female employees and a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week for male workers. It applies to any industry, trade or occupation except farming and domestic service, unless exempted by regulation. It does not affect the Mines Act which fixes an eight-hour day for underground workers.

In both Alberta and British Columbia, persons holding confidential, supervisory or managerial positions are exempt from the hours limitation and by regulation longer hours are provided for some classes of workers in the lumbering industry. In the latter province, the fruit and vegetable industry, the seasonal manufacture of boxes and shooks, lithographing during the summer months if competent help is not available, and fish canneries are declared exempt from the restriction on hours of work. Regulations in British Columbia permit a fixed number of hours in excess of the maximum established by the Act for shops during the Christmas season and in smaller towns and villages as well as for taxicab drivers in the Victoria district, retail florists, men delivering bread and milk, employees in drug stores and for certain classes of workers in industrial undertakings such as men engaged in emergency repairs or in shipping goods under unusual conditions.

In 1939, Alberta allowed seasonal exemption from the daily and weekly limits for workers on irrigation projects under the Water Resources Act from April 1 to October 1 and orders under the section of the Act providing for special regulations for continuous industries limit to eight a day and 48 a week the hours for men engaged in drilling oil wells in the Turner Valley but where drilling operations are at a critical point the Board has permitted

workers on a shift to continue work for three consecutive weeks provided they are given three days off at the end of that time.

In Quebec and Nova Scotia there are statutes enabling the administrative authorities to limit hours of work. The Quebec Act, enacted in 1933 with a view to making possible the employment of more workers, gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to limit the number of hours per day or per week during which a workman may be employed at manual labour. It applies neither to agriculture nor to industries or undertakings subject to competition from other countries or provinces. Orders in council under this statute limit working hours in the building trades throughout the province, one order applying to each of the three divisions into which the province is divided for purposes of factory inspection. Hours were limited at first to 40 a week or 36 where a two-shift system was in effect but at the present time maximum hours are eight a day and 48 a week in the Quebec and Eastern Townships Division, except on small jobs, and, in the Montreal Division, eight a day for skilled workers and nine for unskilled. Two shifts, or in the Eastern Townships Division three shifts, of eight hours each may be worked or of six hours each in the Montreal Division. The shift system is compulsory from May 1 to October 1 on works costing more than $20,000 which are undertaken for a municipal or school corporation or for parish authorities or the provincial Government or on works, half the cost of which is borne or guaranteed by the provincial Government or a municipal corporation or by both.

Hours of persons working in beauty parlours and shoe repair shops on the Island of Montreal are also limited under this statute. Maximum hours in shoe repairing are fixed at 64 and in beauty parlours at 55 a week. For urgent work in shoe repairing the inspector may allow overtime up to two hours a day and six a week but no overtime may be permitted on Saturday. The hours of work are to fall on the first four days of the week between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m., on Friday between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. and on Saturday between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.

The Nova Scotia Limitation of Hours of Work Act of 1937 provides for a board of adjustment with power to determine the maximum working hours in industrial undertakings, including mines and quarries, manufacturing and construction and stipulates that a weekly rest-day must be given all workmen employed in industrial undertakings. No administrative board has been appointed and no orders made under the Act.

Maximum Hours under Minimum Wage Laws

The first Minimum Wage Acts in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan gave the Board power to limit hours of labour notwithstanding the provisions of any existing statute. In other provinces the Board could only specify the number of hours to which the minimum rates applied but in both cases overtime rates could be established. In Ontario the present Minimum Wage Act specifies the hours to which the rates apply and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Board may declare the minimum rates to apply to a certain work period and, as in Ontario, fix a rate for overtime. The Fair Wage Board of New Brunswick has made orders applying only to particular establishments.

In Alberta, since the enactment of the Hours of Work Act, 1936, applying to all employment except farm work and domestic service, there has been no authority under the Minimum Wage Acts to limit hours. In British Columbia where the Hours of Work Act, 1934, applies only to industrial undertakings, wholesale and retail stores, hotels and restaurants and other designated workplaces or occupations, the Female Minimum Wage Act gives power to the Board of Industrial Relations to limit hours but no such authority is granted by the Male Minimum Wage Act. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec, maximum hours of work may be fixed under the minimum wage law. Since the Saskatchewan Act was made applicable to men in 1936, the orders under it have been revised and maximum hours are no longer fixed but there are punitive rates of wages for hours in excess of the number to which the minimum rates apply. The Quebec Fair Wage Board in Order 4 limits to 72 a week the hours of male workers in all the industrial and commercial establishments to which it applies throughout the province. Maximum working hours of women and boys under 18 are fixed by the Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act as stated below. The restrictions imposed under the minimum wage laws of British Columbia and Manitoba are noted under the class of workplace to which they apply.

The regulations as to payment for overtime beyond the number of hours to which the minimum wage is declared to apply or for hours in excess of the ordinary legal maximum are summarized in the earlier part of this Appendix.

Public Works

In Alberta and British Columbia, hours of labour on public works are limited by the Hours of Work Acts. In Manitoba and Ontario special statutes govern labour conditions on public works.

Under the Manitoba Fair Wage Act of 1916, the Minister of Public Works is authorized to establish maximum hours for persons employed on all works of construction contracted for by the provincial Government. The maximum hours fixed by the regulations vary with the occupation from 44 to 48 per week, except for teamsters who have a maximum working week of 54 hours. The Ontario Government Contracts Hours and Wages Act, 1936, limits hours on public works and works subsidized by the provincial Government to eight a day and 44 a week. Exceptions may be made by the Government.

In Quebec, by an order in council of April 24, 1929, as amended on October 6, 1932, the Minister of Public Works and Labour may determine "fair and reasonable" hours of labour on construction works for the Quebec Government. In other provinces, by order in council or by resolution of the Legislature "a fair wages" policy is applied to public works and wages and hours are usually determined according to the custom of the trade in the locality.

An Ordinance of 1917 establishes an eight-hour day except in emergency for persons employed on public works in the Yukon Territory.

Mines

Mining for metals or non-metallic minerals is carried on in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island as well as in the Yukon Territory and there is coal mining in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan with a very small production in Manitoba and the Yukon. Wherever coal is mined the working day underground is limited by law to eight hours but under all the laws longer hours may be worked in emergencies or for repair work or at a change of shifts. In Alberta and British Columbia the eight-hour period includes time spent going to and from the working face. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the limits apply only to time spent at the place of work. Workers above ground about coal mines have a statutory eight-hour day in British Columbia and Saskatchewan and a nine-hour day and 54-hour week in Alberta. In Saskatchewan longer hours either above or below ground may be worked by agreement between the workman and employer.

In metal mining in Northern Ontario, except where the number employed in a shift is six or less, and in New Brunswick, the law provides for an eight-hour day for underground workers, the time to be reckoned in each case from the time the man reaches his place of work until he leaves it. In Ontario, a Saturday shift may work longer hours for the purpose of avoiding work on Sunday, of changing shifts or of giving any of the men a part holiday. In New Brunswick any one required to work longer hours in an emergency must be paid for the extra time at the regular rate. In British Columbia the working hours of those employed above ground as well as those below ground are limited to eight a day as are also the hours of men employed in or about a smelter or mineral-separation plant except when shifts change. In Alberta, the eight-hour limit applies to underground workers in any mines and for those above ground the statutory maximum is nine hours a day and 54 a week as about coal mines. In Quebec, there is no restriction on the hours of adult males in mines except in iron oxide mining where, under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, the workmen have a 48-hour week. Boys under 17 may not be employed below ground in any mine in Quebec for more than 48 hours in six days. In the Yukon miners may not be employed more than eight hours in a day and 56 in a week unless payment is made at the overtime rate. In Nova Scotia, there is no statutory regulation of hours of work in mines other than coal mines. Except in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and the Yukon there is no legal restriction on hours above ground.

Factories

Early factory legislation in all provinces except Prince Edward Island limited hours of women and young persons, and in Alberta the Factories Act of 1926 provided for a nine-hour day and 54-hour week for both sexes. In Nova Scotia the clause fixing maximum hours was later dropped while in Alberta and Manitoba the power to limit hours given by the Minimum Wage Acts was exercised to reduce the maximum fixed by the factory law in so far as women were concerned. When the Alberta Hours of Work Act was passed in 1936 it maintained the existing conditions of a maximum of nine hours a day and 54 a week for male workers and eight hours a day and 48 a week for women and girls. In British Columbia the Hours of Work Act of 1923 extended to men and boys the eight-hour day and 48-hour week provided for women and girls by the Factories Act of 1908. In New Brunswick and Ontario the 10-hour day and 60-hour week fixed in the first factory laws for women and girls, and in Ontario also for boys under 16, have not been changed but in Quebec the weekly limits for women and

boys under 18 were reduced in 1930 to 55. In these three provinces the daily limit may be exceeded for the purpose of arranging for a shorter work day on one day of the week. Order 4 under the Quebec Fair Wage Act fixes a maximum of 72 hours a week for male workers over 18 in industrial and commercial establishments throughout the province. In Saskatchewan there is a 48-hour week for women and boys under 16 in factories.

In New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, longer hours may be worked by special permission of the factory inspector in case of any accident preventing the working of the factory, or of any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer which prevents the machinery being regularly worked or where the custom or exigencies of the trade require longer hours, but the Acts stipulate that in such cases the hours of work of the classes of workers to which the limits apply shall not exceed a fixed number: in New Brunswick, 13½ hours a day and 84 a week; in Quebec, 12 a day and 65 a week; and in Ontario and Saskatchewan, 12½ a day and 72½ a week. In no case may permits for hours in excess of the ordinary maximum be given for more than 36 days in a year. Under these statutes, night work is prohibited for the same classes of workers by fixing the period in which the hours of work must fall: in New Brunswick between 6 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.; in Quebec and Ontario between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. and in Saskatchewan between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. Normal working hours may not be later than 6 p.m. in Quebec or 6.30 p.m. in Ontario or earlier in Ontario than 7 a.m.

Under all the factory laws except those of Alberta and Quebec, an hour must be allowed for a noon meal and if work is prolonged by special permission of the inspector after 7 p.m., at least 45 minutes, or in New Brunswick one hour, must be given for an evening meal. In Quebec the inspector may direct that an hour be given for the noon meal and, by regulation, half an hour must be allowed for an evening meal if work goes on after 6 p.m.

In Ontario since 1932 and Quebec since 1935, with permission from the chief inspector, women and young persons may be employed in two shifts of eight hours each, both shifts to fall between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. and each shift to have one hour for a meal.

In Manitoba under the Minimum Wage Act, the maximum hours that may be worked by women and boys under 18 in factories are 8 in a day and 48 in a week except with a permit from the provincial Bureau of Labour.

Orders in Council in Quebec under the Collective Labour Agreements Act and in Alberta and Ontario under the Industrial Standards Acts fix maximum hours for workers in certain classes of factories. These are indicated in the section of this appendix devoted to these statutes.

Shops

As regards shops, hours of work are limited by statute for all classes of workers only in Alberta and British Columbia. In both these provinces, shops are within the scope of the Hours of Work Acts.

In Ontario there is a maximum 10-hour day and 60-hour week for women and boys under 16. In Quebec the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act fixes a 60-hour week for women and boys under 18 in cities and towns of 10,000 or more but this restriction appears to be superseded by Order 4 under the Fair Wage Act limiting hours for these classes to 55 a week in all parts of the province. Under the same order, the maximum work-week for men in retail and wholesale stores in Quebec is 72 hours. In Manitoba a minimum wage order limits hours of work of women and boys under 17 in shops to 8 a day and 48 a week.

Except in Alberta and Ontario, provision is made for a limited amount of overtime, particularly during the Christmas season but in Manitoba no person under 17 may work overtime. In British Columbia regulations permit employees in shops outside of Victoria, Vancouver, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich to work three additional hours on Saturday and on the day before a holiday occurring on Saturday but the weekly hours may not exceed, 48. Exemptions from the maximum hours are permitted for certain occupations such as druggists and florists.

The Ontario Act prohibits women and boys under 16 being employed in shops before 7 a.m. or after 11 p.m. With respect to boys, this provision is modified by the Adolescent School Attendance Act which forbids any employment, except with a permit, of children from 14 to 16 years of age between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. In Nova Scotia, the Children's Protection Act prohibits the employment in shops of girls under 16 and boys under 14 for more than eight hours or more than four hours on Saturday.

All the provinces except Prince Edward Island have statutes which may indirectly affect hours of work in shops by permitting certain municipal councils to make by-laws requiring the closing of shops at a certain hour. In Quebec the Early Closing Act applies only to cities and towns while in other provinces the councils of cities, towns and villages or, in some cases, of counties or townships have power to make such a by-law. In Quebec, also, the Act stipulates that the hour fixed for closing shall not be earlier than 6 p.m., but in the other provinces the by-law

may provide for a half-holiday on one day of the week as well as for a fixed closing hour on other days.

In British Columbia and Saskatchewan there is special provision for a weekly half-holiday for shops. In Saskatchewan the Act applies only to cities and fixes Wednesday unless a by-law appointing another day of the week is passed. The Saskatchewan Weekly Half-Holiday Act applies only to shops in cities and requires them to be closed on Wednesday afternoons from April 1 to August 31 unless the city council has passed a by-law for a half holiday on another day or for a longer period. In all cases, provision is made for exempting news agents' and tobacconists', shops, those where fruits and perishable foods, are sold and some others.

Bakeshops

Large bakeries not selling at retail on the premises are probably everywhere within the scope of the Factories Acts. They are under the Hours of Work Act in Alberta, also in British Columbia where an exception is made for delivery-men who may work 54 hours a week. In Manitoba the minimum wage order governing factories apparently covers bakeshops, women and boys under 18 having an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week being fixed for all. The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act fixes a maximum of 56 hours for adult male employees in bakeshops allowing overtime in certain cases. Orders in Council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta and Saskatchewan govern hours of labour for bakers in some cities.

Barber Shops and Beauty Parlours

There is no general legal limitation of hours of labour in barber shops and beauty parlours in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island but early closing by-laws in the first two provinces may restrict working hours in some places.

In Alberta the Hours of Work Act applies to both. Barber shops in British Columbia are within the Hours of Work Act and an Order under the Female Minimum Wage Act fixes maximum working hours in beauty parlours at nine a day and 44 a week. A Manitoba Minimum Wage Order provides that no female or boy under 18 may be employed in a beauty parlour for more than 10 hours in a day or 48 in a week except with a permit from the Bureau of Labour. Hours in barber and beauty shops in Manitoba may be fixed under the Fair Wage Act as amended in 1938 but no orders have been made.

In Ontario, working hours in beauty shops may, since 1939, be regulated to some extent by municipal early closing by-laws as they have been in barber shops in Ontario and some other provinces. In many Ontario cities and towns schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act apply to barber shops but in most cases the only regulation of hours is in accordance with local by-law. In Quebec under the Limitation of Hours Act, employment in beauty parlours on the Island of Montreal is restricted to 55 hours in a week between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. except on Saturdays when the time may be extended to 9 p.m. In other cities and towns agreements under the Collective Labour Agreements Act fix hours varying from 55 to 59 a week. In Saskatchewan barbers and hairdressers in several towns have their hours of work limited under the Industrial Standards Act.

Hotels and Restaurants

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, hours of labour in hotels and restaurants are not restricted by statute or regulation.

In Alberta and British Columbia, the Hours of Work Acts apply to these places. In British Columbia hotel clerks and persons employed in public dining rooms and the service connected therewith have an eight-hour day and 48-hour week but an order under the Female Minimum Wage Act allows women in hotels and restaurants to work in emergencies up to 10 a day and 52 a week. In resort hotels the maximum work-week for women and girls is 54 hours. An order under the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act limits the hours of all workers in restaurants and of girls, women and boys under 18 in hotels to 10 a day and 48 a week with specified rest periods but cooks may be required to work up to 54 hours a week.

Working hours in hotels in Ontario are not regulated but restaurants are under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and females and boys under 16 have a maximum of 10 hours in a day between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. and a 60-hour week unless a special permit is obtained from the inspector. By Order 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board in hotels and restaurants hours are limited to 55 a week for women and boys under 18 and to 72 a week for men.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan, there is provision for a weekly rest-day for most classes of workers in hotels and restaurants but in all except Alberta and British Columbia it applies only to cities or in Quebec to cities and towns. In British Columbia, the regulation relates only to female workers.

Offices

In Alberta, the hours of office workers are governed by the Hours of Work Act. A regulation under the British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act limits hours of women in offices to eight a day and 48 a week unless a permit for longer hours is given by the Board of Industrial Relations.

The Manitoba Minimum Wage Board has fixed maximum hours for female office workers in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon at eight a day and 44 a week except in shops where hours are the same as for the selling force. The Shops Regulation Act, which applies to offices in connection with shops, limits hours of young persons and women to 48 a week and eight a day.

The maximum 55-hour week for women and boys under 18 and 72-hour week for men provided by Order 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board appears to apply to office workers.

In other provinces persons employed in clerical work in such establishments as factories and shops, would seem to come within the scope of the laws limiting hours in these work-places but there is no limitation on the hours of workers in offices of financial institutions or in professional offices. As in other work-places overtime rates fixed under minimum wage laws tend to restrict the hours of office employees.

Transport

Road Transport

Road transport of goods for remuneration is within the scope of the Hours of Work Act in British Columbia and persons employed in transporting goods, which are not the property of the employer, by any means other than by rail, water or air may be permitted to work up to 10 hours a day and 54 a week. Operators of motor-cycles and boys on delivery or messenger work on foot or bicycle have an eight-hour day and 48-hour week while drivers delivering milk may be employed 10 hours in a day and 63 in a week but not more than 378 hours in seven weeks. Taxicab drivers have a maximum of 54 hours in a week and, except in Victoria and suburbs, a maximum of nine hours in a day. In Victoria they may be employed for 10 hours within the 11 hours immediately following reporting for work.

In Alberta, no regulations under the Hours of Work Act have been made for road transport except for passenger vehicles in Edmonton where maximum hours for drivers are 12 from the time of starting work on six days a week with a rest period of one hour each day. Similar regulations apply to taxi-drivers in Calgary under the Industrial Standards Act, but in Banff during the summer season there may be a 12-hour day and seven-day week for taxi and bus drivers. Throughout the province a regulation of the Highway Traffic Board limits hours spent in driving a goods or passenger vehicle to nine in 24 except in an emergency, but under special circumstances a maximum of 10 hours in two periods of five hours each separated by a 45-minute rest period may be permitted.

In Manitoba, no person may be employed in driving a goods or passenger vehicle for more than nine hours or employed in any capacity for more than 12 hours in any 24 or on duty more than six days a week except in case of a breakdown of the vehicle. Taxicab drivers in Winnipeg, however, may be on duty as drivers or in another capacity for a maximum of 12 hours a day on six days a week. The Saskatchewan Vehicles Act, 1939, allows the Highway Traffic Board to regulate hours of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles but none has been issued.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, drivers of transport vehicles may not be employed more than 10 hours, out of 16 consecutive hours in New Brunswick, and out of 24 in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. In New Brunswick, the 10 hours cover only work as a driver but in Nova Scotia it applies to work in any capacity in connection with a vehicle transporting passengers or passengers and freight. In both provinces some vehicles are exempt. In Ontario, the 10-hour limit applies to both passenger and goods transport but the stipulation for passenger transport is limited by the Public Vehicle Act to the hours spent in driving or operating the vehicle. For truck drivers work in any capacity is prohibited by regulations under the Commercial Vehicle Act for more than 10 hours in 24. Taxicab drivers in Toronto have a maximum 11-hour day and 66-hour week under the Industrial Standards Act.

In Quebec, except in an emergency when an overtime rate of $2 an hour must be paid, no employed person may be permitted to drive a motor vehicle transporting passengers or goods for more than 12 consecutive hours without taking a rest period in addition to the time for meals, and no bus driver may drive more than 250 miles in 24 hours.

Steam Railways

Only in Ontario is there any statutory regulation of the hours of work of steam railway employees. The Ontario Railway Act forbids a company which operates a line of railway of 20 miles in length or over permitting a conductor, engineer, fireman, trainman, dispatcher or signal man who has worked

in any capacity for 16 consecutive hours to go on duty again until he has had at least six hours' rest.

Electric and Street Railways

In British Columbia, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, under the Railway Act, limit the number of days in a week on which street railway employees may be allowed to work but no regulations have been made.

The Ontario Municipal Board has power to regulate the working hours of conductors and motormen employed by a street or electric railway company but the Railway Act stipulates that no person may be employed more than six days a week of 10 hours each and whenever practicable or reasonable the ten hours must be within 12 consecutive hours.

In Nova Scotia, the Halifax Street Railway Companies Act contains provisions to limit the hours of conductors and motormen to six on Sunday and 10 on weekdays but they are dependent on an order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities which has not been issued.

Municipal Fire Departments

The legislatures of Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, have enacted measures for regulating the working hours of persons employed by municipal fire departments. A two-platoon system is provided for in all these provinces.

In Alberta, in every place having a paid fire department, all employees may have one full day off duty in every week. In cities or towns having a population of 10,000 or more, the two-platoon system is compulsory. The Act provides alternative systems: either employees have 24 hours on duty followed by 24 hours' rest or there are day and night shifts, the shifts alternating every seven days, and covering 10 hours during the day or 14 hours at night. The one full day off duty does not include periods of release at the changing of platoons. A 1939 amendment provides that cities and towns with a population of 8,000 or more and a permanent fire department may, by by-law, adopt the three-platoon system, each platoon working for eight consecutive hours in a day. Such by-law may be passed and submitted to the electors by the council of its own motion and must be passed and submitted to them on receipt of a petition signed by at least 10 per cent of the electors.

In British Columbia, the Fire Departments Hours of Labour Act and the Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act both apply to any place where there is a paid fire department. Employees must have two full days off duty in addition to time off duty at the change of platoons.

In Ontario, the Fire Departments Act applies to places having a population of not less than 10,000 and a permanent fire department paid by the municipal corporation. The two-platoon system is compulsory, every employee having 24 consecutive hours off duty, not including periods of release at the change of platoons.

In Nova Scotia in cities with a population of 30,000 or more, where there is a permanent fire department paid by the city, the two-platoon system comes into force when it is approved by a majority of the City Council.

The Saskatchewan Act applies to all cities with a population of 10,000 or more but a 1939 amendment allowed cities of under 15,000 to contract out before January 1, 1940. The two alternative systems are as in Alberta and employees have 24 consecutive hours off duty, not including periods of release at the changing of platoons.

Miscellaneous

In certain other occupations, hours of work are limited by regulation in some provinces. In British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, the maximum working time for workers in compressed air varies from one and one-half hours in 24 when pressure is 45 to 50 pounds per square inch to seven hours in British Columbia and eight in Ontario and Quebec when pressure is 22 pounds or less. In the three provinces, work is to be divided into two shifts with a rest period ranging from five hours to half an hour according to the pressure.

Moving-picture machine operators in Manitoba may not be permitted to be on duty for more than five hours without a rest period of at least two hours.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,903 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a considerable seasonal contraction, the reported staffs aggregating 1,093,930 persons, compared with 1,109,526 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in seventeen of the nineteen preceding years, employment at April 1 has suffered a between-season recession, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general decline at the date under review was very slightly less than the average recorded at April 1 in the years since 1920, and was also smaller than that indicated at the beginning of April in 1939. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date stood at 118·5, compared with 118·3 at March 1, 1940.

There were important losses in logging at April 1, 1940. Mining was also seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in transportation and in hotels and restaurants. On the other hand, manufacturing showed further improvement, and additions to staffs were noted in communications, construction, laundering and dry-cleaning and trade.

The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) declined from 113·5 at March 1 to 111·9 at the beginning of April; at that date in the more recent years of the record, it was as follows:—1939, 104·9; 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4 and 1928, 102·3.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of April, 1940, reports were supplied to the Department of Labour by 1,982 local trade unions comprising a membership of 248,607 persons, 26,748 or 10·8 per cent of whom were without work in contrast with percentages of 11·7 at the beginning of March, 1940, and 15·7 at the beginning of April, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—The reports for the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements, was above that of the preceding month, but below that of the corresponding period last year, services, construction and maintenance, farming and trade being the groups in which the largest increases occurred under the first comparison and construction and maintenance the division in which the most marked decline was recorded under the second. Vacancies in March, 1940, numbered 26,286, applications, 62,931 and placements in regular and casual employment, 23,978.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.76 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.75 for March; $17.04 for April, 1939; $17.50 for April, 1938; $17.18 for April, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little during the month being 83·0 for the week ended May 3 as compared with 83·2 for each of the preceding six weeks. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 83·2 for March; 73·4 for April, 1939; 82·3 for April, 1938; 86·2 for April, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 94·5 for April, 1929; 98·4 for April, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 410 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in March was about 6 per cent lower than in the previous month but about 9 per cent higher than in March, 1939. Lower volume was indicated in March as compared with the previous month by the figures for mineral production and manufacturing. In the former group

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
(8) Trade, external aggregate.. $	.....	160,199,036	143,355,624	92,895,200	128,463,702	98,623,084
(8) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	76,733,896	71,041,553	41,908,347	58,380,844	40,380,234
(8) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	82,719,395	71,078,946	30,311,424	69,269,525	57,571,572
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,702,993	9,106,645	5,873,315	8,044,036	5,844,268
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,412,660,476	2,955,217,112	2,473,031,928	2,428,097,769	2,050,003,522
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	92,032,556	90,360,156	94,862,028	97,490,456	94,361,324
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,661,151,503	1,658,990,498	1,696,974,403	1,700,393,661	1,690,887,277
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	984,161,915	981,919,794	814,102,924	800,567,377	787,400,458
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	99·1	99·0	96·2	103·7	104·1
Preferred stocks.....	.....	90·2	91·0	78·9	83·9	84·4
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	.....	73·4	73·4	67·5	66·3	67·5
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	72·4	71·0	70·6	68·3	69·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†83·0	83·2	82·8	73·4	73·2	73·2
(2) Prices, retail, family list... $	17·76	17·75	17·71	17·04	17·07	17·06
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	82·9	71·2	81·7	72·9	61·5
(2) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	83·3	84·5	79·0	76·2	75·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)...	111·9	113·5	114·4	104·9	106·5	106·5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·8	11·7	11·3	15·7	16·4	15·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	201,667	178,990	189,959	171,595	171,016	160,156
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	17,666,164	18,049,624	17,722,756	14,452,302	14,632,661	13,069,775
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,756,285	12,055,142	12,852,505	12,309,540
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	11,477,555	11,915,419	10,113,601	10,450,845	9,195,884
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,975,994	9,942,997	9,200,452	9,677,294	8,962,516
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,757,080,000	1,957,395,000	2,054,227,652	1,706,649,922
Building permits..... $	.....	5,257,260	3,847,157	5,961,000	3,360,000	1,894,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	25,905,000	11,726,100	11,768,900	12,303,200	9,003,000	11,323,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	84,210	91,772	87,032	46,254	40,723	41,333
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	153,451	157,326	140,343	99,752	95,697	77,179
Ferro-alloys.....tons	13,989	8,298	7,711	4,284	3,526	5,299
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	405,365	406,795	414,217	390,963
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,689,828	1,465,525	1,620,396	1,281,624
Coal.....tons	.....	1,324,714	1,474,832	905,493	1,177,818	1,299,078
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	55,090,000	50,130,000	45,210,000	65,430,000	47,010,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,730,296	7,515,159	3,492,000	5,505,000	3,250,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	18,757,000	20,679,000	4,467,000	7,255,000	5,998,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	5,196,000	3,994,000	1,130,000	2,897,000	1,817,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	14,542,000	20,369,000	5,314,000	7,881,000	7,886,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	243,245,469	256,009,998	264,192,251	215,906,720	254,636,443
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,257,034	1,246,798	1,113,693	1,193,717	1,037,446
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	59,710,134	34,864,788	33,158,321	45,101,072	22,869,391	23,004,993
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,242,756	2,279,562	1,774,578	2,212,276	1,853,229
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	78,263,000	81,621,000	73,239,000	76,346,000	79,077,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	29,898,000	31,562,000	27,938,000	33,345,000	30,588,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	251,280	231,823	220,840	220,650	200,630
Automobiles, passenger, production.	13,487	12,025	12,779	12,791	12,689	10,914
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	123·0	131·2	116·7	113·2	111·7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	127·0	136·2	119·1	115·2	114·1
Mineral production.....	.....	185·7	200·9	219·6	196·7	190·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	123·2	134·2	109·5	107·6	105·0
Construction.....	.....	61·2	61·6	51·1	47·4	56·0
Electric power.....	.....	239·0	239·8	226·4	233·2	232·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	111·5	116·8	109·6	107·4	104·9
Trade employment.....	.....	141·7	139·6	137·2	135·0	133·4
Carloadings.....	.....	73·4	83·1	69·2	71·8	66·7
Imports.....	.....	83·5	107·4	78·0	73·9	71·7
Exports.....	.....	96·8	106·3	115·1	98·8	103·3

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended May 3, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 27, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 20, March 23, and February 24, 1940; April 22, March 25, and February 25, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

considerable decline was recorded in the exports of copper, nickel and asbestos also in the imports of bauxite. In the latter group lower volume was indicated by the figures for the rubber, textiles, forestry products, automobile, and petroleum industries. The construction group was practically unchanged in the same comparison, contracts awarded being slightly lower and building permits higher. The output of electric power also showed little change. In the distribution group trade employment advanced but this was more than offset by declines in car loadings and in external trade. Of the above mentioned principal groups all were higher at the beginning of March, 1940, than March, 1939, with the exception of mineral production which was lower in this comparison also. Information available for April shows the number of cars of revenue freight and the value of construction contracts considerably higher both as compared with March, 1940, and with April, 1939. Wholesale prices, employment and earnings of the Canadian National Railways were somewhat lower than in the previous month but higher than in April, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts in April was 18, involving 13,807 workers and resulting in a time loss of 67,104 man-working days, as compared with 11 disputes during March, involving 2,380 workers and causing 19,276 days' time loss. The increased number of workers and time loss for the month was due chiefly to four disputes, a strike of 4,500 women's clothing factory workers at Montreal which resulted in a loss of 29,000 days, that of seamen on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River affecting 6,000 deckhands, etc., and resulting in a loss of some 10,000 man-working days, and two disputes of foundry workers at Oshawa, Ont., involving about 600 workers and causing more than 11,000 days' loss. In March most of the time loss was caused by two disputes, a strike of 700 coal miners at Mountain Park, Alberta, which caused time loss of 7,000 days and a strike of cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.S., where 663 workers were involved in a loss of 6,630 days. In April, 1939, there were six disputes, involving 315 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,361 man-working days. Only one of these disputes caused considerable time loss, that of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., which involved 200 workers and a loss of 1,000 days. Of the eighteen disputes recorded for April, 1940, fourteen were recorded as terminated during the month. Five resulted in favour of the employers affected; compromise settlements were reached in six cases and the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately 280 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of April. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the present month reports were received from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its sleeping car conductors and porters; (2) various ocean steamship companies and their longshoremen at the Port of Montreal, and (3) the London Street Railway Company and its employees.

Nine applications for the constitution of boards were received and four boards were established.

Details of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the texts of the various boards, reports will be found in the section commencing on page 415.

Statistics of relief recipients for March

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural direct relief across Canada in March of this year was 768,500, according to figures released by the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour. These figures are the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in March. The grand total for March, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 25 per cent, while compared with March, 1938, the Dominion figure was down by 26 and a half per cent: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in March this year numbered 172,000, an increase of about one per cent from the revised February total. The figure for March this year showed a decrease of ten and a half per cent from March a year ago, and a decrease of one and a half per cent from March, 1938.

A total of 646,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in March, an increase of less than one per cent from the corrected figures for the previous month: March, 1939, had shown a slightly larger increase over February, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 8·3 per cent from the figure for March, 1939, and a decrease of

one per cent from the figure for March two years ago.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 25,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 122,500, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in March. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in March increased by 9·3 per cent from the revised February figure, but was 62 per cent lower than March, 1939, and 69 per cent less than in March, 1938. Figures for March for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 70 per cent and 76 per cent from March, 1939, and from March, 1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of persons on agricultural relief represented slightly more than 65 per cent of the Dominion total in March this year.

Third annual meeting of the C.A.A.L.L..

With representatives from seven provinces and officials of the Dominion Department of Labour in attendance, the third annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation was held in Ottawa on May 1, 2 and 3. The Association, which is composed of government officials responsible for the administration of labour laws and regulations in Canada, is intended to serve as a medium for the exchange of information and encourage co-operation among its members; to promote the highest possible standards of law enforcement and administration; and to attain uniformity of legislation and regulations.

Sessions of the conference were devoted to discussion of the following topics: (1) annual reports of departments of labour; (2) internal administration of factory inspection branches; (3) hours of labour in Canada and statutory regulation thereof; (4) hours of labour on Dominion and provincial government contracts and overtime provisions in war supply contracts; (5) apprenticeship; and (6) legislation regarding union recognition, collective bargaining and industrial disputes.

Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, addressed the delegates at a dinner held on the opening day of the conference.

Among those in attendance at the conference were the following:—

Dominion Department of Labour:

W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour;

Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour;

Humphrey Mitchell, Director of Labour Transference;

R. F. Thompson, Supervisor of Youth Training; and

Margaret Mackintosh, Chief of Research.

Alberta:

E. S. Clarry, Trade Commissioner.

British Columbia:

Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour; and

Robert Morrison, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Manitoba:

Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour; and

James Leslie, Conciliation Officer, Department of Labour.

New Brunswick:

H. R. Pettigrove, Fair Wage Officer, Department of Labour.

Ontario:

Hon. N. O. Hipel, Minister of Labour;

J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour;

A. W. Crawford, Chief Enforcement Officer, Department of Labour;

J. R. Prain, Chief Inspector, Department of Labour; and

F. J. Hawes, Director of Apprenticeship, Department of Labour.

Quebec:

J. O'Connell-Maher, Secretary, Department of Labour;

Cyprien Miron, Conciliation Officer, Department of Labour;

Clovis Bernier, Deputy Chief Inspector, Department of Labour;

Alfred Robert, Inspector of Industrial and Commercial Establishments;

Gus Francq, Vice-chairman, Fair Wage Board; and

J. L. Labreche, Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Saskatchewan:

H. R. Johnstone, Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare.

Officers of the Association for 1940-41 are as follows: past president, Mr. Bell; president, Mr. O'Connell-Maher; first vice-president, Mr. Crawford; second vice-president, Mr. Johnstone; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mackintosh.

Wartime prices Board to conserve cod liver oil supply

As a result of the invasion of Norway, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced on April 12 that the Government has taken prompt steps by Order in Council to conserve the domestic supply of cod liver oil by prohibiting exports of both cod livers and cod liver oil unless approved by the Board. The present action follows efforts by the Board during the past five months to increase the domestic production and to encourage the use of substitutes for animal and industrial needs.

The normal consumption of cod liver oil in Canada for pharmaceutical, animal feed stuffs, and other purposes is about 460,000 gallons a year; of this amount 75 per cent is normally imported. Imports from Norway in 1939 totalled 95,000 gallons.

Labour Legislation in Canada in 1939

Labour legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada and provincial legislatures during 1939 is reviewed in the second supplement to the consolidated report on *Labour Legislation in Canada as Existing on December 31, 1937* published by the Department of Labour.

In the introduction to the latest supplementary report, which is entitled *Labour Legislation in Canada, 1939,* legislation is dealt with under such subject headings as Freedom of Association-Collective Bargaining; Conciliation and Arbitration; Wages and Hours of Labour; Regulation of Mines; Workmen's Compensation; Unemployment; Safety and Health; Licensing of Workmen; Vocational Education and Apprenticeship; Pensions and Insurance; Housing, and Labour Day.

The main volume of the series may be obtained from the Department of Labour for One Dollar, and the supplements for twenty-five cents each.

Silver Jubilee of Industrial Safety Associations

Marking twenty-five years of industrial accident prevention work in Ontario the silver jubilee convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations was held in Toronto on April 22 and 23, more than 3,400 persons attending the sessions of the conference.

In his presidential report to the convention, A. Ross Robertson of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Toronto, emphasized the greater necessity for safeguarding against industrial accidents in wartime stating: "Our country is at war. Industry is playing its part and is being called upon for greater production in many lines and to produce new articles. Machines are being speeded up. More machinery may be placed in a given space.

"Employees will be asked to do work they have not done before. New and untrained employees will be taken on. Industry may be called to work with hazardous materials. In my judgment, during this trying time, the need for accident prevention work is greater than ever."

Reporting to the conference, R. B. Morley, General Manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, stated that the associations' 1939 field force of 16 had made 11,794 plant visits during the year, 6,231 being for inspection purposes with an average of three recommendations for each inspection. In the year, 369 certificates of merit were distributed marking the accomplishment of 12 months without a "lost time" accident, that is an accident involving time lost by the injured worker beyond his particular work shift.

Many interesting papers were presented to the convention, among which was one entitled "Conservation of Men, Money and Material" given by W. Graham Cole, Director of Safety, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York. In his paper, Mr. Cole declared that recent experience had proven that accidents were not an essential bi-product of industry. "Through well-organized effort," he asserted, "careful planning and competent leadership, many industrial establishments have been able to effect a marked reduction in the frequency and severity of accidents among their employees."

Another paper entitled "Kicks and Complaints in 25 years under Compensation in Ontario" was presented by John Harold, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, in which he reviewed the activities of the Board during the twenty-five years since its establishment in 1915. Mr. Harold referred to the fact that the Board had administered 1,373,677 claims for compensation or medical aid during the quarter century and had expended on account of such claims a total of $134,953,555.32.

At the conclusion of the convention the following officers for 1940 were elected. President, E. C. Steele, Union Gas Company, Ltd., Chatham; first vice-president, M. F. Verity, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Toronto; second vice-president, Col. Frank Chappell, General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa; honorary treasurer, A. J. Harvey, Lever Brothers Ltd., Toronto. R. B. Morley was reappointed general manager.

Sectional officers were also appointed for the following divisions. Woodworkers, class three; ceramics and stone; metal trades, class seven; food products, class 14; leather, rubber and tanners; textile and allied industries; printing trades; and steel erectors.

No amendment to trade union legislation in Great Britain during war

A deputation from the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, which was received by the Prime Minister, on March 7, 1940, asked among other things for the amendment of the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act which was passed in 1927, the year following the general strike.

In the main, criticism was directed to the implication of the Act with regard to strikes. Other arguments advanced were that the earlier requirements in regard to picketing were adequate; that by substituting "contracting-in" for "contracting-out" of a political

levy approved by a ballot vote of the members of a union, "the opportunity of an industrial dispute had been used to take political advantage of the unions"; and that the civil servants' organizations should have restored to them the right to affiliate to the Trades Union Congress.

Prime Minister's Reply.—After the deputation had met the Prime Minister an official report was issued which contained the following passage:

> The Prime Minister stated that since he last saw representatives of the T.U.C. on the question of the Trade Disputes Act the position had been completely changed by the outbreak of war. Any alteration of the provisions of the Act would require legislation and he felt that, quite apart from the merits of the case, it would be impracticable to introduce in wartime such legislation, which would of necessity be highly controversial.

He trusted, therefore, that, with the object of concentrating upon the supreme task of winning the war, the trade union movement would not press for reconsideration of any of the provisions of the Act at the present time. He was well aware and appreciative of the support which the trade union movement was giving to the national war effort and he felt that their record in this respect would proportionately strengthen their position in any representations that they might desire to make at the conclusion of the war.

Recent regulations regarding protection of young workers in U.S.A.

Two regulations have been issued under the child labour provisions of the United States Fair Labor Standards Act. These relate to certificates of age and to hazardous occupations.

In connection with the latter the chief of the Children's Bureau issued an Order declaring the occupations of motor vehicle driver and helper to be particularly hazardous for the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age. In consequence young persons under 18 may not be employed in the occupations referred to in so far as they come under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Order came into effect on January 1, 1940.

The reasons given for the Order referred to the high risk of accidents to which young drivers and helpers are exposed as shown by workmen's compensation costs, the opinion of experts and accident statistics. Further, the regulations issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Motor Carriers Act, 1935, applicable to common contract carriers engaged in interstate commerce establishes as necessary for safety a minimum age of 21 years for motor drivers. An examiner for the Commission recommended after holding public hearings that the same minimum age for motor vehicle drivers should be applied with certain exceptions to private carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

Postponement of International Labour Conference at Geneva

In view of uncertain developments in the war situation, the announcement was made in Geneva on May 11, that the International Labour Conference, scheduled to meet on June 5, has been postponed. It is expected, however, that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office will meet if at all possible.

At the 89th session of the Governing Body held on February 1-5, it was decided that the Conference would convene on June 5 if circumstances permitted, but it was also agreed that the officers of the Governing Body and the International Labour Office should be given authority to change the date or place of meeting if necessary.

At that time Canadian representatives, acting in accordance with instructions, pointed out that Canadian participation in the Conference must be contingent on compatibility with the primary obligations of national defence.

The agenda to have been discussed had been limited to the usual routine items, discussion on the Director's report, and one other subject, viz.: "Methods of Collaboration between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations."

Now, however, the disturbed international situation resulting from intensified war, has necessitated the postponement.

(Since the above was written, news reports state that the League of Nations Organizations started to move out of Geneva on May 15. It was also stated that the Bank of International Settlements and the International Labour Office joined in the move for the purpose of assuring the security of their personnel and archives.)

Correction

In an article in the April issue entitled "Establishment of a Permanent Committee of Adjustment in Railway Co-operation"—the name of Mr. F. H. Hall, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was inadvertently omitted from those elected at the meeting of February 15 to represent the employee organizations. The complete list of employees' representatives elected at that meeting should have read as follows: Messrs. J. B. Ward, W. H. Phillips, W. V. Turnbull, R. J. Tallon, A. J. Kelly, F. H. Hall; alternates—T. Todd, L. A. Beaudry.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

NINE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From steel workers, mechanics, helpers and labourers in the employ of Canadian Vickers Limited, at Montreal. Six hundred employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to their request for an increase in wages of 15 cents per hour for all classes of labour in the Marine Department. The application was subsequently withdrawn, a verbal agreement having been reached between the parties concerned on April 25, 1940.

(2) From pipe-fitters, plumbers and helpers in the employ of the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, at Vancouver, B.C., being members of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam-Fitters of the United States and Canada. The dispute relates to the request of the employees, 45 in number, for an increase in their wage rates.

(3) From sheet metal workers in the employ of the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, at Vancouver, B.C., being members of Local Union No. 280, Sheet Metal Workers International Association. The dispute concerns the employees' request for an increase in their wage rate.

(4) From employees in the Canada Works plant of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., engaged in manufacturing wire products. Approximately 700 employees are stated to be involved in the dispute, which relates to a request made to the company for reinstatement of certain employees alleged to have been discharged because of union membership and activities, and for an agreement to be negotiated with the union of the employees and its representatives, Lodge No. 1005, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, covering wage increases, the establishment of an eight hour day, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, etc.

(5) From mechanics, helpers, labourers, etc., in the employ of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, at Lauzon, Que. Four hundred and forty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arises out of a demand for an agreement providing for increased wages, certain changes in working conditions, and recognition of the Canadian Union of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Local No. 3, chartered by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

(6) From 172 employees in the foundry and machine shop of the Dominion Wheel and Foundries Limited, at Toronto, Ont., being members of Local Union No. 1089, Steel Workers Organizing Committee. The dispute arose out of the employees' request for increased wages, certain changes in working conditions, and union recognition. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 4, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees.

(7) From employees of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, at Stellarton, N.S., who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26. They request increased wages and certain changes in hours of labour and working conditions. Twelve hundred and fifty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

(8) From employees of the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, at Sydney Mines, N.S., who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26. They request increased wages and certain changes in working conditions and hours of labour. Eighteen hundred employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

(9) From employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company, at Glace Bay, N.S., who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26. They request increased wages and certain changes in working conditions and hours of labour. One hundred and fifty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

Board in Great Lakes Shipping Dispute

A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on April 20 to deal with a dispute between various shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and the unlicensed personnel in their employ represented by the Canadian Seamen's Union. A strike had occurred in this case at midnight of April 14 (see article on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada appearing elsewhere in this issue).

When early in April the department became aware that negotiations concerning wages and working conditions to govern employment of seamen for the forthcoming season of navigation had broken off and that a strike

threatened, the Deputy Minister of Labour despatched a telegram to the President of the Canadian Seamen's Union in the following terms:—

> This department understands your union has made demands to a number of shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes for an increase in wages and other concessions and that as these have not been granted your union now is making preparations for strike action at an early date. You will be aware that disputes of this character fall directly within scope of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that it is illegal for employees to go on strike or employers to declare a lockout without first having dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and in this connection I would especially direct your attention to Section fifty-eight of the Act, from which it will be observed that the responsibility for making Board application rests with the party proposing the change in wages or in hours. It should be obvious to everyone that this country while at war cannot afford to have its inland shipping tied up. This information is being conveyed to you for the purpose of eliminating any possibility of misunderstanding.

No reply was received to this telegram until after a strike had been ordered on April 13 to commence at midnight on April 14. The officials of the union and their legal representative maintained that the crews had not yet signed ships articles and that consequently the seamen could not be considered as employees within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A number of the ships, however, had already signed on full crews under the Canada Shipping Act and were operating at the time the strike occurred, and from the outset it was held by officials of the department that such crews were employees of the companies concerned and came directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. This view was confirmed by officials of the Department of Justice.

In an endeavour to find a basis of settlement immediately following the strike, conferences were held in Ottawa by officers of the department with representatives of the Seamen's Union and also with representatives of the steamship companies, and these discussions were continued in Toronto with the same parties. Finally on April 20, through the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McLarty, the strike was terminated on the understanding that a wage increase of $7.50 per month would be granted to the employees and that all other matters in dispute would be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Board is composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees; and Mr. Frank Wilkinson, K.C., also of Toronto, appointed on the companies' recommendation.

The shipping companies coming within the scope of the inquiry are the following:—

Algoma Central Steamship Line,
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited,
Canadian Lake Carriers, Limited,
Colonial Steamships, Limited,
Gulf and Lake Navigation Company, Limited,
Keystone Transports, Limited,
Lake Erie Coal Company, Limited,
Lakehead Transportation Company, Limited,
McKellar Steamships, Limited,
Northwest Steamships, Limited,
Paterson Steamships, Limited,
Quebec and Ontario Transportation Company, Limited,
Saint Lawrence Steamships, Limited,
Sarnia Steamships, Limited,
Tree Line Navigation Company, Limited,
Union Transit Company, Limited,
Upper Lakes and Saint Lawrence Transportation Company, Limited, and
Valley Camp Coal Company of Canada.

Other Boards Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on April 15 to deal with disputes between the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, and the following classes of its employees:—

(1) Machinists, fitters, specialists and helpers, members of Vancouver Lodge No. 692, International Association of Machinists;
(2) Pipe-fitters, plumbers and helpers, members of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; and
(3) Sheet metal workers, members of Local Union No. 260, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

The machinists had made application for a Board during March (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 320), while the applications from the plumbers and sheet metal workers were received during April as stated above. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Professor H. F. Angus, of Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. D. McLaren, of Vancouver, appointed on the recommendation of the company; and Mr. Percy R. Bengough, also of Vancouver, appointed on the men's recommendation.

A Board was established on April 22 to deal with a wages dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company and its pattern makers at Toronto, Ont., being members of the Toronto Association of Pattern Makers League of North America. An application had been received from the employees early in the month (Labour Gazette, April, 1940, page 320). The personnel of the Board is as follows: Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, of Toronto University, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto, appointed on the company's recommendation; and Mr. John Munro, also of Toronto, appointed on the employees' recommendation.

Agreements and other Proceedings

The department was advised during April that the recommendations of the Board which dealt with a dispute between Mr. F. W. Nicholas and his checkers, porters, coopers, etc., at Port McNicoll, Ontario, had been, with one exception in respect to working conditions, accepted by the parties concerned as a settlement of the dispute and that an agreement had been signed covering working conditions and rates of pay for the season of 1940. The employees concerned are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The texts of the Board's findings appear at page 199 of the Labour Gazette for March, 1940.

It was reported in the Labour Gazette for February, 1940, at page 101, that an application for the establishment of a Board had been received from foremen, clerks, drivers, chauffeurs, checkers, etc., in the employ of the Railway Express Agency, Inc., at various points in Canada. As a result of mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour a settlement was reached early in April, and Board procedure accordingly became unnecessary.

It was reported in the February issue of the Labour Gazette (page 102) that an interim report had been received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited and its employees, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, and that the Board had adjourned for a period of three months. At the written request of the employees the Board has arranged to hold further sessions at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., commencing May 20. In the meantime, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, the employees' nominee on the Board, found it necessary, owing to other duties, to resign as Board member, and on the employees' recommendation Mr. Charles Beattie, of Toronto, was appointed in his stead.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its sleeping car conductors and porters

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being sleeping car conductors and porters, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, submitted its findings, in the form of three separate reports, to the Minister of Labour during March. Inasmuch as certain ambiguities appeared in these reports which required clarification, the chairman of the Board was instructed by the Minister of Labour to reconvene the Board and consider the dispute further. New reports were submitted by the Board on April 19, comprising a majority report signed by the chairman, Honourable Mr. Justice Louis Cousineau, and the Board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Edward H. Crawford, and a minority report signed by the company's nominee on the Board, Mr. F. C. Dobell.

The dispute arose as a result of changes made by the company in the assignment of runs to conductors and porters in Ontario and Quebec, as well as to sleeping car porters operating out of Winnipeg, involving increased hours of service for certain employees and loss of employment to others. Approximately 350 employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute.

The texts of the majority and minority reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, employers, on the one hand, and sleeping car porters operating from Winnipeg, members of Division 130, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employees, on the other hand,

and

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways, employer, on the one hand, and sleeping car conductors and porters in Ontario and Quebec, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, employees, on the other hand.

To the Honourable N. A. McLarty,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

The above disputes which were referred to this Board for consideration, were heard

jointly at meetings held by the Board of Conciliation at Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa, Ontario, on different dates during the months of January, February and March, 1940.

The Canadian National Railways were represented by Messrs. A. J. Hills, W. W. Swinden, W. I. Moodie, and J. McIsaac, and The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees by Messrs. J. E. McGuire and T. McGregor, and in addition at certain meetings by Messrs. A. R. Mosher and M. M. Maclean.

Too much praise cannot be given to both parties for their able presentation of the facts in dispute, whether by way of written or oral argument. Emphasis too must be laid upon the response made thereto by these representatives when the members of the Board endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement, but as both parties felt (and we believe very sincerely) that there was a vital principle at issue, unfortunately a compromise was not able to be effected.

In dealing with these two disputes it may be observed that they have many points in common, and in particular they involve a consideration of the wording and meaning of Section 4 (*b*) of the Schedule of Rules and Rates of Pay for employees in sleeping, dining and parlour car service, which Schedule became effective in 1927, as well as a consideration of Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Before considering these elements it will be well to dispose of the contention advanced by the Canadian National Railways' representatives (herein afterwards referred to as "the Railway") that the disputes herein should have been referred to the Board known as "Board of Adjustment No. 2". Throughout its correspondence with the Department of Labour, in the briefs filed, and in oral argument, the Railway has strenuously contended that the proper tribunal for the disposition of these cases is Board of Adjustment No. 2.

In our opinion this argument is untenable:—

(1) Section 7, ss. (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act is clearly against it. Once the Board of Conciliation is established by the Department it does not lie in the mouth of any party to the dispute to question the validity or jurisdiction of the Board.

(2) A reference to the cases cited by the Railway does not bear out the contention that the matters in dispute must of necessity be dealt with by that Board. Cases similar to the one at bar may have been dealt with by that Board, but that was only with the consent of both parties, and was not to be deemed in any way as an abrogation or denial of the right of any party at any time to apply for a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(3) The agreement constituting the Board of Adjustment No. 2 specifically excludes from its jurisdiction any dispute arising out of a proposed change in rate of pay, rules or "working conditions". The brief filed by the Railway, particularly in the Central and Eastern application, is studded with references to "changes of working conditions." Mr. Swinden was asked this very pointed question, "Do you consider that these changes are changes in working conditions?" to which he replied, "Yes, decidedly so". In our opinion this answer is definitely adverse to the claim of the Railway that these matters are peculiarly a matter for application by the Board of Adjustment No. 2.

Reverting then to the two elements under consideration, we think we are driven to the conclusion that the claim of the employees must be sustained. In 1927 the parties entered into a written agreement referred to herein as the "1927 Schedule". It is to be presumed that this agreement only came into existence after many long hours of consultation and debate. It is further to be presumed that when the contracting parties reduced to writing the points on which they had agreed, they then had a clear conception of what they had agreed upon and what they intended to put down in writing. It is somewhat late in the day for the Railway now to contend that Section 4 (*b*) does not express what the parties in 1927 had agreed upon. In our opinion Section 4 (*b*) is binding upon the parties unless abrogated or annulled in whole or in part by common consent.

Section 4 (*b*) reads as follows:—

"In the event of the Railways deciding to make any changes in the service as set up in the foregoing Schedule of runs, or in the event of new runs being established, the number of employees or crews required to operate the service shall be arranged by mutual agreement between the Superintendent and Employees' General Committee."

It may be divided into two parts. (1) It gives to the Railway unfettered discretion to make decisions as to changes in the services set up in the Schedule of runs then established or to establish new runs. This is agreed to by the employees, and concerning this aspect there therefore can be no dispute. (2) It, however, imposes upon the Railways, when either of these eventualities occur, the necessity of reaching a mutual agreement with the employees as to the number of employees or crews required to operate the services.

In the cases at bar no such agreement was arrived at. On the contrary, the Railway notified the employees that the new runs,

with reduced personnel, were to become effective, without any mutual agreement having been arrived at, and in our opinion they very definitely and unquestionably committed a breach of Section 4 (*b*) of the Schedule.

In the briefs filed by the Railway an attempt was made to answer the claim made by the employees that there was a violation of the Section. The Railway has sought most strenuously to defend its actions on the following grounds:—

(1) That the runs as previously established did not give an adequate return in service for the wage expense incurred, or to use the language of the second brief, "that they did not secure a fair return in service for the compensation paid".

(2) That in some cases a continuance of the old runs involved the supplying of expensive equipment. This was instanced in the brief concerning the Flin Flon dispute, by their setting up that a $60,000 sleeping car would have been necessary.

(3) That the continuance of the runs previously established would have isolated the employees from proper supervision.

(4) That by the creation of the new runs the Company was thereby able to operate the Railways in a more economical manner.

(5) That the Railway, being custodians of public moneys, was bound to consider itself as a trustee of these funds and therefore had to give to the people of Canada the best possible returns for the public funds expended in their behalf.

In our opinion none of these grounds can prevail to answer the charge that there has been a violation of Section 4 (*b*). Both in contract and in morality the Railway owes a duty to its employees to see that binding contracts are observed by it, both in the letter and in the spirit in which they were entered. Sanctity of contract is a principle of law, binding equally upon simple individuals as well as upon high contracting parties such as the Canadian National Railways and members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Surely the duties imposed by parliament upon the management of Government-owned railways did not include a mandate to disregard solemn obligations whenever the management felt that in the interests of economy they should be swept aside.

In our further opinon there has been a complete disregard of the rights of the employees in that the monthly hours to be worked by them in the new runs have in the main been greatly increased. The Railway contends that it has the right to increase these hours as long as in its opinion the increase does not impose a burden upon the employee. In the briefs filed we can find no authority for such a proposition. Carried to a logical conclusion it would mean two things: (1) the Railway is the sole judge of what is or is not arduous; and (2) the complete abrogation by unilateral action of the agreements entered into in 1927 and thereafter.

To make an employee work more hours per month for the same wages is to bring about a "change in wages and hours" as is contemplated by Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is not necessary to cite legal authority for this decision, as in our opinion it is self-evident. We believe that the Railway has committed a breach of Section 58 of the Act, which justifies this Board in recommending to the Department that the claim of the employees be sustained.

We wish particularly to draw attention to the claim of the Railway that Section 3 (*e*) of the Schedule regulates the proper procedure in the event of a mutual agreement not being arrived at. In our opinion this claim is clearly unfounded.

(1) Section 3 of the Schedule deals with discipline and grievances and has no reference whatsoever to a change in the basic structure of the Schedule.

(2) It applies to individual cases and not to the employees as a body.

(3) In the first brief filed no reference whatsoever was made to it.

In our opinion this argument was simply put forth at a late date to meet the admitted failure of the Railway to arrive at a mutual agreement before the new runs were established. This is clearly borne out by reference to the concluding sentences in letters from Mr. Swinden to the Department of Labour under date of July 14, 1939.

We have referred in the foregoing to the attempts made to settle by some mutual compromise the various matters in dispute, especially with regard to future assignments of runs by the Railway. It should be possible for both parties to revise the existing Schedule so that the Railway may have a right of decision in administrative matters while at the same time adequate protection and reasonable assurances will be given to the employees so that they will not have similar causes for complaint in the future.

On the whole and having this object in view, we hold and recommend as follows:—

(1) With reference to the first named dispute:

(*a*) That the Management of the Canadian National Railways violated the terms of the agreements with its Sleeping and

Dining Car employees by arbitrarily amalgamating the Winnipeg-Le Pas-Flin Flon run with the Flin Flon-Regina run and operating the joint run with fewer porters than were employed on the two runs when they were separately operated.

(*b*) That the Railway Management should forthwith re-establish the Winnipeg-Le Pas-Flin Flon run as it operated prior to May 1, 1939, and the Regina-Flin Flon run as it was constituted on May 1, 1931.

(2) With reference to the second named dispute:

(*a*) That the Railway Management likewise violated the terms of existing agreements by arbitrarily altering the terms or hours of the employees or amalgamating existing runs without the consent of the employees as was required by the said agreements.

(*b*) That the Railway Management immediately reinstate the assignment of employees to the five runs as they existed prior to August 14, 1938.

(*c*) That the Canadian National Railways pay to Mr. Leo J. P. Clarke the sum of $250 as compensation as part of the time lost by him through the change in his assignment.

(3) With reference to both disputes:

(*a*) That when the existing Schedule of Rules which became effective on September 1, 1927, is revised, the clauses in the Schedule referring to mutual agreement as to employee assignments be amended by giving to the Railway Company a limited and reasonable discretion in the assignment of employees to respective runs, and that as a part of the foregoing and without limiting its generality, there should be incorporated therein a suitable rule or agreement by which a maximum number of hours of duty per month should be specified, as well as a definition of the term "hours of duty".

(*b*) That the Railway Management should in any event give from fifteen to thirty days' prior notice of intended change in runs.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LOUIS COUSINEAU,
Chairman of Board.

(Sgd.) E. H. CRAWFORD,
Member of Board.

Minority Report

April 11, 1940.

The Hon. the MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being sleeping car conductors and porters, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

You have been pleased to cause the reconvention of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter in order to obtain further expressions of the views of its members. My colleagues and I have again discussed in detail the matters in dispute and the conclusions of the reports previously made by each of us. In particular, we have again analysed the wording of Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule and have considered what we should recommend ought to be done by the parties concerned.

My conviction is still unshaken that the only reasonable and logical interpretation of Article 4 (*b*) is that placed upon it by the Railway Company. Further it is the only workable interpretation, for the Company must have the discretionary control thereby afforded to it. The Company is in fact the only possible agent to make new or changed assignments and to take the responsibility for making them effective, often on very short notice.

Even if the contention of the Employees as to the interpretation of Article 4 (*b*) should be correct, I would still recommend that this dispute should be settled by the parties agreeing that that discretionary control and that responsibility should in future be vested in the Company, subject to the limits mentioned in my previous report, which appear to me to be reasonable and to be fair to both parties. Even if the Company had, as alleged, infringed the contract there is no reason why the disputed runs should be reinstated during the preparation of such a formula for future guidance as my colleagues and I are unanimous in agreeing should be prepared to assure discretionary control to the Company and to define the limits of that prerogative.

However, there was in my opinion no infringement of the contract and I must now make the same report as I made on February 29, 1940. A copy of that previous report is attached hereto to form part hereof. For convenience of reference I summarize my former recommendations as follows:—

1. That Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule should be amended to read, or should be

acted upon as if it did read, as suggested in my report of February 29, 1940, after insertion, in the second sentence of my suggestion, of a number to be arrived at by mutual consent.

2. That the other clauses of the Schedule which refer to "mutual agreement" with regard to employee assignments should be similarly treated.

3. That the Railway Company should continue to operate the disputed runs as they have been operated during the past months, and that the employees should not be reinstated in their assignments as they were prior to the changes of which they have complained.

4. That the employees should withdraw their claims for expenses and lost wages resulting from the changes of assignments.

5. That the Company should in future give fifteen days' notice of intended changes in runs or of the establishment of new runs, except in cases of emergency or necessity.

The reasons for which I have reached the conclusions on which these recommendations are based are set out in full in my previous report and should be considered as incorporated herein as effectually as if they were now repeated at length.

If I have correctly understood the views which my colleagues have expressed at our sessions, I anticipate that they will agree to recommendations 1, 2 and 5 above (subject perhaps to some changes in verbiage), that they will agree to recommendation 4 (except as to one employee for a small part of his claim) and that they will disagree with my recommendation 3. It seems therefore that we are all three agreed that the Railway Company should, within reasonable limits, have the right or discretion to make assignments in new or changed runs and that the only material point on which our views differ is as to whether or not the assignments affected in the runs under dispute in this reference should or should not be reinstated before the parties replace the contentious Article 4 (*b*).

I am therefore hopeful that the efforts of this Board, whose members are unanimous to at least that extent, will prove to have been of service to both the parties.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. C. DOBELL.

The following is Mr. Dobell's original minority report as referred to above:

Montreal, February 29, 1940.

To the HONOURABLE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being sleeping car conductors and porters, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Introductory

1. A Board has been established to consider two complaints or demands made by employees in the Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Car services of the Canadian National Railways with regard to the assignment of conductors and porters on the Montreal-Noranda, Montreal-Ottawa, Montreal-Toronto, Montreal-Winnipeg and Winnipeg-Flin-Flon-Regina runs. As the basis of the claim or demand put forward by the employees was substantially the same in each of the two cases, it appears that both matters can most conveniently be dealt with in a single report.

Upon the constitution of the Board several sessions were held in Montreal, when representatives of the employees and of the Railway Company submitted, and subsequently explained and discussed, written briefs or statements of their respective positions and of the grounds on which they relied for maintaining them. These representatives were also afforded opportunities of presenting oral evidence and of questioning each other in order that the members of the Board might be amply cognizant of all the views of both parties. Of these opportunities full advantage was taken by both sides. Each of the parties to the dispute was then accorded a delay in which to submit written answers to the statements of the other party, and, when sessions were resumed in Ottawa for efforts to conciliate the parties, the members of the Board were familiar with the arguments in support of the respective contentions of both parties.

Article 4 (b) of the Schedule

2. The Board was informed by the representatives of both sides, and I agree entirely, that the fount of both disputes lies in the interpretation or construction which should have been placed in the past, and which should be placed in the future, upon Article 4 (*b*) of the document known as "Schedule of Rules and Rates of Pay for Employees in Sleeping, Dining and Parlor Car Service" dated October 1, 1927, which reads as follows:—

"In the event of the Railways deciding to make any changes in the service as set up in the foregoing Schedule of runs, or in the event of new runs being established, the number of

employees or crews required to operate the service shall be arranged by mutual agreement between the Superintendent and Employees' General Committee."

The employees contended that the reference to "mutual agreement" indicated that such agreement as to number of employees must be arrived at before the Railway Company could put into effect any change in the service or any new runs decided upon by it, although they admitted that the Company had the uncontrolled right to decide to make changes and establish new runs. The Railway Company on the other hand maintained that the opening sentence of the clause made it clear that the "decision" throughout rested with the Company itself, including decision as to the number of employees required in any particular service. The Company maintained that what the Article meant was that the service or change should be made effective forthwith and that, if the employees took objection to the number of men assigned, this was a matter to be arranged, if possible, by agreement between the Superintendent and the Employees' General Committee, or, failing such agreement, to be dealt with first in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 (*e*) of the Schedule and finally to be brought, if necessary, before the body known as C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2, as would be done in any other case of alleged grievance.

The answer of the Railway Company to the suggestion that Article 4 (*b*) required mutual agreement as to employee assignments before any change in service or before the establishment of any new run was—

(1) That this Article was drafted with the knowledge in the minds of the representatives of both parties that Article 3 (*e*) was also in existence in case of a failure of mutual agreement between the Railway Company's Superintendent and the Employees' General Committee;

(2) That the Article itself, and in fact the whole Schedule, was drafted only shortly after the Railway Company had consented to the establishment of a Board of Arbitration, known as C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2, specifically designed to deal with any such matters of disagreement, and upon which the employees are equally represented with the Railway Company; and

(3) That, both before 1927 and in the twelve years since the Schedule went into effect, the employees have in fact, whenever they felt aggrieved, availed themselves of the opportunities of adjustment afforded by Article 3 (*e*) of the Schedule and by Board of Adjustment No. 2.

Article 4 (*b*) is perhaps unfortunately worded in that the contentions of either party as to its strictly literal interpretation could, in my opinion, be argued by Counsel in a Court of law with some hope, or even confidence, of success. But this Board is not required to record its interpretation of any specific words, but rather in the language of Article 27 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to recommend what "ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned". The employees admit that the Railway Company has, under the first sentence of the Article, uncontrolled discretion to make changes in service or to establish new runs, but contend that the second sentence gives them themselves the right virtually to veto any such change or establishment by refusing to agree with the management upon the number of men to be assigned. For instance, the employees could conceivably, if this view were correct, decline to operate a new or a changed run unless an absurd number of porters, let us say six, were assigned to each parlor car. The result is that, if the Employees' contention is correct, the first sentence of the Article is meaningless and of no value.

On the other hand the interpretation placed by the Company on this Article appears to me to be reasonable and logical. In the Company's view it must have and exercise a free and uncontrolled discretion not only in deciding on new runs or changes of runs but also in the assignment of men thereto, subject always to the employees' undoubted right to appeal any alleged grievance or unfairness through the proper channels referred to elsewhere herein. Furthermore this view clothes Article 4 (*b*) with intelligible sense and meaning, whereas the contrary view does not, and in my opinion that interpretation of any document or part of a document which gives it a reasonable and intelligible sense must always prevail over any other interpretation which would make it meaningless.

Apart from any question of interpretation of words, it is essential to the operation of any business that the management should exercise some measure of discretionary control, subject always, as above mentioned, to the right of the employees to obtain redress in case of harsh treatment. On this point I cannot improve upon the words used by the Arbitrator in one of the cases which went before C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2 in making his award. This is copied at the top of page 4 (end of first paragraph) of the document produced before this Board under the title "Railway's Submission No. 5". The Arbitrator said: "In my opinion decisions as to the requirements or needs of service must necessarily be a function of management, subject to the consideration of such representa-

tions as may properly be made on behalf of employees. It does not seem to me reasonable to suppose that it could have been the intent of the Agreement to provide that, even if the service did not justify the employment of a Sleeping Car Conductor, one must be employed unless the representatives of the Employees give their permission for his withdrawal."

Article 3 (e) of the Schedule

3. Article 3 (*e*) of the Schedule has been referred to above as providing, in the submission of the Railway Company, the primary procedure for employees to seek redress if they consider themselves aggrieved by any exercise by the Railway's officers of its discretionary power.

The employees contended with some emphasis that Article 3 (*e*) was intended to provide a procedure only for the adjustment of the type of grievance referred to in Article 3 (*a*), i.e., cases of suspension, discharge, or disciplining, and not to cases of grievances arising out of the establishment of new runs or out of changes in established runs. But examination of the Schedule as a whole discloses that nowhere except in Article 3 (*e*) is there provided any avenue for redress to any employee or group of employees who may consider themselves aggrieved, whereas many questions besides those covered by Article 3 (*a*) (i.e., suspension, discharge, or disciplining) must undoubtedly from time to time give employees cause to consider themselves aggrieved, e.g., seniority, overtime, hours of service, rest periods, lay-over, etc. This is made abundantly manifest in the Exhibit produced to the Board as Appendix "A" to Railways Submission No. 5. This shows that 50 cases have been before C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2 since October 1, 1927. We know that each one of them first passed through the procedure prescribed by Article 3 (*e*) of the Schedule before reaching that Board. Yet, of those 50 cases, only 4 arose out of matters involving suspension, discharge or discipline. The remaining 46 cases which have followed Article 3 (*e*) and then, one of the parties being still unsatisfied, have gone before C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2, therefore represent 92 per cent of the total cases so handled in the last twelve and one-half years. One must conclude that Article 3 (*e*) covers, and has always been recognized as covering, grievances or disputes of any kind under the Schedule and is not confined to the subjects dealt with in Article 3 (*a*), particularly as the number of men or crews required is only one of many factors in the determination of an assignment. If this, by chance, is not the true position, then only 8 per cent of all these cases have been conducted in a regular manner and 92 per cent irregularly, but the result is the same, for then a custom having full contractual force has been established between the parties on their own recognition.

The fact that Article 3 (*e*) was not mentioned in the written submission of the Railway Company as providing procedure for the settlement of disputes of this nature was at one time referred to as suggesting that this was only thought of and mentioned by the Company's representatives at the sessions of the Board after the employees had questioned the applicability of Article 3 (*e*) to grievances under Article 4 (*b*). Naturally, the Company did not suggest in its brief that the employees should have taken the procedure provided by Article 3 (*e*) before making application for a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the good and sufficient reason that these two disputes, which are now before this Board, had already been submitted to the provisions of Article 3 (*e*) and had been taken by the employees through each step of the procedure contemplated by that Article. What the Railway Company suggested in its brief was that the correct procedure for the employees to have followed *thereafter* would have been to go before C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2. Whether that suggestion should or should not have been followed, this Board since its own establishment does not have to decide.

The employees cannot hope to sustain before this Board their contention that Article 3 (*e*) does not cover the settlement of disputes arising under Article 4 (*b*), for it is established (i) that the two very disputes now before this Board do arise under Article 4 (*b*) and (ii) that those two disputes have already been subjected by the employees themselves to the procedure contemplated by Article 3 (*e*). Having themselves taken proceedings under Article 3 (*e*) in these two disputes, surely they cannot now impugn those proceedings, but are estopped from questioning their regularity and validity.

These disputes were so dealt with in the same way that all the 50 cases shown on the Exhibit entitled "Appendix 'A' to Railways Submission No. 5" were dealt with under Article 3 (*e*) before being taken to C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2. All those 50 cases went first through the procedure prescribed by Article 3 (*e*) and were only subsequently taken before C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2, which in fact is the procedure contemplated by two clauses (hereinafter quoted) of the Agreement constituting that Board. Of those 50 cases no less than 10, or one-fifth, arose under Article 4 (*b*). Those two complaints before the Board arose under

Article 4 (*b*); they were actually prosecuted by the employees under the terms of Article 3 (*e*); the employees cannot now, to my mind, argue that the provisions of Article 3 (*e*) do not apply to complaints arising under Article 4 (*b*).

The two clauses referred to above in the Agreement constituting C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2 read as follows:—

"The parties hereto agree to the establishment of a Board composed of members to be selected as hereinafter prescribed for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that may arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of wages and working conditions now in effect or hereinafter established which are not promptly adjusted between the officers of the Railway and the Representatives of the Employees."

"Disputes arising will be handled as heretofore up to and including the General Manager or corresponding officer of another Department. If decision given is not satisfactory to the employees, the case may be appealed to the Board."

Although the assignments complained of in these two disputes were referred to by the employees as having been arbitrarily put into effect by the Railway Company, no evidence was adduced before the Board to indicate that the Railway Company had, in the twelve years since the Schedule in question has been in effect, nor theretofore, habitually made harsh or arbitrary use of its privilege or discretion to make assignments or changes in assignments.

On the contrary the Company in one of its written representations to the Board states that "the management has proceeded on the basis that the elements of assignments set up in the list of runs embodied in the wage agreement, when written in September, 1927, should be taken as indicating reasonable limits; that no run or assignment now made should require more overall hours, less rest and shorter layover than any run in the original list;" and that it was willing to continue this practice.

The employees instead took the position that, although in the past they have availed themselves of Article 3 (*e*) of the Schedule whenever they did not acquiesce in changes made by the Company, no such action on their part should be construed as creating any admission or precedent to the affect either that Article 3 (*e*) would be applicable to future similar disputes or that any assignment or change in assignments could lawfully be made by the Company without that prior mutual agreement which the employees allege is called for in Article 4 (*b*). As a general statement of law it may be correct to say that even repeated use of a procedure does not prevent the person who has used it from arguing against its applicability in other similar matters, but here we are dealing with specific cases which have already been subjected to the procedure now attacked by the very parties now attacking it. If the employees' general statement of law is correct, I agree that they might in future similar disputes allege that they are not bound again to use Article 3 (*e*) merely because they have used it in the two cases before this Board. But they cannot come before the Board admitting that they have used Article 3 (*e*) in these two cases, even in fact submitting some of the correspondence exchanged in the course of the proceedings under that Article, and then expect to succeed in arguing that Article 3 (*e*) is not applicable to these cases.

Further, I repeat, this Board is concerned primarily and most importantly with the question of what "ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned" in the future and not with giving advice as to the meaning in law of any words in the Schedule or as to the result in law of any continued course of action.

Section 58 of the Act

4. The employees' application referring to the Central and Eastern lines also contains the complaint that the Railway Company infringed the provisions of Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in that certain changes, which the employees contend affected conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, were made effective before the dispute had been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation. As the employees now in question are engaged and paid on a monthly basis, changes of assignments or the establishment of new runs do not affect their conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and this section of the Act does not appear to apply in the circumstances.

Efforts to conciliate

5. The representatives of the parties to the dispute were invited, particularly in view of current conditions, to settle their differences, even if need be with sacrifices on each side, and the members of the Board used their utmost endeavours to assist them to conciliation. The individual representatives of each party to the dispute showed themselves ready and willing to explore every avenue of conciliation suggested by the members of the Board, but unfortunately these negotiations repeatedly came to nought on the point or question of principle, which as mentioned above is the basis of both these disputes, and which may briefly be stated as follows: "Should Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule be acted upon (i) as if it meant that the Railway Company has the uncontrolled privilege

or discretion, not only of deciding upon changes in the service or upon the establishment of new runs, but also of making the assignments of employees incidental thereto, or (ii) as if it meant that, without violation of the Schedule, no such change can be made nor such new runs established until prior mutual agreement as to the number of men to be assigned has been arrived at?"

Conclusions

6. It appears to me, upon examination of the documents submitted, upon weighing the arguments and explanations offered to the Board, and upon consideration of the public service required from a Railway Company operating in the geographical and climatic conditions which exist in Canada, that the first of these two alternatives is the right one and accordingly that the contention of the Railway Company is well founded. It not only has, but also must have, unfettered discretion in these matters. Further, as indicated above, in case the terms of any such assignment shall give any employee or group of employees any cause to consider himself or themselves aggrieved, provision is made in Article 3 (*e*) for the procedure of which he or they may take advantage, and C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2 is also open, and was in fact expressly constituted to consider and deal with any cases of grievances as shown by the two clauses of its constitution quoted above.

But, in the meantime, while grievances are brought forward, complaints are made, appeals are prosecuted, and arbitration proceedings are conducted, the Railway's service to the public must continue and this can only be guaranteed to the people of the country if the Railway Company itself has, within reasonable limits, an uncontrolled discretion as to assignments, subject always to the Employees' right to adjustment through the media above mentioned. It must be remembered, too, that new or changed assignments often have to be put into effect within a few hours' time and the responsibility for making them effective must be accepted by some person or body. The Railway Company is the logical, and in fact the only possible, agent for this purpose.

Having so reached the conclusion that the Railway Company has now, both as a right arising out of the Schedule and as a necessary social condition, the uncontrolled discretion (subject as aforesaid) to establish and change runs, I arrive at what I think should be the recommendation of this Board. This would be that the Company should agree to a reasonable limitation upon that uncontrolled discretion and that the employees should admit that such discretion is not conditional on their prior agreement within and up to that limitation. I proceed to a concrete suggestion as to what that limitation should be.

It was clear throughout the proceedings that the representatives of both parties to the dispute were equally sincere in their conviction that their own respective interpretations of Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule were correct. I have accordingly given considerable time and thought to the elaboration of a new Article 4 (*b*), or an amendment of the existing Article, which I hope will be acceptable to both parties and which I believe would constitute a satisfactory formula not only for the solution of the present dispute, but also for the avoidance of other similar disputes in the future.

I would suggest that the parties should agree that Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule should be interpreted by them, and acted upon between them, as if it read as follows:—

"In the event of the Railway deciding to make any changes in the service as set up in the foregoing Schedule of runs, or in the event of new runs being established, the number of employees or crews required to operate the service shall be fixed by the Railways. But if the service of any employee would thereby be increased to more than working hours per month the Railways shall endeavour to have the assignment agreed to by mutual consent between the Superintendent and the Employees' General Committee. If such mutual consent is not obtained, the assignment as fixed by the Railway shall be made effective and the matter in question shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 3 (*e*)."

The blank in the second sentence of the above quotation should contain such a figure of hours as represents a fair and not unreasonable month of labour in the type of service rendered by the employees under discussion. In order to impose a limitation which will both give the Railway Company a fair margin up to which it may exercise the right of immediate decision, which it must have as pointed out above, and at the same time ensure the employees against any harsh or arbitrary use of that right, I suggest that this figure should be slightly over that representing the present average monthly service of all road employees paid on a monthly basis in the Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car services of the Company.

This would also necessitate arrangement between the parties as to the method of arriving at a computation of "working hours per month" for the purpose of the suggested new Article on account of the fact that, as represented to the Board, different systems of computation are now used by the Company and the Employees.

The Company is already obliged to observe the provisions of Article 2 (*b*) of the Schedule,

which require positions to be bulletined for 15 days. I think the Company should also agree that, even within the limits of its uncontrolled discretion as defined in such new or amended Article 4 (*b*), it will not, except in cases of emergency or other necessity, establish any new run or change any existing run without giving the employees fifteen days prior notice of its intention to do so and thereby according the employees reasonable opportunity to make any protest they wish.

If the employees would prefer it, I would be equally willing to recommend that the last phrase of the revised Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule suggested above should read "the matter in question shall be dealt with in accordance with Article 3 (*e*) and by C.N.R.E. Board of Adjustment No. 2". I had no intention, in framing my suggested revision, to imply that their right of appeal should end with the proceedings specified in Article 3 (*e*), and I am sure that in fact under my suggestion they would still have the same right to use Board of Adjustment No. 2 as they now have. But if the employees desire to have this point clarified I would make the additional reference to that Board a part of my suggested revision of the Article and of my recommendations which follow.

Recommendations

7. I submit that what ought to be done by the respective parties concerned is:—

(1) To amend Article 4 (*b*) of the Schedule to read as above quoted (or to the like effect), or to agree that it shall be acted upon as having that meaning, thereby substituting limited and reasonable discretion in the Railway Company for the unlimited discretion which its representatives allege that it has and has always had; and

(2) To agree that the purport and intent of paragraph (1) shall be followed in the interpretation of all the other clauses of the Schedule which refer to "mutual agreement" with regard to employee assignments, for instance Article 4 (*c*), Article 15 (*c*), etc.; and

(3) For the employees, relying upon the advantages to be gained by them from the operation of the preceding paragraph and of paragraph (5) below, to withdraw their request for the re-establishment of the assignments forming the subject of these disputes, both the Flin Flon run and those in the Central and Eastern Districts; and

(4) For the employees, both for the same reason and because they have not established that they are entitled to it, to withdraw their request for lost wages and expenses; and

(5) For the Company to agree to give fifteen days' notice of intended changes in runs or of establishment of new runs, except in cases of emergency or necessity.

Before such a report as this is submitted tribute must be paid, and is paid, to the sagacity and forensic ability of the representatives of both parties to whose representations and arguments it was at all times a pleasure to listen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. C. DOBELL,
A Member of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between Various Steamship Companies and their Longshoremen at the Port of Montreal

A unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between various steamship companies represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and their longshoremen at the Port of Montreal, members of Local 375, International Longshoremen's Association.

The dispute related to the demand of the employees for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions, 2,600 workmen being directly affected.

The personnel of the Board was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice John G. Gillanders, of Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, nominated by the company, and Mr. Raoul Trepanier, also of Montreal, nominated by the employees.

The text of the Board's report follows:—

Report of Board

To the Honourable the MINISTER OF LABOUR, Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between various steamship companies represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and their longshoremen at the Port of Montreal, members of Local 375, International Longshoremen's Association.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter has met in Montreal throughout the current week. Representatives of the employees and of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., representing the various ocean steamship companies using the Port of Montreal, have submitted, and subsequently explained and discussed, written

statements of their respective positions and of the grounds on which they relied for maintaining them. These representatives were also afforded, and took advantage of, opportunities for oral argument and for questioning each other. Subsequently the members of the Board held further meetings for the consideration of the purport of this report.

The Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute is that the demands of the employees for increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions should not be conceded as demanded, because the merits and substantial justice of those demands were not proved, but that some increase in wages should be granted as a temporary measure during war-time and that some of the other demands of the employees should be conceded in modified form.

Attached hereto is a draft Agreement which the Board recommends that the parties to this dispute should execute to replace the existing Agreement dated March 5, 1938. For convenience of reference, whatever words are either newly introduced in this draft or constitute therein amendments of the previous Agreement are underlined in typed copies of this report or italicized in printed copies.

Of the changes involved the most important, and the one to which most time was devoted both by the representatives of the parties at the board sessions and by the Members of the Board in their private discussions, was the question of wages. The Board wishes to make it clear that, in recommending an increase, it is actuated primarily and principally by consideration of the peculiar situation which now exists in ocean shipping and which may be expected to continue, or even to become accentuated, during the continuance of the current hostilities. The Board stresses the fact that the increase in wages which it is recommending should be regarded as a war bonus and that, if the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the constituent companies adopt and execute the proposed new Agreement, they will do so, and will in future be recognized as having done so, solely with the object of furthering the public interest in war-time by ensuring the harmonious operation of one of the most important seaports in the British Empire. It would therefore be part of the Board's recommendation that the scale of wage rates included in the proposed new Agreement should not be considered as constituting any statement of opinion as to what are reasonable wage rates under present conditions with regard to living costs and other determining factors, but that the companies should retain the right, in accordance with the terms of the Agreement, to demand the revision of these rates when they consider that circumstances warrant.

The draft Agreement which the Board recommends should be entered into between the parties has been dated as of April 24th and Clause 1 states that the Agreement and the Schedule of Working Conditions shall be effective as from April 24th. This date was not selected for the reason that it marked the holding of the last public session of the Board, but because the Board was informed that that day would witness the opening of navigation for the 1940 season in the Port of Montreal. The intention of the Board is that the revised Agreement should govern from the opening of navigation, whether that occurs on the 24th instant or on another date.

It was represented to the Board that, during the continuance of the current War, a new operation may be expected to become prevalent in the Port of Montreal, namely the loading of lumber into ships from cars or open wharves. There is inserted as the last phrase of Article 24 of the Working Conditions in the proposed new agreement a suggested formula to cover this operation. The Board recognizes however that the parties themselves are much better qualified to arrive at a satisfactory and practicable arrangement with regard to this matter and invites them to amend this phrase in any way which may be mutually agreeable to them. At the same time the Board asks the parties not to allow any difference of opinion on this one point to prevent their adoption of the remainder of the Agreement.

In conclusion, the Board would wish to give expression to its sense of obligation to the representatives of both parties for their patient and valuable efforts in assisting it to arrive at a recommendation which its Members feel sure will facilitate, and which they hope will in fact ensure, an amicable settlement of the dispute referred to it for investigation and conciliation at a time when disputes elsewhere are not receiving any such benefits.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. G. GILLANDERS,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) F. C. DOBELL,
(Sgd.) RAOUL TREPANIER.

Montreal, April 25, 1940.

Draft Agreement

Memorandum of Agreement made at Montreal as of the *24th day of April, 1940*, between (Insert names of Companies—hereinafter called the "Companies") and: *International Longshoremen's Association, and its Affiliated Local 375* (hereinafter called the "Longshoremen")

Witnesseth:

1. This Agreement, and Schedule of Working Conditions attached hereto, shall become effective *as from April 24, 1940*, and shal continue in full force and effect until the 31st of December, *1940*, and thereafter from year to

year unless or until either party serves written notice on the other party to the contrary at least *Sixty* days prior to December 31, *1940*, or Sixty days prior to December 31, of any subsequent year.

2. That in consideration of the undertakings hereby entered into and obligations assumed by the Longshoremen, the Companies hereby undertake and agree:—

(*a*) Tu put up a bond of *$2,000* issued by a duly incorporated insurance or trust company who will also act as trustee for a guarantee of the due performance by them of this Agreement.

(*b*) That working hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 12 o'clock noon and between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., during which the rate of pay shall be *Eighty-five cents (85c.)* per hour, between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., during which the rate of pay shall be *Ninety-five cents (95c.)* per hour and between midnight and 5 a.m., during which the rate of pay shall be *One dollar and five cents ($1.05)* per hour.

(*c*) That double time to be paid on Sundays, St. Jean Baptiste Day and Dominion Day.

(*d*) That when longshoremen are required to work any meal hour they shall receive double time at the prevailing rate of wages and for each succeeding hour until discharged for meals.

(*e*) That the rates of pay for working on nitrate, blulk sulphur, *bulk ore, potash,* full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal, and handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, shall be *One dollar ($1)* per hour for the periods between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., *One dollar and ten cents ($1.10)* per hour for the period between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., and *One dollar and twenty cents ($1.20)* per hour for the period between midnight and 5 a.m.

(*f*) That the rates of pay for grain trimming and bagging shall be *One dollar ($1)* per hour for the periods between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., *One dollar and ten cents ($1.10)* per hour for the period between p.m. and 11 p.m., and *One dollar and twenty cents ($1.20)* per hour for the period between midnight and 5 a.m., the running of the grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

(*g*) That for work performed in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck the rates of pay for the whole gang shall be *One dollar ($1)* per hour for the periods between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., *One dollar and ten cents ($1.10)* per hour for the period between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., and *One dollar and twenty cents ($1.20)* per hour for the period between midnight and 5 a.m., this not to apply to men working other cargo in the lower hold.

(*h*) That starting times for day work shall be between 7 a.m. and 7.30 a.m., at 9 a.m., and between 1 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. Men called for 9 a.m. shall be put to work at that hour or paid a minimum of one hour's pay.

(*i*) That men ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and be paid full time at the prevailing rate from that hour until discharged or set to work; a minimum of one hour shall be paid in the event of the men not commencing work. Orders for men required at 7 p.m. and who have not been working during the afternoon, to be given on or before 4 p.m.

(*j*) That men ordered out on Sunday *and holidays mentioned in Section (c)* and not commencing work shall receive a minimum of *two* hours' pay at the prevailing rate.

(*k*) That preference of work will be given to members of Local 375, I.L.A. whenever such are available, provided, however, that such preference shall only be given in so far as it may be permissible under the laws of the Dominion of Canada and/or the Province of Quebec.

(*l*) That all the above mentioned conditions and schedule of wages apply to all ocean steamships coming into the harbour of Montreal under the Companies' jurisdiction.

3. That in consideration of the scales of wages hereby agreed to by the Companies and the Schedule of Working Conditions and other undertakings hereby entered into, the Longshoremen undertake and agree:—

(*a*) To put up a bond of *$2,000* issued by a duly incorporated insurance or trust company who will act as trustee for a guarantee of the due performance by them of this Agreement.

(*b*) To supply the necessary men under the jurisdiction of the Longshoremen to perform the work of longshoremen throughout the term of this Agreement.

(*c*) That subject to Article 2, Sections (*i*) and (*j*), mails, baggage, express to be handled on Sundays, week days at all times, and holidays (except Labour Day) at the prevailing rate of wages, time to count from the time the men are ordered.

Note.—The Companies agree under reservation to this clause in view of Section 90, Chapter 161 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, which states as follows:—

"161. Every one who abandons, or obstructs, or wilfully delays the passing or progress of any mail, or any car, train, locomotive engine, tender, vehicle, vessel, air vessel, horse or animal employed in conveying any mail on any railway, public highway, river, canal or water communication, is guilty of an indictable offence."

(*d*) That the Longshoremen accept and adhere to the scale of wages and other conditions set forth herein, and to the Schedule of Working Conditions appended hereto, until the termination of this Agreement.

4. That the Companies and the Longshoremen hereby consent and agree that the two bonds of *Two* thousand dollars each herein referred to will be held by the trustees upon the understanding that the bonds so deposited by each of the parties shall be applied by the said trustees in payments in order of priority of time, of any and all judgments or orders of any Court in the Province of Quebec, in favour of the other party until the termination of this Agreement.

5. That the Longshoremen shall have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves

to be elected at a general meeting of the Longshoremen.

6. That the parties hereto have agreed to the hours of work set forth in this Agreement with the proviso that both parties shall take such steps as lie within their competence to ensure that the average number of hours per week of the workers shall not exceed forty-eight over the term of the Agreement.

In Witness Whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents as of the day, month and year first hereinabove written.

Schedule of Working Conditions referred to in Article 3, Section (*d*) of the Agreement, dated *April 24, 1940,* between the Companies and the Longshoremen.

General

1. All foremen and men shall be under the control of the Company's Superintendent and/or Contracting Stevedore, but all orders to the men shall be given through their respective foremen.

2. Walking Bosses are under no obligation to be Members of Local 375, I.L.A.

3. Any man found smoking in the hold, pilfering, or under the influence of liquor while at work, shall be discharged at any time.

4. Any extra man called during the forenoon or during the afternoon shall be paid from 7.30 a.m., 9 a.m. or 1.30 p.m. until noon or 6 p.m. respectively, except when the whole gang is discharged, but such extra man can be shifted from gang to gang if necessary.

5. When a gang has to go from one place to another, after receiving orders to do so the men shall be paid from the time such order is issued to them.

6. When using *two-wheeled* handtrucks two men shall be employed on the truck when the truckload exceeds *800* lbs. net weight of cargo. *If one piece it may be 850 lbs.*

7. Dunnage must be put in sling and lowered with winch if men are working in the hold.

8. Hatch beams must be taken off or bolted when men are working in the hatch and using a winch.

9. When cargo in bags is piled up in the shed more than 7 bags high, or when hay in bales is piled up in the shed more than 5 bales high *or when canned goods are piled up in the shed more than 7 feet high,* one extra man shall be employed.

10. Ships in course of loading or unloading —1 to 2 Walking Bosses per pier, at option of Company's Superintendent and/or Contracting Stevedore.

11. The Companies and/or Contracting Stevedores shall have the right to judge how all men in the gang are to be distributed, and shall also have the right to work with falls together or any other practical and safe method of loading or unloading.

12. Any dispute as to the interpretation of the Working Conditions herein contained shall be taken up by the Longshoremen's representative on the wharves with the Company's Superintendent and/or Contracting Stevedore, and not with the men. No official of the Companies or of the Longshoremen has the right to make any changes in this Schedule of Working Conditions. Should there be any dispute which cannot be adjusted between the parties hereto, as to the interpretation of any of the clauses of these working conditions, the men shall continue to work, and such dispute shall be referred to a Committee of Arbitration consisting of three members, one selected by the Companies, one by the Longshoremen, and a Chairman selected jointly by the other two. Such Committee shall sit without any unnecessary delay, and a majority decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

Unloading of a Ship

13. Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the unloading of all cargo landed on handtrucks, and when this number of men are employed *neither the slingload nor the truckload shall exceed* 1,200 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

14. Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the unloading of all cargo landed on mechanical trucks and/or trailers, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package. *Not less than six men in the hold.*

15. Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the unloading of all cargo on to wharves, or cars, when not landed on handtrucks or mechanical trucks and/or trailers, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 1,600 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

16. Eighteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the unloading of all cargo overside into another vessel, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

17. The Companies and/or Contracting Stevedores shall have the right, at any time, to increase the slingloads mentioned in Articles 13, 14, 15 and 16 herein, and in such event they shall increase the number of men in the gang, but shall have the right to judge as to the number of extra men needed.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 13 to 17 inclusive, the following shall be the slingloads (unloading) of the undernoted commodities:—

Raw Sugar at the Refineries and overside to Lake Vessels:

Bags, 320 lbs	5 per sling	net weight of cargo, 5% margin.
" 275 to 230 lbs	7 " "	
" 230 to 180 lbs.	8 " "	
" under 180 lbs.	10 " "	

Baled Woodpulp:

Bales over 280 lbs.	6 per sling	and not less than 20 men in gang.
" 280 to 160 lbs.	8 " "	
" under 160 lbs.	10 " "	

Tinplate:

10 boxes per sling, or equivalent, not to exceed 2,240 lbs. net weight of cargo, when unloaded on to mechanical trucks and/or trailers, or when unloaded into another vessel.

Timber:

35 ft. in length or more, one per sling from hold, landed on any kind of buggy, but when from deckload, two or more per sling subject to size. Timber 8 x 8, 20 ft. in length, 6 per sling.

Rubber (Bales weighing 210 to 260 lbs. each):

6 bales per sling.

Loading of a Ship

19. Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the loading of all cargo from handtrucks, and when this number of men are employed, *neither the slingload nor the truckload shall exceed* 1,400 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

20. Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the loading of all cargo from wharves or cars when hand or mechanical trucks are not used, and when this number of men are employed, the slingload shall not exceed 1,600 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

21. (*a*) Sixteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the loading of all cargo with mechanical trucks and/or trailers, when the trucks and/or trailers are not loaded by Longshoremen, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 2,240 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

(*b*) *Seventeen men* (*exclusive of driver of towmotor*) shall constitute a regular gang for the loading of all cargo with mechanical trucks and/or trailers, when the trucks and/or trailers are loaded by Longshoremen, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 2,240 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

22. Eighteen men shall constitute a regular gang for the loading of all cargo overside ex vessel, and when this number of men are employed the slingload shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. net weight of cargo, 5% margin, except in the case of a single piece and/or package.

23. The Companies and/or Contracting Stevedores shall have the right at any time, to increase the slingloads mentioned in Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22 herein, and in such event they shall increase the number of men in the gang, but shall have the right to judge as to the number of extra men needed.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 19 to 23 inclusive, the following shall be the slingloads for the undernoted commodities:—

Rolls of Paper:

Up to 500 lbs.	3 per sling	when loading from hand trucks.
500 to 1,000 lbs.	2 " "	
Over 1,000 lbs.	1 " "	

Copper:

Up to 1,000 lbs.	2 per sling
Over 1,000 lbs.	1 " "

Deals and Lumber:

Pine or Spruce deals, 3 in., 12 pieces per sling except spruce deals not exceeding 7 in. wide, 14 pieces.

Pine or Spruce deals, 2 in., 18 pieces per sling. When spruce or pine scantlings or deals are handled together, not less than the equivalent of 12 pieces of 3 in.

Pine or spruce, 1 in., 30 to 32 pieces.

Pine or spruce scantlings, equivalent of 12 pieces of 3 in.

Pine or spruce deal ends, 8 to 10 ft. long, 18 pieces.

Pine or spruce deal ends, 10 to 12 ft. long, 16 pieces.

Pine or spruce deal ends, 2 to 7 ft. long, 32 pieces.

Saw birch, 4 in., 10 pieces; Saw birch, 3 in., 12 pieces; Saw birch, 2 in., 16 pieces; Saw birch, 1 in., 30 pieces.

All timber exceeding 16 ft. in length, 3 in. thick, will be considered as long timber, and the load will be 10 pieces.

The foregoing quantities of deals and/or lumber cover operations with handtrucks only. When mechanical trucks and/or trailers are used, the quantities may be increased.

The loading of lumber from cars or open wharves to ship will be a separate operation when no trucks or trailers are used, and the slingload shall be governed by prevailing conditions, the gang for this operation to be not less than 16 men.

25. *The Companies agree to appoint a small Committee, which shall meet a similar Committee of the Longshoremen, when necessary, for the purpose of adjusting any legitimate grievance which may arise in connection with the operation of this Agreement.*

Report of Board in dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its motormen-conductors, bus operators, shopmen barnmen and trackmen

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and its motormen-conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen, members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, were received in the Department of Labour on May 3.

The Board was composed of His Honour Judge J. J. Coughlin, of Windsor, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Waldon Lawr, K.C., Toronto, nominated by the company, and Mr. Oliver William Durdin, London, Ont., nominated by the men.

The report of the Board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Lawr, and, although Mr. Durdin did not concur in some of the statements contained in the report and submitted a minority report, both the majority and minority reports are identical in the substance of their recommendations, namely, that wage rates of street car and motor bus operators should be increased three cents an hour, and wage rates of shopmen and trackmen receiving less than 55 cents an hour should be increased one and one-half cents per hour.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

London, Ontario,
April 26th, 1940.

The HONOURABLE NORMAN A. MCLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

Re: London Street Railway

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Pursuant to our authority as a Board of Conciliation appointed by you under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act we proceeded with the investigation of the dispute between the above company and its employees after due notice to the parties directly concerned.

Sittings of the Board were held, in camera, at the Municipal Buildings in London on April 3rd, 4th and 5th, and on April 10th to 13th, and from the last mentioned date adjournment was made to this day for the consideration of evidence and exhibits and the drafting and final consideration of our findings.

At the hearing the company was represented by Mr. R. G. Ivey, President, Mr. L. Tait, Manager, and Mr. P. Glasgow, while the employees were represented by Mr. Magnus Sinclair of Toronto, General Executive Board member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways and Motor Coach Employees of America, and by Mr. John Colbert and Mr. William Knight of London, members of the local union.

The demands of the men were:

(1) An increase of eight cents per hour to bring the wage scale back to the 1929 standard. It had been diminished by successive reductions during the depression to a total of ten cents of which two cents was restored in 1937 leaving the present scale eight cents below that of 1929.

(2) An increase of the period of holidays with pay from three days discontinuous to one week continuous.

Efforts towards a compromise agreement were made without success, the company admitting the men's right to some increase in pay but claiming that any attempt to remedy a slight injustice to the men could only be at the expense of a greater injustice to its stockholders and the representatives of the men contending that the company was in a position to make the increase of pay demanded.

As this Board has no coercive powers and in the event of failure to induce the parties to come to an agreement can only make recommendations which the parties are at liberty to accept or reject it was decided to enter, in as exhaustive manner as the time would permit, into the question of the ability of the company to pay and if inability to pay should be established to try to find the causes for it and, if possible, a remedy.

We now set out the result of our investigation into that matter, with our recommendations, in the following report:

HISTORY OF COMPANY

The London Street Railway Company has been in existence for sixty-five years and has gone through the phases of horse car, electric car and motor bus transportation.

In the horse car days it was operated on local capital producing satisfactory returns to the investor.

The stock of the company was taken over by American investors in the year 1895 and the road electrified, the first complete year under electrification being 1896 and our study of the affairs of the company is from that year on. Buses were first tried out on a small scale in 1926 and have been added to periodically until in 1939 fifty-seven per cent of revenue was derived from buses.

We present in the following table a record of the average yearly business of the company by five year periods from 1896 to 1939 inclusive showing also the average rate of fare for all passengers including children:

Period	Average No. of Passengers	Average Revenue from Passengers	Average Rate of Fare
1896-1900	2,502,000	95,600	3·82
1901-1905	4,314,000	161,400	3·74
1906-1910	6,374,000	229,200	3·60
1911-1915	9,220,000	333,500	3·62
1916-1920	12,539,000	465,500	3·74
1921-1925	13,599,000	622,100	4·58
1926-1930	12,135,000	608,800	5·02
1931-1935	8,910,000	493,000	5·55
1936-1939	8,901,000	488,800	5·49

We also present in the following table a record of the average paid-up capital on investment during the corresponding five year periods together with the amounts paid in dividends and the (average) rate.

In this table is included stock dividends which were three in number and aggregated $58,640. The same amount is also included in the figures as to capital invested:

Period	Capital Invested	Dividends Declared	Rate
1896-1900	$330,000	$18,000	5·61%
1901-1905	452,000	26,040	5·76
1906-1910	555,200	26,020	4·77
1911-1915	555,200	33,310	4·69
1916-1920	624,500	10,210	1·63
1921-1925	637,480	9,560	1·50
1926-1930	637,480	Nil	Nil
1931-1935	637,480	Nil	Nil
1936-1939	637,480	Nil	Nil

DEFECTIVE ACCOUNTING

The last table is incomplete for the reason that while it shows dividends paid it does not show surpluses carried forward. The reason that no surplus figures are shown is that up to the year 1917 under what appears to us to be a very defective accounting system there was no account in the books showing accrued depreciation and thus, what were in the books called surpluses were, in fact, largely illusory or inflated surpluses and of no value in determining the financial condition of the company.

To this defective system of accounting, and to the publication in the company's annual reports of the figures for so called surpluses and to the declaration in the years 1896 and 1897 of dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum we think may be attributed an impression still widely held that the company has been a money making one.

In fairness to the management of those days it may be said on the authority of the report (Exhibit 2) of Falls and Company, auditors, that this system of accounting was the one commonly followed by street railway companies in that period.

Under the present management of the company a new and, in our opinion, a very excellent system of accounting was introduced in 1918 whereby annual charges to depreciation are made. Attempts were also made in 1918 and again in 1929 to correct the accounting errors of the early period by bulk transfers of large amounts $165,000 and $211,000 respectively, from the (illusory) surplus account to the depreciation account.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT

It should here be said that accuracy in estimating amounts to be charged to depreciation where the factor of obsolescence enters, as it did in a marked degree in the transition period from electric car to motor bus, is a most difficult thing to attain. With the ever accelerating progress of science the obsolescence feature in depreciation has taken on an importance not known until quite recent years.

In the course of the hearing of evidence by the Board Mr. Tait, the Manager of the Railway, was requested to revise all previous estimates of depreciation in the light of present day conditions and according to his revised estimate a further charge of $202,383 should be added to the depreciation account. The result of this change is to bring the book value of the fixed assets down to $569,420 and of all assets of the company down to $651,761.04. These assets are subject to a bond mortgage of $385,000.

Following this estimate the Board suggested to the officers of the company the transmission of an offer to the City to sell all its assets, including franchise, at a fixed price to enable the City to negotiate with other transportation interests in regard to a new franchise.

Pursuant to this suggestion an offer has been transmitted to the City Council for the sale of all the company's assets for $550,000, approximately $100,000 less than the book value under the revised estimate above quoted.

POSITION OF STOCKHOLDERS

Without attempting to make an estimate of our own we have taken the figure quoted in the above offer as representing the highest amount that the assets can be deemed to be worth and on that basis to calculate the position of the stockholders.

We are of opinion that a new company dealing for a franchise would negotiate on a basis of maintaining its investment unimpaired and deriving, at the same time, not less than a six per cent annual return on all capital invested whether on borrowed capital or on stock.

But in estimating what stockholders in the present company should have looked forward to as a reasonable objective at the time of making their investment we have adopted a rate of five per cent instead of six, and on that basis proceeded to determine whether it has been a money making or a money losing venture and to what extent.

On calculations much too lengthy to set out in detail, we have found that the results obtained by the shareholders from 1896 to 1939 inclusive fall short of that objective to the following extent, viz.:

Shortage in income.. .. ..$	611,117
Loss in capital..	462,983
Total loss to shareholders..$	1,074,100

To the extent that the actual value should be found to be below the above quoted book value, the loss to the shareholders will be exactly so much greater.

CAUSE OF CONDITION

We do not think the cause is that of mismanagement or under salaries of officers or too high wages to employees. Stringent economy in management has been the rule for many years. The office of Secretary-Treasurer was combined with that of Manager, saving the salary of one official and imposing, we think, too great a burden on the occupant of the combined offices. The management have made savings to the shareholders by the purchase, at a low price, for

the benefit of the company, of all bonds which were offered for sale at fifty cents on the dollar or less. As there is a very bad market for the bonds of a company in financial difficulties, very considerable savings have been made in this way.

For the responsibility, work and worry involved the remuneration of President, Directors and Manager is low.

The wages of the men are also on the low side.

With all these things on the low side what is the cause? The answer is *low fares.*

Not inordinately low fares but slightly too low a fare prevailing from the very inception of electrical transportation in 1896 down to the present day.

An increase of a third of a cent per trip throughout the whole period would have cured all the "lows" and would have saved all concerned from loss.

The only beneficiaries of these low fares have been the millions of car riders who, for the past forty-four years, have been getting their daily transportation at a shade less than cost. There is no way of collecting from them, so the loss remains where it now rests.

The sufferers have been primarily the shareholders and secondarily the officials and wage earners.

Remedy Suggested

We doubt if any other transportation interest is in as good a position to give to the citizens of London the transportation they want at a lower price than the present company provided a reasonably fair franchise can be arranged.

Therefore we suggest immediate negotiations between the City and the present company for a new franchise based on a fair return, not on the originally invested capital of the company but on that capital less the loss of 70 cents on the dollar, or more, indicated above and which has gone beyond recall.

There should, in our opinion, be an abandonment of all electric car operations and the substitution of buses. This will get rid of the bad street conditions and much reduce the obstruction of automobile traffic and dangerous down town congestion now prevailing. It will also bring about a more rapid transportation of patrons.

Motor bus operation is more expensive than electric car operation and the increased cost must be cared for in the rates of fare to be established. We think it possible that a competent fare can be established at a level so little in excess of that now prevailing that the deterrent effect on patronage of the increase will be more than balanced by the counter attraction of a vastly improved system.

New capital of $200,000 or more, in addition to the present capital of the company will have to be found. With a reasonably fair franchise, the company should be able to find this.

Recommendations as to Wages and Holidays

Having completed our findings and recommendations with respect to the company and to the anticipated new franchise we now return to the subject of the demand of the employees.

We have already found that the wages of the men are on the low side. Compared with the hourly rates prevailing in cities where transportation is under municipal operation and where deficits can be paid out of taxes the hourly rates paid by the company are substantially lower.

But there are other features of the company's record that are well worthy of commendation:—

Employment is steady. The company has a very low percentage of temporary employees, much consideration having been given to secure steadiness of employment by doing, in the shops of the company, jobs that might with much less trouble to the Management be substituted by new units purchased in the United States or elsewhere.

The company has shown its appreciation of the faithful services of its old employees by retaining them in the service at good pay to an age beyond that at which many industrial concerns let aged employees out.

Several employees are over seventy: thirty of its employees ranging from age sixty to seventy inclusive worked the full twelve months of 1939 and drew average wages of $1,245.

Three day holidays, with pay, are allowed but have to be sandwiched in so as not to interrupt operations of the company. This is unsatisfactory to the men.

Some evidence was given on behalf of the company aimed at establishing a favourable comparison between the wages paid by it and that by other employers of labour in London. We do not think we are in possession of sufficient material to make a definite finding in that regard.

In the recommendations we are about to make for increases in pay rates we find we must make a distinction between car and bus operators on the one hand and the shop and track men on the other hand. The former are paid on a uniform basis of 47 cents per hour, the latter at various rates, a few unskilled workers as low as forty-five cents per hour and ranging from that up to sixty-five cents an hour. Under the conditions prevailing and detailed above we recommend an increase of three cents per hour in the wages of the operators and an increase

of one and one-half cents per hour in the wages of such of the shop and track men as are now paid at a rate of less than fifty-five cents.

We also recommend that all the men be granted a full week's continuous holidays with pay, arrangements for the order of the holidays to be made between a committee of the men and the management. We favour holidays not so much for any physical or mental benefit they provide as for the pleasure given by their anticipation.

We make these recommendations for increased wages realizing that under existing conditions there are no profits out of which they can be paid and that they must come out of the already much depleted capital of the stockholders.

We urge the acceptance of these recommendations on the company in the belief that the temporary additional sacrifice of capital it entails will help pave the way for the effecting of a new arrangement whereby the interests of car-rider, company employee and investor will be held in proper balance and whereby no one of any of these classes will have to make an unjust sacrifice for the advantage of the other.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. J. COUGHLIN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) WALDON LAWR,
Member.

Minority Report

LONDON, ONTARIO,
April 30, 1940.

To the Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR:

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the London Street Railway Company and its motormen, conductors, bus operators, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen, members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

While agreeing with the recommendations of the other members of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act herein, I regret that I am unable to agree with some of the findings contained in their report, and there are some items which are not referred to in their report to which I would like to refer.

The evidence presented by the representative of the employees, particularly Exhibit 13, compiled from the Dominion Government Wage Book, established that the lowest hourly rate paid by many Canadian Street Transportation Systems was higher than the highest hourly rate paid to the operators employed by the London Street Railway. The figures were complete up to the year 1938. The statement contained information respecting thirteen Canadian cities other than London, and of those thirteen the above mentioned fact was true in the following twelve cities, namely: Halifax, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Port Arthur, Fort William, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

In Exhibit 31, filed on behalf of the company, it appeared that in this thirteenth city, namely, Winnipeg, the operators on one man cars were being paid a minimum of 51 cents per hour, as compared with the maximum rate of 47 cents per hour paid by the London Street Railway, where all cars and buses are operated by one man. The lower hourly rate paid in Winnipeg was to operators of two man cars.

In Exhibit 31, submitted on behalf of the company, the same fact appeared to be true of many other cities not referred to in Exhibit 13. The cities mentioned in Exhibit 31, not referred to in Exhibit 13, of which this was true were as follows: Brantford, Victoria, New Westminster, Lethbridge, Montreal, St. John, Ottawa.

Likewise from Exhibit 41, filed on behalf of the employees, showing the hourly wage rates of designated trades in the City of London and other Canadian cities, it appeared that the hourly wage rate paid in the several trades therein mentioned was much in excess of the maximum rate being paid to operators of the company in question, and in most cases exceeded the hourly wage rate paid to shopmen and trackmen employed by the company. The information contained in Exhibit 41 was obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Likewise Exhibit 9, compiled from the LABOUR GAZETTE, published by the Department of Labour (Canada) showed the average hourly wage rate for motormen, conductors and bus operators in all Canada at 61 cents to 62 cents per hour, and in the United States at 75 cents per hour, as compared with the maximum of 47 cents per hour for operators of the company in question.

In the recommendation contained in this report consideration has been given to the fact that the evidence presented to the Board showed among other things that the wages paid to the operators as compared with operators in other Canadian cities were much lower than the wages paid to a majority of the shopmen and trackmen as compared with other Canadian centres.

The evidence also disclosed that in many other centres where the wages paid by transportation companies were both lower and higher than the rate paid by the company in question, employees were receiving other consideration, such as sick benefits, free uniforms, superannuation benefits, and holiday privileges, whereas the operators of the company in question are required to pay one-half of the cost of the uniform, no sick benefits or superannuation benefits are available to them, and a three day holiday in each year is given, although the three days are not given in one continuous period.

Exhibit 17, filed on behalf of the employees, compiled from the LABOUR GAZETTE, published by the Department of Labour (Canada) indicated that cost of living in London as compared with nineteen other Canadian cities was very little lower as regards food, and was substantially higher as regards rent. From this exhibit the estimated cost of food for an average family of five persons for a year in London would be $465.92, as compared with $471.12, being the average cost for all foods for a family of five in the other nineteen Canadian cities. The same exhibit showed an average monthly cost of $26.38 for a six-room modern house in the other Canadian cities, as compared with an average of $30 monthly for the city of London, or an increased annual cost of $43.44 for rent in London as compared with these other Canadian cities.

From the special information supplied by the Department of Labour to the Board, the following facts were established: In February, 1940, it cost $1.20 to purchase in food in the city of London what could be purchased in March, 1937, for $1.14; $1.37 to purchase in February, 1940, in fuel what could be purchased in March, 1937, for $1.33. In February, 1940, $1.23 would purchase in clothing what $1.17 would purchase in March, 1937, and rents in London had advanced in the same period fifteen per cent.

It is apparent from this evidence, I think, that while the cost of living has been steadily increasing during the past few years, the wages paid to the employees in question have not been increasing proportionately. While the figures above quoted, which were supplied by the Department of Labour, apply particularly to London, the same Gazette indicates the same condition in other Canadian cities.

From the exhibits filed on behalf of the employees it appeared that wages paid to the operators herein particularly were lower than those paid to operators employed by other Canadian transportation systems. While this was also true in many cases respecting shopmen and trackmen, it was not so to the same marked degree.

The employees asked that reductions in salaries previously made by the company should be restored in accordance with the award made by the Board of Conciliation which considered the question in 1937. Following the report of this Board of restoration of 2 cents per hour was made to the employees, although a majority of the members of that Board recommended that the full decrease of 10 cents per hour be restored.

From these facts, it was apparent to me that the employees of the company were entitled to an increase in the wages paid to them and it remained to be ascertained what the company was able to pay.

Representatives of the company contended that the company was unable to pay any increased wages to the employees. Both the representatives of the employees and the company were consulted separately by the Board and an attempt was made to reach an agreement between them. These efforts, however, failed.

After considering all of the evidence submitted by the representative of the company, I found myself unable to agree with their contention.

Until 1929 the company showed a net income, after providing for all depreciation charges. Thereafter the company showed a deficit each year, after providing for depreciation. It was about this time, or a few years previous, that the company commenced to abandon parts of the electrical street car system and substitute motor busses. In other words, from about 1926 to date the company has been steadily discontinuing the use of street cars and substituting busses, and in this way converting an electrical street car transportation system to a motor bus transportation system. This conversion has been undertaken without raising additional capital. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand that if this new equipment is to be purchased without raising new capital, the company will have difficulty in showing a surplus while it continues this policy.

The auditor of the company gave evidence before the Board and frankly admitted that the depreciation charges being presently made by the company were in excess of the amount that would normally be required for depreciation if the company had in previous years made adequate depreciation charges. He agreed with me when I suggested "That the company to-day was paying for its folly of yesterday".

This is rather clearly borne out by the 1939 financial statement of the company, from which it appears that, although the sum of $121,000 was expended in that year by the company for maintenance (not repair), an additional sum of $69,000 was charged for

depreciation for the same year, or almost two-fifths of the value of the assets of the company. Bearing in mind that at least $100,000 of the assets consist of real estate, and the large amount expended for maintenance of equipment, it seems quite apparent that the large amounts now required for depreciation have resulted from the failure to charge sufficient amounts for depreciation in the earlier years of the operation of the company.

During the period 1929 to date, the company has also reduced its bonded indebtedness by an amount of $90,000.

These three facts, namely, the conversion of the system without new capital, the present large amounts reserved for depreciation, notwithstanding the substantial amounts expended to maintain and replace parts of the equipment, and the retirement of the bonded indebtedness have to a large degree improved the security of the investors in the company, but this is being accomplished, I believe, partly at the expense of the employees.

The restoration of the 8 cents per hour decrease at this time would, however, create a sizeable increase in operating expenses just at a time when the company contemplates a large expenditure to complete the plan of instituting an all bus system. With this thought in mind, and in the hope that the company itself will shortly restore the balance of the decrease, and prompted by the desire to concur in the recommendations of the other members of the Board, I recommend award and report as follows:—

1. That the wage rate of all operators (both street car and motor bus operators) involved in this dispute be increased as of this date 3 cents per hour.

2. That the wage rate of all shopmen and trackmen involved in this dispute, now receiving less than 55 cents per hour, be increased 1½ cents per hour.

3. That a holiday for a period of seven consecutive days in each year, with pay, be given to all employees of the company involved in this dispute.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) O. W. DURDIN.

Imperial Oil Employees' Welfare Activities during Twenty-five Years

The LABOUR GAZETTE has from time to time recorded the progressive development of the Employee Welfare plans of Imperial Oil Limited (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1939, page 809; January 1937, page 49; January 1932, page 43; April 1925, page 347).

The various plans in operation are outlined by the Chairman of the Annuities and Benefits Committee, Mr. J. R. Simpson, in the current issue of *The Imperial Oil Review* as follows:

"The welfare programme of Imperial Oil Limited and its subsidiaries in Canada has functioned under the Annuities and Benefits Department for a period of approximately a quarter of a century.

"The basic principles on which the plan was founded have proven sound and logical. It provides machinery to care for all its employees as follows: Sickness benefits, death benefits, pension, stock and cash saving, vacations with pay, and the eight-hour day. The present Employees Thrift Plan is of a three-fold nature, namely, it provides that the Company and the employees become partners whereby if the employee provides 3 per cent of his monthly salary or wage the Company provides 3 per cent, or in other words, the Company matches the employee's contribution dollar for dollar, and for every addition 1 per cent increase the employee contributes the Company will match it with one-half of 1 per cent. The maximum that an employee may contribute to the plan is 13 per cent of his monthly wage or salary, and the Company will match this contribution with 8 per cent. The Company's contribution is then allocated to the pension phase of the plan as a minimum, and the employee's money may be allocated either to the cash saving phase or the stock purchasing phase. If it is desirable, the employee may allocate double the Company's contribution to the pension phase, and the remainder of the combined contributions may go either to cash or stock purchasing.". . . . .

"During the year 1939, 513 cases of sickness were provided for. Fifty-five employees were placed on pension. Twenty-three annuitants and twenty-five employees died during the past year. All of these have been taken care of by sickness benefits and death benefits, which have strengthened and maintained the morale of those saddened by the loss of their bread-winner. The record of industrial accidents has been good; during the past year in the various units throughout the Dominion there were only 114 accidents, all of a minor nature.". . . . .

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, November, 1939, page 1100, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 482—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case dealt with the claim of a train crew for minimum day switching in the Bathurst, N.B. yard on February 22, 1939.

The employees contended that time occupied in switching service in the Bathurst yard by the train crew on the stated day could not, under the provisions of Article 14, Rule (d) of the current schedule for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, be used to make up monthly guarantee. The employees further contended that the words "any other service" as used in the wording of the Article, applies to road service and that it was never the intention under the provisions of the Rule, that road crews could be used in yard service to make up monthly guarantee, particularly at points where yard men are employed such as at Bathurst.

The railway contended that the employees' claim was not in order and in summing up their contention stated: "To sum up, Caraquet Sub-division crews have been operating their trains for years between Bathurst and Tracadie and there is, therefore, no ground for the contention of the employees that Bathurst is off the section of the line covered by their regular assignment. There is nothing in Rule (d) of Article 14 to support the employees' contention that the words, 'Any other service,' as referred to in this Rule, apply exclusively to road service. In this connection it might be pointed out that in the Atlantic Region trainmen and yardmen hold rights in both road and yard service."

The Board decided that on the evidence presented it did not feel it would be justified in sustaining the contention of the employees "involving as it would a change in the established practices." The Board therefore did not sustain the "specific" claim of the employees.

Case No. 483—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—This case concerned the holiday allowance for a spare operator in the Regina Division for the year 1938.

In a joint statement of facts it was declared that the spare operator's holiday service year ended December 31st and that during 1938 he worked 178 days; he was laid off January 7 to May 8, 1938, receiving his holidays for 1937, with pay, immediately after being paid off on January 7. The claimant worked during each month of 1938 with the exception of February, March and April, for which he was allowed seven days holidays, with pay, in January, 1939.

The employees contended that the terms of the Agreement applied in the case of the 1938 holiday allowance for the claimant and claimed nine days holidays instead of the seven allowed.

The company maintained that the decision in the case appeared to rest in whether or not the spare operator was indefinitely laid off and whether his services were not required during that period. The company stated that as there were five senior men to the claimant on the list who were available for relief work, it was apparent that he was not required by the company to hold himself available.

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board and presented additional information and in a general statement the Board declared: "It was represented on behalf of the employees that one day's holiday allowance should be made for each calendar month

in which service is performed by a telegrapher. It is not the understanding of the Board that the rule so provides, the holiday allowance in principle being 'one day's holiday for each month worked'. A month's work is the equivalent of between 25 and 26 days' work. The fourth paragraph of the holiday rule quoted in the submission is evidently intended to provide a flexibility in the application of the rule to senior laid off telegraphers who necessarily have to hold themselves available for calls for spare service, and goes so far as to indicate that in some cases in certain circumstances a day's vacation may be allowed for a month in which "men not laid off indefinitely" do not work. The interpretation, however, indicates that a man laid off for a term exceeding three months would be regarded as being laid off indefinitely. It is the Board's opinion that in the spirit of the interpretation and in view of the time worked by the telegrapher in the case in question from June to December, 1938 inclusive, seven (7) days' holiday allowance should be made for that period. The Board suggests, within the spirit of the interpretation, that in addition to the seven days mentioned, in this particular case and in the circumstances stated, it would be reasonable that one additional day's holiday allowance should be made for the time worked in January and May, 1938."

The Board sustained the claim of the employees "to the extent of one additional day's pay for holiday allowance."

Case No. 484—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—This case concerned a dispute regarding temporary suspension of a yardmaster's position at Saint John, N.B.

The employees contended that the action of the company in abolishing the day yardmaster's assignment constituted a displacement of the day yardmaster, thereby reducing to one the number of yardmasters employed at the terminal of Saint John and retaining the services of a general yardmaster, who was required to perform the duties of day yardmaster. The employees further contended that this action was in violation of the employees seniority and promotion rules and was not in keeping with the decision of the Board respecting Case No. 107.

The railway contended that there was no violation of the current schedule covering conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen when the day yardmaster's job was discontinued and that in so far as the decision of the Board in Case 107 was concerned, the circumstances were not similar. The railway's contention continued: "This case was based on the fact that yardmasters in certain yards had been actually displaced by the appointment of general yardmasters and assistant general yardmasters. At Saint John, N.B., a general yardmaster has been part of the organization for many years, and has been retained all the year round, although during the summer months only two yardmasters have been employed. There was not sufficient work last summer to justify the employment of both a day yardmaster and a switchtender, whose assignments were from 5.45 a.m. to 1.45 p.m. and advantage was taken of the day yardmaster's retirement on pension on May 31 to discontinue his assignment for the summer months. Objection was taken to this, however, by the employees and the job was restored, and the switchtender's job abolished. The employees objected to the switchtender being laid off, and the job was re-established, and the day yardmaster's job again discontinued on August 14, 1939, and was not set up again until December 1, 1939, on account of traffic conditions."

Representatives of both parties appeared before the Board and gave additional oral evidence, and in its general statement the Board decided that the circumstances in this particular case did not appear in any way parallel to Case No. 107 cited by the employees. The claim of the employees was not sustained by the Board.

During April, 5,136 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, as compared with 5,065 during March and 3,443 during April a year ago. Benefits awarded amounted to $658,804.57, of which $524,893.67 was for compensation and $133,910.90 for medical aid.

The total number of accidents reported to date this year is 21,245, as against 16,832 during the corresponding period of 1939, and benefits amounting to $2,305,335.22 have been awarded this year, compared with $1,997,763.67 during the same period last year.

The table of fatal accidents in coal mines, given in the annual report of the Department of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia, shows 37 fatalities in this industry for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939. This figure includes 21 miners killed in the Princess Colliery disaster on December 6, 1939. The table includes 19 fatalities in 1938 and 27 in 1937.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*April, 1940	18	13,807	67,104
*March, 1940	11	2,380	19,276
April, 1939	6	315	1,361

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a considerable increase in the number of strikes recorded for April, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were substantially higher. The increase in the last two items was due chiefly to four disputes, that of 4,500 women's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., which caused 29,000 days' time loss, a strike of seamen on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River affecting some 6,000 deckhands, etc., and resulting in some 10,000 days' loss, and two strikes of foundry workers at Oshawa, Ont., involving some six hundred workers and a time loss of approximately 11,000 days. In March most of the time loss was caused by strikes of coal miners at Mountain Park, Alberta, and cotton factory workers at Milltown, N.S. In April, 1939, only one dispute caused considerable time loss, a strike of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont.

Five disputes, involving 1,600 workers, were carried over from March, including that of hat factory workers commencing at Montreal on March 18, 1940, but reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Thirteen disputes commenced during the month. Of these eighteen disputes, fourteen were terminated during the month, five resulted in favour of the employers involved; compromise settlements were reached in six cases and the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were four strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont; foundry workers, Toronto, Ont.; and beverage room employees, St. Catharines, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indictating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939-October 31, 1939, one employer; work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., December 1, 1939-December 15, 1939; and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., March 28, 1940-April 30, 1940, one employer, the last dispute being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to April

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, MILLTOWN, N.B. —Early in April the Town Council met the representatives of the workers and of the management to ascertain the facts of the situation. Discussion with others interested in bringing about a settlement also occurred but apparently without result. The management had offered to negotiate on the basis of the agreement for its plants at Cornwall, Ont., and after the union officers had studied this agreement a committee was invited to meet the management at the head office of the company in Montreal. It was arranged there that the employees would vote on whether they wished to be represented by the union and if a majority voted for this course an agreement would be negotiated. Work was resumed on April 15 and the vote was taken on April 26, under the supervision of the provincial Fair Wage Officer. The result was 586 to 21 in favour of the union. It is reported that the union is to represent its membership among the employees and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to April, 1940				
MINING, ETC.				
Coal miners, Mountain Park, Alta.	1	700	4,000	Commenced Mar. 18, 1940; against employment of a certain man as an official; terminated April 6, 1940; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, Milltown, N.B.	1	663	7,900	Commenced Mar. 18, 1940; for union recognition, adjustments in wages, hours, etc.; terminated April 13, 1940; negotiations; compromise.
Hat factory workers, Montreal and Marieville, P.Q.	1	17	442	Commenced Mar. 18, 1940; for recognition of union; unterminated.
Shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	20	200	Commenced Mar. 28, 1940; for change in method of wage payment and against discharge of worker; employment conditions no longer affected by April 30, 1940; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, Oshawa, Ont.	1	200	4,800	Commenced Mar. 27, 1940; for closed union shop agreement, wage increases, etc.; terminated April 27; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	54	54	Commenced April 1; to maintain equal distribution of work; terminated April 1; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	450	900	Commenced April 8; against reduction in number of workers when operations curtailed; terminated April 10; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	350	350	Commenced April 19; against transfer of two workers from another mine; work resumed April 20; pending negotiations; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	70	1,330	Commenced April 9; alleged violation of agreement *re* new machinery and adjustment of wages rates; unterminated.
Textiles, etc.—				
Cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	1	65	35	Commenced April 1; misunderstanding as to posting of piece work rates; terminated April 1; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Men's work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	69	276	Commenced April 17; alleged violation of agreement *re* wage payments and work to be performed; terminated April 20; negotiations; indefinite.
Women's clothing factory workers (dresses), Montreal, P.Q.	125	4,500	29,000	Commenced April 22; for increased wages, reduced hours and extension of provincial collective agreements act to cover the industry; terminated April 29; negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1940*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b)* Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1940—*Concluded				
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*				
Metal Products—				
Foundry and machine shop workers, Oshawa, Ont.	1	404	6,500	Commenced April 2; for closed union shop agreement, wage increases, etc.; terminated April 19; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Foundry workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	40	40	Commenced April 16; *re* dispute between a workman and an official; terminated April 16; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Foundry and machine shop workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	174	1,044	Commenced April 24; for union agreement providing for increased wages, etc.; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Seamen, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.	20	§6,000	†10,000	Commenced April 15; for union agreement providing for closed shop, increased wages and additional staff; terminated April 20; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Deckhands, Cobourg, Ont.	1	11	33	Commenced April 12; for increased wages; terminated April 15; replacement; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Business, etc.				
Beverage room workers, St. Catharines, Ont., and district.	12	20	200	Commenced April 5; for union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

§Estimated number including workers on vessels not yet operating.

†Calculated on basis of six days' time loss for those workers who had already signed articles for 1940 shipping season.

that new employees will join the union within a limited time; also that certain wage changes are to be made but not a general increase.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on March 18 to secure recognition of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. The dispute was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The management had offered to negotiate with a committee of employees and stated that there was no objection to the employees being members of any union. The establishment was picketed as well as places where work was being done for the company at Marieville, P.Q. A number of those picketing were charged with intimidation and the management secured an interim injunction against picketing or interfering with the business. The management reported that most of the strikers had been replaced but the union reported that the strike was still on at the end of the month and attempts were being made to negotiate with the management.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Toward the end of April the union reported that fifteen out of the twenty-two workers (on strike since March 28) had secured work elsewhere, but that the strike had not been terminated. The employer stated that those on strike had been replaced by the beginning of the month. The dispute has been added to the list carried elsewhere in this article of disputes where employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions involved have not yet declared terminated.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for an agreement between the employing company and its employees and

work was resumed on April 29. The agreement provided for a general increase in wages of seven and one-half per cent with certain other concessions as to overtime rates, etc.

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—A number of workers in one section of a mine ceased work for one shift in protest against the placing of one employee where the equal division of work would be disturbed. It was reported that the employee had been absent for six months as the result of an injury and it was agreed that he would be placed at other work when available.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—When operations on a longwall were curtailed and the management reduced the number of workers from 26 to 24 the miners affected ceased work on April 8 and other miners also ceased work in sympathy or were indirectly affected. After two days, work was resumed with the reduction agreed to pending discussions of all working conditions on the longwall.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 9 alleging that the agreement with the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts had been violated. It is understood that the introduction of new machinery and the adjustment of wages, piece rates, were matters in dispute and that negotiations had been carried on for two months, with officials of the Ontario Department of Labour participating. At the end of the month the dispute was reported as still in progress.

COTTON FACTORY WORKERS, ST. GREGOIRE DE MONTMORENCY, P.Q.—A number of cone winder tenders in one establishment ceased work for a few hours on April 1 when a list of piece rates was posted. When it was explained that the list was for test purposes only and that the guaranteed rate of 31·11 cents per hour would continue to be paid, work was resumed. A dispute as to new rates had occurred from February 19 to February 23, 1940, and was settled by an arrangement for a guaranteed minimum rate pending the determination of satisfactory piece rates (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 332).

MEN'S WORK CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 17 alleging that the employing company was not paying wages in accordance with the agreement with the United Garment Workers of America. The management is reported to have stated that the workers were not performing the work required under the agreement. Operations are said to have been resumed on April 22, but details of the settlement had not reached the Department as this issue went to press.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSES), MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in upwards of one hundred establishments operated by some seventy members of the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild ceased work on April 22 to secure an increase in wages of twenty per cent, claiming that the agreement between the manufacturers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union provided that an increase in wages should be negotiated or arbitrated by January 15, 1940, if thirty days' notice had been given (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 795). The union stated that the manufacturers after negotiations objected to an increase in wages and refused to arbitrate. It was reported that 4,000 out of 5,000 employed in the industry in Montreal ceased work and were joined by several hundred others in a short time, the shops of a number of contractors being also involved. A number of persons were arrested in connection with picketing on charges of assault, obstructing traffic, etc. On April 29, as a result of negotiations, a settlement was reached providing for a ten per cent increase in wages and an agreement for two years, the parties to apply for its extension to all establishments in the industry by an order in council under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act. One-half of the increase is to be in effect on June 3, 1940, and the remainder when approved by the provincial authorities for the whole industry.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP WORKERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 2 to secure a renewal of an agreement with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee on behalf of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America with amendments providing for increases in wages and other changes. It was reported that it was agreed that the plant would be closed on April 2 for negotiations but a strike was declared that night when a settlement was not reached. As a result of conciliation by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached on April 19 when a renewal of the agreement was made providing for seven and one-half per cent increase in wages and certain other concessions as to overtime, etc. Work was resumed on April 23.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 24 to secure a union agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America with a ten cent per hour increase in wages. The management and committees representing the employees and the

union had met in several conferences but an agreement was not reached. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Seamen (Deckhands, Etc.), Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.—A dispute between certain shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and the unlicensed personnel in their employ, members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, resulted in a strike at midnight on April 14, affecting approximately 6,000 workers and more than 200 vessels. Earlier in the month, following expiration of an agreement in force since September, 1938, negotiations for a new agreement had been carried on without success. The union sought a wage increase of $15.00 per month, a closed shop, additions to all crews, and certain other concessions. Before the strike occurred the Department had advised both parties that disputes in the transportation industry come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that it would be illegal for the employers to declare a lockout or for the employees to go on strike without first having recourse to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Following the commencement of the strike, conferences were held between departmental officials and the parties involved, in Ottawa and in Toronto, and on April 20 the Minister of Labour, who had personally intervened, announced that an understanding had been reached. The understanding provided for immediate resumption of work, a wage increase of $7.50 per month and reference of all other matters in dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (see page 415).

Two strikers, one a vice president of the union, arrested on April 18 in connection with a clash between pickets and non-union workers at Sarnia, were sentenced to one month each in jail on charges of resisting police. Another striker was reported arrested in Toronto on the same day on two charges of intimidation and unlawful boarding of a steamer. He was remanded for trial at a future date on which it was reported several other similar cases were to be tried. Among four strikers reported arrested at Toronto later in the week on charges of vagrancy, one was accused also of alleged contravention of the Defence of Canada Regulations. He was remanded until the end of the month, bail being set at $1,000.

Deckhands, Cobourg, Ont.—A number of extra deckhands employed in fitting out a steamer for service ceased work on April 12, demanding an increase in wages. They had been engaged on April 1 for one month at $55.00 per month with board, the rate for deckhands, and they demanded $85.00 per month with board, the rate for firemen. They were paid off and other men were secured for the work.

Beverage Room Workers, St. Catharines and District, Ont.—Employees in a number of beverage rooms in hotels in St. Catharines, Merriton and Thorold, Ont., ceased work on April 5 and later dates to secure agreements with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League providing for increases in wages, reduced hours, etc. From time to time some of the hotel proprietors signed agreements providing for $20.00 per week for waiters, $23.00 for tapmen, 51 hours per week and one week's holiday with pay. By April 13 nearly all of the hotels were reported to have signed the agreement. At the end of the month, however, a termination had not been reported.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during March was 82 and 15 were unterminated at the end of February making a total of 97 in progress during March. The number of workers involved was 52,600 and the

resulting time loss was 165,000 man-working days.

Of the 82 disputes which began during March, 26 arose out of demands for increases in wages, two were the result of proposed wage reductions and 19 were over other wage questions; 13 arose out of questions concerning the employment of particular classes or persons; 14 were over questions respecting working conditions; and five arose out of questions of trade union principle. Three strikes were due to sympathetic action.

During March, final settlements were reached in the case of 82 disputes. Of these, 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 52 were settled in favour of the employers and 14 resulted in compromises. In seven other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during March, occurred in a colliery near Doncaster, Yorkshire, where a demand by haulage hands for increased wages, led to a strike of 3,300 employees and indirectly affected 700 others. The strike began on March 12 but on the advice of trade union officials work was resumed the following day.

At Meath, Glamorganshire, dissatisfaction over extra payments allowed in one colliery for pushing trams in steep places as well as other grievances, led to a strike of 2,966 employees of several collieries on March 18. On March 30 work was resumed pending negotiations.

At Coventry 2,752 electricians and others employed in an aircraft factory ceased work on February 26 due to dissatisfaction with piece rates established for a certain job and other grievances. Work was resumed March 2, on the same terms as were in force prior to the strike.

On March 27, 2,000 building labourers ceased work near Warrington, Cheshire, demanding the building trade rate of wages instead of the civil engineering rate. Their demands having been granted, they resumed work the same day.

A proposed revision of piece work rates for "pan turners" in one colliery, near Doncaster, lead to a strike of 1,800 workers on March 19. On March 27, work was resumed after the acceptance of the employer's offer of 10 shillings a shift, plus percentages. Negotiations were to continue.

Dissatisfaction with the interpretation of a national agreement for a war addition to wages led to a strike of 598 colliery workers near Barnsley, Yorkshire, on March 11. About 1,200 workers were indirectly affected. Two days later work was resumed without any change in conditions.

On February 26, weavers, winders and other workers in a linen factory at Belfast, numbering 1,450, ceased work refusing to work with non-unionists. An amicable settlement was reached and work was resumed on April 13.

A one day strike in which 1,168 workers were directly involved occured at a colliery at East Wemyss, Fifeshire, on March 1, 225 workers being indirectly involved. The dispute arose out of the dissatisfaction of certain women pithead workers, with recent advances in wages. Work was resumed on the advice of trade union officials.

Australia

A press report from Sydney dated May 7, states that a meeting of 6,200 striking coal miners in New South Wales voted to end the strike which began about March 11 and involved some 25,000 workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 337). Voting is still proceeding and the terms on which work will be resumed are not stated.

India

The strike of 150,000 textile workers in Bombay which began about March 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 337) was ended on April 12. The workers accepted an increase of about four cents a day instead of the six cent increase they had originally demanded.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in January, 1940, which as the Bureau of Labor Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 110 strikes as beginning during the month which with 80 unterminated at the end of December made a total of 190 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 36,000 with a resultant time loss of 200,000 man-working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 200 strikes in progress involving about 35,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 345,000 man-working days.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Court Proceedings Against Alleged Combines

Alleged Paperboard Container Combine

THE trial of nineteen companies and one individual charged with offences against section 498 of the Criminal Code commenced before Mr. Justice J. A. Hope of the Ontario Supreme Court in Toronto on April 22. Four counts are set forth in the indictment, charging the accused with combining, in relation to the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard shipping containers, to unduly prevent or lessen competition, to restrain and injure trade and commerce, to unduly limit facilities for manufacturing and supplying, and to prevent or lessen manufacture and production. The investigation into the alleged combine was completed under the Combines Investigation Act in March, 1939 (Labour Gazette, April, 1939, pp. 391-393) and a true bill was returned by a Grand Jury at Toronto in September, 1939. (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, p. 1004.) In November, 1939, Mr. Justice MacKay dismissed a motion by the defendants to quash the indictment because of alleged defects in the form of the indictment and the inclusion of certain extra-provincial companies among the accused (Labour Gazette, November, 1939, p. 1106). On arraignment the defendants elected for trial before a judge without a jury.

The prosecution, which was undertaken at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada, is being conducted by J. C. McRuer, K.C., assisted by R. M. Fowler and J. L. McLennan. Seven of the companies charged in the indictment, with head offices located outside the province of Ontario, were not represented when proceedings commenced before Mr. Justice Hope. Counsel for other defendants refused to plead, contending that the indictment was invalid. At the request of Crown Counsel his lordship directed that a plea of not guilty be recorded on behalf of all accused, on all counts. Counsel representing the Ontario defendants included D. L. McCarthy, K.C., H. E. Manning, K.C., A. G. Slaght, K.C., J. M. Robb, Ross J. Dunn, F. W. Wegenast, K.C., E. W. Bayly, Joseph Singer, K.C., and Walter J. Tuchtie.

Proceedings in Alberta Against Alleged Tobacco Combine

Thirty-five tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers appeared in the Alberta Supreme Court before Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray on April 29 for trial on combine charges which followed an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, pp. 1090-1092.) Charges under section 498 of the Criminal Code were preferred against forty-four manufacturers and wholesalers after preliminary hearings before Magistrate A. I. Millar, K.C., at Edmonton in April, 1939. (Labour Gazette, June, 1939, p. 586.) A motion to quash the indictment was dismissed by Mr. Justice A. F. Ewing in November, 1939. (Labour Gazette, December, 1939, p. 1229.) On January 15, 1940, when the defendants were arraigned nine elected for trial by jury while the remainder elected for trial by judge without jury. At this hearing Mr. Justice McGillivray found the Crown should furnish the defendants with further particulars of the charges. Mr. Justice McGillivray dismissed a further demand for particulars on February 26, 1940, and set the date of the trial for April 1. At the opening of the criminal assizes at Edmonton in March Mr. Justice W. R. Howson ruled that the trial of the defendants who elected trial by jury should be held over until the next sittings of the Supreme Court.

The charges on which tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers are being tried allege a conspiracy to unduly limit facilities for manufacturing, supplying, or dealing in tobacco products; to unduly prevent, limit or lessen manufacture or production of tobaccos; to unreasonably enhance the price of articles; to unduly prevent or lessen competition.

In the proceedings, which were commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Alberta, A. L. Smith, K.C., of Calgary and H. J. Wilson, K.C., Assistant Deputy Attorney General are appearing for the Crown. Counsel for defendants include: Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., Colville Sinclair, K.C., H. G. Nolan, K.C., H. H. Parlee, K.C., S. Bruce Smith, K.C., Neil D. Maclean, K.C., G. H. Steer, K.C.

Prosecution of Members of Alleged British Columbia Fruit Combine

Trial of four individuals and eight companies charged with being members of a combine in violation of the Combines Investigation Act commenced on May 1 before Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson, sitting as judge without a jury, in the Supreme Court of British Columbia at Vancouver. The accused are charged with being parties to or privy to or knowingly assisting in the formation or operation of a combine by way

of a merger, trust or monopoly in connection with the marketing of British Columbia fruit, vegetables and other products of the soil.

The case was traversed to the Vancouver assizes from Vernon. The preliminary hearings were held in Kelowna in February by Magistrate T. F. McWilliams, who committed the accused for trial on the combine charges. At the same time the magistrate dismissed conspiracy charges against nine companies and five individuals.

The charges were laid at the instance of the Attorney General of British Columbia after an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine of wholesalers and shippers of British Columbia fruit and vegetables. No combine was found to exist among the three major wholesale fruit houses but the Commissioner reported that the control which Western Grocers, Limited, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dominion Fruit, Limited, had secured over certain British Columbia shipping agencies appeared to be in violation of the Combines Investigation Act. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, pp. 1104-1106.)

Counsel for the Crown are Dugald Donaghy, K.C., and H. I. Bird. Counsel for the defence are Alfred E. Bull, K.C., and H. V. Craig.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages and Hours of Labour in British Columbia and Quebec—Teachers' and Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances and Public Service Vehicles in Alberta—Forest Operations in New Brunswick

IN Alberta new by-laws under the Teachers' Retirement Fund Act relate to the furnishing of information by interested parties and to contributions and there are certain changes arising from the transfer to another authority of the administration of old age pensions and mothers' allowances. A regulation of the Highway Traffic Board regarding public vehicles leaves existing labour conditions virtually unchanged. In British Columbia the fruit and vegetable industry is again exempted from the Hours of Work Act and employers in personal service occupations are required to supply and launder any uniforms required.

The Quebec Fair Wage Board has repealed the order covering building trades in Arthabaska and has extended the stationary engineers order and the waste-paper grading and packing industry order. The Board has also set new hour and wage schedules for laundry watchmen and for persons employed in shipping departments of wholesale foodstuffs establishments in Quebec City and district. An order in council regarding hours of labour for women and young persons in industries engaged in munitions and war contracts, incorrectly reported in last month's issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, is corrected. Higher wage rates have been set for woodsmen in New Brunswick in an order which contains provisions to facilitate enforcement.

Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Act

New by-laws of the Board of Administrators (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, p. 243) were approved on March 21. The Board may require a teacher to furnish information relating to his certificate, salary, age, length of service and dates of contracts, while boards of trustees must give similar details of dates of employment of their teachers, their salaries and amounts retained as contributions to the Fund. These contributions must be paid to the Board on order.

Alberta Mothers' Allowance Act

Administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act after April 1, 1940, was transferred from the Department of Public Health to the Department of the Treasury by an Order in Council gazetted April 15.

Alberta Public Service Vehicles Act

A regulation R1-40 of the Highway Traffic Board, gazetted April 15, revising and consolidating many earlier orders makes no material changes in the existing provisions relating to drivers. Working hours are still to be governed by the Hours of Work Act and regulations of the Board; annual medical certificates are still required; drivers of trucks certified as Public Service and Commercial Vehicles must continue to keep a log book recording their daily working hours; owners of public service vehicles used for transporting passengers and liverymen must file with the Board a complete list of their driver employees and must immediately advise the Board of any dismissal and its cause; and drivers of public service vehicles for passengers must make a daily report to the owners in a form to be approved by the Board. In addition, numerous provisions are included bearing upon the safety of both the drivers and the public.

Alberta Old Age Pensions Act

In view of the recent supersession of the Workmen's Compensation Board as pension authority by a new Old Age Pensions Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, p. 243) the regulations of the former board have been amended to take account of the new administration. Employees of the new board are to be subject to the Civil Service Act of the province.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

Order 27 of the Board of Industrial Relations governing female employees in beauty shops and other personal service occupations (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 902; 1939, p. 474) which fixes minimum wages and maximum hours and makes other regulations for these occupations was amended by Order 27B, effective May 1. This provides that where the employer requires his employees to wear a distinctive uniform or other wearing apparel he must furnish, repair and launder it free of cost to the employee.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Exemption of the fruit and vegetable industry from the provisions of the Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 585) has been renewed and extended for a year to March 31, 1941, by an order gazetted April 11.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

New and higher wage rates for woodsmen engaged in stream-driving, booming and sorting became effective April 1, replacing those fixed a year earlier (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 397). The average daily rate for stream-drivers is increased by 35 cents to $2.85 and board, while the minimum of $2.50 represents a 25-cent increase over last year. For boomers and sorters an increase from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour without board has been set, and as in the last order, 50 cents per day is the maximum which may be charged for board. As in previous orders, employers are required to keep a time book recording names of employees, length of their employment and rates of pay, while submission of payrolls to the Commission for audit where necessary and periodic investigations by the Fair Wage Officer are again provided. Foremen, bookkeepers and clerks are still outside the jurisdiction of the Act and their wages must not be included in determining any average rate.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Order 12 of the Fair Wage Board governing building trade employees in Arthabaska County (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099) has been repealed as from March 9, the industry now being covered by a collective labour agreement.

Pending the approval of a new order applying to stationary engineers, Order 6 has been continued in its present form (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 625) for three months from April 15, subject to contrary order.

Order 15 applying to persons employed in the waste-paper packing and grading industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1236) has been continued in force for a year from April 8, unless otherwise ordered in the meantime.

An order of the Fair Wage Board, gazetted April 6, provides that watchmen working in laundries in Quebec and Quebec West governed by Order 28 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1003) shall be entitled to a regular week of 72 hours at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Such employees previously were subject under blanket Order No. 4 to a 25-cent hourly rate based on a 60-hour week with provision for time and a half if overtime was worked.

Persons employed in shipping departments in the wholesale foodstuffs trade of Quebec City and district have been established by an order of April 3 as a new category under Order 33 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1113) and are to receive weekly wages of $11 in Quebec and Quebec West and $10 in Levis and Lauzon. Overtime rates of 30 cents per hour must be paid for any time worked over 10 hours in any day or 48 in any week except during the period April 1 to November 30 when the regular week is 53 hours.

Quebec Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act

ERRATUM

The Order in Council relating to industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war supply contracts was incorrectly reported in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 345. This order provides that exemptions may be made from the provisions of the Act which prohibit night work for women and young persons under 18. The exemptions are to be made in cases of emergency and are to be arranged between the employer and the labour inspector with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at March 31, 1940

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at March 31, 1940. (The text of the old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,677	13,386	12,560	11,815	14,502	59,717
Average monthly pension	$18 53	19 13	18 66	14 62	14 82	18 53
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·35	1·73	1·73	2·62	2·62	1·59
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·54	3·11	4·18	4·97	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	57·45	48·80	55·57	62·61	52·63	36·16
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1940	$441,130 99	569,613 46	518,653 05	388,396 62	482,603 22	2,461,941 06
Dominion Government contributions Apr. 1, 1939–Mar. 31, 1940.	$1,737,003 48	2,220,133 70	2,061,961 16	1,530,249 39	1,913,180 85	9,770,254 94
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$11,449,712 04	16,204,159 99	16,755,968 60	5,172,585 06	10,591,795 99	78,235,367 47

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	2,007	48,797	12,567	7	186,035
Average monthly pension	$11 28	17 84	16 76	20 00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·11	1·52	1·32	0·07	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·19	3·02	2·35	1·22	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	34·11	50·29	56·41	5·74	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1940	$49,838,89	1,948,728 53	474,665 73	425 54	7,335,997 09
Dominion Government contributions Apr. 1, 1939–Mar. 31, 1940.	$193,970 13	7,758,257 34	1,893,855 50	1,764 41	29,080,630 90
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$1,052,937 46	26,126,614 03	15,156,952 89	16,705 85	180,762,799 38

* Percenages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1939—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	183	290	268	652	573	1,333
Average monthly pension	$19 58	19 38	19 49	19 70	19 07	19 58
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1940	$8,117 12	12,541 68	11,530 71	28,778 98	23,933 86	58,461 80
Dominion Government contributions Apr. 1, 1939–Mar. 31, 1940	$30,064 83	46,626 94	42,471 01	108,624 41	91,261 80	225,446,58
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$49,354 64	86,975 90	82,390 17	204,135 11	177,664 71	463,144 60

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	115	1,741	249	5,404
Average monthly pension	$13 92	19 49	19 87	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1940	$3,526 75	76,890 20	11,347 86	235,128 96
Dominion Government contributions Apr. 1, 1939–Mar. 31, 1940	$13,207 31	294,276 96	43,943 25	895,923 09
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$24,385 66	614,756 98	81,887 99	1,784,695 76

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA

Annual Report of the Department of Labour

COVERING the period May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939, the annual report of the Manitoba Department of Labour reviews the administration of the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians License Act; the Public Amusements Act (the licensing of projectionists); the Fire Prevention Act; the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.

During the fiscal year 1938-39, a total of 19,691 inspections were made and 7,379 orders were issued under the various acts administered by the department, the number of inspections and orders under each act being indicated in the following table taken from the report:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOUR FROM MAY 1, 1938, TO APRIL 30, 1939

Statute	Number of Inspections	Number of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act	2,062	1,033
The Bake Shops Act	104	48
The Minimum Wage Act	5,344	1,917
The Elevator and Hoist Act	4,401	1,373
The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act	4,541	1,958
The Building Trades Protection Act	591	63
The Public Buildings Act	205	119
The Electricians License Act	243	75
The Public Amusements Act, (re the licensing of projectionists)	259	182
The One Day of Rest in Seven Act	35	25
The Fair Wage Act	716	77
The Fire Prevention Act	1,190	509
Total	19,691	7,379

Accident Prevention.—Industrial accidents during the year 1938-39 totalled 1,130 of which 15 were fatal, 426 "serious" and 689 "slight".

There was an increase of 277 in the number of traffic accidents during the year, there being 64 fatal traffic accidents and 1,404 non-fatal, while 1,562 resulted in property damage only.

Home accidents during the year were responsible for 82 fatalities—a greater number than industrial and traffic fatalities combined. There was no record given in the report of the non-fatal home accidents.

Under the heading "General Accidents" the fatalities in 1938-39 numbered 130, while 115 were listed as "serious" and 28 "slight".

The report also reviews the efforts being made by the Accident Prevention Branch including classes in industrial first aid work; safety motion pictures; traffic lanes; etc.

Steam Boiler and Pressure Plants.—In the administration of "The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act," 4,541 inspections were made, and in 1,958 cases repairs were ordered. Fees received from the inspection of steam plants amounted to $9,551.50, from the inspection of air tanks, $1,133, from refrigeration plants, $811. Twenty-eight designs of boilers, tanks, etc., were registered during the twelve month period, the service being productive of fees amounting to $161.

The Board of Examiners for Steam Engineers, during the year issued 1,180 certificates by way of renewal and examination, the fees from this service amounting to $2,418.

Fair Wage Act.—During the fiscal year reviewed by the report, fourteen meetings of the Fair Wage Board were held for the purpose of revising the schedule. Seven hundred and sixteen (716) inspections were made and 77 orders issued. Sixty-three (63) wage claims were adjusted resulting in the collection of $1,677.13 under this legislation.

Licensing of Workmen.—The Board of Examiners under the Electricians License Act issued 277 journeymen licences and 98 contractors' licences during the year, the total fees collected (including fees for examinations) amounted to $2,990.

Under the "Public Amusements Act" (licensing of projectionists) 30 candidates were examined, of whom 27 were successful. Receipts under this Act including fees collected for examinations, licences, and apprentice licences, amounted to $684.

Fees received for dry cleaning licences totalled $315; for "spotters" licences $6.00. Fuel oil delivery licences amounted to $204.16, and fees from licences to install and service fuel burners totalled $45.00.

Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act.—Regarding the administration of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act the report states:

> At the 1936-37 session of the legislature, the above Act was passed and became effective on April 17, 1936, with the object of reducing to a minimum, strikes, lockouts and other labour disputes.
>
> This legislation provides for the making of applications by aggrieved parties to the Registrar. All such applications are first investigated by the Conciliation officer and, if possible, signed agreements obtained. In the case of failure to reach such agreement, the disputes are referred to a Board if such disputes come within the scope of the Act. When cases do not come within the scope of the said Act, the party making such application either agrees to withdraw or a Board is refused, and the Minister notifies the parties interested to this effect.

During the fiscal year, seven (7) applications were filed with the Registrar and the cases dealt with in the following manner:

1. Case investigated in June, 1938, and an agreement satisfactory to both parties signed.
2. Case submitted to the Department in June, 1938, after the employees had been on strike for one week, and as a result of several meetings with both parties, an agreement was signed.
3. In this case there were not sufficient persons employed in the plant to warrant its coming within the scope of the said Act. Nevertheless the Department called both parties together and succeeded in having an agreement signed.
4. This dispute was in regard to wages and working conditions, and after several meetings, an agreement was signed in September, 1938.
5. This application did not come within the provisions of the Act, therefore, a Board was refused.
6. Case referred to the Department and after discussion of same with both parties, the request for a Board was withdrawn.
7. This application was incomplete and the parties making the application refused to complete the form, but went on strike instead. Consequently, no agreement signed.

One Day Rest in Seven Act.—There were 35 inspections made and 25 orders issued under the terms of this Act during the fiscal year covered by the report.

Overtime Permits.—During the year, 98 permits to work overtime were issued and 7 for legal holidays. The largest number of overtime permits was issued to the laundries, dry cleaning, dyeing and cleaning establishments (42), followed by garments, ladies' wear and cloaks establishments (16), and offices (13).

Minimum Wage Act

Seven informations were laid during the fiscal year by the Bureau of Labour under the terms of the Minimum Wage Act. One hundred and sixty-five wage claims were adjusted on behalf of females resulting in the collection of wages due amounting to $1,451.80, while male wage claims adjusted numbered 106, resulting in the collection of $2,103.23 wages due.

A total of 5,191 day and 153 night inspections were made throughout the province under all regulations governing the employment of all persons coming under the scope of the Act. A total of 1,917 orders were issued, 33 dealt with working conditions, 681 dealt with hours, 915 with wages and 288 with other regulations under the Act.

Immigration to Canada in 1939-40

The report of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, shows that 16,205 immigrants entered Canada during the period March 31, 1939 to March 31, 1940, compared with a total of 17,128 in the previous fiscal year, a decrease in number of 5·4 per cent.

Of the total entering Canada during the period reviewed by the report, 3,566 were from the British Isles, an increase of 5·7 per cent over the figure of 3,373 for the previous fiscal period; 5,748 were from the United States, an increase of 1·5 per cent; 1,767 were listed as from "Northern European races", an increase of 29·4 per cent compared with the previous year; while "other races" accounted for 5,124, a decrease of 23·8 per cent.

Adult males entering Canada during the fiscal period 1939-40 numbered 4,802; adult females, 6,493; and children under eighteen, 4,910.

Occupationally, 1,853 males, 1,149 females and 1,804 children were listed in the farming class. The labouring group comprised 342 males, 60 females, and 73 children; mechanics, 645 males, 283 females, 167 children; trading class, 710 males, 424 females, and 215 children; mining class, 38 males, 8 females and 2 children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 652, under eighteen years, 116; listed under "other classes" were 1,214 males, 3,917 females and 2,533 children.

The destination of the largest number (5,549) was given as Ontario; 3,253 went to Quebec; 2,120 to British Columbia; 1,567 to Alberta; 1,235 to Manitoba; 1,214 to Saskatchewan; 836 to Nova Scotia; 350 to New Brunswick; 68 to Prince Edward Island; 9 to the Northwest Territories; and 4 to the Yukon Territory.

The annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, has recently been published. From the date of the enactment of the Railroad Retirement Act, August 29, 1935, until June 25, 1938, when the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act became a law, the Railroad Retirement Board was charged solely with the administration of the retirement system for aged and disabled roalroad employees. The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act gave the Board the added responsibility of administering a nation-wide system of unemployment insurance for the employees of the same industry.

The report gives a detailed account of the administrative organization of the Board; the Board's operations under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; the adjudication of employee annuities; analysis of employee annuitants; analysis of pensioners; service, compensation, and age of covered employees, etc.

MARITIME CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Meeting Featured by Discussions on Industrial Relations in War Time, Unemployment Insurance and Financing the War

MEETING under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University, the third Maritime Conference on Industrial Relations was held at Halifax on April 23 and 24, sixty representatives of maritime industries being in attendance. Similar conferences were held in 1937 and 1938, but due to the outbreak of war, the conference scheduled to meet in September 1939, was postponed.

After giving careful consideration to the question as to whether the conference should be held during the present war, members of the Maritime Committee on Industrial Relations reached the conclusion that the maintenance of harmonious relations between employers and employees at the present time was even more important than in times of peace and that the many problems brought about by the war would provide ample material for discussion. It was also felt that a meeting of this type would provide an excellent opportunity of surveying, as far as possible at the present time, the effects of war on Canadian industry and particularly maritime economy. To this end a full session of the conference was devoted to the latter subject while another was given over to the subjects of "War Finance" and "War Taxation."

Opening Session

The conference was opened by an address of Mr. Floyd S. Chalmers, Editor of the Financial Post in Toronto, who spoke on the effects of the war on Canadian industry. He dealt with the subject under national aspects, while war conditions in the major maritime industries were dealt with by four speakers. Agriculture was treated by Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Nova Scotia Minister of Agriculture, the Fishing Industry by Mr. C. J. Morrow, President of Lunenburg Sea Products, Lumbering by Mr. R. S. Cumming, Secretary-Manager, Maritime Lumber Bureau, Amherst, and the Coal Industry by Mr. T. S. McColl, Chief Mining Engineer of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation in Sydney.

In another session, Mr. R. B. Bryce of the Department of Finance in Ottawa, spoke on the subject "How Canada Finances the War." He gave a comprehensive picture of the whole financial situation of the Dominion, emphasizing the magnitude of the task and pointed out that it could only be successfully carried out if all classes co-operated. Mr. W. F. Lougheed of the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University spoke on "The War Excess Profits Tax", tracing its history in Canada and the United States and discussing its main economic and social features.

At a luncheon meeting presided over by Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Premier of Nova Scotia, Dr. Carleton Stanley, President of Dalhousie University, spoke on "The University and the Community."

Industrial Relations and the War

In another session the effects of the war on industrial relations and social security were discussed. Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, reviewed Canada's social legislation as it is affected by the war, and dealt with the wage problem in its relation to cost of living, labour disputes, and conciliation and expressed the opinion that the existing Dominion and Provincial legislation was sufficient to cope with the present situation.

Mr. R. P. Bell, president of Pickford and Black, spoke on "Collective Bargaining," dealing with the economic and social aspects of his subject. He stressed the need for a better understanding between employers and employees.

Unemployment Insurance

The last paper of the conference was given by Professor L. Richter of Dalhousie University. He examined the Federal government's plan of introducing unemployment insurance with special reference to its adequacy for overcoming the difficulties of a post war depression. He stated that unemployment insurance was meant to tide the worker over short periods of enforced idleness but would not remove the long term unemployed from the relief rolls. Any scheme, he considered, would have to be supplemented by other relief measures if used as an instrument for assisting the victims of a post war depression.

Interesting discussions in which members of the Provincial Government participated, took place following most of the addresses, featuring wage problems, conciliation and arbitration.

At the conclusion of the conference new members of the Maritime Committee on Industrial Relations were elected. The Chairman, Mr. B. R. Turnbull, General Manager of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, and the Secretary, Professor L. Richter, Dalhousie University, were re-elected. Other members of the Committee include: Mr. R. P. Bell, Pickford and Black, Halifax, Mr. F. M. Blois, Stanfields Ltd., Truro, Mr. J. A. Ford, Swift Canadian Co., Moncton, Mr. J. H. L. Jones, Mersey Paper Co., Liverpool, Mr. T. S. McColl, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, Mr. F. G. Macnabb, Canadian Pacific Railway, Saint John, Mr. C. J. Morrow, Lunenburg Sea Products Ltd., Lunenburg.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA, MANITOBA, NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN

Annual Reports of Provincial Boards

THE Workmen's Compensation Boards of Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan recently issued their annual reports for 1939, a brief summary of each appearing below.

Alberta

The twenty-second annual report of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ending December 31, 1939, shows that during the year there were 13,504 accidents reported compared with 13,377 in the previous year, an increase of 227 accidents. Of the total number of accidents, 37 were fatal, 101 resulted in permanent disability and 13,366 in temporary disability.

During 1939, assessments collected by the Board amounted to $1,210,643.52 while compensation paid totalled $464,397.73 and payments from the pension fund amounted to $486,541.82. Contribution to the medical aid fund amounted to $367,922.81 concurrent with expenditures from this fund of $372,834.60, an expenditure from this fund in excess of revenue of $4,911.79.

The consolidated statement of receipts and expenditures given in the report shows an excess of revenue over expenditure for the year amounting to $20,804.71. The cost of administration including the cost chargeable to the Electrical Protection Act, mine rescue work and returned superannuation, was $124,954.82.

Statistics for the year reviewed by the report may be summarized as follows: Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1939, 6,880; number of accidents reported during the year 1939, 13,504; number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1938, 1,040; number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payments of compensation, 6,584; number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid, 5,211; number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received, 112; number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, $1,260; number of claims on which further payments have to be made, 1,160; number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 217.

"Handling objects" was again the most frequent cause of accidents, followed by "falling objects or bodies." The time-loss in non-fatal claims totalled 203,893 days. The average time-loss in permanent disability cases was 85·70 days or a total of 14,312 days while the average time-loss in temporary disability cases was 29·54 days with a total time-loss of 189,581 days. The average age of injured workmen was 35·82 years.

The report also refers to the gradual establishment of a system of merit as follows: "After a full discussion with many representatives of Industry, the Board has decided upon a policy of merit and demerit. The demerit has been in effect for a number of years but in order to give some financial recognition to those employers who, through their co-operation with the Accident Prevention Department have had a most favourable experience, it was considered that some preferential rating should apply. The system of merit will be worked in gradually, as the Board would rather feel its way along so that it may accurately determine the full degree to which this system might be ultimately adopted."

The report also contains references to work carried on by the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department at various centres. In dealing with accident prevention the report refers to the record of the Canada Cement Company (Exshaw Plant) with 50 to 150 employees, operated for a period of five consecutive years without a lost time accident, it being stated that the Company in the past eleven years had only reported disabling injuries in two years. Reference is also made to the reduction of accident costs by more than one half in six large meat packing plants, the accident cost per shift in these six plants being 2·14 cents for 1939 compared with 5·22 cents in 1938, the lowest accident cost per shift (1.17 cents) being obtained in the Edmonton plant of Swift Canadian Company.

Manitoba

According to the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1939, there were 11,433 accidents including 38 fatalities reported to the Board during the year, compared with 11,224 accidents with 48 fatalities reported in 1938.

Details showing the accidents as reported by the various groups for the last two years are as follows:

Group	1938	1939
Steam Railways	1,149	1,199
Province of Manitoba	482	584
City of Winnipeg	361	351
General Body of Employers	8,590	8,658
Winnipeg Electric Company	225	195
Dominion Government	417	446
	11,224	11,433

The report also shows that the Board had on its books as in receipt of pension 523 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1939.

The total actual payroll of all classes of employees in 1938 was $68,220,539.96 compared with the 1937 figure of $65,801,138.19. Of the total payroll the largest group was that of the general body of employers with a 1938 actual payroll of $37,814,771; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways followed with payrolls of $7,290,980.80 and $7,548,289.70 respectively.

During 1939 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to $1,321,496.38 as compared with $992,628.12 expended in 1938. The value of Board Orders passed during 1939 for payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for the future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was $1,035,529.62 as compared with $885,772.97 for the year 1938.

The report also contains a detailed analysis of compensable accident statistics for 1938. In that year "handling objects" was given as the cause of the greatest number of accidents followed by "falls of persons" and "falling objects."

Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia records an increase in the number of accidents reported to the Board in 1939 compared with 1938, the total being 12,500 in 1939 as against 12,199 in the previous year, an increase of 301.

The total cost of all accidents in 1939 under Part 1 of the Act, as far as could be estimated at the time of publication of the report, was nearly $1,647,000, which amount is exclusive of administration expense and cost of safety associations.

The provisional statement of income and expenditures for 1939 shows that the total actual and estimated, amounted to $1,775,569.78, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,782,615.56 indicating a provisional deficit for 1939 of $7,045.78. The gross surplus brought forward from prior years was $550,622.69 leaving a provisional surplus for all years of $543,576.91 from which an amount of $20,000 has been set aside as a reserve for bad and doubtful accounts, resulting in a net surplus of $523,576.91.

During 1939, the report shows that an estimated amount of $188,734.11 was paid on account of medical aid to all classes, compared with $174,848.98 so expended in 1938. The sum of $9,995.66 was expended on safety associations compared with $9,801.85 expended in the previous year. Administration expenses increased from $119,589.62 in 1938 to $125,614.30 in 1939, the ratio of administration expense to the compensation cost of accidents for twenty-three years being 7·80 per cent.

The 12,500 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1939 are classified as follows: Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced, 35; fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents, 4; fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment, 2; fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed, 6; accidents causing permanent partial disability, 224; accidents causing total disability for seven days or over, 7,933; accidents where medical aid only has been paid, 3,258; accidents pending adjustment, no payments, 455; accidents not compensable (other than fatal), 583.

During the year 7,933 workmen injured and wholly disabled for seven days and upwards were paid compensation. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation for 1939 and prior years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: Widows, 681; children under 16, 683; dependent mothers, 53; dependent fathers, 15; other dependents, 12; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 1,586.

The average rate of assessment levied on payrolls under Part 1, since the commencement of the Act in 1917 has been $2.07 per hundred dollars of payroll. The average rate for 1938 was $3.16 while the average rate for 1939 was $2.92.

Saskatchewan

The tenth annual report of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board contains a provisional account of the Board's activities for the calendar year 1939 and a final statement for 1937.

During 1939, a total of 6,052 claims were reported to the Board compared with 5,190 in 1938. On a total 4,984 accidents in 1939 some compensation has already been paid, 2,283 of this total requiring medical aid only, 507 partial compensation and 2,194 full compensation. There were 19 fatalities as a result of accidents, seventy-three cases of permanent disability and 2,609 cases resulting in temporary disability. Total receipts of the Board for the year ending December 31, 1939 were $407,247.25 while total expenditures, including an estimate for outstanding claims, were $402,669.97 leaving an estimated surplus of $4,577.28 on the activities of the Board for the year.

The number of employers who reported to the Board in 1939 was 4,686 as compared with 4,470 in 1938, an increase of 216. The amount

of payroll reported during 1939, exclusive of Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments, which are not asked to estimate their payrolls, totalled $33,603,034, an increase of $2,778,719 over 1938.

The average assessment rate of the Board in 1939 was $1.31 per $100 of payroll, a reduction when compared with $1.59 in 1938, and equals the lowest assessment rate struck by the Board since its establishment, the rate for 1939 being equal to that of 1933.

Administration expenses of the Board in 1939 amounted to $50,426.02 being a ratio of 10·23 per cent to benefits paid.

The report gives detailed statistics concerning compensable accidents occurring in 1938. The causes of accidents in 1938 are classified as follows: Prime movers, 86; working machines, 197; hoisting apparatus, 12; dangerous substances, 199; stepping on or striking against objects, 651; falling objects, 677; handling objects, 552; tools, 278; runaways and animals, 58; moving trains and vehicles, etc., 159; falls of persons, 599; all other causes, 1,040, a total of 4,508 for the year 1938.

Referring to recent extensions of the Act, the report states:

"In response to repeated requests from certain of the rural telephone companies and associations of the Province, the benefits of the Act have recently been made available to such rural telephone companies on a voluntary basis by application of the individual companies and a new principle has been introduced in that the assessments of such companies is being based upon the number of their subscribers rather than upon their annual payroll. This new method of assessment will, it is hoped, prove to be simpler and less expensive of operation than the payroll system. Heretofore it has not been possible for these companies to obtain adequate protection for their workmen, the policies offered by the insurance companies being quite restricted and the premiums also relatively high.

"Within the past two years the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw have requested that compensation should be made available to all their employees rather than to those only who are engaged in industries within the Act. This has resulted in an additional annual assessable payroll of $670,000.00 and the benefits of the Act are extended to the employees of these cities whose earnings go to make up that additional payroll."

Census of Labour in War Industries in Great Britain

A census of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour in the essential war industries in Great Britain has been ordered by the Ministry of Supply and is being undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. (The following information in regard to this census is taken from *Industrial and Labour Information* published by the International Labour Office.)

The census aims at the complete planning of labour supplies in factories for war requirements. To begin with, the census applies to the three industries of engineering, motor-vehicle and aircraft manufacture, and shipbuilding and ship repairing. Employers in these industries are supplied with tabulated forms issued through the employment exchanges asking for the required information and the returns were to be made by April 10, 1940.

The intention is to call for similar returns each quarter and the area of enquiry will be extended as circumstances require, in order that there may be reliable and up-to-date knowledge of the numbers and whereabouts of skilled men and of the kinds of work they are doing. Not only will the census show the amount of man-power in employment, it will also give an indication of the factory space and plant that is engaged on Government work, on work for export and on work for the home market.

The three main purposes of the census are: (1) to provide information on the proportion of the labour in certain vital industries which is employed on production for the war effort or in the export trade or for the home market; (2) to yield valuable information on the distribution of skilled labour among the various industries; (3) to assist the Area Supply Boards in dealing with problems connected with the planning of production.

Returns are compulsory and heavy penalties are provided for failure to comply with the Order. . .

The information collected is expected to reveal what are the essential occupations and key positions and how they can be expanded and utilized in the war effort.

PROGRESS OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORY PLAN FOR PREPAYMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN ONTARIO

Annual Report of Director of Associated Medical Services Indicates Success of Program

THE recent annual report of the Associated Medical Services, Incorporated, indicates the growth and consolidated progress of this system of voluntary contributory health insurance in Ontario (the establishment and purposes of this program were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1937, page 597).

The basic principle of the plan is to provide medical service and hospitalization without profit. In carrying out this objective, the program provides that any wage-earner or salaried person, regardless of income may obtain medical, surgical and nursing treatment through a system of monthly payments fixed at $2; or, on a family basis, of $2 for the family head, $1.75 for the first dependent, $1.50 for the second dependent, $1.25 for the third dependent and $1 for the fourth and each subsequent dependent. Thus an average family of four may voluntarily budget against the possibility of illness for $6.50 per month.

The benefits accorded to subscribers include the services of participating physicians in home, office or hospital; surgical service; semi-private accommodation or a sum not exceeding $3.50 toward the cost of hospitalization; all necessary nursing; and child birth in cases where both husband and wife have been subscribers for ten consecutive months previous to delivery. There is a two months' probationary period and the subscriber must pay three months' subscription before becoming entitled to any service. All services are provided through the family doctor, nominated by the subscriber, but special services such as X-ray, consultations, hospitalization, or special nursing, etc., are not authorized unless sanction has first been obtained.

The following conditions, if institutionalized, are not covered by the service: mental illness of any type; epilepsy; chronic tuberculosis; or any condition which is the responsibility of any body or agency.

The application for health insurance is divided into two parts, the first part being an application to become a subscriber. The second part is similar to health reports required by insurance companies when no medical examination is requested. Should any physical disabilities be revealed by the questionnaire an examination may be required. Physicians and surgeons, who participate in the plan, have their fees paid by the Corporation. Participation in the scheme by doctors is voluntary, but the majority of doctors gladly co-operate in the plan.

Some idea of the progress of this voluntary contributory system of medical service is indicated in the statistics for its first three years.

At the end of 1937—the plan only started to operate on May 31, 1937—there were 733 people on service and the system covered only Toronto, Woodstock (Oxford County) and Norfolk County.

In April, 1938 a branch was opened in Ottawa. At the end of that year 4,000 people were on service. At the end of 1939 additional branches were in operation at Hamilton, London, Oshawa, and Peterborough and subscribers had increased to 12,000. On March 31, 1940, there were 15,000 on service and new branches were functioning in Kitchener and St. Catharines. Of the 15,000 subscribers in March 1940, approximately 2,300 were in Ottawa.

The statistics also demonstrate the value of the service to the subscribers. Breaking down the figures for the year 1939, the total expenditure of $109,698 for that period indicates the nature and extent of the service as follows: medical accounts of doctors and surgeons—$77,691 or 70·82 per cent; hospitalization—$24,782 or 22·59 per cent; nursing—$6,722 or 6·13 per cent; drugs—$502 or ·46 per cent.

The average medical cost per subscriber by months during the year 1939 was as follows: January, $1.19; February, $1.67; March, $1.51; April, $1.60; May, $1.64; June, $1.29; July, $1.15; August, $1.31; September, $1.05; October, $1.29; November, $1.63; and December, $1.36.

The reserve as at March 31, 1940, amounted to $35,118, but it is pointed out that while this amount is sufficient for a moderate epidemic, it is intended for that specific purpose and is in no sense of the word a profit.

Policy and Objectives

The policy and sphere of service of the Associated Medical Services was outlined by the Managing Director, Dr. J. A. Hannah, in his annual report as follows:—

"Associated Medical Services is an organization designed to deal with the problems involved in medical economics. The ultimate aim must ever be a complete medical service for every member of the community with a reasonable return for services rendered. This requires that we shall press the problem to the place where all those not of independent means shall have medical service available on a contributory basis. The middle class wage-earner can and will bear this load if given the opportunity of budgeting against its cost.

"The low income groups will have to have more or less assistance. For those employed this assistance should and must come from employers, some of whom have already recognized and accepted their share of responsibility by contributing the whole or a part of such costs either for the employees, or, in addition, their.... As Associated Medical Services grows in stability and reputation this will automatically become more common. There will, however, come a time when it will be unfair to leave such a responsibility a matter of option.

"The very low income group and the indigent will have to become a responsibility on taxation. This, however, need not entail a tremendous additional present outlay from taxes.

"It must, however, be recognized that such developments are difficult and dangerous unless they are brought about by a process of evolution. It takes years to train personnel to the point where it can handle the multitudinous problems involved. Any sudden change along this line would greatly increase our present costs and throw the whole idea into confusion and disrepute. . . .

"In the meantime it is the duty of Associated Medical Services to foster a gradual growth in both experience and education of the public and profession. Democracy is a continuous growth in the experience of personal liberty. Failure to recognize that personal liberty involves personal responsibility leads to personal licence. If we are to have a strong and sound system we must develop it slowly, and surely, and take the public and profession with us. Failure to recognize these facts will undoubtedly lead to serious difficulties.

"On the other hand, failure to accept our responsibility or any attempt to shirk it will be just as disastrous. We must never go faster than our public, but we must also never fail to give lead and direction. The difference between successful and decadent organizations can be reduced to simple terms of leadership...."

Future Planning

As regards future planning, the Managing Director states:—

"It can be accepted that our successes will attract a host of others toward this field. It is the duty of Associated Medical Services to prevent the recurrence of mistakes made in health insurance in other countries. Canada does not need a multiplicity of organizations to carry out this project.

"It is a part of the responsibility of Associated Medical Services to point the way in such a manner as will permit custom to govern and produce the best results. To this end we have carried on a quiet program of education to both public and profession, urging that they accept their responsibilities in this matter. We are planning a gradual extension of this program to the point where we will eventually be in contact with each of our subscribers and participating physicians each month.

"At the present time about 60 per cent of our new applicants are sent to us by our subscribers. This process has been encouraged. We want young married couples whose families will grow up with the custom, and in their turn budget against the future cost of medical care. . . .

"To the family it does not matter whether husband, wife or child occasions the expense —it must come out of the family income. From various studies it would appear that in an average family consisting of husband, wife and two children, the husband will require only 10 per cent of the total medical expense—the wife and children 90 per cent. As a solution to the problem of Medical Economics a system which neglects to cover 90 per cent of the family's responsibility is far from answering the problem."

No. 18 in the series of studies of personnel policy published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, is entitled "Training Solutions of Company Problems." The report includes programs giving special attention to the development of the skill of non-supervisory production employees.

In an introduction to the report, it is stated that the aim of The Conference Board in making the study of training methods was to provide suggestive material for those responsible for planning company training programs. The study contains an introductory section while one section contains surveys of training programs of General Electric Company; Cincinnati Milling Machine Company; National Cash Register Company; Wright Aeronautical Corporation; and Ford Motor Company.

HOURS OF WORK OF WOMEN AND JUVENILES IN FACTORIES IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR

A REPORT on Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons in Factories during the First Five Months of the War which was presented to the British Parliament in March was referred to briefly in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April. As it is considered that this report will be of interest in Canada, extracts from it are quoted here:

"The Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 permitted the employment of women and young persons, of either sex, aged 14 (and in some cases 13) to 18 years for a maximum of 60 working hours a week in non-textile and 55½ hours in textile factories; and in 1914 it was quite usual for these maxima to be worked. In addition women could in some cases be employed on overtime beyond the 60 hours.

"By section 150 of that Act the Secretary of State was empowered in case of any public emergency, by order, to the extent and during the period specified by him, to exempt from the Act any factory belonging to the Crown, or any factory in respect of work which was being done on behalf of the Crown under a contract specified in the Order. Similar but somewhat wider powers of exemption are given by section 150 of the Factories Act of 1937."

Conditions in Last War

"On the outbreak of War in August, 1914, many employers engaged in important work on behalf of the Crown found even the long hours permissible under the Statute insufficient to meet the urgent demands of the Service Departments for supplies of munitions and stores, and the question to what extent the ordinary provisions of the Act were to be relaxed, immediately arose. . . . .

"The experiment of granting Emergency Orders under section 150 of the Act to individual firms for short periods—usually a month in the first instance—was adopted. These Orders generally permitted overtime working to the extent of two hours a day on not more than five days a week, and in exceptional cases additional hours were allowed on Saturdays. Women and young persons were thus employed for very long hours amounting in many cases to 70 or more in a week. An alternative method of increasing production was to authorize a system of employment in shifts, with either two turns of 12 hours' or three turns of eight hours' duration.

"During approximately the first six months of the War, Orders under section 150 were made for about 3,000 firms engaged in a wide variety of industries. . . . .

"Meanwhile investigation into the needs of various industries was undertaken with a view to formulating general schemes of hours of work applicable to particular industries. These investigations and the information gained in dealing with individual cases provided sufficient data to make it practicable for the Secretary of State to make general Orders authorizing standard working hours for whole industries. The need for the standardization of hours was most pressing in the case of large factories engaged in the production of armaments and accordingly on 31st March, 1915, a General Order was made for 'armament works and other factories in which the manufacture of munitions of war and processes incidental thereto' were carried on. Owing to the shortage of munitions of war it had to be recognized that the widest possible latitude was necessary for this work. The Order authorized three schemes of hours:—

"(1) Overtime beyond the 60 hours with a limit of five hours a week for women and male young persons between 14 and 16 years and female young persons between 16 and 18 years of age; 7½ hours for male young persons over 16 years; and in exceptional cases 7½ hours for women. Thus male young persons under 16 years of age could be employed for 65 hours a week and those over 16 years of age for 67½ hours.

"(2) Day and night shifts with turns of 12 hours each for women and male young persons over 16 years, and in certain cases for male young persons between 14 and 16 years.

"(3) Eight-hour shifts for female young persons over 16 and male young persons over 14 years of age. Thus boys over 14 years of age could be, and in fact were, employed at night.

"General Orders for other industries authorizing hours rather shorter than those permitted under the Munitions of War Order followed, and by the end of 1915 twenty such Orders had been made and were in force."

The report states that it was found necessary also to authorize emergency hours for women in some factories not engaged on work for the Crown but on other work of national importance and under a Defence of the Realm Regulation of 1915, the Secretary of State was given power to exempt factories generally. During the present war, a Defence Regulation extended the Secretary of State's power to permit longer hours in any class of factory.

"Early in 1915 it became apparent that, while long hours could be worked with advantage to production for short periods, continuous overtime very soon produced lassitude in the workers and adversely affected the quality and quantity of their work."

As a result of recommendations by the Health of Munition Workers' Committee set up by the Government to consider these questions an order was made for munition factories limiting the employment of women to the 60 hours permitted under the Factory and Workshop Act but within this limit allowing night work of women and 14 hours of work including meal times in a day. The employment at night of girls between 16 and 18 was only permitted under special circumstances and that of girls under 16 was forbidden. Boys over 16 and under 18 were allowed to work 65 hours a week by day and 63 by night.

"The tendency to reduce hours continued, and by 1917 it was the exception for women and girls to be employed as long as 60 hours a week. Applications for some relaxation of the law were still numerous but the general tendency was to arrange for more elasticity in the daily limits of working hours while keeping the weekly maximum within that allowed under the Factory Act. . . . .

. . . . . The movement for reduced hours continued through the intervening years and no serious disorganization of industry resulted when the Factories Act, 1937, which came into force on the 1st July, 1938, fixed 48 hours as the normal, maximum working week for women and young persons."

Conditions in Present War

Referring to conditions at the beginning of the present war the report continues as follows:

"The situation in September, 1939, was in some respects materially different from that existing at the commencement of the War of 1914-18. In the first place, as already mentioned, the hours normally worked in industry had become much shorter; the ill-effects of continued long hours on production were widely recognized; and it was in most quarters appreciated that the hours worked in the last war had been excessive and that even if it were necessary as a temporary measure to resort to longer hours, the hours should not exceed 60 a week or rather less, and should subsequently be reduced where possible as industry became better organized for war purposes. It was also widely recognized that the hours of juveniles under 16 should be relatively short. In the second place, very largely as a result of experience in the last war, great advances had been made, on a voluntary basis as well as by legal requirement, in the provision of amenities for the comfort and welfare of the workers, which incidentally do much to maintain their health and cheerfulness and to counteract the effects of long or inconvenient hours of work.

"Nevertheless many of the problems of 1914 again had to be faced in 1939—demands from the Service Departments for greatly increased supplies, and in particular for an immediate increase from firms with the equipment and experience for providing the particular class of work required, dislocation due to the calling up of reservists, and an inclination to take the easy course of relying on continued overtime of the trained staff and to regard restrictions on hours as an obstacle to production which should be swept away or disregarded in war time.

"In these circumstances three considerations were prominent. First, it was necessary to agree freely to substantial overtime at the outset so as to meet immediate difficulties and afford time, without holding up urgent supplies in the meanwhile, for inquiries into the actual needs of the case. Secondly, it was essential to make it clear to employers and workpeople that the Factories Act had not gone by the Board, and that hours must be regulated, through its machinery, in accordance with a considered policy. Thirdly, it was important that the position at individual factories should be reviewed at fairly short intervals, especially during the first few months of the war, to see that, with expansion of staff where reasonably practicable and the better organization of industry for war purposes, overtime would not be worked to a greater extent or for longer periods than necessary.

"To assist in meeting the first point, it was arranged that, at the outset of the war, the Service Departments might inform their contractors, in cases where they thought this necessary, that they were provisionally authorized to work overtime subject to a maximum of 60 hours a week, and to make certain changes in starting and stopping times, but must at once approach the local Factory Inspector with a view to obtaining as soon as practicable an Order from the Home Secretary formally authorizing the precise relaxations of the Factory Acts found to be necessary. . . . . The arrangement. . . . . was terminated at an early stage, so that authority to depart from the peacetime requirements of the Factories Act can now only be obtained through the Factory Inspectors and the Home Office."

Factory Inspection in War Time

"In addition, Factory Inspectors were instructed that on receiving applications for such authority they should as soon as possible have the case investigated and submit a special report to the Home Office, and that pending a decision the Inspector might, according to the circumstances, inform the firm that as a provisional and temporary measure he would not object to certain changes in hours.

"On such an application, an Inspector visits the factory and reports as to the nature of the work for which an Emergency Order is desired, the classes of persons (i.e., women, young persons over 16 or under 16) whom it is proposed to employ for additional hours or in shifts and details of the proposed scheme of hours. The Inspector also inquires into the extent to which the workers concerned will be employed on work on behalf of the Crown, and as to which Government Departments are particularly concerned. He also reports on the conditions at the factory regarding the observance of the provisions of the Act as to the safety, health and welfare of the persons employed, and as to the views of the workers, especially on the proposed arrangement of hours and intervals for meals. If it should appear that workers living at a distance are employed at the factory he also ascertains whether adequate transport facilities are available at the times required. When shortage of workers is advanced as a ground for the application for permission to

work extended hours, inquiries are made of local officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Inspectors also consult local Trade Union representatives in connection with such applications, and report their views to the Home Office. . . .

"The general practice has been to make Orders in respect of particular factories or processes or departments and to limit their validity, in the first instance, to short periods of one, two or three months. Opportunity has thus been afforded to review the situation and to assess with greater accuracy than was possible in the first weeks of the War the position and needs of individual factories and the requirements of particular industries."

Extended Hours

"By far the largest number of applications received have been for permission to employ women and young persons for daily or weekly hours in excess of those allowed by the Factories Act. Orders authorizing extended hours have been made in respect of 2,459 factories; but the hours authorized were often shorter than those applied for, and in some cases the application was refused altogether.

"As indicated earlier in this report, as much as 60 hours a week might have been worked in some cases at the beginning of the War, but when after inquiries a formal Order was made the maximum was reduced in almost every case to some figure not exceeding 57 for women and young persons over 16 years of age. Many factory occupiers, to whom Orders were granted in September and October allowing 57 hours, have found that by the adoption of some measure of reorganization they are able to maintain the necessary output with fewer working hours than they had at first regarded as essential, and when applying for a renewal of the original Order have proposed a reduction of the working week to 54 hours or even less. Moreover in 239 cases in which Orders allowing overtime working have been granted, the occupiers have stated on the expiry of the Order that they do not desire its renewal, at any rate for the present.

"Work on Sunday (not in a shift system) has hardly ever been applied for; but it has been allowed in a few cases on some special Sunday or Sundays to enable some particularly urgent job or unforeseen emergency to be dealt with."

Two Day Shifts

"As a method of securing increased output and at the same time avoiding the employment of individual women and young persons over 16 years of age for a long day, Emergency Orders authorizing the employment of such persons on a system of two day-shifts with turns of eight hours have been granted —in the case of 299 factories. The usual hours worked are: Shift I, 6 turns a week from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., and Shift II, 5 turns (in cases of extreme urgency, 6 turns) from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. The shifts alternate weekly or fortnightly subject to arrangements to meet the convenience of individual workers. It is usual to impose a condition requiring the provision of a mess room (a class of welfare provision not usually required by the Act itself) and, where the Inspector's inquiries indicate that this is desirable, a condition to enable transport facilities to be secured for workers living at a distance."

Employment at Night

"(i) Women (over 18).—Applications for authority to employ women at night have been relatively few and have been confined almost entirely to factories producing armaments, or engaged in processes incidental thereto; altogether 57 Orders have been made. The system authorized is usually one of the following:—

(*a*) a system of three eight-hour shifts in the 24 hours, with an interval of at least half an hour for meals and rest in each turn;

(*b*) a system of day and night shifts allowing a weekly total of working hours of about 54 for the day-shift and about 50 for the night-shift. Under this system intervals for meals and rest, amounting to at least one hour, are required to be allowed during each turn.

"In all but a few cases such Orders provide for a short Saturday and only five night turns a week. Care is taken to ensure that suitable welfare facilities are provided: to supplement the welfare provisions of the Act itself, special conditions as to a messroom, adequate supervision, and suitable transport facilities are included in each Order permitting the employment of women at night. Except for a few cases where the workers have expressed a wish to remain permanently in the night-shift, the Orders require weekly or fortnightly alternation of the shifts.

"(ii) Male young persons aged 16 years or over.—Such persons are permitted by section 81 of the Act to be employed in a system of shifts (including a night-shift) in certain specified industries and processes on work which is, by reason of the nature of the process, required to be carried on continuously day and night. The industries and processes to which the section applies are the smelting of iron ore, the manufacture of wrought iron, steel or tinplate, certain processes in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, the galvanising of sheet

metal or wire (except the pickling process), the manufacture of paper, and the manufacture of glass. The section permits the total hours worked by male young persons, employed in any of the systems of shifts authorized by the section, to exceed 48 in any week but not to exceed 56 in any week or 144 in any continuous period of three weeks.

"Some applications have been received for a modification of the terms of this section, usually for a variation of arrangement of the turns, and in a few cases for an extension of the shift system to work on non-continuous processes. Twelve Orders have been made modifying or extending the system allowed by section 81.

"Orders have also been made for 30 factories allowing the employment of male young persons over 16 in a system of two day- and night-shifts or three eight-hour shifts. Eleven of these factories were engaged in the manufacture of aircraft or aircraft components, four in making wire ropes or cables, and 15 in miscellaneous processes in the manufacture of armaments. Special conditions were attached as to a messroom, and suitable transport facilities.

"Sixty-two applications for Orders allowing the employment of women or young persons at night have been refused, at any rate for the time being, and in no case has authority for the night employment of girls under 18 or of boys under 16 been given. . . ."

Young Persons under 16 Years

". . . The Factories Act, 1937, which came into force on the 1st July, 1938, reduced their maximum weekly hours to 48 in all factories, and under section 71 the weekly hours of young persons under 16 years were further reduced to 44 from the 1st July, 1939, except in a few industries (e.g. the cotton and woollen textile industries). On the outbreak of War industry had not sufficiently adjusted itself to the recent reduction to 44 hours, and many hundreds of applications were received for permission to employ the young persons up to the 48 hours previously allowed.

"During the early weeks of the War many firms, particularly in the engineering industry, and firms engaged in making blinds and other articles urgently required owing to the restrictions imposed on lighting, were permitted to employ young persons under 16 years of age up to 47 or 48 hours a week for a short period rarely longer than two months. This relaxation was granted to enable the firms in question to increase output immediately and to afford them an opportunity of adopting other measures, e.g., the absorption and training of additional workers or some rearrangement of the work to maintain the necessary production. Many factory occupiers took such effective measures during the short period for which the concession was granted that, by the time their Orders expired, they found it unnecessary to employ these young persons beyond the statutory maximum of 44 hours. Some firms have been able to meet the difficulty of maintaining balance of production by availing themselves of the Young Persons Under Sixteen (Factory Hours Modification Regulations). These Regulations allow different periods of employment to be fixed for two different sets of such persons (or if H.M. Inspector of Factories for the district approves, more than two sets) subject to certain specified conditions, thus enabling juveniles to be employed in the factory over the whole period of employment of 11 hours (between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.) but limiting the hours of any individual juvenile to the statutory maxima of 44 in a week and nine hours in a day.

"There are, however, some cases where the refusal of a concession for young persons under 16 years would result in serious dislocation and loss of output, especially where the work of the young persons is very closely linked with that of older persons with whom they work, either as members of a team or as assistants. This is particularly the case in the ship-building and ship-repairing trades and in some classes of engineering work, where the nature of the work done by boys, e.g. rivet heating for riveters, or rivet catching and holding-up, or "pulling" or assisting drop-hammer smiths, or acting as moulders' assistants in foundries, is such that there are strong grounds for allowing them to work somewhat longer hours during the emergency. In the circumstances Orders permitting the employment of male young persons under 16 years up to 47 or 48 hours a week have been granted to a number of firms in these industries after full investigation into each particular case.

"During the early months of the War, short-term Orders permitting the employment of young persons under 16 years of age for hours in excess of 44, but not exceeding 48 a week, were granted to 439 factories of which 302 were engaged in general engineering and 48 in ship-building and marine engineering. Three hundred and twelve of these Orders were not renewed. In many cases the firms concerned did not find it necessary to apply for renewal, and in others renewal was refused. At the end of the five months under review, there were in operation 133 Orders allowing the employment of these young persons for hours between 44 and 48 in a week. . . ."

Subsequent Developments

"A tendency towards standardization of emergency hours in some industries leads to the making of Orders on similar lines. Such an Order, allowing up to 54 hours for women and young persons over 16 (subject again to permission to use the Order being obtained from the Superintending Inspector), was made by the Secretary of State on the 22nd January for factories in which certain articles of clothing are made. This Order had not been used up to the 27th January.

"Similar Orders have since been made for the woollen and worsted textile industry (allowing up to 54 hours) and for cotton spinning and weaving (allowing up to 55½ hours). In the case of cotton, employers' and workers' representatives have entered into formal agreements as to overtime working up to 55½ hours, and have set up Joint Committees to consider proposals for overtime working in any particular factory. The Superintending Inspectors concerned are in close touch with these Committees.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that notwithstanding the exceptional demands being made upon industry for increased and accelerated production to meet the War emergency the hours and conditions of employment of women and young persons are being kept under supervision and control.

"The experience of the present emergency is necessarily limited and, as the War continues, fresh problems for industry in the matter of production and output will almost certainly arise. It is, however, the policy of the Government while authorizing, where necessary, hours which would not be permissible in peace time, not to authorize hours which are found in the light of experience and of scientific investigation to be detrimental to health or efficient production."

Married Women and Private Industry in U.S.A.

To secure information as to the prevailing practice on the employment of married women, the National Industrial Conference Board sought an expression from representative companies—not only manufacturing concerns but stores, financial companies, and others. Information was received from 484 companies, with a total employment of 1,150,646. The results of this survey are summarized in the May issue of *The Woman Worker* (published by the United States Department of Labor) in the following paragraphs:

The conclusion of the Conference Board is that in probably a large majority of cases no definite position had been taken one way or the other; the more general practice was to leave the policy somewhat flexible. Practically three-fourths of the companies said they had no definite fixed policy concerning women factory employees who married, and nearly 60 per cent had none regarding their office employees.

Well over half the plants encourage or permit their women employees, whether in plant or office, to remain at work after marriage. Altogether, women plant employees in about 92 per cent of the companies and women office workers in practically 77 per cent may continue in their jobs under some circumstances.

The policy of forbidding office women to remain after marriage is most general in the 52 financial companies (including banks and insurance companies), 34 of which require that women leave if they marry. Of the 372 manufacturing concerns, only 52 require office women and 31 require factory women to give up their jobs at marriage. Only 3 of the 26 mercantile establishments require saleswomen and office workers to give up their jobs.

Statements cited from employers include the following.

"There is no question but that from the employer's standpoint there will be a distinct loss if he attempts to dismiss all married women from his organization.

"We do not believe that employers should set up restrictions regarding employment of married women.

"They are not valued by domestic value but by job value."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MARCH, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 11,903, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,093,930 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,982 having an aggregate membership of 248,607 persons, 10·8 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of work-people placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1940, as Reported by Employers

There was considerable seasonal curtailment in industrial employment at April 1, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,903 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,093,930 persons, compared with 1,109,526 in the preceding month. This reduction of 15,596 workers lowered the index from 113·5 at March 1, to 111·9 at the date under review, when it was 6·7 per cent above that of 104·9 at April 1, 1939. The latest index was also higher than at the beginning of April in any other year for which statistics are available; the previous maximum was that of 110·4 at April 1, 1929. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

In seventeen of the nineteen preceding years of the record, employment at April 1 has shown a downward movement, due to the completion of the season's logging operations in many camps in the Eastern and Central Provinces, and before appreciable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the industries whose active seasons open in the spring and early summer. The general contraction at the latest date was rather smaller than that recorded at April 1, 1939, being also slightly less than the average in the experience of past years. Accordingly, the index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, advanced fractionally, standing at 118·5, as compared with 118·3 at March 1, 1940.

There was important shrinkage in logging at April 1, 1940, when 26,263 men were released from work in the woods; this decline was substantially larger than that recorded at the same date last spring, and also considerably exceeded the average loss at April 1 in the years since 1920. Mining was seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in employment in transportation and hotels and restaurants. On the other hand, manufacturing showed further improvement, and there were additions to staffs in communications, construction, laundering and dry cleaning establishments and trade.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at April 1 in recent years are as follows:—1940, 111·9; 1939, 104·9; 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8. 1929, 110·4 and 1928, 102·3.

For April 1, 1939, statistics had been received from 11,493 firms, whose employees had numbered 1,015,632, as compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. The general index had then stood at 104·9.

Employment in Financial Organizations

Statistics of the employment afforded have been collected in recent months from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of April, 409 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,498 persons, compared with 33,458 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, con-

struction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the April 1 survey of employment to 1,127,428 in 12,312 establishments, but leaves unaltered the index of 111·9 calculated from data for the industries above enumerated; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for March 1, the index was lowered from 113·5 to 113·4. The comparable index for April 1, 1939, was 105·0, while without the figures for the co-operating financial institutions it was 104·9, as given above.

Employment by Economic Areas

Industrial activity in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed seasonal declines at April 1, while in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia there was a moderately upward movement. The general level of employment in all five economic areas was higher than at the same date in 1939; in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, it was also higher than in any other April in the years for which data are available (i.e., since 1920), while in the Prairie Provinces the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in British Columbia, to 1930.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; little change was reported in Prince Edward Island, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick considerable curtailment was indicated. The 829 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 86,030 persons at March 1 to 82,874 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 2,900 men being released from bush work, while employment in transportation and railway construction and maintenance moderately declined. On the other hand, manufacturing reported gains, mainly in lumber mills. Communications, building and road construction and trade also showed advances. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of April, 1939, when smaller losses had been reported; statements for April 1 of last year were received from 814 firms employing 73,458 workers, 1,042 fewer than at March 1, 1939.

Quebec. — Manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, but were most pronounced in the iron and steel and textile groups. On the other hand, mining was rather quieter and there were very large, seasonal losses in logging camps, which reported the release of over 11,100 men. Data were tabulated from 2,963 establishments in Quebec, with 320,894 employees, as against 327,036 at March 1. The index, at 112·2 at April 1, 1940, was some three points higher than at the same date of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been on a larger scale. The trend has been retrogressive in seventeen of the nineteen preceding Aprils for which information is available; the decrease at the latest date was below normal according to the experience of this period.

At April 1, 1939, statistics had been furnished by 2,828 employers, whose payrolls

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1927	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
Apr. 1, 1928	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
Apr. 1, 1929	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
Apr. 1, 1930	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
Apr. 1, 1931	99·7	102·3	98·5	102·4	97·7	92·4
Apr. 1, 1932	87·5	88·3	85·0	91·1	86·1	80·9
Apr. 1, 1933	76·0	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8
Apr. 1, 1934	91·3	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6
Apr. 1, 1935	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
Apr. 1, 1936	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
Apr. 1, 1937	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
Apr. 1, 1938	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
Apr. 1, 1939	104·9	99·7	109·4	108·0	91·7	100·5
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1940	100·0	7·6	29·3	43·3	11·5	8·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1, 1940	March, 1940	Apr. 1, 1939	Apr. 1, 1938	Apr. 1, 1937	Apr. 1, 1936	Apr. 1, 1935
MANUFACTURING	58·0	123·4	122·6	107·1	110·8	110·8	101·1	93·9
Animal products—edible	2·3	132·0	131·3	122·4	121·1	119·9	109·7	102·5
Fur and products	·2	110·1	107·2	95·1	91·2	92·5	88·6	79·5
Leather and products	2·4	124·9	126·8	112·7	109·2	117·3	111·6	107·3
Boots and shoes	1·5	122·8	124·9	115·1	113·3	120·9	115·9	113·2
Lumber and products	3·9	79·5	80·5	72·4	74·2	77·0	67·6	63·0
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	66·6	67·4	60·9	61·2	63·8	57·1	49·8
Furniture	·7	90·3	90·0	83·4	82·5	88·3	77·1	72·6
Other lumber products	1·1	114·2	117·0	100·4	108·9	109·6	93·2	96·7
Musical instruments	·1	59·6	54·0	47·2	47·3	44·8	35·7	29·9
Plant products—edible	3·2	115·1	115·8	104·8	105·2	101·8	97·1	90·4
Pulp and paper products	6·3	110·8	111·3	104·5	105·4	105·6	97·6	92·7
Pulp and paper	2·7	97·5	98·5	90·1	95·4	95·4	85·8	80·8
Paper products	1·0	139·8	141·9	130·2	131·0	133·1	117·6	107·1
Printing and publishing	2·6	117·8	117·3	114·0	109·8	109·6	106·2	103·5
Rubber products	1·3	109·3	108·1	105·4	100·4	102·1	96·1	92·7
Textile products	11·5	144·4	142·7	120·5	124·4	127·3	118·7	111·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·4	158·0	156·7	126·3	130·8	140·9	132·3	123·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·2	122·0	121·3	94·2	98·7	101·0	92·8	84·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	1·0	170·9	169·8	124·9	124·9	151·1	142·3	132·6
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	512·9	507·4	474·6	498·1	547·4	519·8	504·9
Hosiery and knit goods	2·1	141·2	138·1	120·6	125·5	125·7	124·7	118·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·8	136·3	134·6	118·0	123·6	120·3	108·9	102·4
Other textile products	1·2	132·8	131·9	110·2	106·1	110·3	98·2	96·7
Tobacco	1·3	165·6	172·2	110·8	120·8	105·4	124·2	114·5
Beverages	·8	164·3	165·9	164·0	159·0	153·7	133·2	122·9
Chemicals and allied products	2·0	182·0	180·7	156·5	160·9	149·2	135·7	128·0
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	85·3	83·0	76·8	77·4	82·1	71·4	59·9
Electric light and power	1·5	130·6	130·7	123·5	119·0	111·3	112·5	106·9
Electrical apparatus	1·8	142·3	139·4	124·5	135·8	133·7	116·0	106·0
Iron and steel products	14·3	118·9	116·7	95·8	105·8	106·6	93·2	84·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	148·7	150·4	119·1	132·2	137·8	113·8	88·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	131·0	126·9	114·0	124·6	123·7	99·5	87·4
Agricultural implements	·6	75·4	71·4	61·1	76·7	72·0	66·5	59·6
Land vehicles	6·2	112·0	110·2	90·5	99·7	101·8	94·8	89·4
Automobiles and parts	2·1	163·4	156·5	147·6	155·5	166·8	149·3	156·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·5	128·3	103·5	67·1	85·4	72·8	63·5	66·6
Heating appliances	·4	128·4	130·9	121·6	116·1	121·7	105·6	90·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	132·6	132·5	101·3	124·0	114·6	81·3	67·9
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	120·1	121·5	101·3	115·9	118·2	98·7	89·6
Other iron and steel products	2·3	124·3	122·5	99·6	103·2	105·2	88·2	80·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	173·0	171·0	154·7	155·1	148·9	131·5	116·2
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	161·7	158·7	146·1	149·8	140·9	130·8	126·8
Miscellaneous	·5	153·8	152·2	134·3	134·5	129·7	121·5	117·4
LOGGING	2·4	90·0	179·1	64·0	115·0	132·5	102·6	104·3
MINING	7·0	164·4	167·1	157·4	151·3	146·0	128·2	117·7
Coal	2·3	89·7	94·1	87·6	89·0	87·8	88·6	88·3
Metallic ores	4·0	350·2	350·2	333·6	307·6	290·7	237·5	207·2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·7	124·8	125·4	119·1	118·3	118·3	92·0	78·4
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	83·2	82·2	81·2	82·5	81·4	77·7	77·7
Telegraphs	·5	89·8	91·7	89·2	90·8	90·0	86·0	85·4
Telephones	1·5	81·4	79·6	79·0	80·2	79·1	75·5	75·6
TRANSPORTATION	9·2	82·8	83·0	79·3	78·5	79·5	78·5	76·3
Street railways and cartage	2·6	125·1	125·4	119·4	110·9	116·4	113·2	108·3
Steam railways	5·5	75·5	75·6	71·0	72·2	72·6	72·2	69·4
Shipping and stevedoring	1·1	61·6	62·1	65·2	65·7	64·1	63·8	66·7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6·6	59·6	55·4	91·6	71·6	53·7	71·8	80·2
Building	1·8	45·9	44·4	43·4	43·9	36·3	52·2	45·2
Highway	2·7	78·3	67·3	182·7	116·6	69·3	111·9	143·4
Railway	2·1	56·3	55·9	55·5	57·5	56·8	54·8	56·9
SERVICES	2·7	133·4	132·6	131·4	129·8	122·7	118·5	111·4
Hotels and restaurants	1·6	127·1	128·6	125·7	123·0	114·2	111·2	106·3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	144·6	139·7	141·2	141·4	134·6	127·6	116·4
TRADE	12·1	137·6	134·9	131·1	127·1	127·5	121·0	117·4
Retail	9·1	142·9	139·5	136·5	132·3	134·4	127·2	123·5
Wholesale	3·0	123·7	123·0	117·6	115·3	111·9	106·7	103·4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	111·9	113·5	104·9	105·0	103·0	97·4	93·4

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

had included 310,584 men and women, as compared with 320,258 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Employment showed a contraction in Ontario, where 5,201 firms had reduced their forces by 4,750 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 473,266 at April 1. A rather larger loss had been registered by the 5,026 establishments making returns for the same date in 1939, when their staffs aggregated 426,204. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 108·0, compared with 118·8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in sixteen of the nineteen

previous years for which data are available; the shrinkage at the date under review was slightly less than average.

Manufacturing reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the greatest improvement being in iron and steel plants, although the trend was also favourable in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. On the other hand, pulp and paper, beverage and leather factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, building and road construction and maintenance and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and the railway construction and maintenance division was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole declined at April 1; the reduction was smaller than that noted at the same date in 1939, but approximated the average loss indicated in the early spring in the last nineteen years. The Prairie index, at 96·7 at the latest date, was five points above that at April 1, 1939, being also higher than at the same date in any other year since 1931. While firms in Manitoba reported slight improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, the trend in Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the decrease in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging; railway construction and maintenance and transportation, however, were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing, building and trade afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,698 co-operating employers aggregated 126,324 persons, compared with 128,711 at March 1.

The establishments furnishing information at the same date of last year had numbered 1,664, with a personnel of 118,337.

British Columbia.—A seasonal advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,212 firms with 90,572 employees, or 839 more than in their last report. The increase was not equal to that noted, on the average, at April 1 in previous years of the record, being also smaller than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. However, the volume of employment reported was rather greater than at April 1 of 1939, or of any other year since 1930. There was a falling-off at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the lumber division, while iron and steel products were more active. Mining was also quieter. On the other hand, there was improvement in construction and trade. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,161 co-operating establishments had reported 87,049 employees, compared with 84,012 in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated. There were gains in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, where they ranged from 0·6 per cent in Montreal to 3·9 per cent in Windsor. In Quebec City and Hamilton, on the other hand, the trend was downward. The level of employment in each of these centres, except Quebec, was higher than at April 1 in any other of the last eight or ten years; in Quebec, the latest index was lower than at the beginning of April, 1939, but it was higher than at that date in preceding years since 1931.

Montreal.—There was an advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,758 firms who reported 169,411 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 168,363 at March 1. This increase, which was seasonal in character, approximated the average gain at April 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was somewhat smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1939. Manufacturing generally showed improvement at April 1, 1940, from the preceding month, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest increases in personnel. Transportation, services and trade also afforded rather more employment, but construction was quieter. The 1,656 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1939, had reported 157,774 employees, compared with 156,460 in the preceding month; the index then was several points lower than that of 108·8 at the beginning of April, 1940, when it was higher than in any other April of the record, except that of 1930.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants were somewhat slacker. There was a decrease of 73 in the working forces of the 209 employers making returns, who had 15,008 on their payrolls at April 1. A small gain had been indicated by the 206 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1939, whose staffs aggregated 16,514; the index was then ten points higher than that of 108·1 at the latest date.

Toronto.—Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month. Most of the betterment took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, there were increases in iron and steel, textiles and some other divisions, while the trend was downward in paper product and leather plants. The working forces of the 1,786 employers furnishing statistics totalled 149,135 persons, compared with 147,509 at March 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the corresponding date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,711 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 135,196 men and women. The index at April 1, 1940, stood at 115·9, the highest figure for that date in any year since 1930.

Ottawa.—Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing and trade. Construction, on the other hand, was quieter. An aggregate staff of 15,007 workers was employed by the 231 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 14,785 in their last report. The index, at 110·6, was slightly higher than that of 107·3 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 225 firms with 14,618 employees.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed a falling-off, particularly in the iron and steel division, while there was an upward movement in trade and building construction. Returns were tabulated from 332 employers with 37,949 persons on their paylists, or 214 fewer than at March 1. The level of employment was higher than at April 1, 1939, although an advance had then been indicated by the 322 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 32,109 men and women.

Windsor.—The trend in Windsor continued favourable, according to data received from 194 firms employing 21,445 workers, as against 20,633 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade also showed some improvement. Employment on the whole was in greater volume than in April of last year; 197 concerns had then provided work for 19,214 persons.

Winnipeg.—Industrial activity increased in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 528 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 41,630, as compared with 41,217 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, and construction and trade also reported an upward movement. A falling-off on the whole had been noted at April 1, 1939, when information had been received from 521 employers with a personnel of 38,311; the index was then several points lower, standing at 88·3, as compared with 95·4 at the date under review.

Vancouver.—Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 533 firms with a staff of 37,588, as compared with 36,990 in the preceding month. There was a decline in shipping, but manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 111·5 at the latest date, compared with 107·4 at April 1, 1939, when the 506 co-operating establishments had reported 35,504 men and women on their paylists.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further seasonal improvement was recorded in manufacturing at the beginning of April, when the number reported as having work in these industries was rather greater than in any other month for which data are available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,542 establishments which employed 633,847 operatives at the latest date, as compared with 629,639 at the beginning of March. The April 1 index (1926 = 100), stood at 123·4, as compared with 122·6 in the preceding month, and with 107·1 at April 1, 1939. The highest April index in earlier years since 1920 was that of 116·5 in 1929. In the period before the outbreak of the present war, the recorded peak months had been August, 1929, and October, 1937, when the indexes were 121·6 and 121·7, respectively.

Despite the unusual activity generally reported in manufacturing at the first of April, the gain from March was slightly below the average indicated in the last nineteen years; this was probably due to the maintenance of staffs at an exceptionally high level in the last six months. As a result, the seasonally-corrected index fractionally declined, falling from 125·2 at March 1, to 124·4 at the beginning of April, 1940.

The largest increases in personnel reported at the date under review were in textiles and iron and steel; these were seasonal in character, but they rather exceeded the average April gain recorded in the period, 1921-1939. Electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and other non-metallic mineral products, chemical, rubber, musical instrument and animal food factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco industries afforded less employment.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years since 1927 (average, 1926 = 100):—1940, 123·4; 1939, 107·1; 1938, 110·8; 1937, 110·8; 1936, 101·1; 1935, 93·9; 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 116·5 and 1928, 106·6.

The 6,283 manufacturers furnishing statistics for April 1, 1939, had employed 546,555 workers, a slight increase in comparison with their payrolls in the preceding month. The index for the beginning of April in the present year was 15·2 per cent higher than that of 107·1 at April 1, 1939.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in dairies and fish canneries, while meat-packing establishments were rather quieter. Statements were tabulated from 299 firms employing 25,637 workers, as against 25,495 at the beginning of March. A larger increase had been recorded at April 1, 1939, but activity was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—A decline was shown in the leather group, according to statements from 340 employers whose payrolls aggregated 25,766 at the beginning of April, or 394 fewer than in the preceding month. A gain had been indicated at April 1 a year ago, when the index of employment stood at 112·7, compared with 124·9 at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—A downward trend was noted in lumber-using factories, there being a decrease of 530 persons in the staffs of the 952 co-operating manufacturers; they had 43,010 employees, as compared with 43,540 at March 1, 1940. The loss was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record, although a reduction had also been reported at the beginning of April in 1938 and 1939. The index, at 79·5 at April 1, 1940, was some seven points higher than at the same date of last year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a falling-off in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review; flour and cereal and sugar and syrup factories reported heightened activity, but fruit and vegetable canneries and chocolate and confectionery plants were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 538 firms whose payrolls aggregated 35,160 persons, as compared with 35,366 at March 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of April, 1939, when a gain had been noted.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in pulp and paper and paper product manufacturing was slightly downward, while printing and publishing afforded more employment. Data were received from 718 firms employing 68,767 workers, as compared with 69,096 in their last report. On the whole, greater activity was indicated in these industries than at April 1, 1939, when there had also been a decline from the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—Rubber works were more active, 149 men and women being added to the reported staffs, which totalled 13,663 in 53 establishments. An advance had also been shown at the same date last year, when the index was rather lower.

Textile Products.—There was further improvement, on the whole, in textiles, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, knitting, cotton and silk factories. The average change at April 1 in the nineteen preceding years for which data are available has been an increase, so that the gain at the date under review was seasonal. Statements were compiled from 1,218 manufacturers with 125,597 employees, or 1,493 more than at March 1, 1940. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the corresponding date of last year; the expansion then reported had been on a smaller scale.

Tobacco.—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 542 persons being released from the working forces of the 46 co-operating establishments, which employed 13,664 workers at the date under review. The curtailment took place largely in Quebec. The index was higher than in the spring of last year, when much greater losses had been noted.

Beverages.—The tendency was slightly downward in this division, there being curtailment in distilled and malt liquor manufacturing, which more than offset improvement in soft drink plants. Returns were tabulated from 148 establishments with 8,939 men and women on their staffs, compared with 9,027 at March 1. Employment in the beverage group was in much the same volume as at the beginning of April, 1939; a small gain had then been indicated.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Three hundred and nineteen plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 21,480 employees, as compared with 21,327 in their last return. The greatest improvement was in Ontario and British Columbia. Although the general advance was not equal to that noted at the corresponding date in 1939, the index then was many points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 219 of which employed 9,611 workers, as against 9,357 in their last report. Larger additions to staffs had been made at April 1, 1939, but employment then in these industries was not so active as at the date under review.

Electric Light and Power.—A falling-off was shown in this group, in which 103 plants reported 16,574 employees, or seven fewer than at the beginning of March. Employment was brisker than at April 1, 1939; a small loss had also then been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was moderate improvement in electrical appliance factories, according to the 126 co-operating firms, who had 19,352 persons on their payrolls, compared with 18,959 in their last report. A slight increase had been noted at April 1, 1939, when the index was some eighteen points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 932 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,865 workers to 156,050 at the beginning of April. There were gains in the boiler, engine and tank, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile, shipbuilding and many other divisions; crude, rolled and forged products, heating appliance and foundries and machine shops, however, released some employees. Considerably heightened activity was shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while there was a smaller gain in Manitoba, with a similar decline in the Maritime Provinces. Moderate additions to the personnel had been recorded in the same period of last year. The index number then was much lower than that of 118·9 at April 1, 1940; this was the highest figure in the decade.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 196 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 27,241 persons, as against 26,915 at March 1. There were increases in the smelting and refining, aluminum product and other divisions. The improvement was chiefly in Ontario. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of April in 1939. An advance had then also been indicated.

Mineral Products.—Expansion was shown in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from 99 establishments, in which 12,884 persons were employed, or 240 more than in the preceding month. The level of employment in this group was higher than in the corresponding period of last year, when a slight loss had been shown.

Logging

Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were reported in logging camps, 440 of which reduced their payrolls from 52,753

men at March 1, to 26,490 at the date under review; the number laid-off was above the average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, slight improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a much smaller number of workers, but the index then was many points lower than at April 1, 1940, when it stood at 90·0.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in coal-mines during the period being reviewed; this mainly occurred in the Prairie coal fields, but there were also small losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Data were received from 107 operators, whose staffs included 24,617 employees, as against 25,838 in their last report. Activity was slightly greater than in the spring of last year, when larger declines had been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Returns were received from 209 firms in this group, employing 43,626 workers, or practically the same number as at the beginning of March. A decrease had been indicated at the same date in 1939, and the index then stood at 333·6, compared with 350·2 at the first of April in the present year.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—A slight reduction was reported in the staffs of the 99 firms furnishing data in these industries; they employed 8,352 persons, as compared with 8,390 in the preceding month. An increase had been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics at April 1 of last year, but employment was then at a lower level.

Communication

Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches, employing 22,223 workers, or 267 more than in the preceding month. Telephones showed improvement, but there was a falling-off in employment on telegraphs. A general gain had also been indicated at April 1, 1939; the index was then at 81·2, compared with 83·2 at the latest date.

Transportation

There were moderate declines in employment in the street railway, cartage and storage, steam railway and shipping divisions. Statistics were compiled from 525 employers of 100,477 men and women, as compared with 100,762 at March 1. Of the former number, 28,842 persons belonged in the local transportation, 60,196 in the steam railway and 11,439 in the water transportation group. The tendency at April 1 in preceding years for which data are available has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1939, however, had also been unfavourable, the losses then recorded having been on a larger scale. The index at the date under review was 82·8, or slightly higher than that of 79·3 at April 1 of last year.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 833 building contractors, with 19,612 persons in their employ, or 638 more than in their last report. The tendency was upward in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but elsewhere was rather unfavourable. No general change had been indicated at April 1, 1939; the index was then slightly lower.

Highway.—Additions to staffs were reported on highway construction and maintenance; 355 contractors employed 30,012 workers, as compared with 25,794 in the preceding month. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded heightened activity, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being substantial. In 1939, the improvement in April over March had not been so pronounced, but the number then engaged in this work was decidedly larger than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was moderate curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario; in Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, heightened activity was indicated. The working forces of the 29 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents included 22,496 persons, whereas in the preceding month they had 22,314 employees. The index number was fractionally higher than in the spring of 1939, a decline on the whole having been recorded at April 1 of last year.

Services

The service group showed improvement, according to 594 firms with 29,504 workers, or 180 more than in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were decidedly busier, but there was a reduction in hotels and restaurants. On the whole, the increase reported at the beginning of April of last year had been more marked; nevertheless, employment was then in rather less volume than at the date under review.

Trade

There was a substantial seasonal increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,084 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments which employed 132,674 workers at April 1, as compared with 130,152 at the beginning of March. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses were also busier. All five economic areas shared in the upward movement. A smaller gain had been indicated in trade as a whole at the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was rather lower, standing at 131·1, compared with 137·6 at the beginning of April, 1940.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1940

Unemployment, as used in the following report, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a slight rise in the level of activity for local trade union members at the close of March from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 10·8 per cent in comparison with a percentage of 11·7 in February. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns compiled from 1,982 labour organizations comprising a membership of 248,607 persons, 26,748 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. The situation was considerably improved from March a year ago when 15·7 per cent of unemployed members was reported. Advances in work afforded from February, of moderate degree, were reflected by Manitoba and British Columbia unions, the gains in the former province being more particularly pronounced in the garment trades, while in the latter, the navigation division, the iron and steel trades, and the fishing industry all contributed to the total expansion noted in that province. In Quebec and Saskatchewan increases in employment on a small scale occurred, while a fractionally upward tendency only was apparent among Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members. Due to the off-season in coal mining activities in Alberta, the percentage of idleness in that province took a rather sharp upward turn. All provinces participated in the more favourable employment movement apparent from March last year, British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick unions showing important increases in available work while advances of more moderate proportions were indicated from Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan and Alberta conditions were but slightly improved.

Each month the records of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Contrasted with the returns for February, Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver unions reflected fair sized increases in work afforded during March and slight gains were evident among Montreal, Saint John and Regina unions. Edmonton members, however, showed a rather noteworthy falling off in available employment and minor contractions were reported from Halifax. In contrast with the returns for March a year ago, Vancouver members were considerably busier during the period under survey and appreciable betterment in conditions was manifest by Saint John, Toronto and Winnipeg members. In Halifax, Montreal and Edmonton, the advances noted were of more moderate degree. Regina was the only city to report a lowering in the volume of activity from March, 1939, though the change was slight.

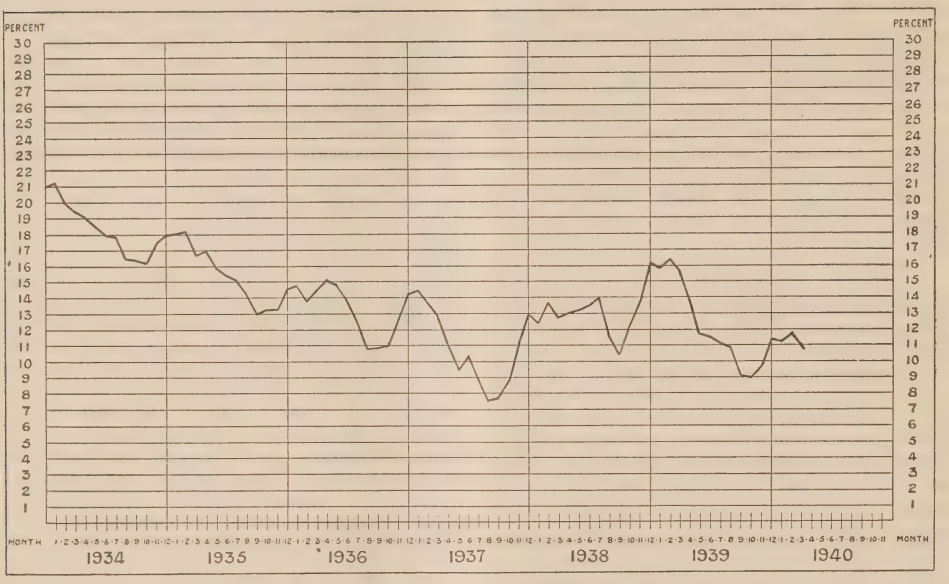
The chart which appears with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date. It will be noticed that the curve during January this year remained on approximately the same level as at the close of 1939. The February trend, however, was upward from that of January indicative of a lessening in employment though the variation from January was but nominal. During March the curve tended in a more favourable direction from February, the projection being slightly downward. At the close of March, however, the volume of activity, as manifest by the curve, showed marked improvement from the corresponding month of last year.

Workers in the manufacturing industries were slightly better engaged during March

than the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 585 local unions with a membership numbering 95,433 persons. Of these 6,538 or 6·9 per cent were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 8·9 per cent of unemployment in February. Hat, cap and glove workers were decidedly more active than in February and moderately better conditions prevailed for garment, and textile and carpet workers. The volume of employment accorded iron and steel, wood and fur workers, general labourers, printing tradesmen, paper makers and metal polishers was slightly in advance of that registered in the previous month. Rubber and glass workers who, however, formed but a small share of the noted by metal polishers, jewelry and brewery workers, and paper makers. Lesser gains were reported by hat, cap and glove, wood, and cigar and tobacco workers and bakers and confectioners. On the contrary, fur workers suffered severe losses in employment afforded and among rubber workers and electric current employees pronounced contractions were apparent. A considerably lower level of activity was manifest also, by general labourers and gas workers, and minor declines were registered by meat cutters and butchers, and printing tradesmen.

Due to seasonal quietness in coal mining activities in Alberta during March, the situation in that industry, as a whole, showed a

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



total membership in the manufacturing industries, showed heavy increases in unemployment and rather noteworthy recessions were apparent among electric current employees. The situation also declined slightly for gas, leather, brewery, and cigar and tobacco workers, meat cutters and butchers, and bakers and confectioners. Among jewelry workers the same level of activity was maintained as in February. Much better conditions obtained in the manufacturing industries during March than in the corresponding month of 1939 when 13·3 per cent of inactivity was recorded. In this comparison extensive employment advancement was reflected in the iron and steel, textile and carpet, and garment trades and among leather and glass workers, while increases on a substantial scale also were noteworthy decline from February. Reporting for March were 57 organizations of coal miners with 21,438 members, 2,238 or 10·4 per cent of whom were unemployed in comparison with a percentage of 5·0 in February. Conditions were, however, somewhat better than in March a year ago when 12·7 per cent of the members reported were idle. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia there was little change in the volume of work afforded during March from the preceding month though the tendency was in a favourable direction. From Alberta, however, the recessions noted were quite severe. Both the eastern and western coal fields contributed to the employment advancement reflected from March, 1939. British Columbia unions especially showing noteworthy improvement while the gains recorded in Nova

Scotia and Alberta were rather slight. In New Brunswick all members were reported busy in the three months used for comparative purposes.

The building and construction trades which have shown steadily diminishing employment since the close of October, due in large measure to the usual between-season quietness in these trades indicated a slightly better situation during March. For this month reports were forwarded by 224 local trade unions involving a membership of 25,151 persons, 9,178 or 36·5 per cent of whom were out of work at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 38·2 in February. A moderate rise in work afforded, however, was manifest from March of last year when unemployment stood at 40·2 per cent. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were much better employed during March than in the previous month and gains of considerable importance were registered by tile layers, lathers and roofers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Granite and stonecutters reflected but slight employment advancement. On the other hand, plumbers and steamfitters showed marked curtailment in activity from February and moderate losses were apparent among carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers. The percentage of idleness for steam shovelmen remained unchanged from that of February. When a comparison is made with the returns for March, 1939, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bridge and structural iron workers, and electrical workers were decidedly busier during the month reviewed, and employment for carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters was maintained also, at a considerably higher level. Gains of lesser degree were evident among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers. A distinctly unfavourable situation, however, was reflected by granite and stonecutters when compared with the returns for March, 1939. Losses in employment on a much smaller scale, though still rather noteworthy, were indicated by steam shovelmen and activity for bricklayers, masons and plasterers declined slightly.

In the transportation industries during March, an upward movement of employment was manifest from both the previous month and March last year, the 844 labour organizations making returns with 70,823 members showing that 6,449 or 9·1 per cent were without work on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 10·2 in February and 13·2 in March, 1939. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a fractional gain in activity from February while the improvement manifest over March last year was of moderate proportions. The navigation division reflected decided betterment in both comparisons, the gains over March a year ago being particularly extensive. Street and electric railway employees reported a high level of activity during March and a nominally better tendency was noted from both the preceding month and March, 1939. Among teamsters and chauffers, there was a drop in employment from February of less than one per cent, though the curtailment from March last year was rather substantial.

Adequate work was provided for all retail shop clerks reported during March compared with 0·5 per cent of inactivity in February and with a percentage of only 0·1 in March last year. For the month under review reports were received from 6 associations of these workers with a total of 1,822 members.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
Mar. 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
Mar. 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
Mar. 1931.....	6·5	10·9	14·0	16·0	14·7	19·5	21·8	18·8	15·5
Mar. 1932.....	8·0	13·3	23·5	21·6	20·7	17·6	23·2	20·5	20·4
Mar. 1933.....	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	25·1
Mar. 1934.....	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	19·5
Mar. 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
Mar. 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
Mar. 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
Mar. 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3
Nov. 1938.....	6·5	10·6	18·2	13·2	15·2	11·0	8·8	12·8	13·7
Dec. 1938.....	8·4	9·8	21·2	14·5	21·4	11·8	9·5	17·3	16·2
Jan. 1939.....	9·2	12·8	19·9	14·4	16·0	13·2	11·9	18·1	15·9
Feb. 1939.....	10·7	11·0	20·3	15·9	11·9	13·3	15·6	16·7	16·4
Mar. 1939.....	9·1	10·6	18·6	15·8	12·9	13·1	16·7	15·3	15·7
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	9·7
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
Jan. 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	11·3
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	11·7
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	10·8

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	....	10·3	8·0	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	....	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
March, 1931	4·0	34·0	12·4	9·2	10·3	10·2	18·7	6·8	....	28·9	4·4	31·1	1·8	4·5	12·4	7·3	8·8	42·6	....	32·9	45·7	10·9	38·5	12·2	1·4	6·8	6·9	0	1·8	9·5	1·5	17·0	15·5
March, 1932	0	20·5	9·9	18·4	12·4	15·3	23·8	12·1	....	55·4	15·8	17·8	16·1	6·5	21·1	16·4	0	30·9	0	63·8	62·3	12·3	43·4	14·1	1·2	10·9	11·1	0	3·4	11·6	5·5	21·5	20·4
March, 1933	6·8	35·8	17·5	28·2	15·4	16·8	19·2	15·9	0	41·6	19·8	29·7	19·0	20·0	26·7	35·3	35·7	32·6	....	58·8	71·0	14·1	51·5	16·3	·9	14·8	15·1	0	·8	12·2	7·4	20·9	25·1
March, 1934	1·3	9·1	14·4	16·6	6·8	11·1	9·2	12·0	0	15·9	7·6	7·6	5·0	24·8	15·9	21·3	30·0	21·9	0	65·4	69·6	12·6	39·6	13·3	1·0	13·4	13·6	6·1	6·8	7·6	2·7	16·9	19·5
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·2	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·9	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	0	3·8	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
November, 1938	11·7	30·4	5·2	14·8	9·0	7·3	8·4	5·6	20·0	22·7	16·5	10·5	15·0	43·9	7·1	18·7	7·6	18·9	0	39·9	36·6	9·4	36·4	10·5	·6	6·0	6·2	0	0	6·6	2·0	10·6	13·7
December, 1938	19·4	47·5	6·4	16·6	8·1	7·3	8·4	5·7	25·0	20·8	22·6	10·9	21·5	57·0	18·4	17·9	2·2	34·7	2·0	40·5	41·2	12·5	53·6	13·7	·6	6·9	7·1	0	2	6·6	2·4	10·4	16·2
January, 1939	14·7	60·3	8·1	14·0	9·0	8·5	9·9	6·5	5·0	24·5	16·0	6·4	17·5	22·0	13·6	15·4	2·5	48·0	0	27·6	43·8	12·9	68·6	13·8	1·6	6·4	6·6	0	2	6·4	1·1	11·1	15·9
February, 1939	13·8	55·6	10·9	14·3	9·1	11·2	14·6	6·0	0	28·2	12·6	9·7	12·3	20·8	15·2	16·4	2·4	19·7	0	26·6	44·6	13·2	79·2	12·5	1·6	6·9	7·1	0	3	6·3	1·5	10·5	16·4
March, 1939	36·7	31·5	12·8	13·3	8·5	7·7	8·7	6·1	0	8·4	11·6	12·4	11·4	12·4	25·8	16·2	2·9	52·1	1·7	34·8	40·2	13·2	69·8	12·9	1·7	6·8	7·0	0	1	6·2	2·2	9·8	15·7
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·4	8·1	6·3	2·6	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	40·0	9·5	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	0	5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8

Forwarding reports for March were 82 associations of civic employees with a combined membership of 10,274 persons, 291 or 2·8 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 1·3 in February and 2·2 in March, 1939.

The level of activity in the miscellaneous group of trades during March remained identical with that of the preceding month, the 141 organizations reporting with a membership involving 10,916 persons showing that 457 or 4·2 per cent were idle, the same percentage as was recorded in February. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various groups of trades, theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen indicating fractional gains in activity which were exactly counteracted by the minor declines apparent among barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers. Heightened activity, of noteworthy degree, was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades from March last year when 9·8 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison unclassified workers were mainly responsible for the group advancement, though moderate expansion was evident among theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen. Increases in work afforded on a small scale were also registered by hotel and restaurant employees. Barbers alone, showed some slight employment curtailment.

The 5 unions of fishermen from which reports were compiled at the close of March embracing a membership of 2,310 persons showed that 100 or 4·3 per cent were without work contrasted with a percentage of 10·4 in February. Conditions for these workers were decidedly more active than in March, 1939, when 36·7 per cent of unemployed members were reported.

The employment tendency for lumber workers and loggers was slightly more favourable during March than in February, though large scale advances were apparent from March, 1939. This was evident from the reports received from 7 associations of these workers with a membership aggregate of 2,634 persons, 389 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14·8 as compared with percentages of 15·9 in February and 31·5 in March last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were, on an average, unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment for March of each year from 1929 to 1937 inclusive and for each month from March, 1938, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1940, as represented by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of more than 5 per cent over that of the previous month, but a loss of nearly 9 per cent from the corresponding period a year ago. Increases over February, none of which was very pronounced, were recorded in services, construction and maintenance, farming, trade, manufacturing and transportation, the largest being in services and the smallest, nominal only, in transportation. Logging registered a decided decrease, but only a minor loss was shown in mining. In comparison with March last year an exceptionally heavy decline was reported in construction and maintenance and a fairly large one in farming; those in services and logging were of smaller proportions and that in mining slight. Increases were recorded in manufacturing, trade and transportation, the largest being in the first named group, but none was sufficient to offset in any marked degree the losses recorded in other divisions.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed an upward trend throughout the month, but at the end of March the levels attained were still several points below those recorded at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 40·6 during the first half and 43·2 during the second half of March, 1940, in contrast with ratios of 47·1 and 47·2 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 37·1 and 39·4 as compared with 44·9 and 44·8 during the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1940, was 1,096, as compared with a daily average of 1,152 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,006 recorded daily in February, 1940.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of

the Service during the month under review was 2,623, in comparison with 2,443 in March, 1939. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1940 averaged 2,590 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1940, was 1,000, of which 607 were in regular employment and 393 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 949 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 1,097 daily, consisting of 582 in regular and 515 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 25,299 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 23,978 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,545, of which 9,745 were of men and 4,800 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,433. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,717 for men and 11,569 for women, a total of 26,286, while applications for work numbered 62,931, of which 46,070 were from men and 16,861 from women. Reports for February, 1940, showed 25,126 positions available, 64,735 applications made and 23,713 placements effected, while in March, 1939, there were recorded 31,086 vacancies, 65,948 applications for work and 29,604 placements in regular and casual employment.

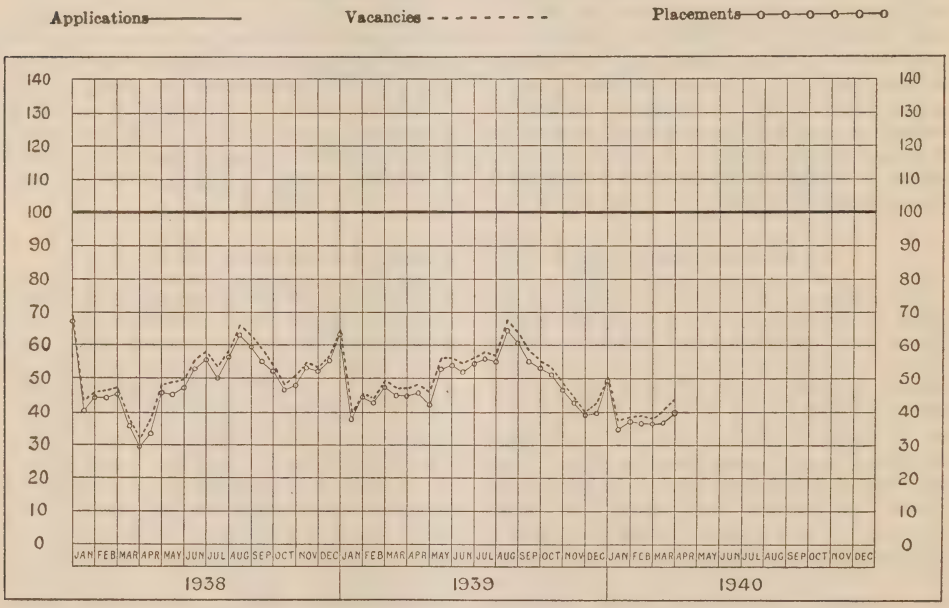
The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (3 months)	44,249	28,842	73,091

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of March, 1940, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for over 9 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 46 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 13 per cent when compared with February, but an increase of 46 per cent in comparison with March, 1939. Except for a small decline in farming, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over March of last year. The most important gain was in construction and maintenance, but moderate improvement was also reported in services, trade, manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 40; logging 67; construction and maintenance 671; trade 53 and services 682 of which 556 were of household workers. There were 617 men and 124 women placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1940

Offices	Vacancies			Applicants				Regular placements same period 1939
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,617**	**95**	**2,038**	**1,527**	**741**	**786**	**4,314**	**231**
Halifax	677	95	909	587	251	336	2,159	48
Kentville	265	0	457	265	182	83	1,201	56
New Glasgow	238	0	236	238	114	124	380	115
Sydney	437	0	436	437	194	243	574	12
New Brunswick	**1,191,**	**23**	**1,210**	**1,172**	**173**	**999**	**1,124**	**101**
Chatham	343	13	332	331	1	330	48	0
Moncton	399	10	397	392	104	288	335	75
Saint John	449	0	481	449	68	381	741	26
Quebec	**7,766**	**1,044**	**19,701**	**7,352**	**4,740**	**1,484**	**12,841**	**4,809**
Chicoutimi	397	0	1,783	397	393	4	1,109	292
Hull	520	20	975	511	459	47	379	680
La Tuque	386	2	462	386	363	23	47	168
Matane	140	10	225	160	149	11	298	103
Montreal	3,814	686	6,322	3,367	1,394	1,179	3,059	1,582
Quebec	1,317	262	7,317	1,129	869	166	6,850	1,248
Rouyn	207	15	661	196	181	16	378	245
Sherbrooke	258	19	516	292	233	22	131	166
Thetford Mines	79	0	504	174	84	0	270	.....
Three Rivers	543	25	673	619	510	16	78	240
Val d'Or	105	5	263	121	105	0	242	85
Ontario	**8,623**	**374**	**21,032**	**8,410**	**4,361**	**3,945**	**52,966**	**5,345**
Barrie	152	34	293	142	104	38	750	.....
Belleville	217	0	463	212	182	30	726	67
Brantford	133	3	206	130	100	30	937	144
Chatham	312	0	430	305	260	45	455	46
Ft. William	159	0	294	159	103	56	801	127
Galt	63	28	300	34	24	9	267	.....
Guelph	86	24	268	94	67	16	758	75
Hamilton	580	103	1,537	464	219	229	4,928	243
Kenora	23	0	258	23	23	0	331	34
Kingston	163	8	273	159	132	27	622	61
Kitchener	273	0	464	263	75	188	1,354	98
London	440	46	698	470	284	129	1,971	350
New Toronto	64	0	308	63	44	19	767	25
Niagara Falls	116	19	168	96	77	19	998	59
North Bay	252	0	337	254	237	17	1,043	1,043
Oshawa	201	0	337	207	62	145	1,265	59
Ottawa	1,886	4	2,843	1,882	276	1,606	3,236	501
Owen Sound	96	1	130	96	48	48	490	55
Pembroke	128	0	844	128	56	72	338	59
Peterborough	129	15	194	114	67	47	522	118
Port Arthur	214	0	164	195	187	8	722	154
St. Catharines	163	32	355	134	81	53	1,992	92
St. Thomas	144	0	234	144	122	22	359	35
Sarnia	181	9	334	181	80	101	813	90
Sault Ste. Marie	68	3	334	69	35	33	284	188
Simcoe	52	0	141	52	48	4	66	.....
Stratford	70	0	225	70	58	12	1,104	113
Sudbury	31	0	434	30	20	11	392	174
Timmins	307	0	1,106	307	190	117	1,276	188
Toronto	1,253	1	5,926	1,259	735	524	18,488	761
Welland	61	11	152	78	44	15	1,120	36
Windsor	443	30	735	427	207	220	3,392	228
Woodstock	163	3	247	169	114	55	399	122
Manitoba	**1,733**	**37**	**3,627**	**1,731**	**1,334**	**379**	**16,298**	**1,253**
Brandon	112	26	196	86	83	3	1,044	89
Dauphin	63	0	104	63	61	2	122	48
Portage la Prairie	22	0	91	22	22	0	278	32
Winnipeg	1,536	11	3,236	1,560	1,168	374	14,854	1,084
Saskatchewan	**1,070**	**193**	**5,831**	**949**	**674**	**268**	**7,866**	**819**
Estevan	12	6	79	7	7	0	194	12
Moose Jaw	261	55	1,118	221	127	87	1,508	113
North Battleford	35	12	150	23	15	8	326	36
Prince Albert	98	28	348	68	46	22	301	67
Regina	283	0	2,069	289	234	55	2,533	245
Saskatoon	129	20	1,198	133	106	27	1,950	141
Swift Current	44	38	347	25	25	0	560	35
Weyburn	94	21	272	77	43	34	252	46
Yorkton	114	13	250	106	71	35	242	124
Alberta	**1,539**	**120**	**3,710**	**1,368**	**1,054**	**314**	**7,210**	**1,081**
Calgary	457	65	1,255	371	296	75	2,755	358
Drumheller	76	0	343	72	52	20	197	47
Edmonton	718	16	1,560	679	610	69	3,307	503
Lethbridge	96	26	324	67	60	7	543	97
Medicine Hat	192	13	228	179	36	143	408	76
British Columbia	**2,747**	**34**	**5,782**	**2,790**	**1,468**	**1,258**	**19,448**	**1,959**
Kamloops	150	0	225	151	101	47	299	26
Nanaimo	415	0	484	411	406	5	735	536
Nelson	144	0	162	144	12	132	26	13
New Westminster	124	2	198	124	63	60	1,053	52
Penticton	51	6	82	45	14	31	265	16
Prince George	2	1	5	1	1	0	3	0
Prince Rupert	75	0	96	75	34	41	251	17
Vancouver	1,212	25	3,474	1,269	527	682	14,651	1,108
Victoria	574	0	1,056	570	310	260	2,165	191
Canada	**26,286**	**1,920**	**62,931**	**25,299**	**14,545**	**9,433**	**122,067**	***15,719**
Men	14,717	232	46,070	14,664	9,745	4,828	103,091	10,460
Women	11,569	1,688	16,861	10,635	4,800	4,605	18,976	5,259

* 121 Placements effected by offices now closed.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during March, called for approximately the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but nearly 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over one per cent in placements when compared with February, but an increase of over 11 per cent in comparison with March, 1939. The increase in placements over March of last year was due to moderate gains in construction and maintenance, services and trade, as minor changes only were reported in all other industrial divisions. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 463 and in services 614. Of the latter 504 were of household workers. During the month 79 men and 94 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during March, called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 5 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 9 per cent when compared with February, but a decrease of over 2 per cent when compared with March, 1939. The decline in placements from a year ago was due to a substantial reduction in construction and maintenance. This loss was largely offset by increases in logging, services, manufacturing and trade. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 374; logging 524; construction and maintenance 1,768; trade 231 and services 3,255, of which 2,978 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,859 of men and 1,881 of women.

ONTARIO

There was a decrease of over one per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with February and of over 25 per cent in comparison with March, 1939. With the exception of a fairly large increase in manufacturing and a minor gain in logging, all industrial divisions showed declines in placements from March of last year. The most important decrease was in construction and maintenance, but there were also fairly large reductions in services and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 909; logging 153; farming 688; construction and maintenance 3,113; trade 244 and services 3,092, of which 2,228 were of household workers. During the month 3,007 men and 1,354 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of March, 1940, orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba called for nearly 10 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 14 per cent when compared with February, but an increase of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with March, 1939. Although there was a small gain only in placements for the province as a whole, when compared with March of last year, considerable change was indicated in certain industrial divisions. A large gain in construction and maintenance was almost entirely offset by a decline in farming. There was a moderate loss in services and small increases in logging and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 62; logging 110; farming 354; construction and maintenance 494 and services 668, of which 585 were of household workers. During the month 990 men and 344 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during March, were nearly 24 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 15 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 17 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of over 15 per cent in comparison with March, 1939. The decline in placements from March a year ago was almost entirely due to a decrease in farming, as a moderate loss in services was offset by a gain in transportation and the changes in all other groups were quite small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 293; construction and maintenance 54 and services 523, of which 373 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 361 of men and 313 of women.

ALBERTA

There was a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in the number of orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month and of over one per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 10 per cent in comparison with February, and of nearly 7 per cent when compared with March, 1939. Placements in logging were considerably higher than during March of last year and there was a small increase in services, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, the most important of

which were in construction and maintenance, and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 203; farming 462; construction and maintenance 123 and services 489, of which 392 were of household workers. There were 723 men and 331 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during March, was over 19 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 52 per cent below that of the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 18 per cent higher than in February, but nearly 53 per cent less than during March, 1939. The substantial decrease in placements from March of last year was largely due to a heavy reduction under construction and maintenance and a fairly important loss in logging. These declines were offset to a small extent by gains in services, manufacturing and trade. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 125; logging 101; farming 122; construction and maintenance 1,318; trade 95 and services 930, of which 673 were of household workers. During the month 1,109 men and 359 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 14,545 placements in regular employment, 5,992 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 128 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 116 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 12 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices issued 91 certificates for reduced transportation during March, all to provincial points. Securing certificates at Port Arthur 80 bush workers, one waitress, one hotel worker and one domestic journeyed to centres within the region administered by that city office. For employment within their respective zones also, the Fort William office despatched 2 bushmen and the Sudbury office one bushman. Travelling from Windsor one blacksmith and one marine fitter went to Barrie and one machinist to Peterborough. The North Bay office was instrumental in the transfer of one painter to Timmins and one boilermaker to Barrie. In Manitoba during March 22 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 10 of whom were bound for provincial situations and 12 outside the province. Provincially the transfers were within the Winnipeg zone and included 8 farm hands, one farm domestic and one steam engineer, all of whom were despatched by the Winnipeg city office. The persons travelling outside the province also proceeded from Winnipeg, of whom 8 mine workers and 2 cooks were destined to the Port Arthur zone and one farm hand each to Estevan and Weyburn. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during March were entirely to provincial centres and numbered 11. From Edmonton 2 mine labourers, one farm hand, one truck driver, one engineer, one blacksmith, one machinist and one domestic went to employment at points within the Edmonton zone, while the Calgary office transferred 2 farm hands within its own zone and one farm hand to Drumheller. Reduced rate certificates were granted in British Columbia during March to 4 persons going to provincial employment. The Vancouver office was responsible for the transfer of 2 hotel cooks within its own zone and one engineer to Kamloops. From Prince Rupert one mine cook was conveyed to a point within the same zone.

Of the 128 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced rate during March 34 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 91 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1940

The March report of building permits issued by all municipalities in Canada includes returns from 150 municipalities. Of these, 125 had details to report, remaining 25 advised they had issued no permits and no response of any kind was received from 52 municipalities.

The building permits issued by 58 cities in March, 1940, represented construction work valued at $4,464,780, as compared with $3,015,089 in February, 1940, and $3,359,661 in March, 1939.

The total value of permits issued during the first three months of 1940, aggregated $12,442,014, and the value for the 58 municipalities was $9,891,819. The corresponding value for the 58 municipalities in the first three months of 1939 was $7,092,967.

Referring to Table 1, it will be observed that new construction of all types accounted for 67·3 per cent of the total value. The percentage of new residential construction was 44·1.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MARCH, 1940

Classification of Permits	CANADA	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebe
All Permits.....Total Value....	5,257,260	.....	316,900	40,872	1,339,417
New Construction	3,538,929	.....	97,500	4,140	873,909
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	1,718,331	.....	219,400	36,732	465,508
Residential	2,868,758	.....	82,775	5,390	787,738
New Construction	2,317,613	.....	66,500	700	593,020
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	551,145	.....	16,275	4,690	194,718
Institutional	475,816	.....	.....	3,000	227,238
New Construction	332,968	.....	.....	.....	116,000
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	142,848	.....	.....	3,000	111,238
Commercial	1,157,739	.....	211,325	27,982	270,847
New Construction	567,696	.....	9,700	3,440	139,300
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	590,043	.....	201,625	24,542	131,547
Industrial	591,315	.....	22,500	4,500	40,880
New Construction	255,735	.....	21,000	.....	23,080
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	335,580	.....	1,500	4,500	17,800
Other Building	163,632	.....	300	.....	12,714
New Construction	64,917	.....	300	.....	2,509
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	98,715	.....	.....	.....	10,205

Classification of Permits	Provinces—Concluded				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits.....Total Value....	1,909,823	125,575	18,376	251,778	1,254,519
New Construction	1,271,227	52,500	5,420	194,695	1,039,538
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	638,596	73,075	12,956	57,083	214,981
Residential	1,048,575	57,575	8,725	185,407	692,573
New Construction	873,118	28,450	4,625	148,376	602,824
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	175,457	29,125	4,100	37,031	89,749
Institutional	9,250	.....	.....	.....	236,328
New Construction	2,750	.....	.....	.....	214,218
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	6,500	.....	.....	.....	22,110
Commercial	363,175	37,950	6,510	53,162	186,788
New Construction	211,775	14,000	670	39,025	149,786
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	151,400	23,950	5,840	14,137	37,002
Industrial	373,280	30,000	.....	5,825	114,330
New Construction	142,550	10,000	.....	275	58,830
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	230,730	20,000	.....	5,550	55,500
Other Building	115,543	50	3,141	7,384	24,500
New Construction	41,034	50	125	7,019	13,880
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	74,509	.....	3,016	365	10,620

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	March	First 3 months	First 3 months	First 3 months		March	First 3 months	First 3 months	First 3 months
1940.....	5,257,260	12,442,014	(2)	(2)	1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42·0	79·2
1939.....	3,359,661	7,092,967	31·5	87·3	1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·8
1938.....	3,561,517	7,885,100	35·1	91·4	1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·7
1937.....	6,667,239	10,527,992	46·8	93·0	1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	99·2
1936.....	2,368,537	5,592,471	24·9	84·0	1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	95·5
1935.....	4,022,755	8,507,270	37·8	81·4	1927.....	11,713,040	25,028,353	111·3	96·4
1934.....	1,109,085	2,710,999	12·1	82·1	1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	100·0	102·0
1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13·6	75·2					

(2) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1940 AND MARCH 1939.

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	March, 1940	March, 1939
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	No report	N.P.I.
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	289,170	80,670
New Glasgow	330	3,200
*Sydney	11,900	88
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	No report	N.P.I.
*Moncton	No report	3,635
*Saint John	40,872	5,555
Quebec—		
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	849,619	623,905
*Quebec	107,255	70,510
Shawinigan Falls	12,390	20,775
*Sherbrooke	68,100	33,600
*Trois-Rivières	No report	14,005
*Westmount	8,625	11,011
Ontario—		
Belleville	22,800	5,750
*Brantford	No report	29,180
Chatham	32,700	7,700
*Fort William	10,725	32,059
Galt	13,240	12,150
*Guelph	800	2,155
*Hamilton	101,205	115,102
*Kingston	27,200	13,801
*Kitchener	23,641	38,687
*London	70,675	44,960
Niagara Falls	55,000	10,525
Oshawa	2,525	325
*Ottawa	46,050	55,900
Owen Sound	3,350	2,000
*Peterborough	5,070	3,225
*Port Arthur	11,155	30,563
*St. Catharines	60,135	9,360
*St. Thomas	7,851	1,786
Ontario—*Conc.*		
Sarnia	2,877	7,592
Sault Ste. Marie	No report	48,942
*Stratford	430	200
*Toronto	612,263	876,475
East York Twp	229,067	21,850
Welland	16,900	330
*Windsor	72,491	30,527
Riverside	6,200	3,200
Woodstock	3,410	2,573
York Twp	42,550	76,200
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	10,000	6,300
St. Boniface	4,025	9,625
*Winnipeg	108,550	76,450
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	N.P.I.	270
*Regina	4,275	25,381
*Saskatoon	10,850	8,725
Alberta—		
*Calgary	122,453	37,424
*Edmonton	90,320	95,785
Lethbridge	36,505	31,860
Medicine Hat	2,500	150
British Columbia—		
Kamloops	2,868	2,745
Nanaimo	79,443	8,250
*New Westminster	45,115	182,450
*Vancouver	888,485	400,005
North Vancouver	33,500	6,610
Prince Rupert	4,240	39,640
*Victoria	153,080	77,920
Total 58 Municipalities	4,464,780	3,359,661
Total 35 Municipalities	3,858,360	3,037,669

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1940

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1940, showed a decline from that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1939, there being a decrease of 15 per cent in vacancies offered and of nearly 18 per cent in placements effected. Construction and maintenance, farming and logging showed losses in both cases, by far the largest being in construction and maintenance, where placements from last year in highway construction were much reduced. Manufacturing, services, trade, mining and transportation recorded gains, the two highest being in manufacturing and services, but those in mining and transportation were nominal only. Provincially, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed declines both in vacancies and placements, those in British Columbia and Ontario being particularly marked, while the Maritimes, Quebec and Alberta reported increases, the gains in the latter two provinces, however, being quite small.

From the chart on page 476 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1940, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward course throughout the quarter, except during February, when the trend of placements was slightly downward during the entire month and that of vacancies during the latter half only. At the end of the quarter, however, the levels of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications were several points below those reached at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. During the period January to March, 1940, there was a ratio of 39·5 vacancies and 36·9 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 45·3 vacancies and 43·5 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
		Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**187**	**182**	**5**	**71**	**5**	**65**	**947**	**754**	**86**	**2,709**	**2,179**	**426**
Animal products, edible							28	13	14	16	10	6
Fur and its products							124	70	39			
Leather and its products							15	13		243	157	89
Lumber and its products	83	83		8	5	2	111	103	4	51	38	14
Musical instruments							1	1		7	4	3
Pulp and paper products	3	3					68	57	4	95	62	33
Rubber products				1		1				47	44	3
Textile products							70	61		400	346	44
Plant products, edible	31	30	1	24		24	7	5		144	85	59
Plant products, n.e.s.	1	1					3	3		25	15	10
Wood distillates												
Chemical and allied products							21	16		54	29	24
Clay, glass and stone							15	15		27	16	8
Electric current							23		23	213	193	18
Electric apparatus				1		1	3	2		178	151	9
Iron and steel products	69	65	4	16		16	214	178	1	1,029	879	81
Non-ferrous metal products							192	176		63	51	9
Mineral products				21		21	4	1	1	41	32	8
Miscellaneous							48	40		76	67	8
Logging	**205**	**198**	**8**	**91**	**77**		**2,050**	**2,067**	**1**	**1,306**	**1,085**	**25**
Fishing and Hunting										**1**	**1**	
Farming	**15**	**15**		**9**	**9**		**125**	**121**		**1,713**	**1,653**	**31**
Mining	**28**	**28**					**25**	**26**		**223**	**183**	**15**
Coal	3	3										
Metallic ores	25	25					23	24		221	182	15
Non-metallic ores							2	2		1	1	
Communication				**1**		**1**				**5**	**3**	**2**
Transportation	**14**	**2**	**12**	**30**		**30**	**30**	**28**		**163**	**27**	**136**
Forwarding and storage	14	2	12	30		30	29	28		155	26	129
Railway										2		2
Shipping and stevedoring							1			6	1	5
Air												
Construction and Maintenance	**2,732**	**2,157**	**574**	**1,347**	**210**	**1,137**	**4,231**	**3,715**	**484**	**9,380**	**3,508**	**5,863**
Railway	32	2	30				81	5	76	131	38	93
Highway	620	105	514	1,111	32	1,079	2,003	1,646	357	5,687	284	5,404
Building and other	2,080	2,050	30	236	178	58	2,147	2,064	51	3,562	3,186	366
Services	**2,121**	**373**	**1,599**	**1,845**	**312**	**1,536**	**13,353**	**5,940**	**3,861**	**10,306**	**4,220**	**5,528**
Governmental	64	6	56	15	7	8	153	100	16	531	240	286
Hotel and restaurant	67	27	33	17	12	5	288	219	36	426	309	97
Professional	159	23	123	9	8	1	135	75	33	258	132	120
Recreational	16		16				11	8		76	25	49
Personal	113	2	111	305	10	295	244	87	136	1,593	87	1,497
Household	1,702	315	1,260	1,499	275	1,227	12,516	5,446	3,640	7,405	3,411	3,479
Farm household							6	5		17	61	
Trade	**117**	**9**	**107**	**118**	**4**	**114**	**500**	**384**	**25**	**763**	**206**	**555**
Retail	113	9	103	116	4	112	265	225	14	712	188	522
Wholesale	4		4	2		2	235	159	11	51	18	33
Finance	**4**	**1**	**3**	**9**		**9**	**8**	**9**		**59**	**8**	**51**
All Industries	**5,423**	**2,965**	**2,308**	**3,521**	**617**	**2,892**	**21,269**	**13,044**	**4,457**	**26,627**	**13,073**	**12,632**
Men	3,404	2,561	843	1,997	327	1,655	8,138	7,186	759	17,879	8,722	8,782
Women	2,019	404	1,465	1,524	290	1,237	13,131	5,858	3,698	8,748	4,351	3,850

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,045, of applications registered, 2,642, and of placements effected, 975, in contrast with a daily average of 1,214 vacancies, 2,681 applications and 1,166 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1939.

During the three months January to March, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 77,636 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 73,091 placements, of which 44,249 were in regular employment and 28,842 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 29,228 were of men and 15,021 of women, while casual work was found for 15,712 men and

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH— 1940

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vancancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
276	**216**	**61**	**53**	**26**	**27**	**118**	**89**	**26**	**277**	**183**	**100**	**4,638**	**3,634**	**796**
4	2	2	7	5	2	10	9	.....	23	4	19	88	43	43
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	71	40
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	172	89
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	56	36	20	378	334	40
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	4
10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	8	189	134	48
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	44	5
109	94	16	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	584	504	60
22	10	12	7	5	2	9	4	5	9	5	4	253	144	107
3	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	24	11
7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	84	49	29
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	35	12
51	45	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6	2	4	296	241	53
4	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	156	13
42	34	8	13	2	11	21	5	16	157	124	39	1,561	1,287	176
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4	263	230	14
1	1	.....	12	12	.....	7	4	3	2	.....	2	88	50	35
8	3	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	137	111	17
576	**729**	.....	**53**	**49**	**1**	**846**	**846**	.....	**283**	**282**	.....	**5,410**	**5,333**	**35**
2	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**22**	**22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**25**	**25**	.....
1,852	**1,855**	**3**	**740**	**692**	**9**	**1,556**	**1,534**	**3**	**292**	**278**	**5**	**6,302**	**6,157**	**51**
5	**28**	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**90**	**90**	.....	**41**	**29**	**12**	**413**	**384**	**27**
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	87	87	.....	14	3	11	106	93	11
5	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	23	23	.....	300	285	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	7	6	1
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	.....	**3**	**10**	**4**	**6**
20	**17**	**3**	**59**	**32**	**27**	**50**	**11**	**39**	**59**	**8**	**51**	**425**	**125**	**298**
13	11	2	27	1	26	49	10	39	23	3	20	340	81	258
1	1	.....	32	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	32	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36	5	31	44	7	36
6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1
1,167	**1,075**	**92**	**229**	**44**	**184**	**595**	**376**	**219**	**3,368**	**1,854**	**1,519**	**23,049**	**12,939**	**10,072**
.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	53	199
488	484	4	36	3	33	370	176	194	2,536	1,110	1,436	12,851	3,840	9,021
679	591	88	185	33	151	225	200	25	832	744	83	9,946	9,046	852
2,079	**988**	**1,027**	**1,762**	**991**	**589**	**1,600**	**973**	**387**	**3,043**	**1,161**	**1,847**	**36,109**	**14,958**	**16,374**
6	1	5	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	440	24	416	1,215	378	793
112	107	14	61	51	7	90	67	18	72	56	13	1,133	848	223
37	24	13	265	222	22	35	17	16	191	18	163	1,089	519	491
7	.....	7	5	.....	4	14	1	13	18	11	7	147	45	96
64	13	51	177	.....	177	94	2	92	276	17	258	2,866	218	2,617
1,651	664	937	1,075	610	375	1,084	689	246	2,043	1,032	990	28,975	12,442	12,154
202	179	.....	175	108	.....	281	197	.....	3	3	.....	684	508	.....
74	**25**	**48**	**45**	**5**	**40**	**72**	**7**	**65**	**181**	**29**	**153**	**1,870**	**669**	**1,107**
57	20	36	39	3	36	47	6	41	177	29	149	1,526	484	1,013
17	5	12	6	2	4	25	1	24	4	.....	4	344	185	94
3	.....	**3**	**1**	**1**	.....	**7**	.....	**7**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**96**	**21**	**76**
6,055	**4,936**	**1,237**	**2,944**	**1,840**	**877**	**4,956**	**3,948**	**746**	**7,552**	**3,826**	**3,693**	**78,347**	**44,249**	**28,842**
3,819	3,840	165	1,451	916	478	3,431	2,960	452	5,302	2,716	2,578	45,421	29,228	15,712
2,236	1,096	1,072	1,493	924	399	1,525	988	294	2,250	1,110	1,115	32,926	15,021	13,130

13,130 women. A comparison with the same period of 1939 showed that 88,570 placements were then made, of which 49,056 were in regular employment and 39,514 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 143,074 men and 55,058 women, a total of 198,132, in contrast with a registration of 203,712 during the same period in 1939. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1940 of 78,347 positions, of which 45,421 were for men and 32,926 for women, as compared with 92,251 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1939.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of April, 1940, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In the Maritime Provinces spring plowing, although retarded considerably by adverse weather, had been started and a few farm hands were placed. Activity in logging was confined chiefly to river driving and to sawing. Lumber surveyors reported snow plentiful in the thick woods and logs and pit props were being hauled to the main highways. Fair quantities of gaspereaux, cod, haddock, halibut and scallops were taken, but shore fishing was hampered by drift ice. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two and a half to six days. Nearly all manufacturing plants were working at full capacity, especially those making confectionery and foodstuffs; a reduction in staff, however, was reported in the steel works at New Glasgow. The contract for new wharves at Halifax had been awarded and operations started. There was also a good demand for carpenters on National Defence projects at Saint John. Little other new construction had begun, but that under way was progressing favourably. Main highways were still closed to heavy traffic and roads in rural districts were in poor condition, but passenger traffic, by rail, was fair and, by bus and car, gradually increasing. Transportation of freight was active, many freighters discharging and taking on large cargoes for overseas. Navigation also had opened on the Saint John River. Trade, both wholesale and retail, showed a slight increase, but collections were only fair. Requests for women for domestic service were more numerous, but capable maids were scarce. Char workers also were in demand.

Requests for farm help in the Province of Quebec were considerably more numerous. Spring operations in logging were gradually getting under way and pulpwood cutting and peeling had brought renewed activity to several localities. Many men, too, had been called for river driving. Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Chicoutimi, Hull and Three Rivers—Factories and plants operating at full capacity; Matane—Additional skilled labour had been called for sawmills and small factories; Montreal—Iron and steel, textile, leather and paint factories very busy; Sherbrooke—Textiles reported increased staffs, with night work in the silk plants; the iron works also were hiring more skilled workers for the making of machinery used in war munitions; Thetford Mines—Renewed activity in sash and door factories. Building construction was rather slack at Montreal, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers and Val d'Or but, elsewhere, many small construction jobs were under way and highway construction and maintenance also provided work for a large number of men. Trade was fair. The call for household domestics also remained steady.

There was an increased demand for farm hands in Ontario, particularly for capable single men, with wages offered somewhat higher than those paid last year. While lakes were still locked in ice, sufficient open water existed to allow advantageously placed sawmills to begin their seasonal cut. One mill, for which help had been recruited, advised that weather conditions had delayed opening. River driving had not yet started, but calls had been received for men for this type of work, as well as for camp builders, although preference was to be given to former experienced employees. Mining, except at Timmins, was very quiet, and, at Sudbury, nickle mines, owing to the invasion of foreign territory, where their refinery is located, were curtailing production by one-third, which will necessitate the laying off of approximately twenty per cent of the number usually employed. They plan, however, to increase plant facilities at Port Colborne. Iron, steel and textile establishments continued to maintain good production and staff levels. Very few highly skilled workers are now unemployed and those who are semi-skilled are being steadily absorbed. In many centres, applicants who have hitherto been considered too old, are being re-employed. Other lines, including automobile accessories, box factories, printing plants, paper mills, tanneries and shoe establishments reported improvement. With the advent of warmer weather, building construction showed advancement; factory additions, airport construction, repairs, alterations and new dwellings taking care of practically all experienced bricklayers, carpenters, etc. Highway construction was also opening up and more men were required for this, as well as for maintenance work. Some extra gangs for the railways had likewise been sent out. Navigation was in full swing and at ports on the Great Lakes boats were leaving and arriving daily, an average of fifty boats per day passing through the

American and Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie, while the canal at Welland also was busy. In the Women's Department there was an acute shortage of domestic help, with wages advancing, as opportunities for women in factories and in other lines of work appeared. A large number of calls had been registered for summer help for hotels, golf clubs and restaurants, but it was difficult to interest applicants in out-of-town vacancies. Spring housecleaning had increased the hours of employment available for char workers and many women had been placed.

Weather in the Prairie Provinces was more favourable for seeding and this increased the call for farm hands, especially in Saskatchewan. In Alberta, with many roads still impassable, the demand was not so active, although a number of sheep men were requested for the lambing season. Logging was quiet at Winnipeg, but busier at Edmonton. Mines also were closing down, with summer crews only being retained. Many miners, however, were registering for employment in other groups of industry. Manufacturing showed improvement at Winnipeg and Lethbridge, but, elsewhere, was slacker. More activity was taking place in building, as a considerable amount of repair work was in progress, as well as some construction undertaken by the Department of National Defence. A few men, likewise, had been placed on extra gangs for the railways. Trade was fair. As in the other provinces, a scarcity of household help prevailed, it being particularly difficult to fill vacancies in outlying points.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia. Orchardists at Penticton were finishing their second spraying. Mining also was slacker, although at Kamloops a one-hundred ton mill had started production. Logging, too, recorded no new activity, lack of ships still causing great concern to the sawmills. Troll fishermen at Prince Rupert were leaving for outside camps and halibut landings were heavy. Construction was better, placements being made on Defence and airport work; some road work was also available for unskilled labour. Drydocks and shipyards, as well as the waterfront, at Prince Rupert were busy, but quiet at New Westminster and Victoria. Trade was dull. A shortage of experienced applicants for household service was reported in the Women's division, but placements of charwomen for spring housecleaning were numerous.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a very substantial improvement in employment between February 12, and March 11. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 382,887. A large part of the increase in employment was due to the improvement in weather conditions, but in addition there was a general increase in industrial activity from other causes, and there were reductions in the numbers unemployed in nearly all industries.

As compared with March 13, 1939, the number unemployed at March 11, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 605,716. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland there was a total of 1,193,259 wholly unemployed (1,080,936) or temporarily stopped (112,323) on the registers at March 11, a reduction of 392,625 compared with February 12, 1940 and a reduction of 620,728 compared with the figures for March 13, 1939.

The improvement in employment was most marked in building, public works contracting, and agriculture and horticulture. The principal other industries in which employment increased included coal mining, brick making, stone quarrying, iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, engineering, ship building and repairing, road transport, tailoring, printing and bookbinding, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service.

The numbers unemployed showed marked decreases in all divisions. The decreases were numerically greatest in the North-Western, Midlands, London and North-Eastern Divisions; there were also proportionately large decreases in the North-Midlands, Eastern and Southern Divisions.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 11, 1940, represented 7·7 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 10·3 per cent, at February 12, 1940. At March 13, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 12·0. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 7·8 at March 11, 1940, 10·2 at February 12, 1940, and 12·2 at March 13, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 7·0, 11·1 and 7·9 respectively.

United States

According to an official press release issued on April 26 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, total non-agricultural employment increased by 165,000 from February to March although the increase was somewhat smaller than usual because of reductions in factory employment. Compared with a year ago, there were nearly 1,000,000 more people at work, exclusive of those engaged in emergency projects financed by government agencies.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

The principal employment gain in March was in retail stores, which hired additional workers for the Easter trade.

The lay-off of an additional 55,000 wage earners in manufacturing from mid-February to mid-March was reported as unusual for this time of year and reflected primarily further curtailment of operations in steel and textile mills. Ordinarily there is an increase of more than 1 per cent, or nearly 90,000 wage earners, in March. Although employment declined, pay rolls for manufacturing as a whole were slightly higher (+0·2 per cent), as a number of industries operated on longer schedules in March than in early February.

Principal declines in employment in the durable-goods industries were in steel mills, where a further 5 per cent reduction affected 24,000 men, and in foundries and machine shops and hardware manufacturing. The textile and hosiery industries reduced working forces sharply. In woollen mills 24,000 employees were laid off, bringing employment to the lowest level since the summer of 1938. Seasonal declines were reported in meat-packing and leather manufactures.

There were further gains in industries stimulated directly or indirectly by governmental and war-time orders. Aircraft and machine tools reported record-high employment and shipbuilding was at the highest level since 1921. Automobile plants and glass factories also took on more men in March. In the clothing industries reported gains were somewhat smaller than usual, while in other seasonally active industries, such as millinery, beverages, ice cream, fertilizers, etc., gains were about average for the season.

Quarries and non-metal mines increased their working forces slightly, and in anthracite mines a small employment gain (0·9 per cent) from February was accompanied by an increase of 18 per cent in pay rolls, reflecting a marked expansion in production from the unusually low levels of early February. In bituminous coal, employment decreased seasonally by 2·1 per cent, while metal mines and oil companies reported little change.

Retail stores added nearly 150,000 workers to their staffs in March to handle Easter and other spring business. Gains were especially large in general merchandise, variety, and apparel stores. In wholesale trade there was little net change in employment.

In private building construction employment rose by about 3 per cent, with gains being reported from all parts of the country. Work on public construction, except P.W.A. projects, also increased slightly.

Railroads reduced employment by 6,700 workers. In other lines of industry, changes for the most part followed the usual seasonal pattern, with only small variations in employment in public utilities.

Regularization of Employment in U.S.A.

"Employment Regularization" is the title of a booklet published recently by the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States, based on a survey made by that organization into the practical problems of employment regularization and the various methods utilized by many of its members to reduce fluctuations in production and employment.

In the booklet an analysis is made of the experiences of 183 of the National Association of Manufacturers' member companies, the report being divided into seven sections. Section three of the report deals with company experiences with employment regularization under the following headings: Significant facts revealed; practical benefits of employment regularization; problems and success vary in different companies; comparison of employment curve with production and sales curves; employment regularization methods and techniques; some handicaps to employment regularization, and conclusion.

In a conclusion to the report it is stated that "it is apparent from the findings presented in this report, which is based on the practical experiences of 183 respondents with different employment stabilization problems, techniques and methods, that a considerable amount of progress has been made by many individual companies in achieving a more stable level of employment."

Copies of the booklet, at 15 cents each, may be obtained on request to the National Association of Manufacturers, 14 W. 49th St., New York, N.Y.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marged "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates than fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contributions, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental

supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Public Works

Construction of repairs to Vitre Street elevation, Craig Street Armoury, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Sutherland Construction Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $98,813 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineer on steel erection	0 75
Engineer operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Mastic floor—	
Layers	0 70
Rubbers and finishers	0 55
Kettlemen	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Note.—Working hours must not exceed 8 per day and 44 per week.

Repairing, painting, etc. the hull of Dredge P.W.D. No. 13. Name of contractors, Port Hawkesbury Marine Co., Ltd., Port Hawkesbury, N.S. Date of contract, March 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $8,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 58
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Caulker and chipper	0 58
Carpenter (ship)	0 58
Crane operator	0 48
Driller and reamer	0 45
Labourer	0 35
Painter	0 48
Plater	0 58
Punch and shear men	0 45
Riveter	0 58
Holders-on	0 45
Rivet heater	0 40
Template maker	0 58
Welder (electric)	0 58

Construction of bank protection on the south bank of the North arm of the Fraser River on Lulu and Sea Islands, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 16, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $53,080.95. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat—	
Captain—Class A	$200 00
Captain—Class B	190 00
Captain—Class C	180 00
Engineer—Class A	190 00
Engineer—Class B	180 00
Engineer—Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Fireman	0 56½
Deckhand	0 54
Piledriver derrick—	
Engineer	1 12½
Fireman	0 68¾
Men	1 00
Steam shovel—	
Engineer	1 12½
Craneman	0 90
Fireman	0 74½
Oilers	0 60
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Pile driver—	
Foreman	1 25
Engineer	1 12½
Fireman	0 68¾
Bridgeman	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Completion of improvements on the northerly bank of Woodward's Island, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros. Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 16, 1940.

Amount of contract, $41,376.74. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of a heating plant for the new annex laboratories at the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, J. L. Guay & Frere, Ltee., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 12, 1940. Amount of contract, $139,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boiler makers	$0 80
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver—	
Horse and cart	0 60
Team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam—	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Insulation workers (cork, asbestos)	0 70
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Machinist	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters, spray	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt, mastic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Laying a new bronze 4" pipe water main between Fort Dufferin and Partridge Island, Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Tug Boat Co., Ltd., East Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, April 10, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately, $19,675. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45
Boatman (rowboat)	0 40
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
	Per day
*Diver	14 00
*Diver's tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Engineer, operating, steam: Single or double drum	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operator	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipe fitter (surface, temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Powderman	0 50
Pumpman	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 65

* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Construction of a fishermen's landing at Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile Driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 9, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately, $4,807.17. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver—	
Foreman	$1 25
Engineer	1 12½
Men	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver and derrick—	
Engineers	1 12½
Men	1 00
Firemen	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50

Construction of additions and alterations to the Entomological Laboratory at Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractors, New Brunswick Contractors Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, March 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $13,971 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55

	Per hour
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam—	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Lathers (wood)	0 50
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an extension to No. 3 wharf at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 6, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately, $404,863.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
	Per day
*Divers	14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam: Single or double drum	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator—tower (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipelayers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick—	
Foremen	0 75
Engineers	0 65
Men (rigging and setting and signalling)	0 55
Firemen	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gasoline)	0 65
Roofers (felt and gravel: patent)	0 45
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 50
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	0 85
Cranemen	0 65
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners	0 70

*Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Installation of water distribution system in the annex laboratories at the National Research Council at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Thomas Fuller Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $10,897. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators	0 55
Drill operators	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 55
Pipe layers and caulkers	0 55
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	1 00

Construction of a trunk sewer extension at the new annex laboratories of the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Thomas Fuller Construction Co.,

Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $15,270. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Water supply for radio living quarters at the Airport at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $1,210. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Customs House at St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Jean Paul Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $1,185.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., New Market, Ont. Date of contract, April 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $933.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' Uniforms	Lerner Clothing Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Letter carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' Uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Felt hats	The John B. Stetson Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Fur coats	J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Field trousers	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Broadcloth shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Linen hand towels	Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Woollen socks	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Cotton sheets and pillow slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, employing 18,123 at last year-end (11,745 in Canada) has recently summarized its industrial welfare activities as follows:

"The retirement system for the benefit of employees, which is financed entirely by the company, completed its twelfth year of operation, and 386 pensions and 69 death benefits were paid during 1939. At the year-end the amount of the retirement system liability, as determined by actuarial calculation, was $14,486,968. Against this liability, government bonds in an amount of $14,465,655 were held under control of the Board of Directors.

"The contributory sickness and non-occupational accident insurance plan was continued in effect. Its importance as a welfare measure was again demonstrated, and during the year 4,568 employes participated in the cash benefits stipulated in the plan."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

VANCOUVER (NORTH VANCOUVER), B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING FIRM AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL 138 (PAINTERS).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE LATHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 97.

Agreement to be in effect from March 25, 1940, to March 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 941, with these exceptions:

Minimum hourly wage rates in effect from April 1: $1 per hour for metal furring, tie on work, corner beads, simplex, tri-seal, etc. (an increase of 10 cents per hour). (The rate for nail on work is unchanged at 75 cents per hour.)

There is no longer any provision for transportation and travelling time to be paid by the employer for work out of the city.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 48 (PLASTERERS).

Agreement made following the strike which was reported in the April LABOUR GAZETTE, page 332. Agreement to be in effect from March 25, 1940, to March 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 1061, with these exceptions:

Minimum hourly wage rate for plasterers, in effect from April 1: $1 per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate).

There is no longer any provision for transportation and travelling time to be paid by the employer for work out of the city.

Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER (NORTH VANCOUVER), B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING FIRM AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL 138 (PAINTERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 10, 1940, for the duration of the war and thereafter until completion of any contracts entered into previous to cessation of hostilities.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for men employed on day work; for those employed on second shift, shift to be 8 hours with ½ hour for lunch, for which 8 hours' pay to be given; for those employed on third shift, shift to be 7½ hours, with a 20 minute lunch period, for which 9 hours' pay allowed. Forty hours to constitute a week's work for second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter. Double time for work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Wage rate for painters and decorators: 75 cents per hour, $6 per day. "The above rates to be subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement. It is also understood that the above rates are to be the minimum rates to be paid during the life of the agreement."

Every man to be paid for at least two hours if hired after starting time.

As this firm is located at North Vancouver, men required to work in Vancouver or New Westminster are to have their transportation provided by the employer and a limited amount of travelling time paid for.

VICTORIA, B.C.—TWO SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDER'S UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 2.

Agreements to be in effect from April 1, and April 6, 1940, respectively for the duration of the war and thereafter until the completion of any contracts entered into previous to the cessation of hostilities.

No discrimination against any employee belonging to the union. Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 44 per week for day work. In shift work: second shift, when necessary, to work 8 hours with ½ hour off for lunch, and be paid for 8 hours; third shift to work 7½ hours with ½ hour off for lunch, and be paid for 8 hours. "Forty hours shall constitute a week's work for second and third shifts, except in the case of a second shift employed on all emergent war work, when they may work 44 hours."

Overtime: time and one-half for the first four hours and double time thereafter; double

time for work on Sundays and specified holidays (seven holidays specified in one agreement, eight in the other).

Wages: mechanics, anglesmiths, boilermakers, chippers, caulkers, riveters, shipfitters, all welders, burners, drillers and tappers 90 cents per hour, $7.20 per day; punch and shearmen and holder-on 76 cents per hour, $6.08 per day; passer boys 45 cents per hour, $3.60 per day; reamers and countersinkers 70 cents per hour, $5.60 per day; heaters 68 cents per hour, $5.44 per day; drilling out rivets 75 cents per hour, $6 per day; ironworkers' helpers 67 cents per hour, $5.36 per day; blacksmiths' helpers 67 cents per hour, $5.36 per day; blacksmiths 85 cents per hour, $6.80 per day. When employees are required to work at outside points they shall be paid travelling time and first-class board and room at the field scale of: mechanics $7.20 per day; helpers $6.20 per day.

"The above rates to be subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement. It is also understood that the above rates are to be the minimum rates to be paid during the life of this agreement."

Time and one-quarter to be paid for all dirty work and work in confined places full of gas as a result of rivet fires and torches, as in fore-peaks, tanks, etc., the foreman, union representative and committee to decide work to be so classed.

Every man to be paid not less than 4 hours if hired after starting time, or if hired after 4.50 p.m. or after 12.10 noon on Saturdays or on Sundays or holidays.

No mechanic of this union to be allowed to work as a helper while there are helpers of the union available.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 273.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1939, to November 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. Should the war end before the termination date in any year, the companies may, if circumstances warrant, terminate the agreement at any date by giving 60 days' prior notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1938, page 213, with these exceptions:

Wages: a war bonus of 8 cents per hour is added to the regular wage rates of 80 cents per hour for handling general cargo and 90 cents for hauling bulk cargoes, making these rates 88 cents and 98 cents per hour respectively.

For the duration of the war, certain minor changes are made in working conditions, more favourable to the companies.

If the arbitration committee formed to settle any dispute cannot do so within 20 days, a new arbitration committee to be selected.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1939, to November 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Should the war end before the termination date in any year, the companies may, if circumstances warrant, terminate the agreement at any date by giving 60 days' prior notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1155, May, 1938, page 573, and December, 1938, page 1416, with these exceptions:

Hours: Saturday half holiday to prevail from June 1 to September 30, but men to work them if required, double time rates to prevail from 1 p.m. Saturday to midnight on Sunday.

Wages: a war bonus of 5 cents per hour is added to the regular wage rate of 70 cents per hour for day work, and a bonus of 7½ cents per hour is added to the regular wage of $1.05 per hour for night work, making the rates 75 cents per hour for day work and $1.12½ for night work.

If the arbitration committee formed to settle any dispute cannot do so within 20 days a new arbitration committee to be selected.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

Agreement to be in effect from December 11, 1939, to November 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. Should the war end before the termination date in any year, the companies may, if circumstances warrant, terminate the agreement at any date, by giving 60 days' prior notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 573, with these exceptions:

Wages: a war bonus of 8 cents per hour is added to the regular wage rates, making them 98 cents per hour for day work and $1.18 for night work.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Paper Box (Uncorrugated Paper) Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Can, Container and Metal Utensil Industry, Province of Quebec.
Building trades, Chicoutimi and Lake St. John District (amendment).
Building trades, Three Rivers.
Building trades, Joliette.
Building trades, St. Jerome.
Building trades, Montreal (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Portneuf County (repeal).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Logging, Thunder Bay District.
Carpenters, St. Thomas.

MANITOBA

Barbers, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN

Plumbers, Saskatoon and Sutherland.
Gravel Hauling Industry, Regina.
Beauty Culture Industry, Regina.
Beauty Culture Industry, Swift Current.

ALBERTA

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Edmonton.
Taxi Drivers, Calgary.
Barbers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of four new agreements, the amendment of six other agreements, and the repeal of another agreement, all of which new agreements or amendments are summarized below. A request for the extension of a new agreement in the retail fur industry in Montreal was published in the *Quebec*

Official Gazette, April 6; for the extension of an agreement for the ornamental iron and bronze industry at Montreal and another for the plumbers, asbestos workers and sheet metal workers at Montreal in the issue of April 13; for the extension of an agreement for grocers and butchers in Sherbrooke in the issue of April 27. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during April approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, etc.

CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved April 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, amends the original Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1157). The original agreement provided that it remain in effect until June 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 90 days' notice. By this amendment the 90 days' notice previously required is changed to 30 days' notice.

Manufacturng: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PAPER BOX (UNCORRUGATED PAPER) INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved April 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 27, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 528 and September, page 950). The term of the agreement is extended to March 31, 1941.

A new wage scale replaces the former one, substituting one minimum rate for each class for the range of wage rates in the previous scale.

	Minimum Hourly Wage Rates Zone I	Zone II
	$	$
Female employees		
Foreladies	.28	.26
Handwork, first class	.27	.25
S. & S. Machine operators	.24	.22
Top piece machine operators	.24	.22
Covering machine operators	.24	.22
Tiers	.24	.22
Staying machine operators	.24	.22
Stitchers	.24	.22
Gluers	.24	.22
Apprentices on S & S machines, top piece machines, covering machines, tying machines, stitching machines:		
1st 6 months	.20	.18
2nd 6 months	.22	.20
Other help	.17	.15
Male employees		
Foremen	.50	.45
Scorers	.43	.40½
Cutters on knife	.38	.35½
End piece operators, single and double	.34	.31½
Slitter operators	.30	.28
Bale press operators	.30	.28
Punch operators	.25	.23
Die makers	.50	.47
Assistant die makers	.30	.28
Cylinder box press operators	.38	.35½
Colt press operators	.38	.35½
Cylinder box press feeders	.28	.26
Colt press feeders	.28	.26
Automatic glueing machine first class operators	.33	.30½
Shippers	.33	.30½
Truck drivers	.33	.30½
Boiler men	.40	.37
Machinists	.45	.42
Maintenance and repair men	.33	.30½
Apprentice scorers:		
1st 6 months	.30	.27½
2nd 6 months	.32	.29½
3rd 6 months	.35	.32½
4th 6 months	.38	.35½
Apprentices on knife, single and double end piece, slitters, cylinder press, Colt press, automatic glueing machine:		
1st 6 months	20% less than minimum	
2nd 6 months	10% less than minimum	
Other help	.17	.15

The minimum hourly rates for female employees must average at least 25 cents per hour in Zone I and 23 cents in Zone II, and for male employees 30 cents in Zone I and 28 cents in Zone II. In computing the averages, apprentices' wages are included but the wages of employees receiving over a certain rate of wages (specified for each class) are not included. (These minimum average rates are one cent per hour higher than in the previous agreement, except in case of male employees in Zone I, for whom the minimum average rate is 3 cents per hour higher.)

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved April 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 6, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the American Can Company, General Steel Wares Ltd., the Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd., and the Canco Can Makers' Association of Montreal, General Steel Wares Ltd. Employees' Association and the Continental Can Makers' Association of Montreal.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1298, January, 1939, page 96 and December, page 1279, with these changes:

Hours: the standard work week is still 48 hours per week, but it is now further provided that the daily period be limited to 10 hours in any day, except on Saturday when the regular daily period shall end at 12 noon. For stationary enginemen and firemen, however,

regular weekly hours are unchanged at 54 per week.

Minimum hourly wage rates for general employees: boys of 16 years of age 20 cents, of 17 years 22½ cents, of 18 years 25 cents, of 19 years 27½ cents, of 20 years 30 cents, on reaching 21 years 35 cents per hour to be increased by 2½ cents per hour each six months until he reaches his classification rate; female employees 20 cents per hour for beginners, 23 cents after six months and 26 cents after one year; electric truck drivers 40 cents (assistant shippers are not now mentioned). The minimum rates for other general employees are increased by 2½ cents per hour.

Minimum hourly wage rates for specialized employees: the rates for enginemen and firemen are unchanged; the minimum rates for all other specialized employees are 2½ cents higher than previously.

Minimum hourly wage rates for mechanical employees are increased 2½ cents per hour, except for journeymen machinists (including tool makers, diemakers and general machinists) for whom the rate for beginners is increased 5 cents per hour.

Minimum hourly wage rates for watchmen, truck drivers and service men are increased 2½ cents per hour.

Minimum weekly salaries for office employees: $7 for office boys and messengers, $10 for other employees.

There shall be no reduction in wages while the agreement is in effect.

Construction: Building and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI AND LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved April 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 103, January, 1939, page 96, October, page 1065, and April, 1940, page 390).

In the amendment summarized in the April, 1940, LABOUR GAZETTE setting wage rates in the structural iron industry and sprinkler fitting trade, etc., it was provided that that amendment should not apply to building contracts signed before the date of the publication of the amendment. In the latest amendment published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, this provision that the rates do not apply to contracts signed before publication is rescinded in so far as the structural iron industry is concerned.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved April 19, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Charpentiers-menuisiers, Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Incorporated of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Journaliers, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Labourers, Inc.), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Electriciens, Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Electricians, Inc. of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Mécaniciens de Machines fixés Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers, Inc. of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Peintres Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Painters, Inc. of Three Rivers) and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Briqueteurs, Plâtriers et Maçons, Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, Inc. of Three Rivers), le Syndicat National Catholique des Finisseurs de Ciment des Trois-Rivières, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Cement Finishers of Three Rivers, Inc.), le Syndicat National Catholique des Métiers de la construction de Louiseville (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Louiseville), le Syndicat national catholique des charpentiers menuisiers des chutes de Shawinigan (the National Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Shawinigan Falls).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain and Three Rivers, and the agreement is to be in effect from April 27, 1940, to April 26, 1941, and then be renewed automatically unless all the contracting parties request its repeal or amendment.

The industrial jurisdiction of the present Order in Council comprises all building, repair, maintenance, demolishing works and transportation of immovables and buildings and works pertaining to roads, bridges, dams, streets, wharfs, sidewalks, earthworks, retaining walls, sewers, viaducts, tunnels, wells, boats, canals, locks, parks, playgrounds, aqueducts, gas, electric or telephone lines, fences and every other work having any connection with these. The pulp and paper industry is exempt.

The district is divided into two zones of which zone I comprises municipalities of a population of 8,000 or more, and also all contracts exceeding $10,000 in the rest of the district; zone II comprises municipalities of less than 8,000 for contracts not exceeding $10,000. However, wage earners living in zone I and working in zone II will be paid at the zone I rates.

Hours: 8 per day (a 48 hour week).

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

	Minimum Hourly Wage Rates	
	Zone I	Zone II
	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.80	.80
Plasterers	.80	.80
Carpenter-joiners	.60	.45
Painters and paperhangers	.55	.40
Painters (spraying machines)	.75	.75
Electricians	.55	.50
Common labourers	.40	.30
Firemen	.50	.40
Stationary enginemen (not specified otherwise)	.60	.50
Enginemen—cranes, lifts and elevators	.70	.60
Enginemen—compressors	.60	.50
Enginemen—mixers	.60	.50
Millwrights	.60	.45
Machinists	.60	.45
Blacksmiths	.60	.45
Marble setters	.80	.80
Tile setters	.70	.70
Terrazzo setters	.60	.60
Terrazzo polishers (dry process)	.55	.55
Terrazzo polishers (water process)	.50	.50

	Minimum Hourly Wages Rates	
	Zone I	Zone II
Lathers (metal and wood)	.50	.40
Lathers (wood)—per thousand	3.00	2.25
Cement finishers	.60	.45
Joint pointers	.50	.40
Mortar makers, plaster pourers, hod carriers and celanite mixers	.45	.35
Drillers	.45	.35
Riggers	.50	.45
Whitewashers	.45	.35
Motor truck drivers	.40	.35
Two-horse vehicle (carter excepted)	.30	.25
One-horse vehicle (carter excepted)	.15	.12½
Horse drivers	.40	.30
Structural iron erectors	.75	.75
Roofers, slate and tile	.65	.55
Roofers, composition	.50	.40

(These are increases of 5 cents per hour in most cases, 10 cents for bricklayers, masons, plasterers and cement finishers, over the rates of the previous agreement, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 944, May, 1939, page 528, July, page 728 and September, page 951.)

Apprentices: not more than one apprentice allowed to each five bricklayer, mason or plasterer journeymen, or fraction of five; not more than one apprentice to each electrician journeyman; not more than one apprentice to each three painters, paperhangers, millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, marble, terrazzo, tile and mosaic setters, cement finishers, joint pointer and whitewashers, or fraction of three; not more than one apprentice to each three carpenter-joiner journeymen, or fraction thereof.

Hourly wages of apprentices: apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers 15 cents during first year to 40 cents during third year; apprentice electrician from 20 cents in zone I and 15 cents in zone II during first year to 35 cents in both zones during fourth year; apprentice painters, paperhangers, millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, marble, terrazzo, tile and mosaic setters, cement finishers, joint pointers and white-washers from 15 cents during first year to 35 cents in zone I and 25 cents in zone II during third year; apprentice carpenters and joiners from 15 cents during first year to 45 cents in zone I and 25 cents in zone II during third year.

Maintenance men employed permanently may be paid 20 per cent less than the above minimum rates.

The employer may not deduct more than $3 per month for room from the employee's wages if he supplies a room, nor more than 25 cents per meal for board.

Contracts signed before this Order in Council came into effect will be governed by the Orders in Council previously in force.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved April 3, and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 6, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat patronal catholique et national de la construction de Joliette (the National Catholic Union of Construction Employers of Joliette) and le Syndicat catholique et national des ouvriers du bâtiment de Joliette (the National Catholic Union of Building Workers of Joliette).

The agreement is to be effect from March 1, 1940, to February 28, 1941, and shall be automatically renewed unless one of the parties gives notice on or before February 1 of any year.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Joliette, Berthier, Montcalm and l'Assomption.

It is divided into two zones, of which zone I includes municipalities of a population of 4,000 or more and contracts of $2,000 or more in the rest of the district; zone II consists of municipalities of less than 4,000 for contracts of less than $2,000.

The agreement covers all work as to construction, installation, rebuilding, repair, maintenance and demolishing of buildings, roads, aqueducts, sewers, wharves, canals, tunnels, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, airports, landing fields, levelling and embankment grounds, electrical installations and transmission wires, plumbing and heating systems, driving piles (wood or cement), cement side walks and any other similar work.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

	Minimum Hourly Wages Rates	
	Zone I	Zone II
	$	$
Plasterers	.60	.60
Apprentices, 1st year	.25	.25
" 2nd year	.30	.30
Bricklayers	.60	.60
Apprentices, 1st year	.25	.25
" 2nd year	.30	.30
Masons and stone cutters on field	.60	.60
Apprentices, 1st year	.25	.25
" 2nd year	.30	.30
" 3rd year	.40	.40
Carpenter-joiners	.60	.45
Apprentices, 1st year	.20	.15
" 2nd year	.25	.20
" 3rd year	.30	.25
" 4th year	.40	.35
Painters	.40	.30
Apprentices, 1st year	.15	.15
" 2nd year	.20	.20
" 3rd year	.25	.25
" 4th year	.30	.30
Commercial letterers	.70	.70
Apprentices, 1st year	.25	.25
" 2nd year	.30	.30
" 3rd year	.40	.40
" 4th year	.50	.50
Cement finishers	.55	.50
Electricians	.50	.40
Apprentices, 1st year	.15	.15
" 2nd year	.20	.20
" 3rd year	.25	.25
" 4th year	.35	.30
Brick, mortar, terra-cotta and block carriers	.40	.35
Celanite mixers	.40	.35
Mortar mixers	.40	.35
Common labourers	.35	.25
Lathers (wood)	.40	.35
Lathers (metal)	.50	.50
Iron brace workers	.50	.50
Screen (wood and metal), sash, window partition and steel door erectors	.60	.60
Weatherstrippers	.60	.50
Marble setters	.60	.50
Tile and terrazzo layers	.60	.50
Drillers	50	.40

	Minimum Hourly Wages Rates Zone I $	Zone II $
Steam, gasoline or electric steam shovel operators	.60	.60
Compressor men	.50	.40
Firemen (construction)	.50	.40
Stationary or portable engine men	.60	.50
Structural iron workers	.75	.75
Pile workers, wood or concrete	.60	.60
Saw filers	.60	.50
Caulkers	.40	.35
Tinsmith-roofers	.55	.45
Apprentices, 1st year	.15	.10
" 2nd year	.25	.15
" 3rd year	.35	.25
Plumbers and steamfitters	.55	.45
Apprentices, 1st year	.15	.10
" 2nd year	.25	.15
" 3rd year	.35	.25

(These rates are unchanged for some trades and increased for other trades 5, 10 or 15 cents per hour, from the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 694, November, page 1299, July, 1939, page 728 and September, page 951).

Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra. Contractors employing no tradesmen but doing the work themselves to be paid 25 per cent over the regular rate for their trade.

Journeymen who are handicapped may be paid lower rates if so approved by the joint committee, but in no case may such rate be more than 10 cents per hour lower than the regular minimum rate, and in any plant or shop the number of such workmen may not exceed one to each ten qualified journeymen.

One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen bricklayer, mason, plasterer, carpenter-joiner and painter journeymen or fraction of five; one apprentice to each journeyman plumber, steamfitter and tinsmith. Apprentices to be registered and under the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

Maintenance men permanently employed to be paid a minimum of $18 per week of 48 hours if journeymen and $12 per week of 48 hours if common labourers. Any work over 48 hours in a week to be paid at the minimum hourly wage rate for the trade concerned.

Employers may not charge more than $3 per month per room where provided by the employer or 25 cents per meal where meals provided.

Contracts signed before this Order in Council came into effect will be governed by the Order in Council previously in force.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JEROME.—An Order in Council approved April 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and le Syndicat de la construction incorporé de St. Jerome (The Union of Building Trades, Incorporated of St. Jerome).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, and shall be renewed automatically unless one of the parties gives notice of change at least 30 days before April 1 of any year.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the county of Terrebonne.

The industrial jurisdiction comprises all work pertaining to the construction, installation, rebuilding, repair, maintenance and demolishing of buildings, roads, aqueducts, sewers, wharves, canals, tunnels, bridges, culverts, retaining walls, plumbing systems, heating systems (wood or coal), cement sidewalks and any other work performed by building trades workers.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 529 with these exceptions:

	Minimum Hourly Wage Rates $
Screen setters (wood and metal)	.60
Sash and window setters	.60
Steel partition erectors	.60
Weatherstrippers	.60
Roofers (asbestos, slate and tile)	.60
Joiners (concrete moulds, shop or job)	.60
Hard-wood floor layers and any other related trade	.60
Tile setters	.70
Cement finishers	.55
Common labourers or bricklayers' and plasterers' helpers	.45
Labourers	.35
Painters	.50
Decorators	.55
Glaziers	.50
Wall-paper hangers	.50
Sprayers	.55
Letterers (commercial)	.70
Floor finishers (shop or job)	.50
Plasterers	.70
Lathers (metal)	.60
Lathers (wood), ten test, gyproc and any other related trade	.60
Electricians	.60
Masons	.70
Bricklayers	.75
Floor finishers (hand or machine)	.60
Roofers (composition)	.60
Sheet metal workers (shop or field)	.55
Pipe mechanics and pipefitters	.55
Junior journeymen plumbers—first and second years	.45
Enginemen—steam, gas or electric shovels	.60
Enginemen-compressors	.50
Firemen	.50
Stationary or movable engine men	.60

Foremen supervising a shift of four or more men shall be paid ten cents more per hour than the rates established for their trades.

(These rates are in most cases 5 or 10 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement, except for pipe mechanics and pipefitters whose rates are 5 cents per hour lower than last year.)

Board if paid by the employee not to exceed $6 per week; if it does exceed $6, the surplus to be paid by the employer.

Maintenance men permanently employed to be paid $18 per week of 48 hours if journeymen and $12 per week of 48 hours if common labourers. Overtime done by maintenance men to be paid at regular hourly rate established for the trade concerned. Employers may deduct $3 per month per room if maintenance man lodges in the establishment and 25 cents per meal if he boards in the establishment.

Contracts signed before April 1, 1940, will be governed by the Orders in Council previously in force.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved April 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, April 13, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 729, Septem-

ber, page 951, and October, page 1066) by extending the term of the agreement from March 31 to June 1, 1940.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved April 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, December, page 1388, October, 1938, page 1174, and October, 1939, page 1068) by extending the period of the agreement from March 1, 1940, to February 28, 1941.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, PORTNEUF COUNTY.—An Order in Council, approved April 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, repeals the Order in Council making this agreement obligatory and the amendments to it (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, page 952, June, 1936, page 548, June, 1937, page 696).

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ROUYN AND NORANDA.—An Order in Council, approved April 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1063, June, 1938, page 699, and July, page 801).

Weekly hours are still limited to 57 per week and it is further provided that shops be open only between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. except pay days of the Noranda mine and days before holidays when shops may be open to 9 p.m. and on Saturdays and the three days before Christmas eve and New Year's eve when they may be open till 11 p.m. It is however provided that in no case may an engagement be taken in hair-dressing parlours for work to be done after 7 p.m.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 6, 13 and 27:

Hardware stores, Quebec.
Printing trades, Quebec.
Men's and boys hat and cap industry, Province of Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* April 13, 20 and 27, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers and hairdressers, St. John.
Bakers, Hull.
Building trades, Chicoutimi (amendment).
Printing trades, Quebec.
Longshoremen (inland navigation), Montreal (amendment).
Hardware stores, Quebec.
Building trades, Montreal (amendment).
Men's and boys' hat and cap industry, Province of Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommnedation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939,

page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Logging

LOGGING, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated April 17, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 20, makes binding in the Thunder Bay district (vicinity of Port Arthur) the terms of a schedule for the logging industry.

The schedule governs: cutting pulp, cutting timber, saw logs, peeling, skidding, river driving, tie making, loading, cutting of piling, maintenance of men in camps, cooking, etc. It is to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.

Minimum monthly wage rates to be paid in addition to suitable board and lodging (which is to be provided free for all days in the month): cookees and kitchen staff and camp watchmen, $46.75 for a calendar month; general bushmen and handyman helpers, $46.75 for a maximum 26 days' work per month; landing men engaged in unloading wood, loaders, skidders, helpers, feeders of ties to and on to jackladders, sorters and sluicers of pulpwood and ties, $49.50 for a maximum 26 days' work per month; bull cooks and night watchmen, $49.50 for a calendar month; teamsters and skidders driving less than 4 horses, $55 for a maximum 26 days' work per month; teamsters driving 4 or more horses, $60.50 for a maximum 26 days' work per month; barn bosses, $60.50 for a calendar month; truck drivers (hauling wood products), $82.50 for a maximum 26 days' work per month; tractor drivers, $93.50 for 26 days' work per month.

Minimum daily wage rates to be paid in addition to suitable board and lodging for all days in the calendar month: river drivers, raftsmen (in charge of a raft) and boatmen (on river driving), $2.86; employees engaged in watering wood or making rafts throughout the progress of the drive, $2.86; camp and dam builders, $2.75.

Piece rates are set for pulpwood cutters employed on this basis, and for those engaged on piece work a charge not exceeding 95 cents per day may be made for suitable board and lodging.

(These wage rates are approximately 10 per cent higher than those of the previous schedule.)

The Advisory Committee may set a rate less than the above for handicapped workers. There shall be no change in the rates of employees receiving higher than the above minimum rates at the time the schedule was made effective.

All tools and merchandise sold by the employer to be sold at a retail price not exceeding the retail prices prevailing in Port Arthur.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, ST. THOMAS.—An Order in Council, dated March 29, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 6, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the carpentry industry in the city of St. Thomas.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 16, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., 4 on Saturdays, between 8 a.m. and noon, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: Overtime necessary to permit the pouring of concrete if performed on Saturday before 6 p.m., and work performed at night whenever owing to the nature of the work it cannot reasonably be performed during the regular working periods, may be done at regular rates for the first 8 hours; overtime on Saturdays before 4 p.m. to be paid at time and one-half; all other overtime including all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time. The Advisory Committee may issue an overtime permit at special minimum rate of wages.

Minimum hourly wage rate for carpenters: 60 cents. The Advisory Committee may fix a lower minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

Manitoba

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, WINNIPEG.—An Order in Council, approved April 16, and published in *The Manitoba Gazette*, April 20, makes effective the first schedule of wages and hours under Part II of the Fair Wage Act.

This schedule governs wages and hours in the barbering trade in the city of Winnipeg, the city of St. Boniface and the municipalities of St. Vital, Fort Garry, St. James and East and West Kildonan, town of Tuxedo and village of Brooklands and the town of Transcona. It is to be in effect from May 1, 1940, until repealed.

Hours: subject to the provisions of any municipal bylaw relating thereto, no barber shop or barber school to remain open for more than 10 hours in any one day except Saturday or the day preceding a holiday when they may be open for 11½ hours.

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a straight wage basis, $13.50 per week; for those employed full time on a percentage or commission basis or on a wage plus a percentage or commission, $13.50 in a week or 60 per cent of gross earnings, whichever is the greater; those employed part time on either a wage or commission basis or a combination of both, $3 per day or any part of a day except Saturday or the day before a holiday for which $5 must be paid for such day or portion of such day.

A schedule of minimum prices for each operation which must be charged by barber shops is included; and it is further provided that in the absence of any other regulations governing the operation of barber schools, these same prices must be charged by barber schools.

No deduction from wages may be made for any materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLUMBERS, SASKATCHEWAN AND SUTHERLAND.—An Order in Council, approved March 27, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 15, makes binding for the city of Saskatoon and the town of Sutherland and within five miles of them, the terms of a schedule for the plumbing and steamfitting industry, to be in effect from April 25, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., a 40 hour week except that work may be done on Saturday before 12 noon at straight time rates on any work required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; overtime after midnight and all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. No overtime may be done without a permit from the Advisory Board.

Minimum hourly wage rate for plumbers and steamfitters: $1 per hour (no change from the previous schedule).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

GRAVEL HAULING INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved March 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the gravel hauling industry in the city of Regina and adjacent townships, to be effective from March 25, "during pleasure."

The gravel hauling industry is defined as the hauling by motor truck for gain of gravel, sand, crushed rock or stones, field stones, concrete mix, black top or any road surfacing material. A "yard hour" is defined as the hauling of one cubic yard of material for one hour or of any fraction of one cubic yard for a corresponding multiple of one hour or any multiple of one cubic yard for a corresponding fraction of one hour. A "yard mile" is defined as the hauling of one cubic yard of material for one mile, or of any fraction of one cubic yard for a corresponding multiple of one mile, or any multiple of one cubic yard for a corresponding fraction of one mile.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime including all work on Sundays and holidays: to be paid at 55 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rate: 45 cents per hour.

The minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept for hauling material is 60 cents per yard hour where the haul is 2 miles or less; 12 cents per yard mile where the haul is more than 2 miles and less than 5 miles; 9 cents per yard mile where the haul is 5 miles or more.

Service: Business and Personal

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved March 12, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 1, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the beauty culture industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it.

Hours: 45 per week, divided into 5½ regular working days, that is between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (less one hour off for dinner) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Wednesdays (except Wednesday of the week in which a holiday occurs) and between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Saturdays (less one hour for dinner).

Overtime is limited to 10 hours in any week unless a permit given by the advisory board for more; overtime to be paid at 35 cents per hour with bonus as noted below.

Minimum wage rate for full time experienced employees (those with 18 months or more experience) $13 per week together with the bonus as noted below. For those with less than 18 months' experience, $8 per week during first six months, $10 during second six months and $12 during third six months, plus bonus. For part time employees, 35 cents per hour plus bonus, provided that the minimum rate for work done in any day be $1.40.

Bonus: every employee to be paid as part of his or her wages a bonus equivalent to the amount by which 40 per cent of all charges made for permanent waving and dyeing done by such employee and 60 per cent of all charges for other work done by such employee during each week exceeds the amount paid to such employee for full time, part time or overtime work.

A minimum scale of charges which must be made for each operation is included in the schedule.

No deduction may be made from the wages for materials, laundry service or equipment supplied by the employer.

No employer may employ more than one part time employee for each four (or fraction thereof) full time employees employed by such employer.

No employer may employ more than one inexperienced employee for each four (or fraction thereof) experienced employees employed by such employer.

BEAUTY CULTURE INDUSTRY, SWIFT CURRENT.—An Order in Council, approved March 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, March 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the beauty culture industry in the city of Swift Current and the territory within a radius of 5 miles therefrom.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the schedule for Regina summarized above, with these exceptions:

Hours: from January 1 to August 15, 45 per week; from August 16 to December 31, 48 hours per week. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (less one hour for dinner); on Wednesday hours from 9 a.m. to 12 noon between January 1 and August 15, and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (less one hour for dinner) from August 16 to December 31; on Saturday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (less one hour for dinner) between January 1 and March 31, and 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (less one hour for dinner) from April 1 to December 31; provided that in any week during which a holiday occurs the shops may remain open until 9 p.m. before such holiday and in such week the shops may remain open till 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

There are also some differences in the scale of charges to be made to customers.

Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated April 27, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the plumbing, steamfitting and gas fitting industry in the city of Edmonton and adjacent district, to be in effect from May 10, 1940, to March 9, 1941.

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 532, and September, 1938, page 1048, with this exception:

No provision is made for payment by the employer of travelling fare and board for journeymen required to work out of the city, nor for payment for travelling time going to or from such work.

The minimum wage rate is unchanged from that which came into effect August 1, 1939, that is $1.05 per hour, with a 44 hour week.

The same nine holidays are named for which double time is payable, but it is provided that when necessary for this trade to follow other trades which do not recognize certain of these holidays, ten such holidays shall not apply and shall be worked at straight time rates.

Transportation and Public Utilities
Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated April 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the taxi livery industry in the city of Calgary, from May 10, 1940, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 220, with these exceptions:

Minimum weekly wage rates for taxi drivers: $15 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts from fares and authorized credit accounts in excess of $60 per week.

"The number of spare or part-time chauffeurs in any one business shall not exceed 20 per cent of the number of regularly employed chauffeurs in such business provided, however, that any employer who employs five regular chauffeurs or fewer than five shall be permitted to employ one temporary driver."

"All chauffeurs shall be deemed to be employed while they are on or about the employer's premises, having been called to work, while in charge of any car belonging to his employer or in any other manner serving the employer by his instructions."

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, EDMONTON.—Under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, a code set minimum wage rates for barbers throughout the province of Alberta (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1093, and October, 1939, page 999). An amendment to this code, dated April 27 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 30, provides that these rates shall not apply whenever wages for such employees are governed by a schedule under the Industrial Standards Act.

An Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act, dated April 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, April 30, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for the barbering industry in the city of Edmonton.

This Order in Council is to be in effect from May 10, 1940, to May 9, 1941, or thereafter "during pleasure."

Hours: 10 per day, 54 per week, with a daily minimum of 4 hours; for female employees hours may not exceed 9 per day or 48 per week.

Overtime: the weekly maximum of 54 hours may be exceeded by six hours per week for the month of December only.

Wages: for male employees given full time employment on a straight salary basis or paid a salary plus commission, 60 per cent of total proceeds over $23 with a guarantee of not less than $15 per week; female employees given full time employment on a straight salary basis or paid a salary plus commission, 60 per cent of total proceeds over $22 per week with a guarantee of not less than $14 per week; for those employed on an hourly basis, 40 cents per hour with a minimum payment for 4 consecutive hours every day employed; for those employed by the day, 60 per cent of total proceeds with a guarantee of $3 per day except Saturdays when the guarantee is $3.50 or 60 per cent of total proceeds whichever is the greater; apprentices, 60 per cent of total proceeds with a guarantee of not less than $8 per week.

No deduction may be made from wages for material supplied, laundry service or operating expenses.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included.

Apprentices: one apprentice allowed to each barber shop; apprenticeship to be for two years and all apprentices must be duly indentured.

Any employer who rents or sub-lets a chair on his premises shall be considered to be an employer.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, 1933 AND 1937 TO 1939

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925 to 1938, inclusive, and March, 1939, and 1940, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1940, and from previous issues.

The figures are for the years 1929, when farm wages in Canada were around the general level from 1921 to 1929, for 1933 when these wages were down to about the lowest point since 1914, and the last three years. These figures reveal that wages of employees on farms in Canada fell approximately fifty per cent from 1929 to 1933 and thereafter tended to increase gradually. From 1938 to 1939 there were fairly general increases in the yearly wages while the monthly wages were little changed in the average for Canada.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
	1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	161	161	322	112	134	246
	1937	23	17	40	12	13	25	224	176	400	134	138	272
	1938	24	17	41	12	13	25	230	175	405	135	140	275
	1939	24	16	40	12	13	25	245	179	424	140	143	283
Prince Edward Island	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	355
	1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	178	141	319	116	121	237
	1937	21	15	36	11	13	24	206	168	374	125	127	252
	1938	20	13	33	10	11	21	205	159	364	130	130	260
	1939	18	12	30	9	11	20	219	153	372	128	131	259
Nova Scotia	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	605	212	179	391
	1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	208	157	365	129	119	248
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	262	173	435	145	127	272
	1938	25	16	41	11	12	23	269	170	439	145	132	277
	1939	25	15	40	12	11	23	271	181	452	143	128	271
New Brunswick	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
	1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	185	151	336	107	120	227
	1937	28	16	44	12	12	24	295	147	442	133	115	248
	1938	26	15	41	12	11	23	280	152	432	128	119	247
	1939	25	14	39	12	12	24	293	146	439	143	121	264
Quebec	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
	1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	152	113	265	94	93	187
	1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	226	150	376	121	111	232
	1938	24	14	38	11	11	22	247	151	398	122	113	235
	1939	24	15	39	11	11	22	243	155	398	124	116	240
Ontario	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	159	166	325	123	141	264
	1937	25	18	43	14	15	29	235	186	421	158	154	312
	1938	24	18	42	15	15	30	228	183	411	152	151	303
	1939	24	17	41	15	14	29	252	188	440	165	155	320
Manitoba	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	143	164	307	89	140	229
	1937	21	16	37	10	13	23	202	165	367	113	136	249
	1938	23	16	39	11	13	24	207	166	373	116	136	252
	1939	22	15	37	11	13	24	221	177	398	124	143	267
Saskatchewan	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	144	161	305	85	137	222
	1937	19	16	35	10	13	23	184	160	344	106	127	233
	1938	22	15	37	10	13	23	203	160	363	113	134	247
	1939	22	16	38	11	13	24	218	163	381	122	140	262
Alberta	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	170	174	344	109	152	261
	1937	23	17	40	12	15	27	221	180	401	131	151	282
	1938	25	18	43	12	15	27	237	181	418	137	152	289
	1939	25	17	42	12	15	27	251	180	431	143	152	295
Br. Columbia	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	234	212	446	152	180	332
	1937	28	21	49	17	18	35	279	234	513	170	193	363
	1938	28	22	50	16	19	35	284	238	522	170	195	365
	1939	28	21	49	15	19	34	285	240	525	172	198	370

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again slight. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices were both little changed from the figures of the two months preceding.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.78 at the beginning of April as compared with $8.76 for March. Nine items in the list were higher in cost than in the preceding month, nine were lower and eleven were unchanged. Such changes as occurred were of a minor nature, the most important being declines in eggs, lard and veal and advances in butter and potatoes. Comparative figures for the cost of the list for certain previous dates are $8.14 for the beginning of April, 1939; $8.69 for April, 1938; $8.54 for April, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $11.24 for April, 1930; $10.26 for April, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.76 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.75 for March; $17.04 for April, 1939; $17.50 for April, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.53 for April, 1930; $20.66 for April, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. Fuel was practically unchanged while the cost of rent was the same as for the previous month.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 recorded a fractional decline to 83·0 for the week of May 3 following a period of six consecutive weeks during which the index was unchanged at 83·2. Other figures are 82·8 for the week ended March 1; 82·2 for that ended February 2 and 82·3 for that ended January 5. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for March when the index was 83·2 as compared with 73·4 for April, 1939; 82·3 for April, 1938; 86·2 for April, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 94·5 for April, 1929; 98·4 for April, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. The Vegetable Products group did not show much change during the month under review. The prices of grains and potatoes advanced during the early part of the month but toward the end were lower. The Animal Products group declined from 78·9 at the beginning of the month to 76·7 for the week ended May 5 influenced in this movement by declines in live stock, fresh meats, butter and hides. Changes in other groups were slight there being minor declines in the Textile Products group, the Iron Products group and the Non-Metallic Mineral Products group, while the Wood Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group advanced slightly.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1922	April 1926	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1936	April 1937	April 1938	April 1939	Mar. 1940	April 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	67·8	76·4	57·6	57·6	70·8	73·2	41·4	46·2	49·8	51·8	55·6	56·8	56·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	48·2	49·8	32·4	31·4	43·8	46·8	22·6	25·2	27·2	28·8	31·8	32·4	32·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	26·3	26·5	19·0	18·9	24·3	24·9	12·3	13·8	14·2	15·6	16·6	17·6	17·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	33·2	35·8	27·4	29·4	30·1	31·8	19·2	22·1	23·2	24·3	24·0	25·5	§28·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	35·7	38·8	30·0	29·6	29·0	30·3	14·5	21·0	20·9	23·6	23·8	23·2	23·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	67·2	72·2	53·2	54·4	53·2	54·8	28·6	40·2	39·4	42·0	42·6	41·8	41·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	48·1	53·7	41·3	41·8	37·6	40·4	18·8	28·7	28·5	31·9	30·3	29·8	29·9
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	69·4	78·2	45·0	49·4	44·2	42·8	24·8	32·0	33·6	30·8	24·8	23·4	22·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	46·0	55·8	33·5	39·8	40·3	36·9	22·9	28·1	26·8	29·0	28·2	28·3	27·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	43·9	48·6	30·6	34·8	34·9	32·5	18·1	23·2	22·7	24·4	24·0	24·9	23·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	74·4	72·6	75·0	76·8	55·8	61·8	64·8	66·0	65·4	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	98·4	131·2	76·4	92·6	88·6	78·8	49·8	49·4	53·8	71·4	47·2	56·2	57·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	54·8	72·3	44·9	51·5	49·0	43·2	28·8	27·6	30·5	39·7	26·6	31·3	32·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·2	40·2	30·5	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·7	‡22·2	‡26·5	‡26·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	31·1	37·7	28·5	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·7	‡22·2	‡26·5	‡26·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	102·0	108·0	99·0	100·5	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	67·0	77·0	48·0	‡53·0	‡49·0	‡50·0	‡26·0	‡34·0	‡45·0	‡44·0	‡30·0	35·0	35·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	40·0	42·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	23·0	25·5	28·5	28·5	25·0	27·0	27·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	21·4	33·4	18·6	‡22·0	‡21·0	‡20·6	‡15·8	‡15·6	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·2	‡17·4	‡17·6
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·8	17·8	15·8	23·6	19·0	7·4	10·0	15·6	11·0	10·0	14·6	14·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	22·1	27·9	23·0	19·9	21·4	20·8	14·8	15·6	16·1	15·6	15·6	15·1	15·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	17·6	27·5	18·9	15·7	13·5	16·5	10·9	11·0	11·7	11·0	10·7	11·6	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	78·0	33·6	31·6	29·6	28·4	29·6	24·4	25·6	26·4	25·2	28·4	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	36·8	16·0	15·0	14·0	13·6	14·2	12·0	12·6	12·8	12·4	14·0	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	12·8	16·4	13·6	‡18·0	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·6	‡16·7	‡16·9
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	12·1	17·0	15·0	‡18·0	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·6	‡16·7	‡16·9
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	14·8	13·4	15·4	15·2	14·7	10·0	8·9	8·9	8·7	8·5	11·2	11·0
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	64·3	159·5	49·2	98·3	42·2	79·3	30·7	44·5	64·2	30·0	46·0	57·1	57·6
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·51	$ 12·57	$ 15·99	$ 10·26	$ 11·36	$ 11·01	$ 11·24	$ 6·83	$ 7·82	$ 8·54	$ 8·69	$ 8·14	$ 8·76	$ 8·78
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	71·8	94·4	108·7	111·0	102·3	101·4	95·9	92·9	92·3	90·7	91·5	93·9	93·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·8	67·7	68·3	64·5	63·2	63·3	57·8	58·8	58·8	58·6	59·0	61·4	61·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	67·1	79·7	78·1	76·7	76·9	75·8	63·0	60·0	59·6	60·5	59·5	61·0	61·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	49·9	61·4	58·1	56·0	55·6	53·8	46·6	45·1	45·1	45·1	44·6	45·2	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	26·8	34·1	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·0	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·8	26·5	26·5	26·4
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·93	$ 2·73	$ 3·37	$ 3·45	$ 3·39	$ 3·29	$ 3·25	$ 2·90	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·88	$ 2·88
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·85	$ 4·66	$ 5·93	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·96	$ 7·00	$ 5·97	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·96	$ 6·05	$ 6·07	$ 6·07
††Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·32	$ 20·01	$ 25·34	$ 20·66	$ 21·64	$ 21·30	$ 21·53	$ 15·74	$ 16·33	$ 17·18	$ 17·50	$ 17·04	$ 17·75	$ 17·76

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	12·80	16·16	10·47	11·62	11·02	11·23	7·23	7·95	8·50	8·73	8·06	8·84	8·87
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	11·01	14·47	9·68	10·73	9·93	10·31	6·87	7·50	8·14	8·52	7·77	8·33	8·48
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	12·50	15·97	10·54	11·84	10·92	10·90	7·21	8·06	8·61	8·86	8·40	8·88	9·00
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·04	12·24	15·22	9·82	10·98	10·38	10·43	6·39	7·34	7·86	8·19	7·74	8·22	8·33
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	12·57	16·07	10·20	11·48	10·96	11·20	6·78	7·85	8·51	8·61	8·11	8·70	8·71
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	11·97	16·14	9·92	10·48	10·61	11·15	6·72	7·41	8·55	8·50	7·90	8·45	8·50
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	12·58	15·77	9·82	10·74	11·19	11·25	6·57	7·33	8·48	8·72	7·85	8·51	8·52
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	12·72	15·99	9·83	10·56	11·23	11·49	6·43	7·53	8·45	8·50	7·87	8·87	8·87
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	13·08	17·07	11·43	11·90	12·04	12·46	7·47	8·64	9·56	9·69	9·02	9·59	9·61

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

§Lamb.

February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(Continued on page 514)

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CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
April 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb. (c)	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·3**	**24·2**	**21·1**	**16·2**	**13·7**	**17·2**	**28·2**	**23·2**	**20·8**	**29·9**	**33·3**	**56·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·0**	**23·8**	**20·8**	**15·8**	**13·8**	**13·6**	**28·3**	**23·6**	**20·0**	**29·0**	**31·7**	**56·2**
1—Sydney	32·3	25·8	22·1	17·6	15·9	11·7	28·1	26·1	20·8	29·2	32	55·6
2—New Glasgow	29·7	24·7	23·8	17·1	14·4	13·8	29	25	19·6	28·5	31·5	55·5
3—Amherst	26·8	22	17	14·3	12	13·3	.....	20·7	18·6	29·8	31·7	52·8
4—Halifax	26·9	21·9	20·9	15·2	14·7	12·5	27·7	22·8	19·5	28·3	31·4	58·8
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	16·5	13·5	15	.....	23·5	21	29	32·3	60
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	18·3	14·3	12	15·5	.....	23·7	20·4	29	31·2	54·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·2**	**23·2**	**21·4**	**15·6**	**13·8**	**11·5**	**28·0**	**22·4**	**19·0**	**28·2**	**32·6**	**56·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·7**	**23·6**	**21·4**	**16·6**	**13·0**	**14·2**	**29·0**	**22·8**	**21·2**	**29·2**	**32·9**	**56·9**
8—Moncton	29·9	22·4	20·2	15·4	11·9	12·2	29·5	23·3	20·4	28·7	32·2	58·8
9—Saint John	32·8	23·2	24·2	15·9	13·8	14·1	28·6	23·2	21·1	28·7	32·6	57·5
10—Fredericton	30	23·9	18·7	15·9	13·4	16·4	29·7	22	20·8	30·5	32·8	55·1
11—Bathurst	30	25	22·5	19	13	.....	28	22·5	22·3	29	33·8	56
Quebec (average)	**26·9**	**23·3**	**18·9**	**15·2**	**10·7**	**15·3**	**28·3**	**21·6**	**19·0**	**26·8**	**30·8**	**55·4**
12—Quebec	27	23·3	15·6	15·4	9·9	17·5	28·7	21·6	17·1	22·6	29·3	47·5
13—Three Rivers	25·7	22·2	19·4	15·6	11·6	15·9	28	20·9	18·2	27·6	32·3	55·9
14—Sherbrooke	29	25·6	22·7	17·3	11·9	17·1	.....	22·6	19·8	26·5	29·4	55·6
15—Sorel	23·3	21·1	13·8	12·9	9·4	11·7	28	19·2	19·5	28·6	32·2	54·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·7	20·6	18·5	14·8	10·2	15·6	28	19·9	16·3	28·9	32·7	54·6
17—St. Johns	33	26·5	21	15·5	9	14	28	23	19	26·3	29·9	58
18—Thetford Mines	.....	22·3	14·3	14·3	9	18·7	.....	20	19·6	26	30·7	57·5
19—Montreal	28·9	24·7	24	15·4	12·6	11·9	28·8	23	20·9	27	30	57·8
20—Hull	26·5	23·5	20·4	16	12·7	15·4	.....	23·8	20·8	27·9	30·9	57·4
Ontario (average)	**28·6**	**24·9**	**21·7**	**16·9**	**14·3**	**18·9**	**28·4**	**23·3**	**20·9**	**29·2**	**32·4**	**56·0**
21—Ottawa	29·1	24·8	24·5	18	13·9	15·6	27·9	22·1	20·4	29	31·4	57·5
22—Brockville	34	29	25	18	14·3	14·2	30	22·7	21·5	30	31·2	58
23—Kingston	26·6	23·4	21·4	16·2	12·9	14·3	26·6	23·3	20·4	26·7	29·9	52·8
24—Belleville	24	20·6	20·2	14·8	11·6	17·8	26·4	21	18	29·1	31·5	53·9
25—Peterborough	29	25	25·2	17·6	14·5	20·6	29	21·7	20·9	28·7	32·1	55·1
26—Oshawa	26·5	23·5	20·7	15	14·8	20·2	28·2	21·6	18·7	27·2	31·4	56·4
27—Orillia	27	24·3	21·3	15·7	15	18·3	29·3	24·7	21·2	29·6	35·1	56
28—Toronto	30·6	25·9	23·9	17·1	16·7	18·6	29·3	24·3	21·4	30·8	35·1	57·9
29—Niagara Falls	29·3	25·6	22·7	17·6	13·3	20·8	26·8	22·6	21·3	29·4	32·1	57·5
30—St. Catharines	29·3	26	24·2	17·3	13·4	19·2	28·8	23·4	21·5	27·6	30·5	53·6
31—Hamilton	29·5	26·3	23·8	18·2	16·7	18·9	29·6	22·9	23	28	32·5	56
32—Brantford	28·6	25·4	21·6	16·8	13·1	18·8	29·1	23·4	17	27·6	31	53·5
33—Galt	28·7	25	21·7	18·3	15·6	22·3	29·3	25	.....	31	34·2	56
34—Guelph	25·7	23·9	21	16·3	15·2	19·4	28·2	22·4	20·2	28·4	31·6	56
35—Kitchener	26·3	24·5	18·8	16·5	14·5	19·3	29·5	21·7	19	30	32·7	53·8
36—Woodstock	30·8	26·2	21·2	17	13·2	18·5	29·4	23·8	23	29·1	31·3	55·1
37—Stratford	27·6	25	20	16·6	16·1	19·8	28·5	23·6	.....	28·5	31·2	56·7
38—London	29·4	26·1	22·8	16·9	14·7	19·3	29·7	23·6	19·7	29·1	32·4	56·3
39—St. Thomas	29·5	25·5	22·7	17	12·9	19·7	26·5	24·2	21·3	29	32·1	56
40—Chatham	27·3	24·2	21·3	17·6	12·7	20·6	28·4	23·2	20·1	29·8	33	55·9
41—Windsor	26·5	22·2	19·7	16·3	14·3	19·5	28·5	25·2	20·5	27·7	30·4	57·7
42—Sarnia	30	25·8	20·6	18·3	15	19·5	28·4	23·1	22·3	29·1	33·1	56·7
43—Owen Sound	26·8	24·4	17·8	16·2	14·4	19·5	27	22·8	20·3	30·8	33·7	52·1
44—North Bay	30·6	27·1	24·6	18·3	13·7	21·2	.....	24	22	30·7	33·5	57·9
45—Sudbury	27·7	24·4	19·7	16·4	14·2	18	25·2	24·3	19·3	27·6	30·5	53·2
46—Cobalt	32	25	19	17	15·5	.....	.....	23	22	30	32·2	53·7
47—Timmins	29·1	25·7	23	17·3	14·5	18	29	25·5	23·6	28·9	32·1	57·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·5	24	20·9	15·4	12·5	19	28·1	23	20·5	29·1	32·4	57·9
49—Port Arthur	27·2	23·7	19·7	16	14	16·8	29·8	23·5	23·2	32·7	35·7	57·8
50—Fort William	29·5	24·7	22·7	16·1	16·9	20	30	24·3	21·8	32	35·3	60·2
Manitoba (average)	**26·4**	**22·0**	**21·0**	**15·1**	**13·5**	**15·3**	**26·4**	**23·7**	**20·5**	**33·6**	**35·4**	**58·3**
51—Winnipeg	28·5	23·4	21·8	15·2	14·4	14·9	27·1	25·3	20·5	32·8	33·2	58·1
52—Brandon	24·2	20·6	20·2	15	12·6	15·7	25·7	22	.....	34·4	37·6	58·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·8**	**20·9**	**17·9**	**13·7**	**11·6**	**15·7**	**25·7**	**21·2**	**21·0**	**31·5**	**35·8**	**58·5**
53—Regina	26·3	21	19·1	13·5	12·7	15·5	26·7	22·2	21·9	30·9	34·8	57·7
54—Prince Albert	19·3	16·3	15	11·7	10·2	14·7	21·5	19·7	20	30	36·6	57·5
55—Saskatoon	25·4	21·7	19·8	14·4	11·6	15·4	26·2	21·9	19·5	32·4	36·6	58·6
56—Moose Jaw	28·3	24·6	17·7	15·1	11·8	17	28·2	21	22·5	32·7	35·2	60
Alberta (average)	**26·2**	**21·9**	**19·7**	**15·0**	**12·6**	**16·2**	**27·3**	**22·0**	**20·5**	**31·2**	**34·5**	**57·1**
57—Medicine Hat	28·7	25	22·2	16·5	15	17·2	27·7	23	21·7	33·5	37·2	58·3
58—Drumheller	28	23	19·2	16	12·5	17·5	.....	23	22	30·2	33·4	58·1
59—Edmonton	22·4	18·8	17·9	13·2	10·8	15	26·7	21·5	20·6	30·5	33·1	55·8
60—Calgary	25·7	21·9	19·9	14·8	13·6	16	29·2	21·7	19·9	33·1	36·5	57·5
61—Lethbridge	26·3	20·7	19·1	14·7	11·3	15·4	25·4	20·8	18·3	28·7	32·4	55·8
British Columbia (average)	**31·0**	**26·5**	**23·6**	**17·5**	**17·0**	**19·8**	**30·6**	**26·6**	**23·7**	**34·4**	**38·3**	**60·3**
62—Fernie	27·7	23·3	20·3	16·7	15·6	16·7	31	24·2	21·7	31·8	34·9	60
63—Nelson	30·2	26·3	26·2	19	18	20·7	.....	29	24·8	32·1	36·5	64·2
64—Trail	31·4	27·5	24	17·9	17·2	21·4	.....	29·2	25·7	36·3	39·8	63·6
65—New Westminster	30·1	25·3	20·6	16·3	16·3	17·5	28·9	24·6	23	32·9	37·6	56·9
66—Vancouver	31·9	26·8	23·5	17·6	17·6	20	30·6	25·5	23·8	35·5	38·6	59·7
67—Victoria	33·1	28·1	25·2	18·2	18·4	21·5	31·7	26·8	23·3	35·9	39·2	58·2
68—Nanaimo	32	27·3	24	17·8	17·5	22·3	.....	26·7	23	32·4	38·7	58·7
69—Prince Rupert	31·5	27·5	25	16·5	15·1	18·5	.....	26·5	24·5	37·9	41·4	61·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b Grocers' quotations. c Formerly the prices were for mutton and included prices for lamb.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, boxt, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per 1-lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·3	24·8	16·2	13·0	49·1	19·1	18·0	23·7	11·4	27·5	23·3	11·0	28·7	32·0	
11·6	26·9	.....	.....	41·1	14·1	14·6	17·7	12·2	33·0	28·1	10·2	30·1	34·8	
8·7	24·2	.....	.....	42·2	13·9	14·4	18	12	35	31·2	10–12	30·5	33·6	1
13·5	28·1	.....	.....	47·5	13·9	14·4	19·3	11·2	32·8	27·7	11	29·2	35·1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	41·7	14·7	15	17·3	12·5	31·7	25·6	8b	30·7	34·5	3
12·7	28·3	.....	.....	37·5	13·9	15	16·4	11·3	33·9	.....	12	.....	34·8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	14·1	.....	18·7	12·5	31	28	10	.....	35·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14·2	14	16·4	13·4	33·7	28	10	30	35·2	6
16·5	25·4	.....	.....	47·5	13·1	15·7	19·1	12·0	38·0	22·9	9·0–10·0	29·2	33·0	7
13·5	29·7	15·0	.....	45·3	14·8	15·4	19·6	12·3	29·8	25·9	10·8	31·7	34·5	
13·2	28·4	.....	.....	50·5	14·8	15·1	18	11·8	30·9	28·1	10	32·3	34·7	8
12·2	33	15	.....	48·3	14·8	14·5	25	11·9	32·7	27·1	12	31·7	34·3	9
15	29·4	.....	.....	45	15·2	16·6	19·5	13·3	30·7	29	11	33·9	35·3	10
.....	28	15	.....	37·5	14·3	.....	16	12·1	25	19·2	10b	29	33·6	11
13·7	28·2	19·0	8·2	47·5	18·6	16·2	17·7	12·1	29·1	25·7	10·2	28·5	30·9	
13·3	25·4	18	.....	.....	15	14	19·4	12·1	29·9	26·3	11	27·4	31	12
14·8	28·2	.....	.....	43·3	18	17·7	17·7	13·3	29·5	26·3	11	27	30·4	13
.....	35	22	10	.....	19·5	16·5	18·7	12·4	31·8	26·8	11·1a	28·2	31	14
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	15	13·9	11·7	26·1	23·9	9	30	31·2	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12·5	27·2	25·1	9	30·5	31	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·1	11·5	29·4	25·9	9	.....	30·4	17
12	27·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15·4	12·6	26·8	23·9	9	29	32·2	18
14·6	27·8	16·9	6·8	47·1	21·8	19·9	23·2	11	30·3	26·1	11–12	29·4	31	19
14	25·3	.....	9	52·2	18·7	14·4	17·7	12·1	30·7	26·7	11	26·8	30	20
15·8	24·1	19·3	10·3	56·1	18·2	18·2	27·2	11·0	27·2	23·5	11·4	29·2	31·5	
14·2	26·5	18·6	8·8	60	21·3	17	27·2	10·6	29·7	28·4	12	28·4	30·9	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	19·9	19·3	26·3	10·3	26	22·4	11	.....	30·6	22
15·5	23·7	19·5	10	.....	17·4	15	22·7	10·8	26·4	22·3	11	26·3	29·9	23
.....	24	15·5	.....	.....	19	18	23·4	10·8	26·7	24·9	10	29·8	30·9	24
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	19·4	17·5	27·5	11·2	23·8	20·9	11	28·5	30·7	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	27·3	10·6	27·3	23·3	11	29·5	31·6	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	17·2	25·5	9·8	23·6	19·8	11	28·3	31·7	27
17·7	28·4	21·8	10	60	25	18·5	32·5	11	28·8	23	12	28	31·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	16·8	27·1	11·5	28	25	12	29·2	31·7	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	29·3	11·1	28·8	27	12	.....	31·5	30
18·7	28·8	24·1	.....	55	.....	18·7	32·2	10·5	28·7	24·7	12	30·2	32·2	31
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	16·7	18·1	29·9	10·3	24·2	20·7	11	29	31·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	28·7	10·8	25·1	22·7	11	.....	31·8	33
10	19	14	.....	.....	16	17·3	24	10·6	26·1	21·4	11	28·5	31·2	34
17·5	24·5	15	.....	50	.....	17·5	26·4	11·3	26·3	23	11	28·6	31·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	27	11·3	24·5	19·2	11	.....	31·7	36
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	17	18	29·2	10·7	24·9	21·1	11	.....	30·4	37
12·2	19	20·2	9	50	16·9	17·3	33	10·5	26·2	24·3	11	27	30·9	38
15	26·2	22·5	.....	.....	17·7	18·6	33·4	11·7	26·7	23·5	11	31·6	33	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	29·1	10·2	22·5	19·5	11	29	30·7	40
15·3	25	22·2	11	60	18	16·7	25·8	11·6	26·6	22	12	.....	30·6	41
.....	23·5	21·2	.....	.....	17·2	16	33·5	11·6	26	24·5	11	31·2	31·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	27·7	10·9	24·9	21·6	11	32	32·2	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	16	18·7	27·2	11·4	31	.....	12	.....	31·5	44
.....	23	15	11	55	20·2	17·2	22·2	12·1	30·9	26·4	13	30	31·9	45
18	.....	.....	.....	55	18	20	18·8	12·7	34·6	28	11	.....	33	46
.....	22·6	14·2	12·5	66	19·4	20·7	24·2	12·9	32·2	27·9	14	30·5	31·3	47
20	.....	23·7	.....	.....	16	17·5	26·8	11·5	30·2	28	12	25	31·5	48
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	20	18·1	22·8	10·3	27·5	23	11	33	31·9	49
.....	23·2	19	.....	50	16·5	17·8	25·5	10·6	28·4	23·6	11	28	32·1	50
20·1	22·4	13·5	12·0	.....	22·9	17·3	31·6	9·7	23·4	19·1	10·5	24·2	30·4	
20·2	22·6	15	12	.....	22·7	17·2	31·2	9·7	26·1	21	11	23	30·3	51
20	22·2	12	.....	.....	23	17·4	31·9	9·6	20·6	17·1	10	25·3	30·5	52
22·5	22·8	9·5	15·3	.....	23·5	18·7	18·0	9·7	22·3	17·7	10·8	24·8	30·1	
23	23·3	10·2	11·1	.....	24·1	18·4	17·6	9·8	23·7	17·9	11	22·6	29·5	53
20	22	8	20	.....	25	18	17·2	9·7	20·5	17·5	10	25·3	30·3	54
22·4	21·2	7·9	15	.....	21	17·5	18	9·9	23	17·8	11	25·1	30·3	55
24·6	24·5	12	15	.....	23·7	20·7	19	9·4	22	17·7	11	26·3	30·4	56
23·2	23·2	10·2	18·5	.....	23·5	20·3	23·1	10·1	23·0	17·9	10·8	25·0	30·4	
23·3	23·3	10	.....	.....	25	20·2	19·6	10·3	24·1	18·6	11	25·8	30·1	57
23·2	25	.....	19	.....	24	21·4	19·7	11·3	23·1	19·1	10	24·5	31·4	58
25	22·2	.....	.....	.....	21·2	21·1	21·2	10·4	22	17·2	11	25·7	30·4	59
22·8	22·8	9·5	.....	.....	24·5	19·2	32·6	9·2	24·6	17·5	11	24·9	30·4	60
21·7	22·5	11	18	.....	23	19·5	22·2	9·1	21	17·2	11	24	29·9	61
18·5	22·6	12·4	16·0	.....	23·6	21·3	26·2	11·7	27·7	23·0	11·7	31·8	34·2	
24	25	11·5	19·3	.....	25	23·2	21	11	30	25·5	11	.....	32·4	62
24	27	12	22	.....	25	23·5	21·3	11·2	27·6	22·3	12·5a	30	36·6	63
22·3	26·2	13·7	20	.....	24·6	23·9	29	12·7	28·6	24	12·5a	.....	33·9	64
15·2	18	.....	.....	.....	23·9	17·8	24·4	10·9	24·8	21	10	32·5	33·6	65
14·4	20·2	.....	10·7	.....	22·8	18·7	28·6	11·3	26·2	25	10	29	33·6	68
14·4	22·5	.....	11·2	.....	24	19·2	29	11·6	27·6	23·7	12·5a	33·3	34·8	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	35·4	11·2	26·8	20	11 a	.....	34·5	68
15	19	.....	12·5	.....	.....	22·5	20·7	13·3	29·8	22·6	14·3a	34	33·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per pound package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std., per can (28 fld. oz.) (i)	Peas, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (i)	Corn, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (i)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·4**	**6·7a**	**17·4**	**3·5**	**5·4**	**8·8**	**11·1**	**12·6**	**11·4**	**11·1**
Nova Scotia (average)	**26·9**	**7·0**	**18·4**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**8·3**	**13·3**	**12·9**	**11·6**	**10·9**
1—Sydney	26·5	6·7-7·3	19	3·7	5·3	8·4	11·9	12·4	11·2	10·9
2—New Glasgow	27·8	6·7-7·3	18·7	3·9	5·3	8·5	14·2	13	11·8	10·7
3—Amherst	26	7·3	18·8	3·9	5·2	7·7	12·6	12·8	10·9	10·7
4—Halifax	26·1	6·4-8	18·1	3·7	5·5	9·3	14	13·2	11·6	11·1
5—Windsor	26·7	6·7	17	3·5	5·5	8	15	13·2	12·2	11·7
6—Truro	28·3	6·7	18·5	3·7	5·3	7·7	12·1	12·9	11·9	10·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·8**	**7·3**	**18·3**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**13·3**	**12·5**	**12·0**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·5**	**7·5**	**18·3**	**3·8**	**5·3**	**8·6**	**13·2**	**13·1**	**11·7**	**11·7**
8—Moncton	26·6	8	19·6	3·9	5·5	9·2	13·4	13·2	11·4	11·6
9—Saint John	27·8	6–7·3	18·6	3·7	5·5	9·4	13·4	12·7	11·1	10·8
10—Fredericton	26	7·3	17·6	3·8	5·2	8·6	13·8	13·4	12·1	11·6
11—Bathurst	25·6	8 f	17·4	3·7	5	7·2	12	13	12	12·8
Quebec (average)	**23·8**	**5·4**	**15·0**	**3·7**	**5·2**	**8·1**	**10·9**	**11·1**	**11·0**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	26·8	5–9·5b	15·6	3·9	5·5	9·3	11·4	11·5	11·1	10·4
13—Three Rivers	24·5	5·3	15·5	4·1	5·1	7·6	12·4	11·5	11·1	10·8
14—Sherbrooke	24·5	5·3	14	3·4	5·6	8·5	11·3	11·5	10·3	10·6
15—Sorel	22·5	4·7	14·4	3·3	4·8	6·7	10·2	11·4	10·6	10·3
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·5	4	15	3·2	5·1	8·7	10·9	10	11·9	10·5
17—St. Johns	21·8	4·7–5·3	15·4	3·5	5·2	7·8	10·4	10·7	11·1	10·8
18—Thetford Mines	23·7	5·3	14·9	4·1	5	8·1	10·3	11	11·4	10·7
19—Montreal	24·2	5·3–6·7	15·5	3·9	5·1	8·5	10	11	10·9	10·2
20—Hull	23·6	5·3–6·7	14·6	3·7	5·3	8	11·4	11·6	10·2	10·2
Ontario (average)	**26·3**	**6·1**	**16·2**	**3·2**	**5·2**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**11·9**	**10·9**	**10·6**
21—Ottawa	25·4	6·7	15·8	3·7	5·2	10	11·6	12	10·8	10·5
22—Brockville	24·3	6	13·9	3·7	5·1	9·2	11·2	11·4	10·6	10·2
23—Kingston	23·8	5·3–6	15	3·4	5	9	10·8	12·1	10·7	10·1
24—Belleville	25·5	5·3	14	3·2	5	8·8	10·4	10·7	10·6	10·3
25—Peterborough	24·8	5·3–6·7	16·9	3·3	5·1	9·3	10·5	11·1	10·3	10·3
26—Oshawa	26·8	4·7–6·7	16·8	3	4·9	8·8	10·4	12·3	10·8	10·5
27—Orillia	24·1	5·3	14·6	3·1	4·9	8·4	10·8	12	11·4	11·2
28—Toronto	27·1	6·7	17·1	3·1	5·2	8·8	10·1	11·7	10·9	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	27	5·3–6·7	16·2	3·2	5·2	9·3	10·6	12·3	10·1	10
30—St. Catharines	26·1	6·7	15·9	3·1	5·5	9·9	11·3	11·2	10·6	10·8
31—Hamilton	29	6–6·7	16·3	3·3	5	9·2	10·1	11·6	10·7	10·2
32—Brantford	26·7	5·3–6·7	16·5	3·2	5·1	9·6	10·5	11·6	10·6	10
33—Galt	27·8	6·7	17·1	2·7	5·2	9·5	10·8	11·9	10·7	9·9
34—Guelph	27·5	6	16·6	2·8	5	9·2	11	11·9	10·8	10·4
35—Kitchener	27	5·3–6·7	16·3	3·1	5·1	10	10·9	11·9	10·9	10·4
36—Woodstock	26·2	6	15	2·4	4·8	9·1	10·5	11·6	11	10·4
37—Stratford	26·6	5·3	15·9	2·7	5·2	9·2	11·2	12·2	9·9	9·8
38—London	25·2	6·7	17·9	2·7	5·1	9·4	11·5	11·7	10·8	10·6
39—St. Thomas	27·2	5·3–6	19	2·8	5·2	9·8	12·6	12	11·6	11·2
40—Chatham	26·7	4·7–5·3	17·5	3	5	8·8	10·7	11·8	10·8	10·5
41—Windsor	25·7	5·3–6·7	15·2	3·3	4·9	8·7	10·5	10·9	10·9	10·7
42—Sarnia	26·9	4·7–6·7	17·2	2·9	5	8·6	11·7	12·3	10·9	10·5
43—Owen Sound	26·6	6	15·5	2·9	5·3	9·3	10·7	11·4	10·1	10·4
44—North Bay	28·5	6·7f	15·5	3·4	5·7	10·4	11·1	12·5	11·4	11
45—Sudbury	25·8	6·7	15·4	3·7	5·8	8·6	11·8	12·5	11·8	11·3
46—Cobalt	27·3	6·7	15	3·9	6	8·8	12·4	13·7	12·5	11·8
47—Timmins	26·3	6·7	16	3·8	6	9·5	12	12·9	12·2	11·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·2	6·7	16·1	3·7	5·3	9·7	10·5	12·8	12·2	11·6
49—Port Arthur	25·6	6–6·7	.....	3·8	5·7	9·6	10·6	11·6	10·4	10·1
50—Fort William	26·6	6–6·7	14·9	3·7	5·3	9	11·6	11·9	10·7	10·4
Manitoba (average)	**26·6**	**7·0**	**16·1**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**9·7**	**10·6**	**13·3**	**11·7**	**11·5**
51—Winnipeg	27	6·4–8	15·7	3·7	5·4	9·4	10·4	13	11·6	11·4
52—Brandon	26·1	6·4–7·1	16·4	3·8	5·4	9·9	10·8	13·5	11·8	11·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·9**	**6·9**	**19·4**	**3·8**	**5·7**	**9·2**	**11·2**	**14·5**	**12·5**	**12·5**
53—Regina	26·7	6·4–7·2	19·2	3·8	6·1	9·1	11·4	14·5	12·4	12·3
54—Prince Albert	25·4	6·4	19·4	3·9	5·5	9	11·1	14·2	12·8	12·8
55—Saskatoon	25·2	7·2	20·7	3·7	5·2	9·5	11·2	14·5	12·3	12·3
56—Moose Jaw	26·3	7·2	18·3	3·6	5·9	9·1	10·9	14·7	12·5	12·4
Alberta (average)	**28·0**	**7·8**	**20·5**	**3·8**	**5·6**	**9·2**	**11·1**	**14·7**	**12·5**	**12·3**
57—Medicine Hat	27·6	8	20·5	3·8	5·8	8·9	12·2	14·9	12	12
58—Drumheller	29	7·1–8	21	3·8	6	9·7	11·7	15	13·2	12·7
59—Edmonton	26·1	7·2–8	19·9	3·7	5·6	8·6	10·9	14·8	12·7	12·4
60—Calgary	29·7	8	19·3	3·6	5·3	8·9	10·4	14·4	12·7	12·1
61—Lethbridge	27·5	8	21·8	4	5·5	9·8	10·5	14·3	11·9	12·1
British Columbia (average)	**28·3**	**8·4**	**20·5**	**3·8**	**5·9**	**8·2**	**9·0**	**13·8**	**12·4**	**12·2**
62—Fernie	26·6	8	21	4·1	5·5	8·5	9·7	14	12·6	12·5
63—Nelson	29·2	9	22	3·8	7	8·8	9	14·4	13·2	13·2
64—Trail	26·9	9	21·9	3·9	6	9·5	9·6	13·6	13·6	13·4
65—New Westminster	26·9	8–8·5	19·1	3·6	5·2	7·5	8·7	13·3	11·4	10·7
66—Vancouver	28	8–8·5	18·5	3·5	5·8	7·5	8·8	13	10·8	10·8
67—Victoria	29·1	8	19·7	3·8	5·8	8·2	8·3	13·8	11·9	11
68—Nanaimo	31·7	8	20·1	3·7	.....	7·9	8·9	13·3	12·7	13·1
69—Prince Rupert	27·9	8–9	21·8	4·3	5·9	7·6	8·7	14·8	12·9	12·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
f. Grocers' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk. i. Twenty-eight ounce can previously known as size 2½.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1940

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c) Per 100 lbs.	Potatoes (c) Per 15 lbs.	Apples Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Apples Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·3	**3·9**	**1·921d**	**33·0**	**20·4**	**15·1**	**11·7**	**16·7**	**15·5**	**55·3**	**15·8**	**51·3**	**43·4**	
7·4	**4·8**	**1·730**	**30·5**	**23·7**	**14·3**	**13·0**	**16·6**	**15·4**	**51·8**	**15·8**	**53·5**	**48·1**	
7·4	4·7	1·944	35·4	25	13·2	12·8	15·5	14·9	43·5	15·6	65	48·9	1
6·9	4·9	1·859	31·3	25	15	13·1	16·3	15·1	49	15·6	45	48·4	2
7	4·8	1·271	22·5	21·9	13·6	12·2	17	15·2	50	15	50	47	3
7·7	4·7	1·94	34·3	19·5	15	13·3	17·2	17·2	67·5	15·9	53·2	48·8	4
8	4·5	1·67	30	30	.....	.....	17·5	15	.....	15·5	.....	50	5
7·1	4·9	1·694	29·3	20·8	14·6	13·5	15·8	14·8	49	17·2	54·5	45·7	6
7·0	**4·8**	**1·275**	**21·7**	**13·1**	**15·2**	**12·4**	**17·1**	**15·3**	.....	**17·5**	**54·0**	**49·3**	7
7·2	**4·7**	**1·579**	**27·8**	**21·0**	**14·4**	**12·3**	**16·7**	**14·9**	**49·3**	**15·8**	**55·9**	**48·5**	
7·1	4·8	1·236	21·4	21·2	14·8	12·7	17·1	15·1	52·5	16·7	.....	49·6	8
7·3	4·7	1·759	30·7	20·7	14·2	12·1	16·4	13·8	52·3	15·4	56	49·4	9
7·4	4·5	1·652	30·2	21·2	14·2	12	16·8	15·1	47·5	15·1	52·7	46·1	10
6·9	4·8	1·67	29	.....	14·3	12·5	16·3	15·5	45	15·8	59	48·7	11
7·2	**4·8**	**1·791**	**32·0**	**23·1**	**13·8**	**11·8**	**16·6**	**15·6**	**55·6**	**16·1**	**55·5**	**42·5**	
7·6	4·9	1·818	33·6	20	14·7	13·1	17·2	16·5	76	17·6	58·8	44·7	12
7·2	4·3	1·958	34·6	22·4	14·4	11·8	16	15·7	51	17	52	44·7	13
7·2	5	1·861	32·5	26·2	14	12·1	16·6	15·2	47	16·9	53·2	42·7	14
7·1	5·1	1·44	27·9	25	12·6	11·5	17	16	45	15·2	50	43	15
6·9	5·2	1·565	28·4	.....	13·3	12·3	16	15	55	15·1	55	41·2	16
7	4·7	1·582	28·7	22·5	14·1	11·6	16·4	16·4	49·6	15·8	54·3	42·2	17
7	5	2·085	36·4	25	13·5	10·7	17·7	16	55	16·4	65	43·7	18
7·3	4·3	1·899	33·4	23·4	13·2	11·3	16·7	13·9	78·8	14·9	55·4	40·2	19
7·5	4·8	1·909	32·4	20·6	14·1	12	16	15·8	43·4	15·7	55·4	40	20
7·1	**3·6**	**1·913**	**32·8**	**19·1**	**15·1**	**11·7**	**16·9**	**15·7**	**54·1**	**15·1**	**50·4**	**41·5**	
7·4	4·6	2·052	36·3	23·5	15	11·8	17·4	17	62·7	15·4	54·6	41·5	21
7·2	3·7	1·754	30·2	23	13·5	11·3	16·3	14·9	.....	15·4	58	42·5	22
6·6	4·1	1·80	29·5	20·9	11	12·2	16·8	15·1	52·5	15·1	51·3	41·4	23
6·7	3·9	1·639	28·5	17·7	.....	12·3	17·3	14·9	49	15·3	50	40·1	24
6·8	3·5	1·516	26·8	21·2	.....	11·9	17·6	14·8	56	15·1	52·8	40·3	25
6·6	2·9	1·764	29·8	20·4	.....	12·3	16	15·1	55	14·7	55	40·3	26
6·9	2·9	1·771	30·1	18·9	.....	11·9	16	15·2	54·7	15·4	46	40·5	27
6·2	3·6	1·972	32·8	17·9	.....	10·8	16·2	15·3	57·8	14·3	49·1	40·3	28
6·9	3·3	2·078	34·1	11·9	.....	11·1	17·2	16·2	53·5	14·4	53	42·8	29
7	3·9	1·947	33·4	14·6	.....	11·7	17·5	16	65	14·5	47	40·3	30
7	4	1·825	34	20	.....	11·7	16·2	14·8	49	14·3	46·5	39·7	31
6·6	3·4	1·629	27·8	18·2	.....	11·9	17·1	14·9	47	14·3	47	39·9	32
6·4	3·4	1·686	30·9	18·1	.....	11·8	17·5	15·1	.....	14·5	51	40·9	33
7·5	3·6	1·683	28·1	19	18	11·1	16·6	14·7	.....	14·8	46	39·5	34
7·3	3·4	1·544	28·6	16·9	.....	11·7	17·5	15·7	.....	15·1	.....	40·7	35
6·7	3·2	1·76	28·7	15	.....	10	16·5	14·7	43	14·2	.....	38·7	36
7·3	3·1	1·785	30·4	15·8	.....	11·9	17·2	14·7	45	15·3	57	40·4	37
6·9	3·3	1·796	30·7	18·5	.....	12·1	16·5	15·1	.....	14·6	51·2	40·8	38
6·9	3·3	1·893	32·1	15·1	.....	12·7	16·8	15	47·3	15·2	49	41·3	39
6·1	3	1·93	31·3	16	.....	11·4	16·7	15·3	.....	15·1	51	40·3	40
6·9	2·7	1·888	31·8	13·8	.....	10·4	15·4	15·3	.....	14·9	45	40·5	41
6·8	3·5	1·688	31·2	15·7	.....	12·2	17·6	15·7	45	16·3	.....	41·4	42
7·2	2·8	1·791	30	15	.....	10·8	17·2	15	49	15	45	40	43
7·5	3·7	2·181	36·5	20·1	15	12·2	16·3	18·7	60·4	16·2	53·8	45·3	44
7·8	4·2	2·115	37·2	26·7	14·7	11·6	17·1	17·1	60·1	15·2	51·1	43·5	45
8·5	4·9	2·688	45·8	.....	18	12·7	18·3	17·7	60	16·7	52·5	46·5	46
7·9	4·7	2·538	45·4	30	16·7	12·8	17·3	18·3	64·7	16·7	51·8	44·7	47
8	4·1	2·408	40·4	23·1	15·3	11	17·4	15·2	58·3	15·9	51·3	43·7	48
7·2	4·2	2·132	37·2	28·1	15·8	12·4	17·2	17·5	56·4	14·4	46·7	42·9	49
7·2	4·2	2·079	34·6	.....	13·2	11·2	16·3	17·3	53·1	15·6	47·1	43·8	50
7·6	**3·6**	**1·750**	**30·8**	.....	**16·7**	**10·9**	**16·3**	**15·4**	**60·7**	**15·5**	**47·1**	**42·0**	
7·4	3·5	1·699	32·6	.....	16·7	10·8	16·1	15·3	60·1	15·2	46·5	41·8	51
7·7	3·6	1·80	28·9	.....	.....	10·9	16·5	15·5	61·2	15·7	47·7	42·2	52
7·3	**3·6**	**2·069**	**34·7**	.....	**15·1**	**11·7**	**15·8**	**15·4**	**61·4**	**16·8**	**51·2**	**46·7**	
7·7	3·6	2·17	34·4	.....	15·5	11·4	16·1	14·9	60·7	15·7	50	46·7	53
7·4	3·7	1·53	27·5	.....	16	13·1	15·7	16·2	62·3	18·7	56	48	54
7·3	3·4	2·35	38·3	.....	14	10·9	17	15·4	62	16·1	49·1	45·6	55
6·9	3·7	2·225	38·5	.....	15	11·4	14·2	15	60·7	16·5	49·7	46·3	56
7·8	**2·9**	**2·372**	**39·8**	.....	**17·2**	**11·0**	**17·1**	**15·8**	**58·8**	**17·1**	**50·1**	**45·0**	
8·2	2·5	2·50	41·7	.....	17·6	11·5	17·4	15·6	59·7	17·5	53·1	46	57
7·6	3	2·52	43·7	.....	21	10·5	17·6	15·8	59·2	17·1	51·8	46·6	58
7·7	3·2	2·20	38·3	.....	16·1	11·3	17	16·2	58·4	16·3	48·5	44·6	59
7·9	3	2·55	41·1	.....	14	10·6	17·5	15·2	57·2	17·2	47·8	43·6	60
7·5	2·7	2·09	34	.....	.....	11	15·8	16·3	59·4	17·6	49·4	44	61
8·1	**3·5**	**2·181**	**37·1**	.....	**18·2**	**10·9**	**16·6**	**15·1**	**57·0**	**16·9**	**47·9**	**42·7**	
8·4	3	2·50	45	.....	20	11·5	17	16	59·8	17·4	54	47·2	62
9·1	3·7	2·38	34·3	.....	.....	12·4	17·8	15·4	59·4	19·4	52·8	47·4	63
8·9	2·7	2·02	36·5	.....	.....	11·9	17·9	15·5	60·2	18	53·7	45·8	64
7·6	3·7	1·95	32·4	.....	16·5	11	15·4	14·2	52·4	15·2	43·9	38·7	65
6·8	3·2	2·01	34·5	.....	.....	9·5	14·8	14·4	51·1	14·7	42·7	36·7	66
7·7	3·8	2·15	35·1	.....	.....	10	16·6	14·3	56·8	15·2	44·6	39·8	67
8·2	3·7	2·017	.....	.....	.....	10·8	17·3	14·7	55·3	15·7	42·8	42	68
8	4·4	2·421	42	.....	18	10·4	16·2	16·6	60·8	19·3	48·3	44·2	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
j. Some 17 ounce cans on sale; size 2 can previously quoted was 20 ounces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers, per lb. (t)	Pepper, pure, black, (in ¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Cream of tartar, (in ¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**44·1**	**67·4**	**19·5**	**13·9**	**3·6**	**39·6**	**56·6**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·029b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**50·2**	**65·3**	**19·3**	**9·9**	**3·6**	**45·7**	**56·2**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**17·500**
1—Sydney	7	6·7	48·1	67	20·4	10	3·3	44·8	56·3	12	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·9	6·9	50	67·2	20	9·8	3·5	51·6	56·3	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·9	6·5	56	66	17·2	9·6	5	44·7	60	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	7	7	47·1	65·9	23·8	9·9	4·1	50·3	56·9	12·6	5·1	17·50
5—Windsor	7	6·7	49	60	16·5	10	3	40	50	12	5	.....
6—Truro	6·9	6·7	51	65·6	17·7	10	2·8	42·5	57·9	12·1	5·1	.....
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	**7·0**	**6·6**	**50·4**	**64·0**	**19·4**	**13·6**	**3·1**	**46·6**	**59·1**	**12·5**	**4·9**	**15·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**50·3**	**67·1**	**18·4**	**10·6**	**3·5**	**44·1**	**58·8**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**16·250**
8—Moncton	7	6·9	52	68·3	19·3	9·9	3	45·7	62·5	12·1	5·2	16·00g
9—Saint John	7	6·8	49·2	66·8	18·2	10·6	4·2	44	59·2	12·1	5	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·1	7	48·9	67·4	17·9	11·9	3·2	42	60	12	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·9	6·7	51·2	65·8	18	10	3·5	44·7	53·3	12·8	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**42·6**	**72·5**	**20·4**	**13·3**	**3·9**	**40·1**	**55·8**	**10·8**	**5·0**	**14·571**
12—Quebec	7	6·9	43·5	78·2	21·1	15·6	3·9	41·3	54·7	11·3	5	14·25
13—Three Rivers	7·5	7·1	45·8	79·5	20·8	14·8	4·1	40	52	11·5	5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·9	6·9	39·8	73·5	21·3	11·9	3·7	41·6	58·9	10·8	5	15·50
15—Sorel	6·9	6·7	39·8	67·5	20	10	3·6	39·4	54	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·7	6·6	43	69·3	19·1	13·4	4·6	37·7	59·3	10	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·8	6·7	40·8	65·9	18·4	13·2	4·1	40	53	10·5	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7	6·6	42·4	70	20·6	13	4	40	57·7	11·2	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	6·7	6·6	45·4	75·3	19·5	14·1	3·3	41·3	58·3	10·9	5	14·50
20—Hull	6·9	6·7	42·6	73·4	22·6	13·5	3·7	40	55·3	11·4	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**43·7**	**70·0**	**19·2**	**11·8**	**3·6**	**39·2**	**55·2**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**14·625**
21—Ottawa	6·9	6·7	46·5	71·6	18·5	13·3	3·5	45·7	58·2	10·5	5	14·75
22—Brockville	6·7	6·4	42·2	70	20·4	11·3	3·1	41·5	60	10	4·9	14·00
23—Kingston	6·9	6·8	40·7	64·3	18·2	11·5	3·8	40·7	56	11·8	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	7	6·8	43·3	66·3	17·7	10·7	3·8	37·1	47·7	11·4	5·1	13·50
25—Peterborough	7	6·8	48·6	67·2	19·3	13·5	4·3	39	53·2	11·5	5·1	15·00
26—Oshawa	6·9	6·8	46·1	66	19·1	10·2	3	38·9	59·4	11·2	5·1	14·00
27—Orillia	6·7	6·7	38·7	69	20	10	3·9	33	56	11·5	4·8	15·50
28—Toronto	6·8	6·7	46	70·5	16·7	11·2	4	40·3	57·8	11·3	4·7	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	7	6·9	42·8	68·1	18·9	11·2	3·4	38·6	55	11·5	4·8	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·2	6·9	44·5	72·9	19	11·8	4·3	41·1	50	11·7	5·1	14·00g
31—Hamilton	6·9	6·8	42·7	66·3	18·3	10·7	3·8	41·2	44·7	11·5	4·8	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·8	45·2	69·5	18·9	10·8	3·1	38·2	57·2	10·3	5·1	14·50
33—Galt	7	6·9	43·5	69·2	19·4	11·9	3·8	40·1	59·6	11·8	4·8	14·50
34—Guelph	6·9	6·7	42·1	68·6	18·7	10·1	3·6	38·6	54	11·9	5	14·50
35—Kitchener	7	6·9	39·3	71·1	19·3	11·3	3·3	39·5	48·2	10·9	4·8	14·50
36—Woodstock	7·1	7	43·7	68·7	18·3	10	3·1	34	66·7	10	5·2	14·50
37—Stratford	6·9	6·8	42·1	70·3	18	10·6	3·7	33·8	54	11	4·7	14·50
38—London	7	6·8	46·3	71	19·6	11	3·5	40·3	55	10·6	4·9	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7	6·9	47·9	74	18·8	12·8	3·9	42	55·3	10·8	5·2	14·00g
40—Chatham	6·9	6·8	42·1	73·6	17·7	11·3	3·7	39·9	62	10·7	5	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·9	6·7	39·9	65	18·2	10·9	2·7	39·3	54·3	10·6	4·8	11·50–12·50g
42—Sarnia	7	7	44·3	74·5	18·7	10·4	3·4	40	42 3	11·7	5	14·50g
43—Owen Sound	7	6·8	49·3	72·2	19·4	10	4·1	33·2	55	12·8	5·3	14·50
44—North Bay	7·5	7	48·7	74·9	21	13·4	3·5	41·4	57·1	14	5	15·50
45—Sudbury	7·2	6·9	39·5	69·1	21·6	13·1	3·4	38·8	55·6	13·3	5	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·9	7·6	44·1	70·6	20	15	3·3	37·3	60	13	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·3	7·2	43·3	76·4	20	15·5	3·9	38·3	52	13·2	4·9	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	7·1	44	74·5	20·6	14·7	4·5	39	53	12·7	4·7	15·00
49—Port Arthur	6·9	6·7	42·1	68·9	22·2	14·8	3·8	40	60	12·4	4·9	15,50
50—Fort William	7·2	7	42·4	65·9	20·8	11·8	3·8	44·7	57·6	11·8	4·8	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·4**	**7·2**	**40·9**	**60·5**	**19·9**	**14·6**	**3·0**	**34·9**	**57·3**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·1	7	41	59·9	19·9	14	3·1	35·6	57·7	12·3	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	7·6	7·4	40·8	61·1	19·8	15·1	2·8	34·2	56·9	13·8	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·9**	**8·0**	**40·7**	**64·4**	**19·2**	**19·3**	**3·2**	**37·5**	**58·8**	**14·1**	**5·2**	.....
53—Regina	7·7	7·8	39·6	64·7	19·2	16·4a	2·8	39·2	59 2	13·6	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·3	8·3	39·6	63·6	18·7	20·8a	4	35	60	14·4	6	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	8	41·7	62·8	18·2	21 a	2·8	36·6	58	13·8	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·7	7·7	41·7	62·2	20·5	19 a	3·2	39·2	58	14·4	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·7**	**7·7**	**41·8**	**60·7**	**18·8**	**18·5**	**3·0**	**36·0**	**58·4**	**14·1**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·6	7·7	40·4	61·7	19·2	22·6a	3	37·5	60	14·3	4·8	g
58—Drumheller	7·8	7·5	39	60·8	17·8	18·8a	3·1	34	60	15	5·2	.....
59—Edmonton	7·6	7·7	45·7	60·9	19·2	16·4a	3·1	36·6	56·5	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·4	7·4	44·5	59·2	19·2	16·6a	2·9	33·7	56·4	13	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	7·9	8	39·2	60·8	18·4	18·2a	3	38·4	59·2	14·2	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·2**	**7·1**	**43·1**	**61·8**	**20·5**	**21·7**	**3·7**	**37·1**	**59·4**	**12·6**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	8	44·4	61	16·4	23·3a	3·3	38	60	13·9	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·8	7·6	46	67	23	22·7a	3·5	38·7	60	14	4·2	.....
64—Trail	7·1	7·1	43·2	64	22·3	24 a	4·8	36·8	58·6	14·5	5·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·7	6·7	39	58·5	18·5	20·4a	3·2	37·7	58·8	10·7	4·7	.....
66—Vancouver	6·8	6·6	42	58·6	18·1	19 a	3·1	34·9	58·3	10·7	5·4	.....
67—Victoria	7·3	6·8	44·2	61·4	22·1	21 a	3·6	36·4	60	11·8	5·8	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·9	42·7	60	21	20 a	3·9	38·4	60	11·7	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·2	6·8	43·3	63·5	22·2	23 a	4·5	36	59·2	13·5	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines. t. Formerly in bags. w. Formerly in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·790	**12·345**	**9·821**	**11·896**	**7·191**	**8·664**	**7·519**	**26·4**	**9·1**	**25·258**	**17·846**	
7·831	**10·250**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**6·500**	**6·000**	**28·2**	**9·8**	**21·500**	**15·083**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·2	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00c	29·7	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00–9·00	5·00	28	9	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·750–10·150	**11·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**24·7**	**9·6**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·250	**12·167**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·5g	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·75–11·75	12·75	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–8·00c	28·3	9·9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·50–11·75	11·50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·482	**12·607**	**11·083**	**11·989**	**8·417**	**8·821**	**8·400**	**23·1**	**9·1**	**22·611**	**16·438**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·3	9·6	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·50–9·00	13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	25	9·4	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
10·00–10·70	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·4	9·1	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	8·7	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·4	9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·2	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·2	9·3	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
7·50– 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·1	9	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·4	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·785	**12·401**	**10·375**	**12·740**	**7·750**	**9·875**	**9·045**	**24·6**	**8·7**	**25·679**	**19·036**	
10·25	11·50–12·75	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·7	9	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8·6	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24	8·9	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·3	8·9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00–13·50d	12·50–13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	8·1	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·4	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
8·50–13·00d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	25	8·7	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
11·00	11·25	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25·7	8·5	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·60g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	22·2g	8·3	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00–12·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24·3g	8·9	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·50	11·00	14·50	15·50	9·00	11·00	11·00	23	8·1	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24	8	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00–13·00d	12·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	25	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00–13·00d	12·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	8·5	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00d	12·50	13.00–14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·5	8·6	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
9·00–13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
9·00–12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	8·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·00–12·00g	11·50–12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25 g	8·7	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50g	12·50g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	11·00–12·00g	8·00g	24·4g	9·3	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20 g	8·7	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
8·50–10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00	.....	8·3	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·00– 9·50g	12·75g	g	g	g	g	g	24·2g	9·2	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00 –9·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·50	14·00	8·75	9·75	5·50	7·00– 7·50	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50d	15·00	.....	12·75i	.....	9·00	10·00c	28·4	8·6	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
12·50–13·50d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	30·7	9·6	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	8·9	p	p	47
8·75–11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·4	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26	9·1	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·75–13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·1**	**9·5**	**26·500**	**19·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6·50–8·75	7·50– 9·75	7·00	26	9·5	25·00–37·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·00–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·1	9·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**27·9**	**9·3**	**25·000**	**18·500**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	25·8	9	26·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·6	9·7	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 8·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·9	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·25– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00c	11·00c	27·4	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·5**	**9·2**	**24·625**	**17·750**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30 g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·1	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·1g	9·5	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·50– 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28 g	9	22·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	60
4·25– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·6	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
10·357	**9·875**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**33·6**	**9·7**	**23·188**	**17·563**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38·7	9·7	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	37·5	9·9	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–7·75	7·50– 9·50	6·50	.....	9·8	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·1	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20–7·30c	4·77c	31·7	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·8	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·50–15·50	.....	.....	.....	6.00–10.00i	8·00–12·00i	.....	32·5	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	April 1926	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1936	April 1937	April 1938	April 1939	Mar. 1940	April 1940‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·2	94·5	91·2	65·3	72·2	86·2	82·3	73·4	83·2	83·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	103·8	86·5	86·3	56·6	66·5	91·3	84·0	62·1	74·9	76·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·4	108·9	104·2	59·5	69·9	77·1	79·1	72·2	79·9	76·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·7	92·4	83·4	67·0	69·5	75·4	67·8	65·7	83·5	83·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·3	94·6	91·2	59·3	68·0	78·5	77·6	76·4	87·2	87·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·7	93·8	92·4	85·0	87·4	102·9	102·5	97·5	102·5	102·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	103·5	86·8	60·5	69·1	89·6	70·6	69·5	76·4	76·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·7	91·9	93·0	83·9	85·5	85·6	86·6	84·9	87·3	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·4	95·4	94·0	81·6	77·4	82·7	80·4	77·9	85·6	85·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·3	93·6	92·3	70·2	73·3	79·1	78·5	74·1	83·0	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·0	97·4	99·4	63·7	70·3	80·7	80·6	72·3	79·6	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·8	91·0	87·5	74·6	75·4	78·1	77·1	75·3	85·2	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·8	95·0	90·0	60·0	69·1	89·2	81·9	68·3	80·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	94·0	96·2	87·3	90·2	92·4	94·5	94·9	96·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·2	95·1	88·3	57·0	66·7	88·8	80·5	65·3	78·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·6	100·2	94·7	74·8	84·6	98·2	89·9	87·6	94·7	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·3	94·0	86·9	54·0	63·7	87·2	78·8	61·5	75·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	102·8	86·2	83·6	56·6	64·2	86·1	78·9	60·0	72·1	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	100·8	106·0	101·0	60·5	71·2	78·8	79·2	73·0	82·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	104·3	95·8	93·2	46·5	65·0	91·4	82·5	65·5	71·3	71·6
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·8	103·0	94·8	58·6	67·9	69·1	69·1	65·9	78·4	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·3	94·4	91·0	59·5	67·9	78·2	77·3	76·1	86·9	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·2	92·6	90·4	79·7	82·5	89·5	87·0	84·6	89·0	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	102·2	94·7	90·3	53·0	66·8	87·6	79·0	65·5	76·4	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·5	92·4	90·0	69·6	72·3	80·6	81·3	73·3	82·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May 3,1940; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 507)

Retail Prices

Changes in meat prices were slight. Sirloin steak was down from an average of 28·4 cents per pound in March to 28·3 cents in April, and other cuts of beef were unchanged. Veal declined from an average of 17·6 cents per pound to 17·2 cents. Fresh pork was unchanged at 23·2 cents per pound while bacon was fractionally higher at 29·9 cents per pound. The price of lard was down in the average from 11·7 cents per pound to 11·4 cents. Fresh eggs were lower in most localities except in British Columbia where the average was up 1 cent per dozen to 27·7 cents. The Dominion average price was 27·5 cents per dozen at the beginning of April as compared with 28·3 cents at the beginning of March. Milk has been unchanged for the last three months at an average price of 11 cents per quart. Creamery butter was slightly higher in most localities the Dominion average price being up from 31·3 cents to 32 cents. The price of cheese which had advanced each month between September, 1939, and March, 1940, was slightly lower at the beginning of April. The figures are 26·4 cents for April, 26·5 cents for March and 21·5 cents for September, 1939. Canned tomatoes were again fractionally higher at 12·6 cents per can at the beginning of April. The price of potatoes continued gradually upward, the Dominion average being $1.92 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.90 in March and $1.69 in January. Prices in the prairie provinces were somewhat higher than in other provinces. The price of anthracite coal has changed little in the last three months averaging $15.03 per ton for April.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of April, 1940: Halifax, $17.75; Charlottetown, $14.50-$15.50; Saint John, $16; Quebec, $14.75; Three Rivers, $16; Sherbrooke, $16.75; St. Hyacinthe, $15; Thetford Mines, $17.50; Montreal, $15-$15.25; Ottawa, $16.75; Kingston, $16; Belleville, $16.50; Peterborough, $17.50; Oshawa, $15.50; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15.75; Hamilton, $15.50; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16.50; Cobalt, $20; Timmins, $19.75; Port Arthur, $18; Fort William, $18; Winnipeg, $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany, direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 129·5 for March as compared with 128·5 for February, an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month. The index of prices of food and tobacco decreased 0·9 per cent, there having been small decreases in all three of its subgroups. The index for industrial materials and manufactures increased 1·5 per cent; of the eight sub-groups entering into this index six showed increases but with the exception of the wool sub-group, which increased 16·3 per cent, the changes were not large. As compared with the figure for the corresponding month of 1939 the all commodities index number for March showed an increase of 34·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 123·4 at the end of March as compared with 124·5 at the end of February, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. During March the index of the combined food groups declined 0·5 per cent, the animal food index being unchanged and the other two groups showing slight decreases. The index for the combined materials groups declined 1·1 per cent, there being decreases in all its components except minerals. The all commodities index for March 31, 1940, was 38·7 per cent higher than that for the same date in 1939.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 178 at the beginning of April as compared with 179 at the first of March, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the month. The index of food prices decreased 1·8 per cent to 158, the chief reduction being in the price of eggs. During the month the index of clothing prices increased from 265-270 to 270-275. The indexes of rent, fuel and sundries were unchanged at 162, 205 and 193 respectively. The cost of living index for April 1, 1940, was 16·3 per cent higher than that for the same date in 1939.

Eire

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July 1914=100, was 197 at mid-February, 1940, as compared to 194 at mid-November, 1939. During the quarter the index of food prices decreased from 178 to 177, the decline being due to decreases in the prices of eggs, nearly all other items of food showing increases. The index of clothing prices increased from 246 to 270 and that for fuel and lighting materials increased from 207 to 217.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 135 for December as compared with 133 for November, an increase of 1·5 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined from 139 to 132 or 5·0 per cent while that for non-foods increased from 129 to 137 or 6·2 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 114 for January as compared with 113 the previous month, an increase of 0·9 per cent. During the same period the index of food prices rose from 126 to 128 and that for clothing rose from 91 to 92. The indexes for fuel and lighting materials, rent and sundries were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 78·4 for March as compared with 78·7 for February, a decrease of 0·4 per cent

for the month. Of the ten groups which make up the index eight declined, the largest decreases being in textile products which declined 1·8 per cent, chemicals and drugs 1·4 per cent, foods 1·3 per cent and farm products 1·2 per cent. The two groups which did not show decreases were metals and metal products and building materials which increased 0·2 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively. The all commodities index for March, 1940, was 2·2 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1939.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·5 for March as compared to 85·8 for February, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. The indexes for housing, clothing and sundries were unchanged at 86·6, 73·2 and 96·9 respectively. The index of food prices decreased 1·3 per cent to 78·8 while that for fuel and lighting materials decreased 0·2 per cent to 85·8. The index of all items for March of this year was 0·7 per cent higher than the corresponding index in 1939.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1940

DURING the first quarter of 1940 there were 181 fatal industrial accidents (including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities incidental to occupational pursuits) as compared with 188 fatal accidents in the first quarter of 1939. Of the 181 fatalities in the first quarter of 1940, 60 occurred in January, 70 in February and 51 in March. (Fatal accidents during 1939 were recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November, 1939, and in February, 1940.

The supplementary list of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 28 fatalities for 1939.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning industrial accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources as well as from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1940 were as follows: agriculture, 19; logging, 34; fishing and trapping, 2; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 36; manufacturing, 23; construction, 19; electric light and power, 2; transportation and public utilities, 31; trade, 8; service, 7.

Of the mining accidents, 23 were in "metalliferous mining," 10 in "coal mining," one in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and two in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, one was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco" section, two in "textiles and clothing," nine in "saw and planing mill products," three in "pulp, paper and paper products," six in "iron, steel and products," and two in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 11 fatalities in "buildings and structures," three in "highway and bridge," and five in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 19 fatalities in "steam railways," one in "street and electric railways," two in "water transportation," one in "air transportation," seven in "local and highway transportation," and one in "storage."

In trade there were four fatalities in "wholesale," and four in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, four were in "public administration," two in "custom and repair," and one in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:—

Two farmers lost their lives near Gleichen, Alberta, on January 7, when overcome by gas fumes in a truck.

On March 9, two miners were killed by fall of rock, at Malartic, Quebec; and two coal miners lost their lives in a similar accident at Mountain Park, Alberta, on February 7.

Two gravel pit workers were killed under a cave-in of gravel at Nashwaaksis, New Brunswick, on March 28.

While repairing a pier at Upper Bonnington, British Columbia, two labourers fell into a river and were drowned on February 12.

When a train struck a truck, near Ottawa, on February 18, a dairyman and his son were killed.

During this quarter one fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in the statistical record. In this case a seaman employed on a ship registered in Great Britain was killed on January 29, at Saint John. He fell into a hold of a British steamer,

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1939 has been compiled which contains 28 fatalities, of which five were in logging, one in fishing and trapping, six in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, four in manufacturing, four in construction, three in transportation and public utilities, and five in trade. One of these accidents occurred in June, one in July, two in August, five in September, three in October, five in November, and nine in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1940 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	2	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
B.—Working machines	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	4	2	–	2	2	1	2	–	1	–	3	–	17
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
F.—Falling objects	7	19	–	15	4	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	49
G.—Handling of objects	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
H.—Tools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	2	1	1	6	–	1	–	24	5	–	2	–	42
J.—Animals	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
K.—Falls of persons	2	4	1	4	3	11	–	3	2	–	1	–	31
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	11
Total	19	34	2	36	23	19	2	31	8	–	7	–	181

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Amendment Allowed to Statement of Claim in Ontario Picketing Case

Mr. Justice Roach of the Ontario High Court of Justice on March 19 dismissed the appeal and upheld the order of F. H. Barlow, K.C., the Master, made in Chambers at Toronto when he dismissed a motion by the defendant for an order striking out certain paragraphs of an amended statement of claim on the ground that they were embarrassing, prejudicial and irrelevant.

The plaintiff's claim was for an injunction restraining the defendant from exhibiting sandwich boards, handbills, etc., with the statement that the plaintiff, or his business was unfair to organized labour or that there was or had been a strike by the plaintiff's employees and from publishing any other defamatory statement concerning the plaintiff or its business and from picketing premises for any purpose; and from procuring or endeavouring to procure any person to break his contract with the plaintiff; and from creating a nuisance near or adjacent to the plaintiff's place of business; and otherwise interfering with the conduct of its business. The plaintiff asked for an interim injunction and for damages.

The defendant was alleged in the plaintiff's original claim to have displayed the statement: "Canada Dairy on Strike International Milk Drivers Union Local 647 A.F.L." When on a motion for an injunction the truth of this assertion was questioned, the plaintiff amended his statement of claim to allege that on the day following the return of the injunction the defendant displayed a sandwich board containing certain other words. It was this amendment that the defendants sought to have struck out. The Master, however, refused to accept the defence counsel's argument that it was in fact a new cause of action but considered that it was proper to allow the statement of claim as amended to stand, that the plaintiff should not, by technicalities, be prevented from having the issues properly defined and disposed of by the trial Judge and that should he succeed he would in any

event be entitled to assess damages to the date of assessment. *The Canada Dairies Ltd.* v. *Seggie* (1940) 11 Ontario Weekly Notes 130.

Quebec Court Awards Damages and Injunction against Pickets

Mr. Justice Décary of the Superior Court of Montreal on April 5 awarded the plaintiffs damages in the sum of $300 with interest and costs and declared absolute an interlocutory injunction which after both sides had been heard, had continued in force an interim injunction restraining the defendants from picketing the plaintiffs' places of business, especially one located in the City of Verdun, from distributing to the public circulars concerning the plaintiffs' business or their employees, from molesting employees or would-be employees of the plaintiffs and from otherwise interfering with the plaintiffs' business. The claim was for $5,000. The picketing took place during November and December, 1939, with a view to compelling the plaintiffs to employ only members of the Retail Clerks Union, Local 23. *Greenberg et al* v. *Arie et al,* Montreal Superior Court, April 5, 1940.

Quebec Appeal Court Holds that Validity of Order in Council under Collective Agreements Act may be Considered in Libel Action

On February 28 the Court of King's Bench unanimously reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Décary of the Superior Court of Montreal on October 23, 1939, in which he allowed the defendant's motion to have procedure suspended until the plaintiff chose between his claim for $10,000 damages for libel and a request for a declaration of invalidity of a collective agreement made binding on garage employees and their employers under the Collective Labour Agreements Act and requiring a minimum charge of $1 per car for greasing. The libel alleged was that in radio broadcasts sponsored by the defendant association, criticism had been made of certain firms which disobeyed the agreement by charging less than the rate fixed. The plaintiff company was specifically mentioned.

Sec. 177 (6) of the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure gives the defendant the right to a postponement of the case if the plaintiff has joined in his action several claims which are incompatible or which are susceptible to different modes of trial and in such case the defendant cannot be bound to answer the action until the plaintiff has declared his option. In support of his motion the defendant had contended that the damage claim could be decided in a jury trial but that the validity of the agreement could not be decided in the same action. However, the Appeal Court expressed the opinion that for a commercial action to be triable by jury it is not essential that all the claims be money demands. The cases that were cited by the defendant, where joining of two actions was not allowed, could all be distinguished from this one. They included joining a commercial debt with a civil debt; claims for damages for breach of contract and for slander; claims for debt and for damages for bodily injury; a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act and an alternative common law claim. The Court felt that in the case in question the appellant was exercising only one right and not joining several causes of action and there was nothing to prevent trial by jury.

The plaintiff's contention was that the claim as to invalidity of the agreement was merely incidental to the alleged falsity of the accusations made by the defendant. Had it been a question of contesting the constitutional validity of a statute, the procedure to be followed is laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure. The plaintiff asked for a declaration that the order in council was invalid as infringing the freedom of trade guaranteed under the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act. The Court of Appeal agreed that it was not a question of asking for annulment of a voidable law but rather it was asking for a declaration that the law does not in fact exist. In the latter case the plaintiff should not suffer for non-compliance. The Court held that Courts which have to apply the law have a duty to see if what is submitted to them as the law is true or not. It was accordingly held that the two claims could be joined in one action. *Shell Oil Company of Canada* v. *Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc.* (1940) 68 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel), 322.

Sewer Construction Labourers not under Quebec Collective Agreement for Building Industry

A unanimous judgment of the Court of King's Bench sitting on appeals in Montreal on February 28 upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Verret of the Superior Court of Bedford who on May 1, 1939, dismissed an action under the Collective Labour Agreements Act brought by the joint committee in the building industry in the Eastern Townships against the defendent village corporation which refused to pay labourers employed in digging a trench for sewer pipes the 25-cent hourly rate fixed by an agreement binding in the district on labourers in the building industry. The labourers were paid 15 cents an hour and

the claim for balance of wages and damages was $815.39.

In the French version the agreement was declared to cover "l'industrie de la construction" in the district in question, but as the English version was "the building industry" and as all the classes specially mentioned in the agreement are found in the building industry it was apparently intended to regulate only that part of the construction industry and could not be interpreted as dealing with the "construction" of a trench. The rate for labourers was only for those covered by the agreement. This followed the decision of Mr. Justice Forest in Comité Conjoint des Metiers de la Construction v. Toussaint Frères (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 748) which decision was upheld by the Quebec Court of King's Bench. *Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Construction du Comte de Sherbrooke v. Corporation du Village de Ste-Pudentienne,* 68 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 236.

Quebec Court Upholds Power of Fair Wage Board to Prohibit Reduction of Wages to Minimum Fixed by Board

In an action for recovery of wages pursuant to an order of the Fair Wage Board, Mr. Justice Archambault in the Montreal Superior Court gave judgment for the wages with interest and costs. Before Order 4 of the Fair Wage Board was revised on May 15, 1938, the plaintiff, a motion-picture operator, had received a weekly salary of $25 which was then reduced to $19. Basing his action upon an article of Order 4 which states that if an employee is in receipt of a salary higher than the minimum set by the Board, this higher salary must not be reduced, the plaintiff sued for the difference between $25 and $19 per week for six months, this being the limited period allowed in the Act for recovery of back wages. The defendant argued that the article requiring the payment of a wage higher than the minimum fixed by the Order is ultra vires of the Board, that the employee had signed a document renouncing his right to the back pay and pleaded that business conditions had been unfavourable and necessitated the reduction in salary.

The Judge found that the Board has power to prohibit the reduction of an existing wage-rate which is higher than the ordinary minimum fixed by an order by virtue of the sections of the Act empowering it to make any ordinance regarding fair wages and other labour conditions and declaring such ordinance to be a matter of public order and obligatory on those within its scope. The agreement with the employee for a lower rate he declared null and void since it was made under threat of dismissal and the business circumstances of the defendant, though unfortunate and such that he may not be able to continue in business, did not constitute, in the Court's opinion, a reason for not applying the law. *Evanhoe Ruel vs. Standard Amusement Company and the Attorney General of Quebec,* Superior Court, Montreal, April 12, 1940.

Company Officials not Individually Liable in Quebec for Accident to Employee if not Personally at Fault

An action for recovery of damages for an accident in the course of employment which was brought in the Superior Court of Montreal against officers of a corporation by a machine operator whose hand had been damaged by a circular saw, alleged to be defective and without an adequate guard, was dismissed with costs subject to appeal. It was charged that the defendants had been guilty of negligence and were personally liable both under the Civil Code and various provincial laws and regulations, and it was specifically argued that the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that an action may be brought in such a case against persons other than the employer for a sum in addition to the award under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Court found that nothing in the plaintiff's statement could be considered a personal fault of the defendants. It was pointed out that directors and foremen of a company act for it and are responsible to it, and the company alone is responsible for accidents to its employees. In this case the Judge found that the Workmen's Compensation Act applies and that there was no other recourse. *Sylva Beauchamp vs. Jacques Belanger et al,* Superior Court, Montreal, March 27, 1940.

Supreme Court Restores Jury's Verdict and Allows Damages for Death of Trainman in Saskatchewan

The Supreme Court of Canada on February 26, with Rinfret and Kerwin JJ. dissenting, reversed the judgment of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and restored the jury's decision awarding $8,000 damages in an action under the Fatal Accidents Act resulting from the death of a trainman which occurred in the course of his employment (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 112). Costs were awarded to the plaintiff throughout.

Reference was made to decisions of the House of Lords in which it was pointed out that the question to be decided is whether the proved facts reasonably support the conclusion which has rested upon them. More-

over, a jury verdict should be set aside only if the Appellate Court considers that it could not have been arrived at by reasonable men acting judicially.

Mr. Justice Kerwin agreed with the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan that the question as to how the accident happened is one of pure conjecture and he would therefore have dismissed the appeal with costs. *Danley v. C.P.R.* (1940) 2 Dominion Law Reports 145.

Application for Dismissal of Action for Compensation for Mother of Railway Employee in Saskatchewan Rejected

On March 11 Judge Bryant of the District Court of Saskatoon, allowing costs to the plaintiff, refused to grant an application by the defendant railway company for an Order dismissing an action for workmen's compensation on the ground of admissions made on examination for discovery by the mother of the locomotive fireman for whose benefit the action was launched by the administrator of his estate. The action was brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, which applies to most railway employees in Saskatchewan and under which it is necessary to bring an action to recover damages.

The statement of claim alleged that the deceased died as a result of an accident in the course of employment and that his mother was a dependant within the meaning of the Act. The 83-year-old mother who had some small means of her own lived in her son's home and on the examination for discovery she agreed that in a general way her supervision and doing light housekeeping was more or less the equivalent of her board and lodging with the deceased. After the motion questioning her dependency was launched her counsel filed an affidavit to the effect that this answer was made inadvertently and without proper appreciation of the question. While not making a decision on that point the Court expressed the opinion that any service rendered by the deceased's mother at her age would be of the lightest kind and that the question was as to dependency on her son at the time of his death. It was held that the mother's admission as to her own means did not prove that she was not dependent at least in part on her son's earnings and as the Act expressly states that the amount of compensation recoverable is not to be susceptible to reduction by reason of any matter or thing whatsoever the fact that she received a legacy from his estate did not make her ineligible for compensation. It was directed that a separate trial be held on the question of dependency and compensation. *Fisher v. Canadian National Railways* (1940) 1 Western Weekly Reports 583.

Saskatchewan Appeal Court Upholds Farm Labourer's Wage Claim

The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal on January 19 dismissed the appeal of the executor of a farmer's estate against a decision of Mr. Justice Bigelow of the Court of King's Bench who on October 10, 1939, allowed the claim of a farm labourer for $2,879.57, the balance of wages due him by the deceased for whom he had worked from 1922 until the employer's death in 1938. The evidence showed that the deceased did not pay the defendant's wages in cash but liquidated his store bills for supplies and furnished him with some cash while he kept the accounts between them in which he charged the sums so disbursed against the wages with which he credited the plaintiff from month to month. From 1928 to 1931, the wage-rate had been $100 a month during which time the plaintiff's wife gave board to the other farm workers for $25 a month. In 1931, the parties agreed on a reduction to $75 a month and $20 for boarding the men. The plaintiff denied that he had accepted the further reductions indicated in the defendant's books and the Appeal Court agreed with the trial judge that the plaintiff's statement supported by witnesses who had heard the deceased state at various times that the wage was $75 must be accepted. *Borrezee v. Bingham* (Executor of Leonard Estate), (1940) 1 Western Weekly Reports 561.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a large increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,970 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,117,547 persons, or 22,947 more than in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 114·3, as compared with 111·9 at April 1, and 106·2 at the beginning of May last spring. The indexes for May 1 of preceding years are as follows: 1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8 and 1927, 101·8. The latest index was higher than in any other May of the record, except that of 1929.

The industrial expansion indicated at May 1, 1940, was on a greater-than-average scale, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1939; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, therefore gained slightly, rising from 118·5 in the preceding month, to 118·7 at the beginning of May.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of May, 1940, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 9·6, contrasted with 10·8 per cent of idleness at the beginning of April and with 13·9 per cent at the beginning of May, 1939. The May percentage was based on the reports received from 1,969 labour organizations with a total of 253,541 members.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of April, 1940, recorded increases over the previous month and also over April a year ago in the average daily placements effected, services showing the highest gains under both comparisons, augmented in the first instance by substantial increases in farming and construction and maintenance, and in the second, in manufacturing. Logging recorded a decline from March, 1940, and mining and construction and maintenance from April, 1939, but none of these was very outstanding. Vacancies in April, 1940, numbered 33,892, applications 71,729, and placements in regular and casual employment 30,497.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.85 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.76 for April; $17.02 for May, 1939; $17.36 for May, 1938; $17.28 for May, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 81·7 for the week ended May 31 as compared with 83·0 for the week ended May 3 and 83·2 for the week ended April 5. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 83·1 for April, 1940; 73·7 for May, 1939; 80·3 for May, 1938; 85·3 for May, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 93·4 for May, 1928; 98·5 for May, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 522. The index of the physical volume of business calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded an increase in April over the preceding month but owing to a change in the period covered by the monthly export and import statistics certain of which are used in measuring the level of business operations changes in the index in March and April are somewhat artificial. There were certain important advances recorded in April in the manufacturing group. The ouput of sugar was in considerably greater volume than in

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
(9) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	170,672,197	160,199,036	153,731,936	92,895,200	128,463,702
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	85,979,519	76,733,896	72,957,808	41,908,347	58,380,844
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	83,565,008	82,719,395	79,931,809	50,311,424	69,269,525
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	11,518,132	9,702,993	8,914,250	5,873,315	8,044,036
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,938,297,836	2,412,660,476	2,839,206,623	2,473,031,928	2,428,097,769
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	89,171,887	92,032,556	90,295,577	94,862,028	97,490,456
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,671,538,370	1,661,151,503	1,678,363,561	1,696,974,403	1,700,393,661
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	934,261,407	984,161,915	821,545,250	814,102,924	800,567,377
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	97·0	99·1	99·2	96·2	103·7
Preferred stocks.....	.....	90·3	90·2	79·0	78·9	83·9
Index of bond yields, Dominion.....	.....	72·4	73·4	68·4	67·5	66·3
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	71·4	72·4	68·7	70·6	68·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†81·7	83·1	83·2	73·7	73·4	73·2
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·85	17·76	17·75	17·02	17·04	17·07
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	86·6	83·2	84·8	81·7	72·9
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	87·1	83·6	80·9	79·0	76·2
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	114·3	111·9	113·5	106·2	104·9	106·5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	9·6	10·8	11·7	13·9	15·7	16·4
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	212,207	201,817	178,990	184,020	171,595	171,016
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	20,281,335	17,666,164	18,049,624	16,842,266	14,452,302	14,632,661
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,801,408	13,300,239	12,055,142	12,852,505
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,043,924	11,477,555	11,994,295	10,113,601	10,450,845
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,097,844	9,975,994	10,087,339	9,200,452	9,677,294
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,559,486,000	2,431,109,000	1,957,395,000	2,054,227,652
Building permits..... $	.....	9,916,639	5,584,166	6,722,000	5,961,000	3,360,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	28,093,800	25,905,000	11,726,100	18,360,200	12,303,200	9,003,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	93,254	84,210	91,772	57,746	46,254	40,723
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	174,417	153,451	157,326	121,413	99,752	95,697
Ferro-alloys.....tons	10,272	13,989	8,298	4,925	4,284	3,526
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	428,962	432,359	406,795	414,217
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,786,035	1,809,789	1,465,525	1,620,396
Coal.....tons	.....	1,252,190	1,324,714	1,124,000	912,327	1,177,818
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	53,370,000	55,090,000	127,530,000	45,210,000	65,430,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,935,000	6,730,296	6,877,000	3,492,000	5,505,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	18,300,000	18,757,000	13,113,000	4,467,000	7,255,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	8,084,000	5,196,000	2,576,000	1,130,000	2,897,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	10,719,000	14,542,000	58,406,000	5,314,000	7,881,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	292,229,696	243,245,469	344,682,956	264,192,251	215,906,720
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,344,293	1,257,034	1,191,778	1,113,693	1,193,717
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	93,878,138	59,710,134	34,864,788	98,295,223	45,101,072	22,869,391
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,186,128	2,242,756	2,038,517	1,774,578	2,212,270
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,957,000	78,263,000	75,265,000	73,246,000	76,346,000
Sales of insurance.....$	.....	31,899,000	29,898,000	33,144,000	27,938,000	33,345,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	268,947	251,279	250,020	220,843	220,650
Automobiles, passenger, production.	12,677	13,487	12,025	11,585	12,791	12,689
(10) (8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	(10) 151·0	(10) 123·0	121·4	116·7	113·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	159·8	127·0	123·3	119·1	115·2
Mineral production.....	.....	318·7	185·7	232·7	219·6	196·7
Manufacturing.....	.....	142·4	123·2	113·3	109·5	107·6
Construction.....	.....	97·4	61·2	48·9	51·1	47·4
Electric power.....	.....	247·1	239·0	235·5	226·4	233·2
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	125·7	111·5	115·9	109·6	107·4
Trade employment.....	.....	140·4	141·7	138·0	137·2	135·0
Carloadings.....	.....	84·6	73·4	81·1	69·2	71·8
Imports.....	.....	136·6	83·5	91·2	78·0	73·9
Exports.....	.....	169·5	96·8	118·1	115·1	98·8

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended May 31, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 1, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 18, April 20 and March 23, 1940; May 20, April 22 and March 25, 1939

(7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

(9) Excluding gold.

(10) Changes in the index for March and April 1940 somewhat artificial owing to a change in the period covered by the statistics of imports and exports.

March and the increase in dairy production was greater than normal for the season. The output of steel ingots was somewhat lower than in March, but much higher than in April, 1939. The output of automobiles and of newsprint were in greater volume in April than in March and greater also than in April, 1939. Information available for May shows a decline in wholesale prices from the figures for April while improvement was recorded by the figures for employment, construction contracts awarded and in the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts in May was 22, involving 8,565 workers and resulting in a time loss of 51,997 man working days, as compared with 18 disputes during April, involving 13,807 workers and causing 67,104 days' time loss. Only one dispute in progress during May involved a large number of workers for a considerable period, that of 2,000 artificial silk factory workers at Drummondville, P.Q., which caused a loss of 34,000 man working days. In seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, however, there were upwards of 3,000 workers and these strikes resulted in the loss of more than 7,500 working days. A time loss of 4,680 days resulted from a dispute of 360 glass factory workers at Ville St. Pierre, P.Q. In April the higher figures recorded for numbers involved and time loss were due chiefly to a dispute of 4,500 women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., which resulted in a time loss of 29,000 man working days, and to a dispute of some 6,000 seamen on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River which caused a time loss of 10,000 days.

In May, 1939, there were 13 disputes, involving 3,728 workers and causing a time loss of 16,732 man working days. The most important of these disputes were two strikes at Kitchener, Ont., involving 500 rubber factory workers and causing a loss of 10,700 man working days, while two strikes in Nova Scotia involved more than 2,500 coal miners in a loss of 4,600 days.

Of the twenty-two disputes recorded for May, 1940, twenty were recorded as terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employees and three in favour of the workers involved; compromise settlements were reached in seven cases; one was partially successful and the results of four were recorded as indefinite. Two disputes involving approximately 2,014 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of May. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions affected.

Unanimous Response of Canadian Industry to Urgent War Appeal

The unleashing of the "all-out" offensive of the German forces in Holland, Belgium and France, served only to harden British and French resolve and to immediately accelerate greatly the production of essential war materials. The manifestation of this spirit in Canadian industry was indicated in the prompt and unanimous response from all sections of the Dominion on the part of industrialists and manufacturers to the telegraphic appeals of the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, and the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour.

The first of these messages was sent on May 22 by the Hon. Mr. Howe to all industrialists, manufacturers and contractors who are engaged in the production of munitions, explosives, aircraft, ships, and other vital materials of war. It read:

"Urgency of immediate requirements necessitates all contractors manufacturing munitions of war particularly shells, ammunitions, explosives, weapons and gauges, working day and night shifts including holidays and Sundays until further notice. Kindly relay this message to your sub-contractors and machine tool suppliers."

On June 1, a joint telegram from the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. McLarty was sent to all contractors thanking them for their immediate and whole-hearted response in expediting production. Amplifying this first appeal, the joint message pointed out that in requesting overtime and holiday work in this emergency the "Government anticipated and desires that such work be paid for in accordance with whatever agreements or arrangements were in effect between the individual employers and their employees with respect to the matter of wage rates for overtime or holiday work prior to the receipt of our telegram of May 22."

Continuing its emphasis on rapid and uninterrupted production, the joint message concluded:

"It is further the desire of this Government that existing legislation regarding industrial disputes be given the broadest possible interpretation in the best interests of the nation and that any misunderstandings between employers and employees which may exist or which may arise be referred at once to the Federal Department of Labour which will investigate the same without delay, and that pending such investigation, work on war contracts must on no account be suspended or interrupted."

Canadian Labour Leaders Re-affirm Support in War Crisis

Equal readiness in rallying to the supreme effort demanded by the war crisis was indicated by Canadian labour leaders in re-affirming their full support.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, said that the position of the Congress remains the same as at the outbreak of war when full co-operation was pledged the Government in its war program. He declared further:

"We are ready to co-operate at all times in anything necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war effort. On the other hand if any changes from established conditions are required, labour should be consulted as to the need for the changes and the best method of bringing them about."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, said that his organization supported the Government's decision to urge industry to push its resources to the limit. But, he said, the work should be distributed among all the labour available.

"Absorption of the unemployed should be a consideration in the speed-up. When we have provided jobs for all these unemployed, then I have no objection to long hours involved in day and night shifts and the seven-day week."

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, stated "there can be no question that the vast majority of Canadian workers will do their utmost to increase and to speed up the production of war supplies. Work, work, unceasing work should be the order of the day on Canada's home front, and any trade practice or convention which tends to limit the production or delivery of essential war materials should be scrapped without compunction now, while freedom of decision remains."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers, wholeheartedly endorsed the appeal to speed up war production. "Our affiliated bodies will be instructed to co-operate with employers in furthering the national effort", declared Mr. Charpentier, who added that "direction should be given from the government to prevent undue fatigue in any modification of present standards so as not to defeat the purpose of the speed-up."

(On page 530 of this issue there is a report of an important conference between the Government and representatives of Canadian Labour organizations.)

Establishment of Labour Supply Committee

Following the appeal to Canadian industry by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, Hon. C. D. Howe, and the subsequent response of manufacturers that they were prepared to operate their plants twenty-four hours a day for seven days a week, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, on May 25 appointed an interdepartmental Labour Supply Committee to facilitate the necessary supply of skilled labour essential to the carrying out of the industrial speed-up campaign.

The Committee is under the chairmanship of Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, and consists of the following members: Mr. H. B. Chase, Director of Labour Relations, Department of Munitions and Supply; Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada; Mr. Harry Hereford, Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief; Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Director of Labour Transference: and Mr. R. F. Thompson, Director of Youth Training.

The functions of the Committee are to investigate and report upon such matters as the probable demand for labour in the trades concerned, and the available supply of industrial manpower and the best methods of increasing this supply and any other ancillary matters which might develop from the speed-up operations.

The Committee convened immediately upon appointment and has held three meetings in which the industrial situation was surveyed and preliminary steps taken to mobilize the required labour supply.

Death of Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of National Defence

The Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of National Defence, died on Monday, June 10, at 1.25 p.m. as a result of the crashing of an R.C.A.F. Hudson aircraft ten miles west of Port Hope. The Minister was en route to Toronto where he was to address a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian clubs that day.

In his death in the path of duty the Hon. Norman Rogers became one of the first war casualties of the Canadian Active Service Force of which he was the directing chief. By this tragic event Canada is deprived of those high qualities of leadership and devotion which he was giving without stint to his country in its supreme hour.

This tragedy also claimed the sacrifice of three members of the Royal Canadian Air Force—Flying Officer John James Cotter, Halifax; Aircraftsman Oscar David Brownfield, Big River, Sask.; and Aircraftsman James Edward Nesbitt, Saskatoon.

The Department of Labour of which Mr. Rogers was Minister from October, 1935 to September, 1939 (shortly after the outbreak of war he was appointed Minister of National Defence) knew him as one who brought to his duties not only a thorough academic knowledge of the inter-play of social and economic factors, but also a profound understanding of those vital human factors which enter into the administration of a department that deals so intimately with the lives of men and women.

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Rogers received his early education there, and then entered Acadia University in 1912. Following a period of overseas service in the first Great War he completed his studies at Acadia University in 1919, graduating with the degree of B.A. At this time he was elected to a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford where he studied until 1922 receiving degrees in History, Political Science and Law. On his return to Canada he was appointed Professor of History at Acadia University and was later admitted to the Nova Scotia bar. In 1927 he became Secretary to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in his capacity as President of the Privy Council. From 1929 to 1935 he was Professor of Political Science at Queen's University. In 1934 he served as counsel for the Government of Nova Scotia before the Royal Commission of Economic Enquiry. Hon. Mr. Rogers had written many articles for Canadian periodicals on economic and constitutional policies.

In announcing the tragedy to the House of Commons the Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stated the circumstances under which the late Minister had left for Toronto—how with the threatening news of Italy's imminent entry into the war the Minister was considering the abandoning of his Toronto engagement and how it had been decided that he would proceed on his trip in order to allay any undue alarm that might result from such cancellation. The Prime Minister then continued to a hushed House as follows:

"I received this afternoon the intimation that my colleague and very dear friend had left this morning about eleven o'clock to go to Toronto keep his engagement. He had been working on departmental work until the moment he left. At twenty minutes to three this afternoon word came that the plane in which the Minister of National Defence and others were flying to Toronto had crashed somewhere near Newcastle. It is my very sad duty to have to inform hon. members of the house that among others who were killed in that accident was my friend the Minister of National Defence.

"I should say to the house that when we had concluded our conversation, the last words Mr. Rogers addressed to me were, 'Very well, I will carry on'—carry on with the engagement that he had made. I feel that these are the words that he would like me to give to my colleagues, to all hon. members of this house and to the people of the country at this time. Come what may, a solemn obligation rests upon the shoulders of all of us, and that obligation is to carry on, no matter what the circumstances may be.

"This house and the country will appreciate to the full, I believe, how great is the loss Canada has sustained in the death of the Minister of National Defence. I have known many noble characters in my life, but I believe I speak not only my own feelings but the feelings of my colleagues and of many others of those around me when I say that I have never known a more faithful public servant. I do not know that I have ever known a better administrator of public affairs. I have never known a more disinterested servant of the state, nor have I ever known a more beautiful nature or a nobler soul than that of Norman Rogers."

The Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition; the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Mr. M. J. Coldwell, Member for Rosetown-Biggar; and Mr. J. H. Blackmore, Member for Lethbridge, also voiced sincere tribute to the deceased Minister.

On June 12 a state funeral was accorded the late Minister of National Defence, the service being conducted in the Hall of Fame, House of Commons.

Canada's Declaration of War Against Italy

On June 10, following the declaration of war by Italy on the United Kingdom and France, the Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, moved, seconded by the leader of the Opposition, Hon. R. B. Hanson, the following resolution.

"Whereas Italy has declared her intention to enter the war on the side of Germany and against the allied powers; and,

"Whereas a state of war now exists between the United Kingdom and France on the one hand and Italy on the other; and

"Whereas at the outbreak of war the parliament of Canada decided to stand at the

side of the United Kingdom and France in their determined effort to resist aggression and to preserve freedom;

"It is expedient that the houses of parliament do approve the entry of Canada into a state of war with Italy, and that this house does approve the same."

Supported by all groups in the House of Commons the motion was unanimously agreed to and was subsequently similarly passed in the Senate. A Royal proclamation was published in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette* on June 11, announcing a state of war between Italy and Canada.

Contracts Placed By Department of Munitions and Supply

According to an official statement issued on June 3, of the total value of contracts placed by the Department of Munitions and Supply and its predecesssor purchasing bodies since July 14, 1939, less than three per cent was placed in the United States.

Of the total contracts amounting to over $193,000,000 placed up to the end of April, $5,500,000 were placed in the United States. In addition to the orders placed directly in the United States by the Department, substantial additional orders have been placed there by manufacturers who must obtain abroad a portion of the raw materials which they require in order to complete the orders which they have received.

Purchases in the United States on behalf of the allies are made by the British Purchasing Commission which has placed contracts there for a billion dollars.

Of the contracts placed by the Department of Munitions and Supply to date, approximately eight per cent of the total dollar value of the contracts has been placed in England. Thus, of the sums being expended by the Department, close to ninety per cent goes to Canadian firms.

Prevention of Industrial Accidents in War Time

With Canada's increasing war efforts, the speeding up of industry brings along additional accident hazards, according to a memorandum to industry issued recently by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. New employees, if not properly trained and supervised, may readily become accident hazards, it was pointed out. Both old and new hands need careful instruction and supervision, the bulletin stated.

Warning was given that no new man should be placed in charge of a machine until he has shown, under supervision, that he is qualified for the job and can work safely. Mechanical equipment should be checked frequently to ensure that it is in safe working condition and that machine guards are kept in place.

Suggestions for ensuring the safety of new employees listed by the Accident Prevention Associations include:

1. Explain the safe way to do the job and explain what it means to the worker.
2. Show him how the job can be done safely by means of "slow motion" so that each step will be observed and understood.
3. Test him to make sure that he really understands how to do the job properly and safely.
4. Supervise and check him to ensure that he is following his instructions carefully.

It was pointed out that the cost of industrial accidents in Ontario for April, direct and indirect, totalled over $2,600,000, more than $650,000 being awarded during April by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for compensation and medical aid. It was calculated that the indirect cost of an accident costs the individual four times the direct cost. "Now, as much or more than ever before, accident prevention is vital to industry," the statement concluded.

Statistics of Relief Recipients for April

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in April of this year was 752,000, according to the preliminary results from the National Registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in April. The grand total for April, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 25·2 per cent, while compared with April, 1938, the Dominion figure was less by 26·6 per cent: both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in April this year numbered 166,000, a decrease of 3·9 per cent from the revised March total. The figure for April this year showed a decrease of 11 per cent from April a year ago, and a decrease of 1·6 per cent from April, 1938.

A total of 624,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in April, a decrease of 3·8 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month: April, 1939, had shown a slightly smaller decrease over March, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 9 per cent from the figure for April, 1939, and a decrease of 1·3 per cent from the figure for April two years ago.

Due to improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces, the Dominion total on agricultural relief in April this year was 60 per cent lower than April, 1939, and more than 67 per cent less than in April, 1938, although April, 1940, showed a minor increase —3·5 per cent over the previous month. Twenty-six thousand farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 128,000, were receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in April. Figures for April for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 68 per cent and 75 per cent from April, 1939, and from April, 1938, respectively; the Saskatchewan total of persons on agricultural relief represented 66 per cent of the Dominion total in April this year.

Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief

In accordance with the provisions of The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, a report on its operations during the fiscal year 1939-40 has been submitted to Parliament. The administration of the Act was vested in the Minister of Labour, Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief. The report gives detailed relief statistics as reported by provinces and federal departments for the fiscal year.

In addition to a comprehensive review of relief administration under the 1939 Act, the report gives tabulated summaries of Dominion disbursements under the relief legislation in effect during the years 1930-38 inclusive. The total of the Dominion's disbursements (exclusive of loans and advances) under relief legislation from 1930 to the close of the fiscal year 1939-40 amounted to $377,964,890.

The report details the various phases of relief administration including direct relief, national forestry program, rehabilitation of older unemployed, transportation facilities into mining areas and development of tourist highways, aid in the drought areas, relief settlement, and relief to single unemployed persons.

Measure for Alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress

On May 31, 1940, the Minister of Labour moved that the House of Commons go into committee to consider the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide assistance in the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress out of moneys appropriated by parliament, and for such purpose to supplement the measures taken by the provinces towards providing assistance to those in need, establishing unemployed persons in employment and training and fitting suitable persons for productive occupations, and also to provide financial assistance to the provinces by way of loan, advance or guarantees out of unappropriated moneys in the consolidated revenue fund, and for the appointment of necessary officers, clerks and employees."

In making the motion the Minister stated that the Bill proposed to be introduced would provide legislation similar to The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act of 1939, which had expired at the end of the fiscal year.

Prime Minister's statement re unemployment insurance

The Speech from the Throne, delivered in the Senate Chamber on May 16, stated that a resolution would be introduced for an amendment to the B.N.A. Act giving power to the Federal Government to pass an Unemployment Insurance Act. The passage in question reads:

"As a contribution to industrial stability in time of war, and to social security and justice in time of peace, resolutions will be introduced for an amendment to the British North America Act which would empower the Parliament of Canada to enact at the present session legislation to establish unemployment insurance on a national scale."

In the House of Commons on May 20, during the debate on the Speech from the Throne, the Prime Minister said:

"I am sure the members of the house will be pleased to know that the government has received the assurance of practically all the provinces that they will be prepared to support the administration in seeking an amendment to the British North America Act which will enable us forthwith to introduce an unemployment insurance act in this house. I am perhaps expressing the matter in too technical terms when I say that they approve an amendment to the British North America Act. What the provinces generally have approved is the enactment of the federal government of a national unemployment insurance scheme. This assurance has come from the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. I have a letter received this week from the Premier of Alberta, the only province whose name I have not mentioned. It expresses the view that the government of Alberta would like to have the report of the dominion-provincial relations commission or a copy of the bill itself before expressing a final opinion However, there is not in Premier Aberhart's letter any statement which would lead one to believe that if such a measure were introduced in this house, exception would be taken to it by the members from that particular province.

May I say that the government feels that with the backing of all the provinces I have mentioned—the letters will be tabled later on—we are justified in taking this step at this time. We feel moreover that it is desirable to take the earliest possible opportunity to introduce the measure now that assurance has been given so generally by the provinces. A time of war, when there is much in the way of employment

in heavy industry, offers perhaps the best of all opportunities to begin a measure of this kind. Contributions will come in more readily at such a time. Then, if unemployment comes, as it may once the war is over, there will be upon the statutes a law under which men will be able to obtain their allowances."

On June 18 the Prime Minister announced the agreement of all provinces to the amendment.

Trend of direct relief in Canada

Finally revised statistics from the National Registration, of the total numbers on direct relief, to which the Government of the Dominion contributes, show that the average monthly number assisted in the quarter January to March, 1940, fell to 746,583 persons, from 1,007,577 in the same quarter of 1939 and 1,034,613 in 1938. Numbers on urban relief for the first three months of this calendar year averaged 635,963, a reduction of 7·9 per cent from the average of the first quarter a year ago, and of 1·6 per cent from two years ago. Numbers on agricultural relief, that is to say, farmers and their dependents, showed a monthly average of 110,620, which was 65·1 per cent less than in 1939 and 71·5 per cent less than in 1938. The decreases in urban and agricultural relief combined, from the average of the first quarter of 1939, was 25·9 per cent, and from the first quarter in 1938, was 27.8 per cent.

Only two of the provinces distributing direct relief showed an increase over the year before in the monthly average number assisted in the first quarter of the present year, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. In the case of the Province of Quebec a reversion to direct relief to alleviate the effects of unemployment, from the policy of large scale public works which had been in effect for about two years, had raised substantially the numbers requiring direct relief in that province. This change in policy became effective in August, 1939, and although the volume of employment in the province in the late months of 1939 and the early months of 1940 showed improvement over the year before, the numbers on direct relief in the first quarter of 1940 averaged 52·2 per cent in excess of those of the year before, due to the change in policy noted. In urban relief alone the increase in the Province of Quebec was 48·3 per cent, and to a considerable extent this increase offset reductions in other provinces.

Fully employable persons on urban relief averaged 169,084 in January to March, 1940, a reduction of 10·1 per cent from the first quarter of 1939, and of 2·1 per cent from that of 1938. Fully employable persons include heads of families, individuals without dependents and dependents 16 years of age and over who may be regarded as seeking employment: wives, minor children and aged or infirm dependents are not regarded as eligible for employment. Numbers on urban relief as here given include both fully employable persons and their dependents and unemployable persons and their dependents, but, of course, exclude farmers and their families on relief because of crop failure.

The percentage distribution among the provinces of the monthly average number on urban relief in January to March, 1940, was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1·4; Nova Scotia, ·7; Quebec, 33·8; Ontario, 32·6; Manitoba, 7·8; Saskatchewan, 9·6; Alberta, 4·8; British Columbia, 9·3; (as the Province of New Brunswick does not contribute to direct relief, figures for that province are not included). In the comparable months of 1939 Quebec showed only 21·0 per cent of the Dominion total and Ontario 41·4 per cent. The gross increase in the Province of Quebec, as well as the substantial decrease in the Province of Ontario, was responsible for the shift in the proportions of the problem located in these two provinces from 1939 to 1940.

Complete war time control in Great Britain

On May 22, in view of the grave situation confronting the country, an Act passed both Houses of the British Parliament, giving total powers to the Government enabling it to take complete control of all persons and property in Great Britain.

Under the Act the Government may:

Direct any person to perform any services required, the pay being "on the basis of the job".

Control all property, including land.

Take over industrial establishments, controlling wages and profits, or ordering firms, if necessary, to continue at a loss.

Control the finances of the country.

The bill was introduced in the House of Commons by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Clement Attlee, who said that the situation was so grave that all the resources of the country had to be mobilized. "Every private interest must give way to the urgent needs of the community", he declared.

In a radio broadcast in which he outlined the new powers given the Government under the Act, Mr. Attlee said:

"Parliament has given to the Government full power to control all persons and property. There is no distinction between rich and poor, between worker and employer, between men and women. The services and property of all must be at the disposal of the Government in the common task. This does not mean that everyone should give up what he is doing, or that everyone's property will be immediately seized. On the contrary everyone should continue doing his or her ordinary work until instructed otherwise.

"The Government now has the right to call upon any citizen to do the work that is

most immediately required in the national interest. It has power to control any business, factory, mine, shop, or bank, and to order it to be carried on in the way desired. It can take property of any kind. In the exercise of these powers the Government will of course do its utmost to avoid injustices to individuals. Claims for compensation will have to be considered in due course."

Mr. Attlee concluded: "I want to appeal to all of you to do your utmost to help. Above all, don't get rattled; there is no justification for it. With brave hearts and cool heads we shall come through this ordeal triumphantly. Everyone must contribute to our effort; there must be no laggards. Victory is our goal; we must and shall attain it."

On June 6 "absolute assurance" was given by the British Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Bevin, that Britain's new measures controlling the employment of workers would be abandoned once the war was over.

28th Convention International Association of Public Employment Services

At the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada, held at Kansas City, Missouri, on May 14 to May 17, 1940, V. C. Phelan, Director of Registration and Assistant Director of the Employment Service in the Department of Labour, at Ottawa, was elected President for the forthcoming year.

The Association is composed of officials of free public employment offices in Canada and the United States, and since the introduction of unemployment insurance in the United States, due to the co-ordination of the employment offices and the administration of the unemployment insurance features of the Social Security Legislation, many state and federal officials from the unemployment compensation staffs have also actively interested themselves in the work of the Association. During the four-day convention occupational counselling, employment service technique, promotion of the use of public employment services, lay-out and functioning of various types of employment offices, relationship of unemployment compensation administration to employment service work, and selection of personnel, were the chief subjects of addresses and of panel discussions.

The Association now numbers nearly 8,000 members, and there were present at the Kansas City Convention about 800 delegates.

Mr. G. E. Tomsett, Provincial General Superintendent of the Employment Service for Saskatchewan, was also present, representing Canada, Moreover, Major Jas. Neish, Provincial General Superintendent of the Employment Service for Manitoba, is an executive member of the Association for the forthcoming year, having been elected for a two year term at New Orleans in 1939.

The proceedings of the Convention, containing addresses given and a report on the panel discussions, are published by the Association itself and will probably be available in July of this year.

The 1941 Convention has been fixed for Denver, Colorado, early in June. It will be recalled that in 1938 the Association met at Ottawa.

Industrial Relations Policies in American Companies

A study of the changing personnel policies of American business was conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York between May and October, 1939, in which 2,700 companies employing nearly five million workers co-operated by supplying data.

(Studies in Personnel Policy No. 20. National industrial Conference Board, Inc., N.Y. 1940.)

Over 82 per cent of the companies and 57 per cent of the workpeople concerned in the study were in the manufacturing industries. Some of the more important results of the study are compared with figures gathered by the same agency in 1935.

The growth of trade union activity is demonstrated by the fact that of the 2,452 companies reporting in 1935, only 11·7 per cent had agreements with trade unions while in 1939 56·8 per cent had entered into union agreements. Of this number the report states that:

> In 29·2 per cent of the companies there is collective dealing with unions affiliated with the A.F.L., 20·1 per cent of the establishments have dealings with unions affiliated with the C.I.O., and 15·5 per cent with independent unions. Other unions or groups, including the railway brotherhoods and various types of works councils and shop committees, have dealings with 4·4 per cent of the co-operating companies.

Some companies treat with more than one union and may be represented in the figures for two or more groups but of the employees of all companies reporting, the A.F.L. unions represent 50·6 per cent, the C.I.O. unions 36·2 per cent, independent unions 44·9 per cent and other unions or groups 14·6 per cent.

The trend towards shorter hours of work is shown by the increase in the proportion of reporting companies employing factory workers on a five-day week from 57·3 per cent in 1935 to 67·4 per cent in 1939.

The practice of granting annual holidays with pay has been extended, 46·4 per cent of the companies providing yearly holidays for workers paid at an hourly rate as compared with 17·9 per cent in 1935.

3450—2½

CONFERENCE ON WARTIME LABOUR RELATIONS

Organized Labour Confers With Government on "Speed-Up" of War Production—Declaration of Principles Governing Industrial Relations, and Labour Representation on War Boards.

ONE of the most important events in connection with Canada's rapidly accelerated program of war production occurred on Thursday, June 13, when the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, held a conference in his office with the representatives of Canadian Labour. In addition to the Prime Minister the following members of the Cabinet were present: Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply; and Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources.

Labour was represented by a large delegation comprising a cross section of trades and industries and particularly those unions of workers engaged in the production of war material. The labour organizations represented and their chief officers present were:

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Mr. Tom Moore, president, Mr. Arthur D'Aoust, vice-president, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour—Mr. A. R. Mosher, president, Mr. Norman Dowd, secretary, and Mr. M. M. Maclean.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada—Mr. Alfred Charpentier, president, and Mr. Maurice Doran, vice-president.

Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Transportation Brotherhoods—Mr. A. J. Kelly, chairman, and Mr. W. L. Best, secretary.

Canadian Administrative Committee on Industrial Organization—Mr. C. H. Millard.

At the conference, which was conducted with frankness and friendly understanding, discussion centred on the following chief factors in labour's willing participation in the speed up:

(1) The declaration by the Government of a definite policy governing the relations between employers and employees in the national effort.

(2) Labour representation on bodies determining wartime industrial policy.

(3) Amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to rescind the strike vote provision.

(4) Establishment of a national labour supply council.

(5) That the Department of Labour be the channel through which all matters concerning labour should be dealt with.

Mr. Moore, who was the chief spokesman of the delegation, prefaced the proceedings by voicing the deep regret of labour on the tragic death of the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence and former Minister of Labour. "At all times he put himself at our convenience" stated Mr. Moore, "and he never set himself up as being superior to those with whom he was conferring."

The Prime Minister, in acknowledging this tribute, declared: "I can think of nothing he would value more than this tribute for there was no part of his life that he valued so much as that intimate association he enjoyed with labour."

With reference to the conference, Mr. Moore stated that the various sections of labour were present to ascertain "those things you want us to do" and to remove any difficulties or misunderstandings.

He felt that the co-operation which had been offered by organized labour, at the beginning of the war, had, in large measure, been frustrated as a result of the attitude of certain employers. Despite the willingness of the organizations represented at this meeting to assist in the war effort, they had encountered "stone walls."

Upon the Prime Minister's inquiry as to the nature of the obstacles, Mr. Moore referred to conferences he had had with the Hon. Mr. McLarty, Minister of Labour and the resultant notations subsequently recorded by the Minister.

At this juncture the Minister of Labour summarized the basis of the discussions with Messrs. Moore, Mosher, Barrett and Charpentier, as follows:

(1) That the order of the National Defence Department respecting priority of employment should be abrogated.

(2) That such assurance as is possible should be given by the government that labour would recover those rights and privileges which it was prepared to surrender in the present emergency.

(3) That longer hours should be put into effect only where it becomes apparent that a labour shortage exists which precludes the use of additional shifts, and should apply only to industries engaged in the production of munitions and supplies.

(4) That dilution of labour supply by the employment of females should be limited to cases in which it would be necessary.

(5) That the government should issue a statement setting forth the present rights of labour.

(6) That an industrial advisory council should be constituted, consisting of representatives of labour and employers, with a Chairman to be selected by the government, to advise upon labour problems connected with the war.

(7) That Sunday could be included as a working day provided employees were given one free day a week.

(8) That as far as possible employers and employees should enter into their own agreements as to additional hours of labour and other working conditions; if, however, they were unable to effect agreements independently, reference would be made to the National Industrial Advisory Council.

After the presentation of the memorandum by the Minister of Labour the Prime Minister observed that in his opinion the points enumerated by Mr. McLarty would not, in principle, present any difficulty, in so far as the government were concerned.

Continuing Mr. Moore stated that the difficulty was not one of principle, but one of application to the industrial field. He asserted that employers in many instances had refused to co-operate with organized labour.

The Prime Minister, pointing out that it was a war for freedom, asserted that in so far as he had any voice the hard won freedom of labour would be maintained. He emphasized that it was better not to proceed by coercion if the results could be achieved otherwise.

Declaration of Principles

The Prime Minister then stated that he was quite prepared to have an Order-in-Council issued setting forth the principles which should govern industrial relations in wartime "as an obligation that should be lived up to by all parties concerned."

Mr. Moore replied that it was his understanding that such a statement had been prepared. "But that declaration has never been issued and we have been left without that protection", he stated.

The Prime Minister admitted freely that it had been the intention of the Government to issue a statement of principles, at an earlier date, that the Minister of Labour had brought the matter up on several occasions, but that as a result of other problems relating to the war, there had not been time to give the matter the attention it deserved. "I must thank you for your forbearance and understanding of the situation" the Prime Minister added.

Recognizing the burden on the Prime Minister, Mr. Moore assured him that the delegation had not come in a spirit of criticism but animated by the desire to help to create conditions in which organized labour could best co-operate in the common cause.

Labour Representation on War Boards

Referring to the matter of war boards Mr. Moore stated it had been understood that labour would be represented on such. But there had been no labour representation on the War Supply Board. The new Department of Munitions and Supply had a Labour Relations Branch, headed by Mr. Howard Chase. The latter's position was not, however, representative of labour, but he was rather a labour relations officer whose primary duty was to safeguard the purchasing program. This, in the view of the organizations represented at the meeting, was not satisfactory or sufficient. He considered that lack of proper liaison between the Departments of Munitions and Supply and Labour had resulted in misunderstandings and unsatisfactory conditions.

"There is a channel through which complaints should be made and that channel should be the Labour Department," stated Mr. Moore, who added that it was agreed at the conference last October that the Labour Department should deal with matters which concern labour.

The Minister of Munitions and Supply observed that "it should be recognized that the problem of producing munitions is somewhat differently based along lines that should not apply on domestic production. He pointed out that Mr. Chase was now acting as a liaison between his department and the Department of Labour and he had been instructed to report to the Minister of Labour.

Mr. Moore drew attention to the difference between labour being given a place on boards which decided policy, and "of being merely used as part of the administrative machinery." He expressed the view that organized labour should be represented on the executive committee of the Departmnt of Munitions and Supply.

Mr. R. J. Tallon (Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada) stated that co-operation between unions and managements was required and the development of machinery for continuous co-operation to prevent crises from arising.

The Prime Minister agreed that co-operative machinery should be devised that could assist in preventing difficulties. The government would give early consideration to the representation of labour upon boards dealing with policy.

Mr. Moore said that organized labour could be of great assistance where employers reported the existence of labour shortages. Cer-

tain employers stated such shortages to exist merely because they were determined not to admit union organization, and submit to union conditions. He cited the shipbuilding industry as one where the experience and knowledge of labour organizations could have prevented difficulties which had arisen, and which had subsequently necessitated use of the I.D.I. Act.

The Prime Minister said that he assumed that labour organizations would not wish to take advantage of war conditions to advance their claims.

Mr. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, said that Mr. Moore had also expressed the views which his own organization held. He hoped that the government would endeavour to induce reactionary employers to co-operate with organized labour.

Mr. Millard said that the C.I.O. represented certain basic heavy industry. In their view, labour would go all the way in co-operation in the war effort, but they wanted to know that their rights were being protected and that employers would co-operate with them. The organization of labour was an assistance in the war effort.

Mr. Charpentier, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers, also endorsed Mr. Moore's expression of view. He emphasized the part that organized labour could play in the avoidance of strikes where employers would co-operate. Unfortunately some employers refused to do so and labour organizations were blamed for strikes for which they were not responsible. The Catholic syndicates were most willing to co-operate in the war effort.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Referring to the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to war industries, Mr. Moore was of the opinion that the provisions of Section 16 requiring a strike vote before a Board could be set up should be rescinded. The provision increased the tension and made conciliation more difficult.

Mr. Mosher suggested that it might be provided that applications for Boards should be granted where responsible labour organizations had endorsed such applications.

The Prime Minister suggested that the mistake should not be made of considering all employers as being alike. The unfortunate part was, however, that bad employers tended to drive out good employers. He said that the government did not propose to condone the action of any employers who tried to take advantage of war conditions to lower standards of employment in their industries.

Mr. Moore expressed the hope that the government, even if higher costs were involved, would consider favourably for war contracts, firms which were known to maintain a high standard of labour conditions.

The Prime Minister asked the meeting to try to appreciate the difficult position of the Minister of Munitions and Supply. He emphasized the seriousness of the present situation, and stated that only a spirit of co-operation would achieve victory.

Mr Moore emphasized "the stake of labour in this war." He said that not only was labour contributing in war production, but that it was also from the great mass of workers that the fighting forces were recruited. In addition, Mr. Moore stated it was recognized that the entire structure of the free labour movement was now menaced.

Before the conference adjourned the Prime Minister stated his intention of making an early statement on these matters in the House of Commons.

Minimum Restaurant Wages in New York State

It was announced recently by Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of New York State, that a directory minimum wage order affecting approximately 50,000 women and minors in the restaurant industry in New York State would become effective June 3. The basic hourly rates of 20 cents for table waitresses and 30 cents for women and minors in non-service occupations, unanimously recommended by a wage board composed of employers, workers and representatives of the public, were accepted by Miss Miller after public hearings throughout the State.

"In these perilous times when there is already talk of lower labour standards, the restaurant industry has taken a long step in the other direction," said Miss Miller. "Restaurant employers for the most part recognize that the minimum wage order will undoubtedly have the same kind of stabilizing effect on their industry as the other orders have had on the laundry, beauty service, confectionery and cleaning and dyeing industries.

"That a majority of the restaurateurs will be ready for the order on June 3 is shown by the number who have already consulted the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage about necessary adjustments. Copies of the wage order have already been mailed to restaurant owners throughout the State.

"As a matter of fact, our Minimum Wage Law provides for the directory period in order to give employers a chance to make adjustments to the new wage rates. During this educational period our investigators not only inspect establishments but act as instructors for employers who need help. The penalty for not paying the minimum wage is publication of names of violators under the directory order."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From approximately 1,725 employees of the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, the Eastern Car Company, and the New Glasgow plant of Standard Clay Products, Limited. The employees are members of Local 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. The dispute with each company arose in connection with the employees' request for increased wages. Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established in connection with this application. One Board will deal with the dispute between the Standard Clay Products, Limited, and its employees, and is composed as follows: Mr. George Patterson (formerly a County Court Judge), of New Glasgow, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. George D. McDougall, of New Glasgow, N.S., nominated by the company; and Mr. Drummond Wren, of Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the employees. The second Board will deal with the disputes involving the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, and the Eastern Car Company, and their employees. Following is the personnel of this Board; Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, of Toronto University, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Russell McInnes, of Halifax, N.S., nominated by the employers; and Mr. Drummond Wren, of Toronto, nominated by the employees.

(2) From employees of the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, being members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers. Approximately 700 employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the employees' request for an agreement including increased wages.

(3) From 125 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen engaged in switching service, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively. The employees' request for revision of wage rates is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(4) From approximately 120 employees of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, in the Aeronautical Division of its Point St. Charles Plant, being members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists. The dispute relates to the matter of wages and classification of employees.

(5) From approximately 400 employees of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, being machinists and aircraft production workers, members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists. The dispute concerns the question of wage rates. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on June 8 to deal with this dispute and with the last mentioned case, i.e., the dispute between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and the employees in the Aeronautical Division of its Point St. Charles Plant. Members of the Board were appointed as follows: On the recommendation of the two companies, Mr. D. A. Paterson, of Montreal, P.Q.; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q. These two members will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman of the Board.

(6) From 140 employees of the John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, being boiler makers, iron ship builders, welders and machine hand helpers, members of Local 637, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute relates to the employees' request for an agreement including increased wages and union recognition.

Boards Established and Other Proceedings

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 8 to deal with a dispute between the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, at Lauzon, P.Q., and its mechanics, helpers, labourers, etc. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 415). The personnel of the Board is as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of Toronto, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the company's recommendation; and Mr. Tancrède Ethier, K.C., of Hull, P.Q., appointed on the employees' recommendation.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 30 to deal with applications received from (1) employees of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, at Stellarton, N.S., and (2) employees of the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, at Sydney Mines, N.S. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 415). The employees in each case are members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26. Board mem-

bers have been appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation Mr. P. G. Muise, of New Waterford, N.S; on the companies' recommendation Mr. Lionel Forsyth, of Montreal, P.Q. Messrs. Muise and Forsyth will confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman of the Board.

In connection with the application received from employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company, at Glace Bay, N.S., being members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 26, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 415), a protest against the establishment of a Board in this case was made to the Department of Labour on behalf of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, it being contended that the employees concerned (Glace Bay roundhouse employees and other classifications) desired these brotherhoods to represent them in any negotiations with the company. A vote taken under the supervision of the Department of Labour, with scrutineers from the U.M.W.A. and the two railway brotherhoods present, showed that a majority of the employees concerned desired that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen should be recognized as the bargaining agency on behalf of the employees.

An application for a Board received during December, 1939, from employees of the City Engineer's and Waterworks Departments of the City of Edmonton, being members of the Edmonton Civic Employees Federal Union No. 30, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1939, page 1207), was withdrawn on May 15, a settlement having been reached as a result of mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour.

An adjustment was also reached as a result of departmental mediation in the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at Britt and Jack Fish, Ontario, being clam tower operators, riggers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 198). The application for a Board was withdrawn early in June.

It was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1940, page 320, that an application for a Board had been received from employees of the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, at Coleman, Alta., the majority of whom were stated to be members of Coleman Local Union No. 2633, United Mine Workers of America. It developed, however, that an inter-union dispute was involved, both the United Mine Workers of America and the Coleman's Miners Association claiming to represent the majority of the miners. At the request of the two organizations an officer of the Department of Labour supervised the taking of a secret ballot to determine which union the employees desired to represent them in negotiations. A substantial majority voted in favour of the United Mine Workers of America, and this union, on behalf of the employees, subsequently negotiated a new agreement with the companies.

The department was advised early in June that an agreement respecting wages and working conditions had been reached between the various grain elevator companies at the Head of the Great Lakes and their employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The agreement is the same as that recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with this dispute recently (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, page 102), with the exception that the companies agreed to an increase of 5c. an hour in the overtime rate, together with other minor changes.

Report of Board in Dispute between Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, and its Machinists, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers

A unanimous report has been received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour to deal with wages disputes between the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, and the following classes of its employees:—

(1) Machinists, fitters, specialists and helpers, members of Vancouver Lodge No. 692, International Association of Machinists;
(2) Pipe-fitters, plumbers and helpers, members of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; and
(3) Sheet metal workers, members of Local Union No. 260, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Professor H. F. Angus, of Vancouver, B.C., chairman; Mr. W. D. McLaren, of Vancouver, the company's nominee, and Mr. Percy R. Bengough, also of Vancouver, the employees' nominee.

The text of the report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, Employer; and the following classes of its employees: Machinists, fitters, specialists and helpers, members of Vancouver Lodge No. 692, International Association of Machinists; pipe-fitters, plumbers and helpers, members of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; and sheet metal workers, members of Local Union No. 280, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Employees.

For the purpose of fully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the dispute referred to it, the Board held two public hearings at No. 5 Victory Hall, 535 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C., on April 26 and April 29. The parties were represented as follows: The machinists by Mr. George Sangster; the plumbers and steam fitters by Mr. C. Pritchard; the metal workers by Mr. Daniel Macpherson; and the employers by Mr. Clarence Wallace.

The very friendly atmosphere which prevailed throughout made it possible, and desirable, to adopt the most informal procedure and to allow the parties the utmost latitude in presenting their views. Stenographic notes were taken of the proceedings, but it was not considered necessary to have a transcript made. As will appear, no important questions of fact were in dispute and there was no occasion to require the few witnesses produced by the parties to give evidence on oath. No witnesses were summoned by subpoena. All parties declared themselves completely satisfied that they had had ample opportunity of placing their views before the Board. It was not possible for the Board to bring about a voluntary settlement of the dispute, and indeed the parties seemed disposed to treat the Conciliation Board as an Arbitration Board, though the representatives reserved the right to submit its findings to their unions for ratification. It therefore became necessary for the Board to meet in private for the purpose of deciding on recommendations for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case. This meeting, held on April 30, resulted in unanimous recommendations.

The dispute consisted of three separate claims which it will be convenient to discuss separately.

(1) The first claim was that of the Machinists, members of Lodge 692, International Association of Machinists.

The Machinists had been parties to an agreement with their employers, the Burrard Dry Dock Co. Ltd., which terminated October 1, 1939. This agreement appears to have been satisfactory to both parties except as regards wage rates, and employment has continued at the rates fixed under it while negotiations have been in progress.

The rates under the agreement were:

	per hour	per day
Machinists	.75	$6 00
Fitters	.75	6 00
Specialists	.56¼	4 50
Helpers	.50	4 00

The rates now asked for by the Machinists are:

	per hour	per day
Machinists	$1 00	$8 00
Fitters	1 00	8 00
Specialists	75	6 00
Helpers	67	5 36

The employers' offer, on March 14, 1940, was:

	per hour	per day
Machinists	.85	$6 80
Fitters	.85	6 80
Specialists	60	4 80
Helpers	.50	4 00

The main ground advanced by the representative of the Machinists, Mr. George Sangster, for considering the wages demanded fair and reasonable, was the desirability of making them similar to those of the other metal trades employed by the Burrard Dry Dock. It appeared that the wages in these occupations had been similar under an award made in 1918, and continued to be so until some time in 1926. Since that time the other metal trades have had somewhat higher wages than the machinists. For this difference two explanations were offered. The machinists attributed it to the fact that they were not organized in 1926. The employer contended that the working conditions of the machinists were less arduous than those with which the other metal trades were faced, and that the machinists' work was competitive in the sense that much of it could be let out by sub-contract and done where lower costs obtained. It appeared from evidence that at other points on the Pacific Coast and in eastern Canada the wages of other metal trades and of machinists were usually the same; but that in Great Britain the machinists usually received less than the other metal trades.

The present rate of pay of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at the Burrard Dry Dock is 90 cents per hour (and not $1 per hour, the wage asked for by the machinists). In substance, then, the issue is between the employer's offer of 85 cents, and the boilermakers' and iron shipbuilders' wages of 90 cents.

The recommendation of the Board is that the wages should be:

	per hour	per day
Machinists	.90	$7 20
Fitters	.90	7 20
Specialists	.65	5 20
Helpers (First Six Months)	.50	4 00
Helpers (Second Six Mos.)	.55	4 40
Helpers (After One Year)	.60	4 80

It is understood that the wish of the parties is to fit the new wage rates into the old agreement. It remains to make a recommendation as to the date as from which the new rates should begin, and as to the duration of the new agreement.

The representative of the machinists suggested that the new rates (if higher than those under the contract which ended last October) should be retroactive because of the protracted character of the negotiations. The employer contended that it would be difficult to make rates retroactive in view of the labour turn-over and because some of the work had been done on repair contracts, the price of which was fixed on the assumption of existing wage rates. The recommendation of the Board on this point is that the rates recommended in this report should begin as from May 1, 1940, and that the agreement embodying these rates should be effective as from that date.

The representative of the Union expressed a preference for a contract for one year under which all risk of an increase in living costs would be assumed by the employees. The Employer's preference was for a contract for the duration of the war and until the completion of contracts incidental thereto. The latter arrangement appears to the Board to be preferable from the standpoint of the stability of the industry, and from that of the country in general. It is accordingly recommended that the arrangement should be for the duration of the war, and of contracts incidental thereto, and that if the cost of living rises a proportionate increase should be made in wages which should be reviewed every three months on the basis of the cost of living figures for British Columbia as determined and publicized by the Dominion Department of Labour.

(2) The second case in the dispute, that of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, raises a somewhat different point. The agreement between this union and the Employer expired April 1, 1939, and was continued under a clause providing for its termination by thirty days' notice in writing. Such notice was given on November 6, 1939. Negotiations followed. The prevailing wage had been 75 cents per hour for Mechanics, and 50 cents as a minimum wage for Helpers. On March 25 an offer of 85 cents per hour, with a cost of living clause, was refused by the Union which asks for $1.05 per hour for Plumbers and Pipe-fitters and 77½ cents per hour for Helpers.

The main reason given for considering this demand reasonable was that the proposed wages would conform with those paid in the district (mainly in the building trades) for men of the same qualifications. The main reason given in opposition to it was that the building trades do not have to compete, as shipbuilding does, with work done in other places where costs are lower than in Vancouver. Not only was it said that shipbuilding was chronically in a highly competitive position, but it was added that the contracts on which the Dry Dock is now at work were obtained by an abnormal reduction in the margin for overhead costs and profit.

It is peculiarly difficult to compare the merits of these contentions. It is easy to say, on the one hand, that places where wages are high should not try to engage in competitive shipbuilding unless there are off-setting factors; each to say on the other that the establishment of a permanent industry may justify some concessions by which labour accepts less than the standard wages of the district, and capital less than the standard profits. It was argued that the labour was not ordinarily interchangeable and that there were really two separate markets: one for labour in shipbuilding; the other for labour in the building trades. It was also argued that a de facto steadiness in employment on shipbuilding contracts was an important consideration justifying a somewhat lower hourly wage than that paid in more precarious employment. The difficulty lies in the fact that all these contentions are theoretical possibilities and that it is difficult to verify any of them and more difficult still to forecast future conditions with confidence.

A more realistic approach seems to be that wages in shipbuilding will always, if lower than wages in comparable occupations in the building trades, be in a state of unstable equilibrium and that unions will always aim at securing parity. To renounce the effort to close the gap at a time when the demand for shipbuilders seems likely to be greater than usual is a substantial sacrifice unless it is offset by some substantial concession.

The recommendation of the Board is that the wages for Plumbers and Steamfitters should be 90 cents per hour, $7.20 per day.

The argument used by the Union does not apply to the case of Helpers, whose wage is at the same minimum both in shipbuilding and in comparable occupations. The argument here is that if the Plumbers get an advance the Helpers should get one also. On this

point the recommendation of the Board is that the wage for Helpers should be 50 cents per hour for the first six months of employment, 55 cents per hour for the next six months and 60 cents per hour thereafter.

The Board recommends that the new rates should commence as from May 1, 1940.

The advance in wages justifies the proviso that the arrangement should hold for the duration of the war and the war-time contracts, with a cost of living clause under which, if the cost of living should rise, wage rates will be reviewed every three months on the basis of the cost of living figures for British Columbia as determined and publicized by the Dominion Department of Labour.

(3) In the third case, that of Sheet Metal Workers, members of Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Local No. 280, somewhat similar issues arise, but Helpers are not involved. The rate in the Burrard Dry Dock was recently raised from 85½ cents to 90 cents per hour. The Union now asks that, on a new agreement being entered into, the wage should be increased to $1 per hour to conform with that paid under agreements with the leading firms in the district which employ members of the Union. Such an increase would, however, operate so as to establish a difference between the wages of Sheet Metal Workers and those of other Metal Workers in the shipyards. The Board recommends that the wage rate for Sheet Metal Workers be 90 cents per hour. This will maintain the uniformity within the shipyards which has been the basis of the recommendations in the two other disputes.

The Board recommends that the Sheet Metal Workers' agreement run from May 1, 1940, and that it last for the duration of the war and of contracts incidental thereto. It further recommends that the agreement be subject to a cost of living clause to protect employees against a rise in the cost of living. Under this clause, if the cost of living rises the wage rates should be adjusted every three months in proportion to the changes in the cost of living figures for British Columbia as determined and publicized by the Dominion Department of Labour. The existence of this clause should be something to set off against the higher wage paid to these workers under contracts with other employers in the district.

Signed this Second Day of May, 1940:

(Sgd.) H. F. Angus
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Percy R. Bengough
Member.

(Sgd.) W. D. McLaren
Member.

Home Improvement and National Housing Act Loans

On June 6, the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, released figures showing total Home Improvement and National Housing Act loans for May aggregating more than $3,700,000. The volume of Home Improvement loans reported during the month was $1,397,970. The balance, $2,310,544, is accounted for by approvals under the National Housing Act.

Establishing a new peak for any month to date the number of National Housing Act loans approved in May was 776. These loans provided for 811 new dwelling units, also a near record—May, 1940, being exceeded only by July, 1939, when 866 units were financed.

As compared with May, 1939, the number of loans approved shows an increase of 86 per cent, and the number of dwelling units financed shows an increase of 9 per cent.

In line with the Government's recent decision to concentrate entirely in the low and medium price field where the housing shortage is greatest, practically all units approved were of a low cost character. Of the total of 811 units, 324 or approximately 40 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less, 545 or more than two-thirds were financed by loans of $3,000 or less, and 678 or 83·5 per cent were financed by loans of $3,500 or less. The average loan per unit for the month was $2,849.

The number of small 90 per cent loans continued to increase from 77 in March and 134 in April to 159 in May. The number approved in May last year was 77. These loans are limited to a maximum of $2,250 and are available to finance single family houses for owner occupancy only.

The lending facilities of the Act were extended to seven new communities where previously no loans had been made, bringing the total number of communities in which loans are now being made to 410.

For the second consecutive month the number of new applications submitted to the Department has broken previous records. In April 820 applications were received and in May 843.

Total National Housing Act loans approved to May 31, 1940, and since the inception of the Act, now total $56,706,629, providing for 16,497 dwelling units.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*May, 1940	22	8,565	51,997
*April, 1940	18	13,807	67,104
May, 1939	13	3,728	16,732

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a considerable increase in the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were slightly smaller, there being only one strike which involved a large number of workers for a considerable period, that of artificial silk factory workers at Drummondville, P.Q., involving 2,000 workers and a loss of 34,000 man working days. Seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, however, together involved upwards of 3,000 workers and caused the loss of more than 7,500 working days and a dispute involving 360 glass factory workers at Ville St. Pierre, P.Q., resulted in a loss of 4,680 days. In April the higher figures recorded for numbers involved and time loss were due chiefly to a dispute of women's clothing factory workers in Montreal, P.Q., which involved 4,500 workers and resulted in a time loss of 29,000 man working days, and to a dispute involving some 6,000 seamen on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River which caused a time loss of 10,000 days. In May, 1939, the most important disputes were two strikes at Kitchener, Ont., involving 500 rubber factory workers and causing a loss of 10,700 man working days, while two strikes in Nova Scotia involved more than 2,500 coal miners in a loss of 4,600 days.

Four disputes, involving 263 workers, were carried over from April and eighteen disputes commenced during the month. Of these twenty-two disputes, twenty were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers and three in favour of the workers involved; compromise settlements were reached in seven cases; the results of four were recorded as indefinite and one was partially successful. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., and artificial silk factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one such dispute, namely: fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939-October 31, 1939, one employer. Two disputes appearing in this paragraph last month have been reported by the unions concerned to have terminated during May, namely: work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., one employer, commenced December 1, 1939, and shoe factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., one employer, commenced March 28, 1940. The first of these had terminated by May 3, 1940, but was followed on that date by a half day strike (see table of strikes page 541). This strike resulted in an agreement reviewed elsewhere in this issue. In the other dispute all on strike secured work elsewhere by May 15.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute involved a number of menders in one department of a woollen mill at Kingston, Ont., for an hour and one-half on May 1. It apears that the dispute was as to payment for and the distribution of cloth requiring more work than the average and that a satisfactory arrangement was made.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in progress prior to May

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, which caused a cessation of work on April 9, was terminated on May 22 when a new agreement between the manage-

ment and the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts was signed as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour and officials of the National Labour Council of Toronto and the All Canadian Congress of Labour with which the union is affiliated. The agreement provides for closed union shop, arbitration, and for wage rates not less than in the schedule for shoe factories in the province of Quebec under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. It was expected that work would be fully resumed by May 27. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Foundry and Machine Shop Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A termination of this strike, in progress since April 24, was reached on May 8 following conciliation by the Federal Department of Labour. A basis of settlement was arranged including the resumption of work immediately on the understanding that all the employees were to be given employment as available without discrimination, wage concessions as offered by the employer prior to the strike to be made effective, and negotiations for a final settlement on the basis of a signed agreement between the company and its own employees to commence as soon as work was resumed. Maintenance men returned to the plant on May 9 and on May 10 the majority of the employees resumed work. While the strike was still in progress, and prior to the interview with the conciliation officer of the Department, officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee on behalf of Local 1089 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1940, page 415). It was anticipated, however, that a direct settlement would be made without the necessity of board procedure.

Beverage Room Works, St. Catharines, Ont.—This dispute, which involved several hotels during April, was terminated on May 10 when agreements were signed with those establishments which had not made agreements with the union by the end of April.

Disputes commencing during May

Fishermen, North Sydney, N.S.—The fishermen employed on twenty-five fishing vessels attempted to negotiate for higher prices for fish from the buyers for the spring catch and, this being refused, no boats were operated from May 14 to May 22 when certain increases in the prices were agreed upon. Fishing boats from other localities arriving with fish were reported to have taken their catch elsewhere during the dispute. The parties in dispute met with the Town Council and negotiations were brought about which resulted in the settlement.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Eight miners refused to work on May 3 when their demand for payment for brushing (cleaning the wall, etc.) was refused as the working place was four feet in height and brushing is paid for only when the height is less. They were supported by some 240 other men in the shift. Union officials advised against the stoppage but arranged that the dispute would be taken up with the management and work would be resumed on the next working day. On investigation it was agreed that the claim was not justified.

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on May 6 in protest against delay in dealing with a demand for extra pay for work in a difficult place. The management had met a committee and agreed to investigate and give a decision by May 7. The miners agreed to resume work pending negotiations and it was arranged that the union would negotiate to prevent disputes in future. The management agreed to extra pay for the thirty-two men particularly affected in the difficult place.

Coal Miners, Reserve, N.S.—Employees ceased work for one day, May 14, in protest against the reinstatement of a miner suspended when alleged to have switched tallies used for crediting coal produced by contract miners. The management reported that it had been agreed that there was insufficient evidence to justify the suspension. The miners demanded further investigation and work was resumed. Later the accused miner was arrested and committed for trial.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Employees on one shift refused to work on May 15 with certain workers of alien enemy origin, some of whom were alleged to have made hostile statements. Work was resumed on May 18 after it was decided at a union meeting to lodge any complaints with the authorities. The management was not involved in the dispute.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—Employees ceased work on May 15 to secure datal rates of pay for certain loaders whose earnings were alleged to be reduced by difficult conditions. Work was resumed on May 20 but was stopped again on May 23, five shifts being lost. It was reported that no changes were made.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Miners in one working place left work on May 15 following what was alleged to be an explosion and demanded payment for certain time lost. Work was resumed on May 27 pending an

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1940				
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	70	1,330	Commenced April 9, 1940; alleged violation of agreement *re* new machinery and adjustment of wage rates; terminated May 22, 1940; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hat factory workers, Montreal and Marieville, P.Q.	1	14	350	Commenced Mar. 18, 1940; for recognition of union; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Foundry and machine shop workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	174	1,200	Commenced April 24, 1940; for union agreement, increased wages, etc.; terminated May 8, 1940; conciliation (federal); compromise.
SERVICE—				
Business, etc.—				
Beverage room workers, St. Catharines, Ont., and district.	5	5	45	Commenced April 5, 1940; for union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 10, 1940; negotiations; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1940				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishermen, North Sydney, N.S.	25	150	1,200	Commenced May 14; for higher prices for fish; terminated May 22; conciliation (municipal); compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	250	250	Commenced May 3; for brushing allowance in one section; terminated May 3; return of workers pending negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	1,400	Commenced May 6; for increased rates in one difficult section; terminated May 7; return of workers pending negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	250	250	Commenced May 14; for continued suspension of worker for alleged dishonesty (switching tallies); terminated May 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	275	825	Commenced May 15; against working with employees of alien enemy origin; terminated May 18; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	500	2,500	Commenced May 15; *re* datal rates in one section; terminated May 19; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	75	375	Commenced May 15; to secure payment for certain time lost due to alleged explosion; terminated May 25; return of workers pending inquiry; indefinite.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	1,300	1,950	Commenced May 30; against employment of foreign born workers suspected of sabotage; terminated May 31; negotiations; suspects to be investigated; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1940*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(*b*) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1940—*Concluded*				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Canning factory workers, St. David's, Ont.	1	100	50	Commenced May 28; for increased wages; terminated May 28; negotiations; compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Men's work clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	16	10	Commenced May 3; for union recognition and agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 3; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Artificial silk factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.	1	2,000	34,000	Commenced May 11; for recognition of union and against alleged increase in production without increase in wages; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Glass factory workers, Ville St. Pierre, (Montreal), P.Q.	1	360	4,680	Commenced May 5; for union recognition and agreement; terminated May 20; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Automobile factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	1,600	60	Commenced May 22; against working with employees of alien enemy origin; terminated May 22; negotiations; partially successful.
Miscellaneous—				
Box factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	76	142	Commenced May 15; for 20% wage increase; terminated May 16; negotiations; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Labourers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	60	60	Commenced May 3; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 3; work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Labourers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	60	90	Commenced May 10; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 11; return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Dock workers, Newcastle, and district, N.B.	6	500	1,200	Commenced May 4; for increased wages; work resumed May 7 pending investigation; conciliation (federal-provincial); compromise.
Dock workers, Sydney, N.S.	1	30	30	Commenced May 21; for increased wages; terminated May 21; replacement; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

investigation by provincial inspectors as to the alleged explosion and the claim for payment.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Miners in two collieries operated by one company refused on May 30 to work with foreign born employees following the discovery of unauthorized explosives in one of the mines. As a result of negotiations work was resumed on June 1, an investigation to be made by the police authorities.

CANNING FACTORY WORKERS, ST. DAVID'S, ONT.—A number of women in one establishment on May 27 ceased work to request an increase in wages. The manager stated that an official from the head office would arrive at noon of the next day. By that time it

happened that there was insufficient produce for half of the women to work on during the afternoon and all refused to continue until the dispute was settled. They were offered an increase from 22 cents per hour to 25 cents but held out for 27 cents. The delivery of asparagus by growers was stopped for the time. Finally the compromise at 25 cents per hour was accepted and work was resumed the next morning.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FACTORY WORKERS, DRUMMONDVILLE, P.Q.—Employees in the spinning and weaving departments of one establishment ceased work on May 11 and were joined by other workers, approximately 2,000 out of 2,500 employees being reported on strike, a large number of maintenance men and other workers remaining on duty. A clash occurred between the strikers and the others. Electric power and telephone connections were reported to have been interfered with and the pumps stopped. The spinners and weavers had claimed that they had been required to attend an increased number of machines without increases in pay. The employees demanded recognition of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of Drummondville to which 2,000 of the workers were stated to belong. Several days before the strike occurred, at the request of municipal officials, a conciliation officer of the Quebec Department of Labour had met with the management and representatives of the employees and the company offered to grant increases in wages of ten to twenty-five per cent but refused to recognize the union. Apparently a closed shop agreement was demanded. Negotiations for a settlement continued and it was arranged that maintenance men would care for the plant equipment. On May 14 it was announced that the company had closed the plant until the employees were ready to resume work. The Quebec conciliation officer had proposed that the dispute should be referred to arbitration under the Quebec Trade Disputes Act but the company had refused to arbitrate on union recognition. The Dominion and provincial Ministries of Labour joined in requesting the head office officials of the company in New York to send representatives to a conference. A committee of twelve employees and three company representatives was set up in the last week in May but a settlement was not reached by the end of the month.

GLASS FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 5 when their demand for recognition of the Brotherhood of Glass Workers affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour was refused. It was reported that a closed shop union agreement was demanded and the management offered to negotiate with a shop committee. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were arrested on charges of assault, intimidation, obstructing police, conspiracy to damage property, etc. On May 18 five were sentenced to imprisonment and others were remanded on bail for trial. A conciliation officer of the Quebec Department of Labour attempted to bring about a settlement and officials of the Federal Department of Labour took up the matter with representatives of both parties. The management refused to negotiate while the men were on strike. Work was resumed on May 21 following an exchange of telegrams between the management and the Quebec Minister of Labour, all employees who had not been implicated in disorders returning to work as required.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—On May 20 a number of workmen in one establishment informed the management that some of the employees objected to working with employees of alien enemy origin. The management stated that this would be referred to the Dominion authorities. On May 22 a number of workmen, reported to be 1,600, ceased work, not having received further word. The management stated that definite word would be given on May 28 and work was resumed after twenty minutes. Notices were posted that only the English and French languages were to be spoken in the plant and all employees were given questionnaries to give particulars as to birth, citizenship, etc. On May 28 the management stated that workers of alien enemy origin and not naturalized would not be employed. It was reported the brief cessation of work on May 22 did not cause any loss of production.

BOX FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on May 15 to secure an increase in wages of twenty per cent. In negotiations with the management the workers were represented by officials of the National Catholic Unions in Montreal although the employees had not been organized. A ten per cent increase was given to machine operators and arrangements were made to adjust the wages of the others. Work was resumed on May 17.

DOCK WORKERS, NEWCASTLE & DISTRICT, N.B.—A dispute between timber operators and shippers at Newcastle, N.B., and nearby ports and men to load freight boats with timber purchased for the British government held up the loading of boats from May 4 to

May 7. The dock workers demanded 70 cents per hour instead of 45 cents as paid in 1939 or 50 cents offered by the shippers and induced certain men to stop work. Police were summoned to prevent any disturbance. The Dominion Department of Labour was informed of the dispute immediately and requested the New Brunswick Department of Labour to deal with it either through the provincial Fair Wage Board or through proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as the dispute came directly within the scope of the statute. The Fair Wage Officer of New Brunswick reached Newcastle on May 4 and met the parties involved. It was arranged that 55 cents per hour would be paid pending a hearing by the New Brunswick Fair Wage Board as to the rate to be established for the season. Work was resumed at 3 p.m. on May 7.

Dock Workers, Sydney, N.S.—A number of men engaged to unload a ship on May 21 ceased work demanding an increase in the rates of pay from 50 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents per hour for night work to 60 cents and 90 cents respectively. The crew of the ship completed the work later in the day so that the ship could sail on schedule. It was reported that on the next day the dock workers offered to compromise but finally accepted further employment at the rate previously paid.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

On June 6, legislation was introduced in the House of Commons which will make the acceptance of the findings of arbitration boards mandatory and will make strikes illegal.

The number of disputes which began during April was 91 and eight were unterminated at the end of March, making a total of 99 in progress during April. The number of workers involved was 22,500 and the resulting time loss was 82,000 man working days.

Of the 91 strikes which began during April, 27 arose out of demands for increased wages, seven out of proposed wage reductions and 13 were over other wage questions; five were over questions of working hours; 18 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 15 were over questions of working conditions; and six were over questions of trade union principle.

During April final settlements were reached in the case of 72 disputes. Of these, 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 41 were settled in favour of the employers and 15 resulted in compromises. In 15 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during April began on April 25, when 1,866 workers employed in a ball bearing factory at Luton, Bedfordshire, ceased work demanding an increase in wages. They resumed work unconditionally on May 4.

A demand that a contract should be "scheduled" by the Tribunal of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry as one on which the special agreement regarding payment of travelling and subsistence allowances should operate led to a strike of 176 bricklayers, masons, joiners, painters and building labourers at Ravenglass, Cumberland, on April 23, 1,526 others were indirectly involved. On April 27 work was resumed pending negotiations.

Settlement of a strike of 1,450 employees of a linen factory in Belfast, which began on February 26, was reached on April 13. The strikers had refused to work with non-unionists. By the terms of the settlement there were to be further negotiations in regard to working conditions.

At a colliery near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 307 haulage hands went on strike in protest against employing new workmen as fillers instead of promoting haulage hands. Others

indirectly affected numbered 875. Work was resumed on April 27, the employers having promised to investigate the question of promoting haulage hands.

Australia

On May 15, the Prime Minister of Australia announced that work would be resumed immediately by the coal miners who had been on strike since about March 11 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 337, and May, 1940, page 444). About 25,000 miners were directly involved, but a greater number of workers in various industries were indirectly affected. The mining unions have undertaken to maintain continuity of production throughout the war by observing the awards of arbitration courts and by resorting only to legal methods for the settlement of disputes. It was agreed that on the date of full resumption of work the chief judge of the Arbitration Court would call a conference to determine all outstanding differences. The Commonwealth Government promised to withdraw labourers placed in the mines during the strike.

Eire

The Department of Industry and Commerce of Eire has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes during 1939.

The number of disputes which began during 1939 was 99 and four were unterminated at the end of 1938 making a total of 103 in progress during the year; these involved 6,667 workers with a resultant time loss of 106,476 man working days. During 1938 there were 139 strikes in progress which involved 13,736 workers and resulted in a time loss of 106,476 man working days.

Of the 99 strikes which began during 1939, 42 arose out of disputes in connection with wages, 40 were over questions respecting the engagement or dismissal of workers, four arose out of trade union questions with which are grouped refusals to conclude collective agreements, three strikes were over hours of labour and 10 were over other questions. During 1939 disputes over wages caused 42·2 per cent of all strikes, accounting for 53·8 per cent of the number of workers involved, and 62·3 per cent of all time loss.

Final settlements reached during 1939 numbered 98. Of these 31 were settled in favour of the workers, 19 in favour of the employers, 28 resulted in compromises and the results of 20 were indefinite.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in March, 1940, which as the Bureau of Labor Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 155 strikes as having begun during the month, which with 90 unterminated made a total of 245 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 45,000 with a resultant time loss of 400,000 man-working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 225 strikes in progress involving about 38,000 workers with a resultant time loss of about 300,000 man working days.

On May 1 members of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union at Chicago went on strike when certain employers wished to lower wages below those provided in an agreement which expired April 30. Work was resumed on May 3 to allow further negotiations but on May 19 the strike was resumed. The strikers numbered about 3,500 and it was reported in the press that about 16,000 farmers were affected by being unable to dispose of their milk. Approximately 1,000 members of the union employed by about 50 small firms who signed temporary agreements did not strike. Deliveries to hospitals and nurseries were maintained. On May 26, work was resumed, the employers agreeing to pay the old rates of wages until June 10 and the union agreeing to continue negotiations until that date.

On April 24, about 5,500 employees of two taxi cab companies in New York struck, demanding increased commissions, closed shop and other concessions. The strikers were members of the Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Conferences were arranged by the municipal government and on May 25 union representatives agreed to arbitration but this was refused by the employers. No settlement had been noted by the end of the month.

Group Insurance Plan of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company Limited announced recently the inauguration of a co-operative group insurance plan with its employees.

Under the plan, which became effective March 1, approximately 750 men will receive benefit. Every employee of the company is protected to the extent of $500 insurance after three months' service and up to one year. After one year's service, the insurance protection is increased to $1,000 for each employee. Each employee contributes 50 cents per month, after one year's employment, towards the cost of the insurance, the balance of the cost being contributed by the company.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Recommendations Concerning Unemployment Insurance, Labour Legislation, etc.—Demarcation of Jurisdiction in Social Services

THE Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations—which was appointed on August 14, 1937 to "re-examine the economic and financial basis of Confederation and the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years"—has released recently its comprehensive report and recommendations (the appointment of this Commission, its original personnel and terms of reference were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1937, pages 945-946).

The Commission's recommendations—covering as they do practically every phase of this Dominion's social and economic life—cannot be presented adequately in any limited summary (the report is issued in three volumes). Accordingly this review will be restricted to those sections which deal with such matters as unemployment insurance, labour legislation, employment and unemployment, relief, pensions, health, and social services.

In an abstract of its leading recommendations the Commission sets forth its approach to its task and emphasized the unanimity of its decisions as follows:

"The Report which the Commission has prepared is the outcome of two-and-a-half years of carefully planned study. In the course of this period the Commission has held sessions in the capital of every province of Canada and at Ottawa. It has had the benefit of the collaboration of many of the provincial governments, of the evidence of federal and provincial civil servants, of representations made by a large number of organizations in every province of Canada. The Commission has given careful consideration to the requests and suggestions presented to it and has also, with the assistance of a very able research staff, instituted inquiries of its own into the financial, economic and social problems which came within the scope of its terms of reference.

"The conclusions which the Commission has reached are, therefore, not sudden inspirations but the result of careful deliberation. The Commissioners consider it both remarkable and significant that, on questions on which the most divergent views are widely and tenaciously held both by public men and by private citizens, they should have arrived at complete agreement. This agreement is not the result of compromise or of give and take but reflects a sincere unanimity of judgment on the great issues which confront the nation. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that the four Commissioners are men from different regions of Canada, men who differ widely in background and in training, as well as in general outlook; and it is also significant that the conclusions which they have reached are far from being the views which any one of them held at the outset of the inquiry. Whether or not the Report will be successful in presenting clearly and forcefully to others the considerations which have carried weight with the Commission, and in convincing others of the validity of the conclusions which the Commissioners have formed, the future alone can show. But in drawing attention to the changes which have taken place in their own views, in the light of the studies which have been made, the Commissioners hope that they may predispose others to peruse both the Report and the research studies which accompany it before arriving at their final opinion as to the merits of the recommendations which the Commission has made. . . . ."

Social Services

In its chapter on social services, the Commission deals with the problem under five main headings, viz.: (1) The Disparity between Jurisdiction and Financial Resources; (2) The Reallocation of Responsibility in the Social Services; (3) State Medicine and Public Health; (4) Social Insurance and Contributory Social Services; (5) The Financing of Provincial and Municipal Social Services.

Reallocation of Responsibility

The Commission is quite definite in its demarcation of responsibility in regard to social services and declares:

The experience of the past decade is conclusive evidence that unemployment relief should be a Dominion function. By unemployment relief we mean relief or aid for unemployed employables as distinct from unemployables. Provincial responsibility for other welfare services should continue, and the provinces should be enabled financially to perform these services adequately. Provincial responsibility for social welfare should be deemed basic and general; Dominion responsibility, on the other hand, should be deemed an exception to the general rule, and as such should be strictly defined. But the Dominion should be given adequate jurisdiction to perform efficiently whatever responsibilities are entrusted to it.

Prevention and Relief of Unemployment

The Commission's designation of responsibility in the prevention and relief of unemployment is contained in part in the following paragraphs:

"The assumption of responsibility by the Dominion for relief or aid of unemployed employables would entail: (1) complete financial responsibility; (2) full control of administration. For efficient administration it would also be essential:—

(*a*) That the Dominion define employability for purposes of administering unemployment aid.
(*b*) That the Dominion have full control of administration of unemployment aid.
(*c*) That a national employment service be established and administered by the Dominion without prejudice to the right of the province to continue or develop an employment service of its own.
(*d*) That the Dominion be empowered to establish a system of compulsory unemployment insurance.

"The first three of these essentials might or might not require constitutional amendments, but unemployment insurance is quite another matter in view of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. While the desirability of unemployment insurance as a means of alleviating the burden of unemployment is debatable—and we discuss this later—it is highly unlikely that any province would institute a scheme of insurance for a group for which the Dominion had assumed financial responsibility. Further, it is important that the Dominion should be able, if it deems desirable, to institute an insurance scheme as part of its general method for handling unemployment relief. We recommend therefore:—

(1) that all doubts should be removed as to the power of the Dominion to pay and administer unemployment aid, and to establish a national employment service; and
(2) that the Dominion Parliament be given jurisdiction to establish unemployment insurance.

"Jurisdiction in these matters might be made *concurrent* (as in the case of immigration and agriculture) or the Dominion might be given *exclusive* jurisdiction over relief for unemployed employables, the establishment of employment offices for this class, and unemployment insurance. If the latter course is adopted the extent of jurisdiction transferred to the Dominion should, however, be clearly and precisely defined. . . . . "

The Employment Service

In regard to the Employment Service, the Royal Commission declared that "a national employment service under Dominion control is a vital link in our proposals." It "thoroughly agreed with the findings and recommendations of the National Commission" on this point and quoted them as follows:

"Early in the Commission's investigations it became evident that the first and most vital step necessary to the successful handling of employment, re-employment and Aid administration problems is the development of more efficient Employment Services throughout Canada. The present Provincial Employment Services are in practice unfitted to meet the exigencies of the situation. Divided responsibilities and diversity of aims between different Provinces; unequal development as regards numbers, types and functions of local offices; unsuitable locations of premises; defects in Provincial boundaries when used as economic administrative units, etc., have all tended to result in the Provincial Employment Services not being utilized fully either by employer or by employee.

"The provision of a proper link between employer and employee; of local advisory councils supplementary to local Employment Service offices in order to provide focal points for attacks on local problems; of means for gauging the relative degree of employability of those in receipt of Aid, are of pre-eminent importance if any real progress is to be achieved in handling unemployment problems. Indeed this is the experience of other countries also.

"Bearing in mind the desirability of uniformity of practice where financial Aid for the Dominion is in question; of freedom from local pressure in adminstration; of a Dominion source of local information independent of Province or Municipality in respect to unemployment assistance, etc., the Commission recommended in August, 1936, that the Employment Service be administered nationally. In any case the situation requires increased and improved service which will cost more, but it is recognized that national administration in itself would not add anything to the total cost to the country as a whole. The Commission, however, believes the extra cost to the Dominion government of the transfer from the Provinces would be more than offset by efficiencies and, therefore, economies which would result."

Provincial Welfare Functions

Discussing provincial welfare functions the report stated:

"It is fundamental to our recommendations that the residual responsibility for social welfare functions should remain with the provinces, and that Dominion functions should be deemed exceptions to the general rule of provincial responsibility. We have recommended that the Dominion should assume responsibility for the prevention and relief of unemployment. We shall later discuss the special problems of non-contributory old age pensions, public health and social insurance. But it is basic that the provinces should be deemed responsible for providing for cases of

need not actually covered by Dominion services."

Examining the main services which would remain with the provinces, the report proceeds in part as follows:

"Indigency or 'Poor Relief'.—This is the residual category of the social services and under our recommendations it covers those in need who are not qualified for inclusion on the unemployment aid rolls of the Federal Government or provided for by other specific social services. "Poor relief" has been the traditional responsibility of the provinces and municipalities, and in our opinion it should so remain. Those to be provided for by the service will include many who are totally and even permanently unemployable, many who are partially employable but who cannot become fully self-supporting and, at any given time, men and women who are not without some claim to be employable but who, for one reason or another, may be refused a place on the employment rolls of the Dominion. It is an essential part of our proposal that there should be no possible doubt as to the exclusive responsibility of the provinces for these groups. . . .

"The assumption by the Dominion of responsibility for unemployment aid would . . . solve many of the present problems of transiency and non-residence, both as between provinces and as between municipalities in the same province. These problems would, however, remain in respect of the provincial services of poor relief and medical care. It is our hope that the provinces will be in a position to deal with these evils within the province, as some have already done, either by uniform residence rules or by assuming the cost themselves. By improving the provision for the destitute in the poorer municipalities within the province, the drift of dependent classes to the centres of population might be arrested. As between provinces the remaining problem of transiency and non-residence are matters which could appropriately be dealt with by interprovincial agreement or at Dominion-Provincial Conferences.

"Widows' Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Child Welfare.—These services are, we think, of peculiar interest to the province since they involve questions of social policy with respect to the preservation of the family unit, and the care and upbringing of children. Moreover, their administration involves detailed supervision which in many cases must be highly personal and discretionary in character. On both grounds, therefore, we think that they are primarily provincial services.

"It is possible that all these services might be financed in part by social insurance. If such a scheme were developed under Dominion jurisdiction. . . the effect would be to lessen the costs of these services to the province since widows in receipt of annuities from the Dominion would stand less in need of provincial assistance. Nevertheless there would undoubtedly still remain a residue of widows, deserted mothers, and orphans to be provided for. These would remain a provincial responsibility."

Old Age Pensions—Non-Contributory and Contributory

Dealing with old age pensions, the Commission outlined the special problem of the needy aged and the arrangement whereby pensions are paid on a basis of the Federal government bearing 75 per cent of the cost, exclusive of administration, which at present is a function of the provinces. Though this arrangement had its admitted defects, the Commission was convinced "that it is more satisfactory that the provinces should continue to administer non-contributory old age pensions" though "it could not recommend any further financial help to the provinces" in view of the fact that "the Federal government is already bearing as high a proportion of the cost as it can reasonably pay without assuming control of the administration of the pensions."

Contributory old age pensions.—Emphasizing the increasing cost of the non-contributory old age pension system in Canada (with the possibility of it being doubled within 30 years), the Commission pointed to the change-over (adopted in most countries which had started with non-contributory pensions) to pensions on a compulsory contributory or insurance basis. Taking into account the probable demand for such action in Canada, the Commission proceeded to an analysis of systems and administration, and recommended "that the Dominion be given jurisdiction to institute a compulsory system of old age annuities"—not immediately but following a recommended "general reorganization of the present tax structure" when such a system would be fitted into the proposed new Financial Plan "more equitably to workers and employers alike and with less danger of adversely affecting the national income."

In such a compulsory contributory system, it was further recommended that the Dominion should be empowered to include provision for pensions for widows and orphans of annuitants and provision for pension on retirement from industry due to invalidity or permanent disability. The Commission further pointed out that:

"Such additional features to a contributory old age pensions system are important

for promoting social security for dependents of workers, and have been widely adopted in other countries. We do not think they would in any way impair provincial autonomy in other social welfare matters, since they would simply provide cash benefits to dependents (or the annuitant in case of permanent disability). Indeed, such provisions in a contributory old age pension scheme would tend to relieve provincial budgets from their present burdens for mothers' allowances and the maintenance of orphan children.

"But it is clear that a contributory system would not entirely supersede the need for non-contributory pensions. For many years to come no one would have accumulated enough to his credit to pay for the minimum pension, and this would have to be supplemented. There will always be some who, owing to irregularity of employment, will not accumulate enough to buy the minimum pension at the retiring age; and some who are never wage-earners at all and from whom it is impracticable to exact contributions (at double rates since they have no employer) by other means."

State Medicine and Public Health

The Commission drew attention to the fact that "the economic and social changes of the past seventy years, which have been briefly outlined at the beginning of this section of the report, have made necessary state activities and state expenditures on health matters to an extent undreamed of by the Fathers" (of Confederation).

Enumerating the factors that entered into a highly mechanized age, the Commission pointed out that these social changes "have compelled governments at all levels to be concerned with the health of their citizens." The report then observes:

"It may be confidently predicted that the health activities of governments are indeed only beginning, and that expenditures in this field are likely to increase rapidly in Canada, especially in the field of preventive medicine, and medical aid for the lower income groups (either in the form of state medicine and hospitalization, or health insurance, or both)."

Subsequently in this section of its report, the Commission presented definite recommendations in regard to the division of functions as between the provinces and the Dominion in public health activities.

Health Insurance

In view of the fact that "social and economic conditions and social outlook differ so greatly from province to province," the Commission considered it essential that with certain exceptions responsibility for providing medical and hospital services and the choice of means should be left to the provinces.

Among the possible means advocated was that of health insurance, and the Commission adds:

"The desirability of co-ordinating all medical services within the province under provincial control is a strong argument against the establishment of any scheme which would remove any large group within the province from provincial responsibility, as a Dominion health insurance scheme would do. Any health insurance scheme should be closely co-ordinated with other medical services, especially with those services providing medical assistance for low income groups."

The Commission then proceeds to differentiate between health insurance and unemployment insurance and contributory old age pensions in their basic factors. In concluding this section the Commission reports:

"In recommending provincial jurisdiction over health insurance we are aware of the possibility incidental to any social insurance scheme put into effect province by province that it may result in inequalities of taxes on industry as between provinces. We think, however, that regional differences in Canada militate against an acceptable national scheme. But experience with provincial social welfare legislation in the past has been that once an important reform is instituted in one province it has been adopted relatively quickly by others. This was the case with workmen's compensation; it might well be the case with health insurance and, if so, any inequalities of tax burdens as between provinces resulting therefrom would soon be evened out. There is also the possibility that if certain provinces should desire a uniform scheme, administered by the Dominion, they could delegate to the Dominion the authority to institute such a scheme provided that our recommendation for general power of delegation. . . . . is implemented.

"It must not, of course, be assumed that the Commission is in any way recommending the adoption of health insurance by the provinces. This is clearly a matter of provincial policy in which the province should have full discretion. . . . ."

Workmen's Compensation

In regard to workmen's compensation, the Commission indicated its position as follows:

"Workmen's compensation is already covered by insurance under provincial legislation, and there seems to be no valid reason for disturbing this arrangement unless it is found that reasons of expediency (e.g. ease of collecting all insurance premiums *en bloc*) make it convenient to do so. We recommend,

therefore, that the Dominion should have power to take over this service in respect of any province if requested by that province to do so, but that in the absence of such request, the present provincial jurisdiction should be continued. . . . "

Unemployment Insurance

That part of the Commission's report dealing with unemployment insurance is as follows:

"We have recommended that provision for the employable unemployed should become the responsibility of the Dominion. It is almost ancillary to this recommendation that the Dominion should have power to enact a measure of unemployment insurance in order to reduce the burden to its general taxpayers. It would be out of place for us to go into the multitudinous details which have to be settled in any comprehensive scheme of unemployment insurance. But there are some general observations which can be made. In the first place no system of unemployment insurance will take care of all the unemployed at all times. There will always be some occupations which cannot conveniently be brought under an insurance plan, always some unemployed who have never been employed before (e.g. the very young), and always some unemployed who have exhausted the benefits to which they are entitled. So long as an unemployment insurance plan is kept on an actuarially sound basis (as contrasted with a plan which although called "insurance" is really a device for transmitting money raised by general taxation or by borrowing) there are bound to be many categories of labour which will remain outside its scope. In the second place, there will always be unemployment insurance premiums which in essence tax those in safe employment for the benefit of those in exposed positions, and yet exempt other and richer groups from contribution to this purpose. The problem of seasonal labour raises peculiar difficulty in this respect for any unemployment insurance program for Canada. It is probably a counsel of perfection to suggest that each industry should pay its premiums at a rate proportionate to the hazard of unemployment in it. Yet otherwise "safe industries" are taxed to help exposed industries. Here, if anywhere, in the field of social insurance we find security financed by taxes on production disguised as premiums. But, in spite of all these considerations, there is probably a balance of advantage in favour of unemployment insurance and we may expect the Dominion to make some experiments in this field. Even if our main recommendation, that the care of employables who are unemployed should be a Dominion function, should not be implemented we recommend that the Dominion alone should have jurisdiction over unemployment insurance, for there are few provinces with sufficient diversification of industry to embark on such an enterprise with any confidence and it would be a great hindrance to the mobility of labour if men out of work were deterred from leaving a province in search of work because in so doing they would lose their insurance benefits.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that it has been generally recognized that if unemployment insurance is to be successful in Canada it must be on a national basis. The National Employment Commission emphasized that 'there are great, indeed decisive, advantages in a national, in contrast to a Provincial, system' of unemployment insurance. The Commission des Assurances Sociales de Québec, as early as 1933, pointed out that, although it is possible for member states in a federation to have schemes of their own, 'nevertheless elementary prudence urges us to give a federal character to insurance against unemployment.' In a memorandum submitted to the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec in February, 1939, by the Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc., the following paragraph appears: 'La C.T.C.C. tient à redire au gouvernement fédéral qu'elle est en faveur d'un système d'assurance-chômage à base contributoire. . . . . notamment, en faveur d'une assurance chômage contributoire, établie sur le plan national, suivant les recommandations de la Commission des Assurances sociales.' After careful examination we are convinced that a system of unemployment insurance can be established which will in no way interfere with the provisions of the Quebec Civil Code concerning labour contracts and contracts of hiring. In our public hearings representations from most provinces and from many public bodies supported the view that unemployment insurance should be within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. We have no hesitation in so recommending. We think, however, that the nature and extent of the federal power over unemployment insurance should be defined with care and accuracy to prevent its extension under the theory of ancillary powers.

"So long as cash payments only are provided there is no reason why insurance against unemployment resulting from illness should not be dealt with along with other unemployment, and we recommend that the Dominion should have the necessary power to do this."

In regard to the type of Unemployment Insurance system, Appendix 6 (p. 67) states:—

"From the economic point of view it might be said that if a national system were based on flat-rate premiums and benefits it would not take into account regional differences in real wages. Premiums and benefits that were adjusted to Ontario, for instance, would not be suitable for the Maritime Provinces. This argument would not apply, however, if the national system were based on wage-classes or on premiums and benefits that were a percentage of wages."

Jurisdiction in Social Insurance

The conclusions of the Commission in regard to jurisdiction in social insurance were expressed as follows:—

"We have concluded that two types of social insurance—unemployment insurance and contributory old age pensions—are inherently of a national character, but health insurance and workmen's compensation are not, and that in view of Canadian conditions, these can be financed and efficiently administered by the provinces. It is not improbable that in the course of time it may be desirable to finance other social services by social insurance methods, or that conditions would warrant national health insurance; or a national system of workmen's compensation. It would, therefore, seem desirable that rigidity in the matter of jurisdiction should be avoided. The simplest method would appear to be to provide for concurrent jurisdiction in social insurance. This would enable the Dominion and the provinces to adjust their respective responsibilities over social insurance from time to time in accordance with changing conditions. In view of the cost of social insurance programs, duplication of provincial and Dominion services would not likely result even if there were concurrent jurisdiction.

"But it may well be that the simplest solution theoretically is not politically possible, though this is not for us to judge. In the event of concurrent jurisdiction over social insurance proving impossible of attainment, we recommend that the Dominion be given exclusive jurisdiction over the two services, unemployment insurance and contributory old age pensions. The general provision for a power of delegation by the Dominion to the provinces, or vice versa, which we recommend later, should provide some measure of elasticity in jurisdiction over social insurance, should conditions warrant changes later."

Labour Legislation

That section of the Commission's report dealing with labour legislation is as follows:—

Labour legislation is a convenient term covering such subjects as minimum age for employment; hours of work; the regulation of wages, and provision for minimum wages; trade unions and their status; conditions of work in factories, mines and elsewhere; employment offices; conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes; technical education, apprenticeship, and youth training; workmen's compensation; a weekly day of rest. Some of these matters have been dealt with elsewhere because of their close relation to the problems of unemployment and of education.

Labour legislation as such is not mentioned in the British North America Act and at present jurisdiction over these matters is divided between the federal and the provincial legislatures on lines that are not very practical. Roughly speaking the federal jurisdiction is ancillary to jurisdiction in other matters, e.g. railways, criminal law, and the implementation of treaties under section 132 of the British North America Act. Provincial control over labour matters rests largely on provincial jurisdiction over "property and civil rights."

The result of this division of authority has been concisely stated in a research study prepared for this Commission by Professor A. E. Grauer:—

"The comparative survey of labour legislation in Canada . . . reveals the following general facts. First, there is a marked lack of uniformity in legislation as between the provinces. Second, no single international convention has been implemented by all the provinces, technically or in substance; and no province has put into effect the standards of a substantial number of international conventions. Third, no technique has been worked out for co-operation in bringing about more uniform standards of labour legislation or in implementing international conventions. There is nothing in the Canadian field to resemble the International Labour Organization in the international field. The device adopted by British Columbia in 1921 of passing legislation but stipulating that it should not come in force until other provinces had enacted similar legislation, has not been successful."

Professor Grauer's opinion is that, upon the basis of the number of conventions of the International Labour Organization which have been ratified by various governments, Canada is relatively a backward country. He points out, however, that Canadian workers in fact enjoy better conditions than workers in many countries such as China and Japan whose

records in the implementation of international labour conventions are better than that of Canada. From this he concludes that the enactment of legislation to implement labour conventions is hampered in Canada not by unwillingness to improve working conditions, but by constitutional difficulties arising from the present division of legislative power. The Dominion Parliament has, on occasion, been willing to act but powerless to do so, while individual provinces have been reluctant to take any action which might place their industries at a disadvantage in comparison with industries in other provinces.

It was contended before this Commission that the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament over labour legislation should be considerably enlarged. One reason is the desire for uniformity in these matters throughout Canada, and another is the circumstance already noted that labour legislation which imposes a burden on industry can often be delayed in any one province by the argument that its adoption would place that province at a competitive disadvantage in comparison with other provinces. Yet those who were most anxious that the Dominion Parliament should have power to establish minimum standards below which no province might fall, were also desirous that any province which wished to establish higher standards and felt that it was economically in a position to do so, should not be prevented from acting.

Provincial control over many phases of labour legislation is desirable for several reasons. The relations of employer and employee, and notably such matters as apprenticeship, should conform to the general social outlook of the region. Further, situations may arise in labour matters in which prompt action may be needed and it may often be the provincial government which is the better able to act promptly and effectively. Men with a sense of grievance are naturally insistent on meeting with those in whose power it lies to take effective action to redress the grievance. In practice this may mean ministers rather than officials. There are many industries in which workers and employers find it more convenient to approach the provincial government than Dominion ministers in Ottawa. Some of the industrial standards acts recently enacted by certain provinces require elaborate administrative machinery. An intimate knowledge of local conditions is requisite if detailed regulations are to be applied intelligently and modified both intelligently and promptly to meet unforeseen contingencies. This point has been well illustrated in the case of legislation providing for workmen's compensation and for precautions against industrial accidents which has long been administered by the provinces. Even if the possibility once existed of securing more economical administration of these types of legislation by greater centralization, economies could now be effected only at the cost of upsetting a considerable volume of provincial legislation.

Yet in other matters uniformity is desirable. Theoretically, uniformity could be achieved by agreement between the provinces implemented by joint legislation. But the difficulties of securing agreement between nine provinces and of effecting uniform changes in legislation enacted in this way are obvious. In labour matters where uniformity is desirable there is thus a strong case for jurisdiction by the Dominion Parliament.

Wages, Hours of Labour, Age of Employment

On three subjects in particular, minimum wages, maximum hours, and age of employment, basic uniformity of legislation throughout Canada would be highly desirable. In the first place, so long as there are wide differences between provincial laws on these subjects, there are strong incentives for a province with high standards on these matters to discriminate against the products of other provinces with lower standards in order to protect both capital and labour within the province from unfair competition from without. Legislation of this sort almost inevitably leads to retaliation, and in any case tends to impair freedom of trade between provinces. In the second place, federal jurisdiction over maximum hours, minimum wages, and age of employment, while not absolutely essential for administration of unemployment relief by the Dominion would facilitate effective and systematic action. Neither in the case of protecting internal freedom of trade, nor for purposes of handling unemployment relief, would complete and exclusive jurisdiction over these matters be required. It would be sufficient if the Dominion had authority to establish basic minimum standards in each case, leaving to each province the power to impose such higher standards as it desired. The power of the Dominion Parliament in these respects should, however, be precisely delimited because, as we have pointed out in our discussions of the social services, there is real danger to provincial autonomy if much latitude is left to the courts in deciding what legislative power is to be regarded as ancillary to a defined federal power.

The relationship between minimum wages and relief is especially close. If wages are lower, or a little higher than relief rates,

workers will be tempted to leave their employment and claim relief. This may be especially so in the case of men with large families, since their incomes from relief may be much higher than their wages if employed. Indeed, the test of willingness to work is meaningless, except in relation to a wage scale. On the other hand, when there is a labour surplus, employers may be tempted to pay wages below relief rates, leaving the state to make up the difference in relief. As was pointed out in hearings, this situation is especially liable to develop in the case of part-time employment. If the Dominion assumes responsibility for relief of employables it would follow that it ought to have power to establish basic minimum wages in order to protect the taxpayer against abuses of relief by employee or employer.

Enforcement of Labour Legislation

Labour legislation requires vigilant enforcement, and in matters in which interprovincial friction may give any suspicion that legislation is not being adequately enforced may lead to ill-feeling. In many cases the province is in a far stronger position than the Dominion for securing thorough observance of the law. For instance, the enforcement and modification of rules of safety in factories and mines can conveniently be combined with workmen's compensation. On the other hand the enforcement of minimum wage legislation could probably be very efficiently combined with any system of social insurance under which premiums were collected which were fixed as a percentage of wages. But, in a general way, enforcement seems to be appropriately a provincial problem.

Status of Labour Unions and Jurisdiction in Industrial Disputes

Our discussion of the status of labour unions and of conciliation and arbitration must be in very general terms. These topics are not as closely allied to financial problems as are other phases of labour legislation, and we have had very little evidence concerning them. Such limitations as are imposed on the activities of unions of employers or employees by the criminal law are matters of federal jurisdiction, and the power of the Federal Parliament to give labour unions a certain status and capacity and to regulate the internal rights of their members is analogous to its implied power to incorporate companies with Dominion objects. On the other hand, the civil rights and liabilities of labour unions are, in general, determined by the provinces. Some degree of uniformity in provincial legislation is highly desirable, but its attainment must be by agreement between the provinces as transfer of jurisdiction on such a subject to the Federal Parliament would present insuperable difficulties. We later propose regular Dominion-provincial labour conferences and these might be a convenient means of facilitating uniformity of provincial legislation in the matter of civil rights and liabilities of labour unions.

Since some industrial disputes are matters of merely local concern while others extend to two or more provinces the allocation of jurisdiction over arbitration and conciliation in such disputes presents great difficulties in the Canadian as in other federal systems. But these difficulties were not apparent in 1867 and were not foreseen when the British North America Act was drafted. The Dominion in 1907 attempted, in the Industrial Disputes Act, to exercise a wider jurisdiction than is possible under the British North America Act by purporting to deal with a number of public utilities only some of which were under federal jurisdiction. Although as a result of litigation in 1925 this Act was amended and its scope restricted, it cannot be said that it had caused serious inconvenience to the provinces while it had been believed to be law. All the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, subsequently passed enabling legislation (as to the constitutionality of which there appears to be some doubt) applying the amended Act to disputes within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. British Columbia has since repealed this legislation. But each province has its own legislation as well and, therefore, in some provinces there are two methods by which the same dispute may be dealt with: one under the federal Act as extended to the province, the other under provincial legislation.

This overlapping of jurisdiction is apt to lead to dissatisfaction among employers and employees and to friction between governments. One side to a dispute may wish to call in the Dominion service, the other the provincial. It has even happened that both have been called in. Even if both sides have accepted the same service, the side dissatisfied with the final result may be inclined to feel that it would have been better off if the other conciliation service had been employed. In different disputes in somewhat similar industries, decisions based on different principles may be reached because the same conciliation service is not used.

In some cases (other than those within the legislative competence of the Dominion as defined in the Snider Case) a Dominion conciliation service can achieve beneficial results which would not be possible for a provincial service. Dominion officers with some knowl-

edge of conditions in all provinces may be in the best position to handle disputes in industries which are found in two or more provinces. Such industries may have an interprovincial character resulting from the existence of labour unions, employers' associations, or controlling financial interests organized on a national scale. Consumers in one province may be seriously affected by the prolongation of an industrial dispute in another province. There are, therefore, possibilities that different action by different provincial services, especially if a dispute is in progress at the same time in two or more provinces, may prolong industrial unrest and attendant economic dislocation.

We fully recognize that circumstances in some provinces will tend to make the range of disputes over which authority can conveniently be transferred to the Dominion smaller than in others. We recommend, therefore, that it should be made possible for any province to transfer to the Dominion jurisdiction over conciliation and arbitration in any category of industrial dispute. Should a transfer be made it will be important that any such category should be clearly defined in order that no possibility of dual jurisdiction should exist.

International Labour Conventions

In one very important respect the situation with regard to labour legislation has changed completely since Confederation. For the last twenty years Canada has been a member of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organization. Labour conventions of an international character are adopted from time to time and member-states of the International Labour Organization are invited to ratify them. Canada among other nations has ratified a number of these conventions. To give effect to their provisions, which are designed to establish uniform labour standards throughout the world, requires legislation which it is not within the competence of the Parliament of Canada to enact, and which the provinces are under no legal obligation to enact. It might have been supposed that on joining an international organization a state would at once alter its constitution to conform to the new relationship so that it could play its part effectively in the activities which it recognized as desirable. But no such action was taken by Canada. This situation is entirely unsatisfactory and we recommend that the Dominion and the provinces together should decide how International Labour Conventions should be implemented. It seems that the best method would be for the provinces to give to the Parliament of Canada power to implement such international labour conventions as the Government of Canada has ratified, or may ratify in the future.

These labour conventions are the work of representatives of many countries, and it is inconceivable that an international convention could be formulated as part of a colourable attempt by the Dominion to encroach upon provincial jurisdiction. We do not feel, therefore, that (if the Dominion is given full power to implement these international labour conventions) there is any legitimate cause for fear that this method will be used for the purpose of invading provincial rights. It is true that existing provincial jurisdiction may be curtailed to some extent, but only in cases in which a large number of sovereign states have agreed to accept uniform labour standards, which they consider should prevail throughout the whole world.

The same considerations do not apply to the power to implement treaties which may be concluded between Canada and some other single country, and what we have said about the jurisdiction to implement international labour conventions must not be taken to apply to the more general issue of legislative competence to implement Canadian treaties, which we consider is outside our terms of reference. A number of submissions made to the Commission argued that the recent accession of Canada to the status of a fully self-governing nation required that the Dominion Parliament should have power to implement such treaties as Canada's international status enabled her to conclude. In these submissions the inability to implement international labour conventions was quoted as a striking example of the difficulties arising from the absence of such a power. Our proposal that the Dominion Parliament should have power to implement these conventions will meet this particular difficulty, but it does not touch the more general issue raised in these submissions.

Dominion-Provincial Labour Conferences

We have already referred to the lack of uniformity in labour standards among the provinces, and have pointed out the undesirability of undue centralization of jurisdiction as a means of effecting uniformity. The alternative method is co-operation and agreement among the provinces on labour standards, but heretofore there has been no particular means for facilitating co-operation, and it has, therefore, been lacking. There is also lack of co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces in labour matters generally. As we point out elsewhere a similar situation has hitherto existed in the matter of Company Law, but this condition

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seems to have been remedied by co-operation between companies branches of provincial governments and the Dominion Secretary of State's Department to work out a uniform Companies Act. We think that much could be done to promote uniformity in labour legislation in a similar way by co-operation among the Departments of Labour of various governments. Moreover, there are many other labour matters in which all governments, including the Dominion, have a common interest, as, for example, the administration of labour legislation, investigation and research in labour problems, and the preparation of statistics in labour matters.

The situation appears to call for regular conferences of representatives of Labour Departments. A conference of this sort did indeed meet in May, 1938, and appears to have been highly successful. We commend this step, and we think that annual conferences, either of officials of Labour Departments meeting in a separate conference, or as part of a general and regular Dominion-Provincial Conference should be carefully considered by the appropriate authorities. Such a conference should go far to facilitate uniformity in labour legislation and to promote a better understanding among governments of their respective labour problems.

Conclusions

It will be convenient to summarize here our conclusions and recommendations:—

1. In order to protect the principle of freedom of trade between provinces and to facilitate the handling of relief for employables by the Dominion, the Dominion Parliament should have jurisdiction to establish basic minimum wages and maximum hours of labour, and to fix the age of employment, leaving to any province jurisdiction to raise minimum wages, lower hours of labour, or raise the age of employment if it so desires. But, as noted previously, the powers of Parliament should be precisely defined in order to protect the autonomy of the provinces.

2. In the case of industrial disputes, provinces should be empowered to delegate jurisdiction to the Dominion over any category of industrial disputes now within provincial jurisdiction.

3. The Dominion should be empowered to implement any labour conventions of the International Labour Organization. It should be understood, however, that we do not here make any recommendations with respect to treaties in general.

4. Frequent and regular conferences should be held between Dominion and provincial Departments of Labour.

Reduction of Accidents in the Lumbering Industry of Northern Ontario Considered

Thirty operators, members of the Lumbermen's Safety Association, from Cochrane, Hearst and Timmins, met recently to consider ways and means of reducing the number of accidents in the lumbering industry.

Many subjects were discussed at the meeting including: accident prevention methods; first aid to the injured, and infirmaries; medical and hospital services and rehabilitation of the injured. Many of the operators spoke on their individual methods of coping with the hazards of accidents.

Dr. W. S. Barnhart, of Ottawa, general manager of the association and chief medical officer, told of a rehabilitation clinic being operated by the industry at Ottawa. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 122).

"This clinic might be described as a combination lumber camp and a hospital," said Dr. Barnhart. "Camp discipline is maintained and the men are given thereapeutical treatments which have, in time, brought even stubborn cases around to normal. We have had knee and arm and joint injuries of all kinds at this clinic and men who, it appeared, would be on compensation for a long, long time, have been able to go back to their jobs.

"At this camp," continued Dr. Barnhart, "the patients cut all their own cordwood and do their own work. They have a clubroom and a radio and gymnastic equipment for exercise. They are free to leave if they wish but it is impressed upon them that they are there for their own good and that their departure is considered by the Compensation Board similarly to refusal of treatment—and so their compensation is cut off."

Dr. Day and Dr. McInnis spoke briefly. Both thought that examination of employees prior to their employment by lumber companies, was a good thing. Both too were of the opinion that men qualified in first aid work should be in all lumber and timber camps.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN IN 1940

Nova Scotia

AT the recent session of the Nova Scotia Legislature from March 5 to April 13 amendments were made in the three statutes relating to mines to change the name of the Department administering them and to provide for a Chief Inspector. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, commissioners are no longer limited to a ten-year term; dental treatment may be given in certain cases and silicosis in some circumstances is recognized as an industrial disease. To the Housing Commission Act were added provisions dealing with low rental housing projects.

Mining

Some amendments were made in the labour provisions of the Mines Act. The definition now includes Chief Inspector as well as Inspector. Both of these and the deputy inspector hold office during pleasure and are to inspect mines belonging to or under licence or lease from the Crown to see that the mines are effectively worked and to report from time to time to the Minister.

In line with this amendment the definition of Inspector in the Coal Mines regulation Act now includes Chief Inspector. He may delegate powers to the inspectors and deputy inspectors.

A new provision in the Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act requires every person entering a mine to wear a protective hat of a design provided by the inspector.

Amendments in the Coal Mines Regulation Act and the Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act, as well as the Mines Act change the name of the department administering them from Department of Public Works and Mines to the Department of Mines.

Workmen's Compensation

An amendment in the Workmen's Compensation Act stipulates that the Commissioners are to hold office "during good behaviour" instead of for 10 years with power in the Governor in Council to dismiss them for cause. The age limit of 75 years is unchanged.

Silicosis is recognized as an industrial disease within the meaning of the Act when the workman has been a resident of Nova Scotia for at least five years and has been exposed to silica dust in his employment in the coal mining industry of the province for periods amounting in all to at least five years preceding his disablement. Silicosis is defined as "a characteristic fibrotic condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of silica dust." The Workmen's Compensation Board may employ qualified experts in determining whether or not and to what degree a workman has been disabled by silicosis and no decision is to be arrived at until the workman has been under observation of competent persons for at least six months. If it appears that the workman has been exposed to silica dust elsewhere than in Nova Scotia before working in the province for the periods making up the five years the compensation is to be reduced by the proportion that the period he has worked elsewhere so exposed bears to the total period he has worked so exposed.

Where there is a private arrangement for the furnishing of medical care to workmen and under the Act the Board is not liable for medical care to such workmen, it is now provided that the Board is liable to furnish dental treatment if the attending physician considers such treatment urgently necessary.

Employment of Non-Residents of Province

The Nova Scotia Labour Act is again continued in force for another year to May 1, 1941. The Act forbids any person or corporation employing 25 or more workers to hire a person who has not been a resident of the province for at least a year, unless the person so hired produces a certificate from the Government Employment Agent or Municipal Clerk in the place where he is to be employed stating that there are no unemployed residents capable of doing and willing to do the work.

Relief

The Municipal Act as amended and consolidated is to come into force on proclamation. There is no change in the provisions allowing municipal councils to enforce the support of the poor by polling districts and to determine by resolution that the expenses of the support of all poor persons having a settlement in any poor district in the municipality are to be borne by the municipality and not by the respective poor districts in which such persons have a settlement.

Early Closing of Shops

Also unchanged is the provision in the Municipal Act, which was added in 1933, allowing the council to make by-laws providing for the closing on certain days during certain hours for the whole or any part of the year of all or any class or classes of shops, or

places in which goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail in the municipality.

Housing

A new division called Part II has been added to the Housing Commission Act. It applies to companies formed with the object of erecting, renting and managing low rental houses. The amount payable by the company in dividends is limited to five per cent per annum. The Housing Commission may encourage and promote the formation of companies eligible to receive loans in aid of low rental housing projects under the Dominion National Housing Act 1938. The Governor in Council may waive the payment of all fees payable by any such company under the Nova Scotia Companies Act or any other fees or taxes payable under any other Act or Acts of the Legislature as long as any loan remains unpaid. Any city in which such a company proposes to carry out a low rental housing scheme may concede a reduction in taxes of all kinds, including school taxes, levied in respect of the property owned by such company, to a maximum of one per cent of the cost of construction of the houses built under the project. No taxes are to be levied on the income of any such company until it has repaid any loan.

Any city may make an agreement with a company that, if at any time before a loan has been fully paid its net earnings are insufficient to make the semi-annual payments of principal and interest due under the loan, the city will forego all taxes payable at the time or thereafter by the company, or such smaller amount as will enable the company to make the payments in full. Further, a city which has exercised, or has passed a resolution of its intention to exercise any option to acquire the project of any such company may enter into an agreement with the Provincial Government, whereby the Province agrees to pay semi-annually any part of the amount of the semi-annual payments due in respect of such a loan which have not been paid by the city.

Credit Unions

The Credit Union Societies Act is amended specifically to provide that no credit union may change its own name except by resolution passed by two-thirds of its members present at a general meeting called for the purpose and with the approval of the Governor in Council. The Registrar may as before change the name of a credit union if it appears to him that the name is or resembles that of any other credit union or company or is on any ground objectionable.

Manitoba

The Manitoba legislature, in session from February 20 to April 5, amended the Acts relating to strikes and lockouts, fair wages, civil service superannuation, trade schools, mines, unemployment relief and the recovery of wages. The Employment of Female Labour Act of 1913, which prohibited the employment of women by Orientals but which had never been proclaimed in force, was repealed. A resolution was passed concerning interprovincial highway transport taxation.

Freedom of Association

The section of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act dealing with freedom of association was amended to make it an offence for any person, in contravention of the sections of the Act recognizing the right of employers and employees to organize and the right to bargain individually or collectively, to attempt by intimidation to compel an employee to belong to or continue as a member of a union or a voluntary association of employees or for any person to restrain any employee from belonging to or continuing as a member of a union or association. The section thus amended referred only to the matter of joining or refraining from joining such an association. The Bill as introduced in the legislature contained a subsection stipulating that a union consisting of a majority of the employees of an employer or employers should have the right to negotiate on behalf of the employees and that should a dispute arise as to the rights of a union under this provision it should be deemed a labour dispute subject under the Act to conciliation and investigation. This clause was struck out by the legislature.

Fair Wages

Amendments in the Fair Wage Act are designed to prevent the purpose of the Act being defeated through the formation of partnerships or otherwise. The definition of an employee now includes any one performing labour on public or private works who undertakes it either alone or as a member of a partnership under contract with the owner, contractor or sub-contractor. In so far as such person employs labour, however, he is to be considered an employer. "Wages" in the case of such a person is defined as any compensation fixed by contract or otherwise. New sections provide that any arrangement made by an owner, contractor or subcontractor with such an employee to defeat or circumvent the Act or any order made under the Act, in so far as it relates to public or private works within the scope of the

statute, is null and void. Any contract involving lower remuneration than would be paid in wages is to be prima facie evidence of evasion. Another new clause declares that nothing in the Act is to impair the right of an employee to recover wages by civil action except in so far as an order has been made under the Wages Recovery Act.

Mines

Sections of the Mines Act of 1930 which gave force to the regulations of 1928 and others made under the Act of 1913 were repealed from June 1. New regulations are reported elsewhere in this issue of The Labour Gazette.

Trade Schools

The Trade Schools Regulation Act of 1938, but still unproclaimed, was amended as to the registration of schools, the status of trade schools outside the province and the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations.

Unincorporated associations operating trade schools are brought within the Act and are required to be registered. Trade schools outside the province must now be registered themselves instead of their agents and are not permitted to sue in Manitoba for payment for any course of instruction unless registered. It is declared an offence for any trade school to sell a course of instruction which is not specified in the certificate of registration. The power of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe suitable examiners to conduct examinations before diplomas may be granted to students in specified trade schools has been extended to include all such schools and a new provision permits the making of regulations as to the form which such a diploma should take. A new section forbids the use of any document or designation which purports to indicate competency in any trade unless approved by the Act.

Unemployment Relief

The provisions of the Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, which enables the province to finance unemployment relief by means of borrowed money and by use of the Consolidated Fund and permits municipalities to borrow for relief purposes have been extended to April 30, 1941.

Wages of Domestic Servants

An amendment in the Wages Recovery Act provides that a person may not be summarily committed to gaol for non-payment of an order in respect of the wages of a domestic servant until he has first been given notice of a hearing. The employer must now pay the costs occasioned by his default as well as the amount of the order.

Civil Service Superannuation

The Civil Service Superannuation Act as amended makes provision for the continued application of the Act to employees who enlist for war service and to employees on leave of absence under certain conditions as well as clarifying several parts of the Act.

An employee who becomes a member of the Allied Forces after August 31, 1939, and who returns to his work within three months of his discharge is to be considered for the purposes of the fund as having been continuously employed and in receipt of an annual salary equal to that received immediately prior to his enlistment. Such a person is not required to make any contribution to the fund during his war service and the three months' period before his re-engagement, but the Government is to continue to make contributions on the basis of his salary immediately before enlistment. Any deficiency in the fund on account of war causes is to be made up after an actuarial valuation which is to take place within 18 months after the termination of the war. Where an enlisted employee becomes totally or permanently disabled as a result of service in the present war he is to be subject to the provisions of the Act for disabled employees unless the effect of such a grant would be to reduce the amount of any pension he might receive from the Dominion Government. To secure greater uniformity with these new provisions the section providing for the counting of service performed during the Great War has been changed and now declares that continuity of service is to be deemed unbroken only in the case of those employees who returned to their work after six months from their discharge instead of at any subsequent date.

A new section makes provision for continuing as contributors to the Fund at their election, Government employees loaned to another Government or to a university or public corporation.

Provision is made also for an annual allowance for an employee of 15 or more years' service retired on account of illness or disability which does not amount to total and permanent disability. The section of the Act which provides that certain employees shall receive an allowance of not less than $360 per annum and in no case shall exceed two-thirds of his average annual salary does not apply to disability allowances; which are subject to review by the board and may be cancelled or suspended by it, or in the case of limited disability may be increased to the amount of the total disability allowance.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for including in the scheme on their graduation, student attendants and pupil nurses in mental institutions on May 1, 1939, such inclusion dating from the beginning of their training, and for the retroactive inclusion of those persons connected with boards, commissions or corporations newly designated as civil servants under the provisions of the Act.

Resolutions

A resolution passed on April 4 in favour of uniformity of legislation concerning transport facilities throughout the Dominion especially with regard to taxation and regulation of bus and truck traffic declared that the lack of uniformity in provincial laws is partly responsible for the wide divergence in working conditions between road and rail transport workers and that if bus and truck traffic were placed on a basis comparable to the operating conditions of the railways the economic resources of the Dominion would be more effectively utilized. The motion directed that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislature, in session from February 8 to March 16, revised the Minimum Wage Act, provided for superannuation for members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, amended the Industrial Standards Act, the City Act and laws relating to the attachment of debts, regulation of factories, hours of labour in fire departments, municipal health services, schools, teachers' superannuation, weekly half-holidays, motor vehicles, vocational education and unemployment relief.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage Act, as revised and amended, applies to both male and female workers and it is no longer necessary to extend its application to male workers by order in council. As formerly, the statute has to do with employment in cities and in those portions of the province to which its provisions have been, or may be, extended by order in council. In October, 1939, the Act was declared to apply to Estevan and Melville and territory within a five-mile radius of those towns.

The direct industrial application of the Act appears to be somewhat broader than that of the repealed statute. The latter applied to factories and shops, "shop" being defined as a place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail or auction and any place used in connection with the sale of goods by retail and included a mail order house, hotel, boarding or rooming house having more than five beds for boarders or lodgers, a restaurant in which meals are served daily, for a consideration, to more than five persons, refreshment room, barber shop, beauty parlour and the place of business of a tobacconist or news agent. By order in council the former Act could be applied to any business, trade or occupation and for the purposes of the Act the place where such business or occupation was carried on became a "shop". The revised Act relates to employees in a factory, shop or other premises. A "shop" includes a place where goods are sold by wholesale and where goods are stored pending sale as well as the places mentioned in the 1937 Act. "Other premises" is defined to include certain places to which the former Act had been extended, such as a place where a warehousing or cartage business was carried on and theatres and dance halls as well as bowling alleys, billiard rooms, skating rinks and places to which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council declared the Act to apply.

The Minimum Wage Board is to continue to consist of five members, including two women, and after determining the amount of wages needed in relation to the necessary cost of living and reasonable hours of labour, the Board may make orders fixing maximum hours of work, subject to the Factories Act, establishing the minimum wages to be paid for such number of hours and for short time and overtime, the maximum charge which an employer may make for board and lodging, and the minimum period to be allowed for meals. The board may classify and determine the number or proportion of parttime, inexperienced or handicapped employees and apprentices to be allowed in any establishment, and fix special wage rates for these classes. As heretofore, orders of the Board may be general in their application or may be restricted to a specified area.

New provisions require the employer to produce registers of wages and hours for examination on request of any persons having the written authority of the Minister and stipulate that an employer must give a week's notice of termination of employment to any employee with three months' or more continuous service instead of six as in the old Act. In addition to the penalty for which he is liable, an employer convicted of paying wages at a rate lower than the minimum fixed by the Board may be ordered to pay not only the difference between the amount

actually paid and that to which the employee was entitled but also a reasonable counsel fee not exceeding $25 to the complainant's solicitor.

An amendment in the School Act, which comes into force on July 1, 1940, sets a minimum salary of $700 per year for teachers except in cases where the Minister of Education grants permission to pay a smaller salary for a specified time.

Factories

The Factories Act was amended to provide that where a time other than Mountain Standard Time is in common use in a municipality any reference in the Act to time shall, so far as that municipality is concerned, be deemed to be a reference to the time actually in use.

Hours of Labour

An amendment in the Fire Departments Two-platoon Act extends it to all cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Such extension was possible under an amendment of 1939 but cities of from 10,000 to 15,000 population were permitted to contract out by by-law passed within eight months of the date (April 1, 1940) on which the amending Act came into force.

To the Weekly Half-holiday Act was added a section which is retroactive to July 1, 1939. This Act requires that in cities of 7,000 population and over, all shops, other than those exempted under the Act shall close at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesdays between April 1 and August 31 in each year. The new section provides that where a shop includes a mail order department, the Commissioner of Labour, on application of the employer, may grant permission for the weekly half-holiday in that department on a day other than Wednesday.

An amendment in the City Act also relates to the closing of shops. The city council had in the original Act wide powers to regulate the hours during which any classes of shops must remain closed and also to designate one day during the week in the period May 1 to September 30 on which they must be closed at 12 noon or later. This has been amended to provide that any particular class of shops may be ordered closed on a day differing from that applying to others. The amendment also stipulates that a by-law may prescribe conditions under which gasoline, oil and grease may be sold in garages when automobile filling stations are closed in accordance with a civic by-law.

Several changes made in the Industrial Standards Act came into force on May 1. A schedule of wages and hours made binding under the Act may now prescribe the number or proportion of part-time employees of any employer. It is binding upon a person who, though not engaged in the industry referred to in the schedule, is directly or indirectly responsible for payment of wages to an employee to whom the schedule applies, or to any other person, for work ordinarily done by employees in the industry referred to in the schedule. Such a person is to be considered an employer for the purpose of the penalty section of the Act. It is also binding upon one who performs for wages work ordinarily done by employees of the industry whether or not such person is an employee in that industry and whether or not the work is done for an employer to whom the schedule applies, and such a person is included as an employee for the purpose of the penalty section. These provisions do not apply to work done on a private dwelling occupied by the employer, or to work done on premises owned or occupied by the employer by his regular employees if the work consists of minor repairs specified by regulation for the purpose of this provision.

Superannuation

Amendments in several statutes have to do with pensions for teachers, civic employees and persons employed by the Workmen's Compensation Board. As regards teachers a new exception to the requirement of continuous service for eligibility for superannuation under the Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1935, was made in the case of persons serving in His Majesty's forces during the present war providing such persons return to the teaching profession in Saskatchewan within two years after the close of the war. This service is to be reckoned as contributory teaching service provided contributions are paid into the fund on the basis of the last salary received as a teacher and is to apply to women engaged in war service. Boards of trustees are permitted by amendments in the School Act, Secondary Education Act and Vocational Education Act to pay these contributions to the Teachers' Superannuation Commission.

Amendments in the Secondary Education Act and Vocational Education Act provide that the board of trustees of a district situated wholly or partly within a city, which has or may set up a superannuation scheme for civic employees, may arrange with the city for the inclusion of non-teaching employees in this scheme and may pay the contributions required of an employer. The City Act is amended in line with these changes. A similar provision is made by a new clause in the School Act with respect to boards of town districts situated wholly or partly in a city.

A superannuation scheme for employees of the Workmen's Compensation Board who are not covered by the Public Service Superannuation Act was embodied in the Workmen's Compensation Board Superannuation Act in force on March 1, 1940. Provision is made for compulsory retirement at the age of 65 for men and 60 for women and for retirement at the discretion of the Board of men at 60 and women at 55 after 35 years' continuous service. The Board may retain an employee, with his consent, for five years after retirement age and in all cases must give six months' notice to those about to be retired.

Allowances payable after a minimum of 10 years' service amount to one-fiftieth of the average yearly salary for every year of continuous service after February 29, 1940, not to exceed 35. The maximum allowance is $2,000 or not more than the final annual salary of the superannuate concerned and the minimum allowance is $300. Special provision is made for persons reaching retirement age before having served 10 years after the coming into effect of the Act and for allowances to widows, children and dependent relations of retired employees.

The scheme is to be financed from a fund accumulated by a 4 per cent monthly deduction from the salary of each employee affected, although after 35 years of continuous service no further contributions are required.

The Workmen's Compensation Board is to administer the Act and has various discretionary powers including the determination of the application of the Act to employees and of the average salary upon which the allowance is to be based. The Board may make regulations for carrying out the Act subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Unemployment Relief

A number of changes were made in the Direct Relief Act, 1936. Where a resident of a rural municipality has moved to an urban municipality and has received aid or relief from the former at any time within the three months prior to his departure or from the latter at any time within three months of his arrival, he is to be deemed to retain his residence until he has resided for two years in the urban municipality.

New provisions are made for the return of indigents to their municipality of residence. Formerly, such return was to be effected at the request of the municipality and if the indigent refused to return he might be removed on the order of a magistrate, costs of removal in all cases being recoverable from the municipality of residence. Under the new sections where an application for aid or relief is made by the resident of a municipality, the municipality of residence or the municipality in which such person actually resides or the Director of Relief may, by written notice, require him to return to and reside in the municipality of residence during the time that aid or relief is required. The muncipality of residence is to furnish reasonable facilities for transportation of such person and his dependants and effects and provide living quarters fit for human habitation. If the notice is not complied with within 15 days an order may be obtained from a police magistrate or two justices of the peace requiring the resident to comply with the notice within a fixed period.

A new section forbids a municipality to grant aid or relief to an indigent not actually residing in the municipality without first obtaining the consent of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The Minister is empowered to exercise any of the functions and take any proceedings which a municipal council may exercise or take under the Act. An amendment in the section enabling the Director or an official of a municipality to demand information from any person, bank or corporation whom it believes to have paid or to be liable to pay money to any person in receipt of relief now covers money paid or payable to any dependent or agent of the applicant or recipient of relief.

Penalty clauses are also added under which a prison term not exceeding six months may be imposed for contravention of the Act or of any order made under its authority. Any person who knowingly gives false information or conceals information in order to obtain relief for himself or another person is liable to a fine of not more than $200 and costs and in default of payment a prison term not exceeding six months.

The Relief Act, 1935, was amended by repealing the section providing that the Act should expire on March 31, 1940. This Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada and with cities, towns and villages respecting relief measures, to pay an agreed proportion of the cost and to undertake such measures alone or with the Dominion Government and cities, towns and villages.

Another statute cancelled outstanding indebtedness of the residents of numerous specified communities in the distressed areas under the various relief Acts to their local governments in respect of advances made for direct relief or for the maintenance of livestock during stated periods, while the indebtedness of the local governments to the Provincial Treasurer in respect of the same causes and for the same periods was likewise cancelled.

An amendment in the Attachment of Debts Act provides that where debts are sued for or

judgment recovered on account of sums recoverable by a municipality or the Minister of Municipal Affairs under the provisions of the Local Improvement Districts Relief Act, exemption of a part of the salary or wages of the debtor, as provided under other circumstances, shall not apply.

Education

An amendment in the Secondary Education Act gives a new power to boards of trustees to set up night classes and engage instructors. A grant from the provincial government may be obtained amounting to 40 per cent of the teachers' salaries, but not exceeding $2 per teacher per night.

Miscellaneous

The Industrial Development Board Act was amended to authorize the Board to appoint special committees, consisting of members of the Board or non-members or both, and delegate to them such duties as it deems expedient. Formerly, such committees were to consist only of Board members.

The Act amending the Municipal Medical and Hospital Services Act, 1939, provides that in a municipality which has made a by-law to provide for health services the requirement that the head of a family must pay the tax for the dependent members of the family has been extended to cover any dependent person residing with him whether or not this person is a member of the family. Where a person becomes resident in the municipality after October 31 he is now required to pay the tax only for that portion of the fiscal year in which he is so resident. The fiscal year commences October 1.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages and Hours of Labour in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia—Miners in Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia

IN Quebec an order was passed governing wages, hours and other labour conditions in forest operations, and two rules of interpretation relating to Order 4 were published as well as notices concerning the zones referred to in the order. New regulations under the Manitoba Mines Act contain provisions relating to hours of labour and the safety and health of workmen, while the minimum wage rates set for mine workers in Saskatchewan are revised. In British Columbia new minimum wage orders were issued governing painters and decorators in Vancouver and district, and carpenters in Nanaimo and Alberni. Annual registration fees for certain classes of workmen in Alberta have been rescinded during any year the person affected is in active service. In British Columbia pneumoconiosis is now among the industrial diseases compensated for under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Alberta Boilers Act and Tradesmen's Qualification Act

An Order in Council gazetted May 15 exempts pressure welders, engineers and welders from the payment of annual registration fees under the above Acts during any year in which they are in active military service, upon filing confirmation of their enlistment with the Department of Public Works.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

A new Order No. 71 under this Act regulates wages for painters, decorators and paperhangers in Vancouver, Point Grey, New Westminster, Burnaby, West Vancouver and the City and District of North Vancouver, and is to become effective on June 1.

Subject to the provision of the Act which allows the Board of Industrial Relations to classify employees as handicapped, part-time or apprentices and to permit the payment of lower rates to such persons, and to exempt apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act as well as persons permanently employed in maintenance work, the minimum hourly rate for employees in this trade is set at 75 cents. Every employer is required to pay wages and salaries at least as often as semi-monthly, each payment to include the total amount due up to a date not more than seven days earlier.

Two Orders, Nos. 72 and 73, relating to carpenters on Vancouver Island became effective on May 27 and apply to the areas which lie within a radius of five miles from the centres of the cities of Alberni and Nanaimo respectively. A minimum rate of 75 cents per hour is fixed for workers engaged in carpentry work connected with new construction or the alteration of buildings, except duly indentured apprentices, persons who may be classed as apprentices or handicapped employees under

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the authority of the Act, and permanent employees doing maintenance work in industrial and manufacturing establishments and public or private buildings.

British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act

A regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board of April 11 added pneumoconiosis to the list of diseases for which compensation is payable when it is contracted by a workman engaged in monument lettering and setting, stone dressing and cutting, sand-blasting, reduction and smelting of ores, and the manufacture of alabastine, lime and gypsum.

Manitoba Mines Act

Regulations governing the operation of mines in Manitoba were approved by a recent Order in Council and supersede those of 1928. The new rules have been enlarged to conform more closely with modern practice and are broadly similar to those of other provinces.

A significant change lies in the prohibition of the employment of boys under 16 above ground or of those under 18 below ground and of girls and women in or about any mine or metallurgical works except those in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity. The minimum age for the operation of elevators and cranes is 18 and where a hoisting machine is used for handling men it is 21. The rules do not cover maximum working hours, except in regard to persons operating engines used for hoisting men or materials. For this class of labour, a maximum of eight hours per day is set, except that where a regular hoistman is absent from work and no competent substitute is available extra time up to four hours per day for ten days may be worked, and that where the mine does not operate continuously on a three-shift system the hoistmen may work the extra time required to lower and raise the workmen at the beginning and end of each shift.

Unless the regulations under the Public Health Act dealing with silicosis are observed no workman is permitted to work in any underground or rock-crushing operations unless the ore or rock is crushed in water or a chemical solution and is kept constantly in a wet or moistened condition. The regulations referred to require a workman engaged in mining for more than 50 hours in a calendar month to obtain a licence from the Minister after a yearly medical examination which must include X-ray examination of the chest, or a six-month temporary permit may be obtained subject to the same conditions, employment of non-licensed persons being an offence against the regulations. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 349.)

Provision is made, to come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the certification of employees engaged in blasting operations and for the revocation of these certificates by the mine manager or the mines inspector in cases of a breach of the rules relating to blasting.

Persons in specified positions of responsibility are required to know the rules set out in the regulations for the protection of miners and certain of them may be suspended by a mines inspector for unfamiliarity with the rules governing the branch of work in which they are engaged. Knowledge of the English language is required of underground foremen and certain other employees. The rules relate to ventilation, sanitation, fire protection, aid to the injured, handling water, care, use and transportation of explosives, protection in working places, shafts, winzes, raises, etc., raising or lowering persons, signals, protection from machinery, use of electricity, dust protection, notice of accidents and other matters.

More adequate facilities for sanitation and aid to the injured are required by the new regulations. The shaft equipment for raising and lowering men is to be fitted with a safety appliance capable of holding the cage or skip at any point in the shaft unless the Chief Inspector gives exemption in writing, being satisfied that the maximum safety is already provided. Any device used for hoisting from a mine must be equipped, among other things, with an interlocking brake or clutch, and if operated by electricity the brakes must be automatic in case of power failure. Testing of brakes, monthly testing of safety appliances and weekly examination of hoisting equipment is provided for. Fly-wheels, geared-wheels and other moving machinery, if in a place where an employee might come into contact with it, must be enclosed by a substantial railing or casing, uneven projections must be covered, while persons in dangerous proximity to such machinery are prohibited from wearing loose clothing.

The mine manager is assigned much more responsibility in the new regulations for the observance of rules relating to the safety of miners, and may appoint in writing any person in a superintending capacity to relieve him of this responsibility and where no other person is referred to throughout the regulations as being particularly responsible the manager or superintendent is deemed so unless he can show the contravention to be caused by neglect or wrongful act of another. Where a contractor or sub-contractor takes over any work in a mine he must take responsibility for the observance of the rules.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

A rule of interpretation of the Fair Wage Board gazetted on May 18 permits those municipal corporations and school commis-

sions which took advantage of an Order in Council of December, 1938, exempting them from the provisions of Order 4 of the board, if the majority of their members so desired, to continue to be exempt for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year current on January 20, 1940, when the earlier order in council was abrogated (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 122).

A notice of the Board gazetted May 18 lists the municipalities in each of the four zones established by Order 4. The town of Terrebonne is declared to be in Zone 3 instead of Zone 1 for the purposes of Order 4 by an order in council approved May 6 and the order, retroactive to October 15, 1939, is effective until August 1, 1940.

A new rule of interpretation relating to the levy by-law of the Fair Wage Board approved by Order in Council of May 17 lays down that the levy applies in the case of employees such as salesmen or agents, part of whose working hours are spent in the employer's establishment while the remainder are not subject to control by the employer only on those hours which are controllable.

Quebec Forest Operations Act

A new Order establishing minimum wages and other working conditions for woodsmen and stream drivers to replace those issued last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1233) was gazetted on May 11. The minimum wages of $45 per month for adults and $30 for inexperienced youths have been increased but different rates are set for the various classes of work. The provisions relating to piece work and the exception from the Order of certain types of private lands have not been renewed.

Men engaged in work preparatory or accessory to the drive are to receive a minimum of $50 per month, except sorters whose minimum is $52. Floaters and drivers, except in a waiting period before the drive during which they may be engaged in work at the camp and are subject to the $50 rate, must be paid at least $3 per day. Persons bringing logs or pulp-wood from holding ponds at a distance of two miles or less from the mill are not classed as floaters or drivers. The minimum wage for cooks is $90 per month, for assistant cooks or those preparing meals for gangs of 25 men or less, $58 and for chore-boys $50 per month. Teamsters are to receive not less than $60 per month and an additional $25 if using their own team or $12.50 for a single horse, while the minimum for stablemen is $58. Shoeing and feeding the horses and repairing harness is a charge on the employer. Contractors or sub-contractors are classed as employers and may not demand the set minima.

The former order allowed for 12½ per cent of all employees to be made up of inexperienced youths and handicapped persons, whereas the new Order provides that 15 per cent of all employees may be apprentices at a minimum rate of $2 per day.

The hours provisions of the order remain as before, a working month consisting of 26 working days of 10 hours and a week of 60 hours, but do not apply to cooks, chore-boys, teamsters and stablemen. Overtime rates have been altered from time and a quarter on week days and time and a half for necessary Sunday work to stated hourly amounts. For floaters and drivers, the hourly overtime rate is 35 cents for week days and 45 cents for Sundays, for apprentices 25 and 35 cents; sorters' rates are the same as those of the general class at 30 and 35 cents.

No charge may be made by the employer to any class of worker for medical assistance, hospitalization, first aid, board and lodging or cost of worn or broken tools, and board and lodging must be up to the standard prescribed by the Department of Health. The employer is not obliged to pay the wages of one who leaves his job, refuses to work or is sick as the result of a non-industrial accident, nor is he obliged to pay the wages of any other sick workman, although in this case he must supply board and lodging. He has the option of paying the man's transportation to his home.

The transportation expense of an employee to and from the camp is paid by the employer except for that portion of the journey made by rail or other public transportation vehicle, unless the employee leaves his work voluntarily before 15 days from the date of his engagement.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

Following the recent revision of the Minimum Wage Act the order extending the provisions of the Act to the towns of Estevan and Melville and areas within a five-mile radius thereof has been reissued. The two orders governing certain shops and factories in these towns have been also repeated in identical terms with those of last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1234) and all three are to come into force on June 17.

Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry Act

An Order in Council of April 16 establishes minimum rates of wages for employees in all types of coal mines, the rates varying according to the class of work. In deep seam mines the minimum hourly rates for work above or below ground range from 25 cents for boys with a five-cent increase per year for three years, to 55 cents for carpenters, blacksmiths, electricians, general repair men and locomotive engineers. Intermediate rates include 40 cents

per hour for common labourers, several types of unskilled workers and tradesmen's helpers and 50 cents for machine operators, shot firers and hoist engineers. Contract rates are set for work in deep seam mines as well as for machine cutting and truck driving.

In the strip mines two hourly rates are set for each class of employees working with machinery, an operating and a repair rate. The operating wage ranges from 40 cents for common labour to $1 for mechanical shovel operators. Box car shovellers receive 42½ cents per hour and mechanics 75 cents. Some additional rates are set for workers in small mines.

The working day in coal mines in the absence of an agreement between employers and employees is eight hours per day exclusive of time taken for lunch and in going to and from the working place. The eight-hour limit has been in the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act since 1932.

A person convicted of violating the regulations is subject to a penalty not exceeding $100 and costs or in default two months' imprisonment, and a corporation to a fine not exceeding $500 and costs. The penalty for three convictions is loss of the operating licence.

Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act

Administration of the above Act was assigned by an Order in Council of March 30 to the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

Industrial Health in War

A report entitled "Industrial Health in War; a Summary of Research Findings capable of Immediate Application in furtherance of the National Effort" has been issued by the Industrial Health Research Board (Great Britain), formerly the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which was first appointed in direct succession to the Committee on the Health of Munition Workers set up during the war of 1914-18.

A brief summary of the report appears in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May as follows:

In a preface to the report it is remarked that "one of the lessons learned in the last war was that excessive hours of work do not ultimately pay—even when considered solely on the basis of output and apart from the effect on the health of the workers. Some of the earliest investigations undertaken by the Board were concerned with hours of work under various conditions. . . . Since then, under the direction of the Board, many researches have been promoted into the human problems of modern industrial conditions."

The results of twenty years' work were reviewed in the eighteenth annnal report of the Board, and special attention was drawn to such of the proved results of investigations as had already found a place in industrial practice or were ripe for practical application. The present moment seems to the Board timely to express in simpler form those results which ought to be applied either at once or as soon as may be practicable; and the present report is issued accordingly.

The contents of the report are presented in sections relating to: (1) Hours of work and fatigue, (2) lighting and vision, (3) heating and ventilation, (4) accidents, (5) sickness absence and labour wastage. In each of these sections facts are stated in terms as simple and non-technical as the subject-matter permits, and recommendations are made. These sections are followed by a conclusion, in which the belief is expressed that the adoption of definite recommendations made in the report "would result in increased efficiency all round and in the increased health, both bodily and mental, which is the workers' main guard against discontent."

Wages and Conditions in British Road Transport

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May reports a new order dated April 25, issued by the Minister of Labour and National Service. The order is issued under the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, and amends the statutory remuneration for road haulage workers prescribed by the first order made by him under the section on January 8, 1940. The effect of the new order briefly is (1) to increase the weekly remuneration by 5s. in the case of workers attached to depots in the London and Grade 1 areas, by 4s. in Grade 2 areas, and by 3s. in Grade 3 areas; and (2) to bring within the scope of the new rates road haulage workers of the classes covered by the order who are employed on road haulage work in connection with motor goods vehicles authorized to be used under A and B Defence Permit Certificates, *i.e.*, authorities for which A and B licences would have been necessary before the war under the Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933. Appropriate increases are also made by the order in hourly rates, overtime, subsistence and holiday remuneration. The new order, which supersedes that made on January 8, 1940, is effective as from May 6, 1940.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED in the report of the Executive Council to the annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held at Winnipeg May 29, 30 and 31, was a report from the Industrial Relations Committee in which such subjects as International Labour Organization, unemployment insurance, wage policy in wartime and conciliation in wartime were dealt with.

International Labour Organization

Referring to the 1939 session of the International Labour Conference, the Committee summarized the proceedings of the Conference, and the action taken by the employers, who were represented by Mr. A. R. Goldie and Mr. G. V. V. Nicholls who acted as delegate and adviser respectively. (A full report of the proceedings of the 1939 session of the International Labour Conference appeared in the July 1939 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 750-773).

Unemployment Insurance

The Committee reported that the sub-committee on unemployment insurance appointed at the 1939 annual general meeting of the Association, would make a report on its study, and on the several interviews which it had had with the Dominion Minister of Labour.

At one of the sessions of the meeting a resolution was passed as follows:

> "Whereas the following resolution was presented to the Government on May 15th, 1940, by representatives of this Association and other organizations:
>
> 'Whereas it has been intimated that an Unemployment Insurance bill will be introduced at the coming session of Parliament;
> Be it resolved that, if any Bill is introduced, it should not be proceeded with at the coming session of Parliament, but that an opportunity should be given for consideration of the bill by all interested persons and groups, so that all approved suggestions may be incorporated in any bill which may be proceeded with at a subsequent session.'
>
> This meeting confirms the above resolution and trusts that the Government will accede to this request."

Wage Policy in Wartime

Dealing with the subject of wages in wartime the Committee's report declared

> The Committee having learned that the Dominion Government was considering the question of laying down the principle that changes in wages should be tied to changes in the cost of living, took the view that it would be unwise for any such principle to be endorsed. For the Government to do so would, in the view of the Committee, be to encourage demands for wage increases on every increase in the cost of living. If such increases were granted, "it could only", to quote the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, "give an impetus to the vicious spiral of alternately rising prices and wages." The fact is that in war time, as in peace time, while some employers make money, others merely "break even", and others again lose money. While it might be possible for those who make money to grant wage increases, it is difficult to see how increases could be granted by those who merely "break even," or those who lose money. While the cost of living is no doubt one of the factors which must be taken into account in fixing wages, it is, by no means, the only factor; and as the economists say "wages are a function of income,"—in other words, the question of what wages can be paid depends on the amount of the income. Furthermore, while it is perfectly true that employees cannot be allowed to suffer, as a result of increases in the cost of living, the question of their well-being really depends not so much on the rate of pay, as on the amount of their annual income, and therefore the objective should be to maintain and increase employment which will certainly not be done by setting in motion a "vicious spiral of alternately rising prices and wages." To take a step which would inevitably have such a result would tend to nullify the effort the Government is making by setting up the Wartime Prices Board, to prevent undue rise of prices, and would militate against the efficient and economical production of war supplies, and the maintenance and expansion of export trade, which is naturally a matter of vital importance in the present circumstances.

These views, the report states, were submitted on behalf of the Association to the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty.

Conciliation in Wartime

On this subject the Committee referred to the Association's position as follows:

> The Committee having learned that the Dominion Minister of Labour was considering the reviving of an Order-in-Council on war labour policy which was passed on the 11th of July, 1918, when there was a growing amount of industrial unrest, has made representations to the Minister of Labour deprecating the passing of any such Order-in-Council at the present time. What the 1918 Order-in-Council did in addition to deprecating strikes and lock-outs during wartime was to lay it down that employees had the right to form and join trade unions and to bargain collectively through such trade unions and that employers must

recognize trade unions and bargain collectively with them. Apart from the fact that the Order-in-Council contained no definition of "trade union" and was unsatisfactorily ambiguous in other respects, the Committee took the view that it was unnecessary and was calculated to do more harm than good. It was unnecessary, first, because there is no appreciable amount of labour unrest, secondly, because the majority of the provinces have since the last war passed legislation recognizing the right of employees to form and join trade unions and bargain collectively and, thirdly, since the last war employers have increasingly developed conciliation machinery of various kinds in their own plants and have built up goodwill in connection therewith. In these circumstances the Committee felt that to pass such an Order-in-Council as that proposed would have the effect of inducing workers to turn their backs on the conciliation machinery and the goodwill built up over the last twenty years and listen to the representations of those who tell them that the only way in which they can get justice is by banding themselves together and fighting their employers. Finally, so far as prevention of strikes and lockouts affecting the supply of war materials is concerned, the Committee felt that this was taken care of by the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all work in connection with war contracts.

LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

Annual Convention Affirms Loyalty—Mr. Tom Moore Emphasizes Labour's Stake in War

FEATURED by a pledge of loyalty and support to the democratic cause in the war, coupled with a resolute address from Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the 38th annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in the Labour Temple, Kitchener, on May 24. Approximately 100 delegates from the chief industrial sections of the province were in attendance at the sessions which were presided over by Mr. O. H. Hughes, of Kitchener, the president of the Association.

The resolution of loyalty, submitted by the Executive Committee, was adopted unanimously as follows:

"We further pledge our loyal support to the Government in its war efforts to the end that the democratic privileges which we enjoy as Canadians be perpetuated, not only for ourselves as part of the great British Commonwealth of Nations, but for all freedom-loving peoples of the world."

Referring to this resolution, Mr. Tom Moore, in a notable address to the delegates, set forth the implications and vital issues of the struggle as it affected labour in the following words:

"What has been the history of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway and all other Nazi-invaded countries? As soon as the Germans marched in they put an end to all trade unionism. In passing this resolution we should realize that for that reason alone this war is our war, and therefore we must be prepared to do far more than declare our loyalty to the cause for which this conflict is being fought. It is this belief that caused labour in England to throw in its lot with Churchill in support of the war."

Mr. Moore further declared that emergencies may arise which would necessitate the temporary relinquishing of some of the conditions which have been built up by labour through fifty years of struggle. "If such should occur, while seeking to protect these conditions disputes should not be entered into which would delay or interfere with production. If changes were made without consultation with labour then those doing so must accept the responsibilities. Labour's duty would be to keep its forces strong in order to ensure that no permanent regression should result, and that any conditions surrendered in order to achieve victory should be fully restored when that objective is accomplished."

Reviewing the work of the Executive, the report of that Committee, in dealing with trade union education, recommended a departure from the practice developed in the last ten years of legislative recommendations emanating from the annual convention to legislative bodies. Having regard to the purpose for which the Association was founded in 1903 and its relationship to the international trade union movement, the Executive recommended that such legislative activities be left to the jurisdiction of the Trades and Labour Congress and that the Association devote its efforts primarily to making better known and understood the policies of the international trade union movement. This recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions adopted contained the following recommendations:

Revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act to meet present needs and cover all workers, male and female, irrespective of occupation; re-establishment of the tariff on

imported printing and book-binding for Canadian circulation and that permission be obtained to print and bind the Holy Bible in Canada; that all forms of commercial transportation be compelled to pay for right of way services and other necessary facilities with a view to effecting reduction in property taxation and thereby encourage the building of homes, etc., and action making for greater safety in power plants in public buildings through various amendments to the Operating Engineers' Act.

The election of officers was conducted by President Tom Moore of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and resulted as follows: President, Ald. Peter Grant, St. Catharines; Vice-president, Arthur Lacey, St. Catharines; Secretary-Treasurer, Rod Plant, Ottawa; Executive Board, Fred Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Mrs. E. Finkle, Toronto; J. G. Park, Ottawa; Thomas Vyles, London; H. Durliat, Niagara Falls; George Lauder, Windsor; J. P. Nicol, Thorold; J. F. Cauley, Hamilton; Len. Lear, Brantford; William Stokes, St. Thomas; T. Dealy, St. Catharines; and O. H. Hughes, Kitchener, who, by virtue of an amendment made to the Constitution, becomes a member of the Executive as the immediate Past President.

St. Thomas was chosen as the convention city for 1941.

WELFARE PLAN OF HUDSON BAY MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, LIMITED

Employees' Retirement Financed Through Dominion Government Annuities

EFFECTIVE May 1, 1940, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Flin Flon, Manitoba and its subsidiary companies inaugurated a threefold plan to provide for the welfare and security of the company's employees resident in Canada. A brief outline of the plan follows.

Available to both male and female employees, participation is voluntary with respect to all those who were employed by the company on the effective date of the plan, and is designed to make provision against the following contingencies: (1) insecurity in old age; (2) death; and (3) loss of remuneration through non-occupational sickness and accidents. The first of these will be financed by joint contributions of the company and the employees. The second will be financed solely by the Company and the third will be a co-operative scheme shared equally by the company and the employees.

Retirement Pension Plan

To provide retirement income for the employees under the plan, annuity contracts will be purchased from the Annuities Branch, Dominion Department of Labour. Each participating employee will pay a percentage of his or her earnings into a fund and after normal retirement will receive a pension each year equal to at least 45 per cent of the total amount paid in. This retirement pension will be paid during the remainder of his or her life and is guaranteed for ten years in any event. (It was provided in the regulations that the retirement pension plan was to become effective only when at least 75 per cent of the eligible employees agreed to participate. Subsequent information indicates that 1,550 or 80·5 per cent of the total number of employees of participating companies have joined in the plan).

Eligibility.—All employees who have completed two years of continuous service with the company on the date of initiation of the plan are eligible for membership, and other employes become eligible on the completion of such a period of service, providing that in the case of males they have not reached their 65th birthday and in the case of females their 60th birthday. Provision is made whereby employees who have not completed the required two years of continuous service upon the effective date of the plan may contribute 3 per cent of earnings, deducted monthly, and every new employee taken into the company after the effective date shall contribute 3 per cent of earnings to the fund. These contributions are to be held in trust until the completion of two years of service when the money will be paid over in a lump sum to the Annuities Branch. Refunds of contributions are provided in the event of employees leaving the employ of the company during the probationary period.

Contributions.—Every member of the plan will contribute 3 per cent of earnings deducted monthly, the company paying the balance necessary to provide the employee with a retirement income.

Death Benefit.—In the event of the death of an employee prior to his normal retirement

date, the employee's own contributions to the fund, together with 4 per cent compound interest up to the date of his death, will be paid to his estate in a lump sum. The company's contributions on behalf of such deceased employee will be credited with interest against premiums falling due in respect of other members of the plan.

Sickness and Accident Benefit.—The plan provides that no contributions will be made for any period during which no earnings are received and, therefore, no pension will accumulate. Authorized leave of absence, due to sickness, accident or other reasons are not to constitute termination of service for the purposes of the plan.

Employees' Advisory Committee.—A committee of five, composed of one participating member of the plan from each of four sections of the company and one member elected by the participating employees at large, will be established "for the purpose of conveying to the company the views of the participating employees and considering and consulting with the company in regard to the operation of the plan generally" and in regard to matters of application and interpretation of the regulations governing the fund, etc.

Group Life Insurance

Under the group life insurance section of the plan present employees in the service of the company on the date the pension plan became effective, except those who by reason of injury or illness were not then engaged in their regular employment, are eligible to the benefit of group life insurance, provided that such present employees have joined the pension plan, or have signed application in writing which provides for their becoming a member of the pension plan when eligible.

Employees who were absent from active work on the date the pension plan became operative, because of sickness or injury or for other reasons, become eligible employees for group life insurance on the date of their return to active work.

Under the pension plan regulations, membership therein is a condition of employment; therefore all new employees become eligible for group life insurance benefits immediately on their starting to work.

Cost of Insurance.—Insurance under the plan is provided without charge to the employee, the entire cost being borne by the company.

Schedule of Insurance.—The maximum amount of insurance for which any employee may be eligible under the plan is $1,500. The following schedule of insurance is appended to the plan.

(*a*) Eligible employees with less than 2 years of service	$ 500
(*b*) Eligible employees with 2 or more years of service	1,000
(*c*) Eligible employees with 2 or more years of service will also be granted additional amounts as follows:	
For dependent wife	200
For each dependent child, not exceeding three, all under 19 years of age	100

Benefits.—No medical examination is required for any employee for any amount of life insurance provided under the plan. The insurance is payable to the beneficiary named by the employee, and the insured is to be provided with an individual certificate of insurance showing the amount of insurance, name of beneficiary and conversion privileges.

If an employee continues as a member of the pension plan until normal retirement, his insurance does not terminate until three months after such retirement. If he leaves prior to the normal retirement date, the insurance terminates thirty-one days after leaving the company's service. The plan also provides conversion privileges should an insured employee leave the company's employ.

Sickness and Accidents

In order to provide benefits for employees in the event of disability due to sickness or non-occupational accidents, the company will co-operate with the employees' advisory committee and will contribute equally with the employees towards such benefits as may be agreed upon. It was announced that a supplementary booklet to be published at a later date will set forth the details of this section of the plan.

Establishment of War Council in New Zealand

According to a Canadian Press dispatch of May 26, the Prime Minister of New Zealand had announced the immediate establishment of a War Council representing all sections of the population to take charge of war activities.

The Council will be allocated powers to call, where necessary for the war effort, compulsory national service—civil, military and financial.

The Council will consist of members of the Cabinet associated directly with the war effort, representatives of the Opposition, industrial employers, trade unions and farmers. Joint sessions of the Cabinet and the War Council will be held when necessary.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA AND SASKATCHEWAN, 1939

Review of Annual Reports of Provincial Departments of Labour

THE annual reports of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare have recently been received, a summary of each appearing herewith.

Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour contains a detailed account of administrative operations during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939, in regard to direct relief and relief work projects, mine apprenticeship, unemployed youth training, the employment service, inspection of factories, activities under the Industrial Standards Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the Fishermen's Loan Board.

Unemployment and Relief.—Expenditures on direct relief and special relief work projects during the fiscal period covered by the report, amounted to $1,108,957.69, compared with $892,252.11 expended in the year 1937-38. The report states that in connection with the expenditures for both direct relief and relief work projects the Federal Government contributed "a fair percentage of the cost" and "also rendered full co-operation and assistance in a most satisfactory way." A similar comment is also made with regard to the Federal Government's participation in the Mine Apprenticeship Project, Youth Training Projects, the Fishermen's Loan Board and the Employment Service of Canada.

Mine Apprenticeship Project.—The Mine Apprenticeship Project is designed to be part of the General Apprenticeship Training Plan and covers the training of unemployed young men for the vocation of hard-rock mining and the placing of such young men when trained, in employment.

In the conduct of this project the Dominion Government contributed 40 per cent of the cost of training, living allowance for apprentices, etc. Since the commencement of the project in May, 1937, and up to December 1, 1938, a total of 455 young men had received some training. Except for those still in training, 342 or 75 per cent received employment, 28 mining companies in Nova Scotia and northern Canada having provided this employment.

The report shows that 237 apprentices, for whom records are available, received $289,375, up to December 31, 1936, the average earnings being $1,100 a year.

Youth Training.—The report contains a detailed survey of the varied activities under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan. An interesting description of the development of a youth training project is given outlining the manner in which vocational and occupational surveys are made preparatory to the organization of a project together with a description of the various progressive steps in the carrying out of a project. Interesting case histories are recorded together with other information concerning the trainees.

At the beginning of December, 1938, the number of persons in training was 104. During the following year 179 new enrollees attended classes of instruction. As a result of these classes, 115 apprentices were placed; 95 trainees secured employment, and 38 left the project without securing work while 6 left to attend college. At December 1, 1939, those in training numbered 127. A total of 52 different classes or courses were started and the average attendance at these classes was 18. Vocational guidance was given to 446; 96 persons received special instruction and 20 persons who were not trainees were placed in regular employment.

Employment Service.—The business transacted by the provincial offices of the Employment Service of Canada increased during the period reviewed by the report. Total placements for 1939 were 14,347 compared with 13,376 in 1938—an increase of 971. Cost per placement showed a corresponding decrease from $1.31 per placement in 1938 to $1.17 in 1939, the total decrease in expenditure on this account being $743.78. Applications during the fiscal year totalled 16,721, vacancies 14,664. Of the vacancies 14,347 were filled, 5,461 being regular and 8,886 in casual employment.

Factory Inspection and Industrial Standards Act.—The report of the Factory Inspector which includes a review of the activities under the Industrial Standards Act, states that during the year 387 factories and mills were inspected, several special investigations necessitating two or three visits to some of these establishments. Four hundred and seventy-six accident reports were received, of which six concerned fatal accidents. The number of industrial accidents

reported in 1938 was 456 of which six were fatal.

Commenting on the number of accidents the Factory Inspector's report states:

> It may appear that there are a large number of accidents occurring in the industrial establishments of the Province, but it must be borne in mind that in some of our large metal industries the workers are exposed to many risks —risks inherent in their work. However, by way of encouragement it should be made known that we are making notable improvement. For example, from fifteen to twenty years ago, there was an average of 1,365 accidents per year, the fatalities during the same period averaging 11 per year. For the past five years the average number of accidents per year has been 482, the fatal accidents averaging only five per year.

The inspector's report also reviews the activities of the Factory Inspection Branch in the improvement of sanitary conditions in factories, elimination of dust, fumes, smoke or gases incidental to manufacturing, etc.

Dealing with the operations under the Industrial Standards Act, the inspector's report states that there were no prosecutions for violation of the Act but that towards the close of the year reviewed, two important cases were being investigated which would probably result in court action.

Minimum Wages.—The report of the Chairman of the Minimum Wage Board indicates that at November 30, 1939, minimum wage regulations applied to the following establishments: Laundries, dry cleaning and dye works, hotels, restaurants, tea rooms, confectioners, bakers and allied foods trades, textiles, needle trades, leather trades, telephone operators, printing and paper trades, small factories, stores and shops, beauty parlours and office help.

Special attention was given to the 'Textile Trades' "due to many complaints received in connection with the girls working on the piece-rates." Following investigation, the Minimum Wage Board decided to revise the order covering this class of industry to provide that 80 per cent of the total working force in all such industries must receive the minimum wage conforming with the regulations of the Board, the remaining 20 per cent to consist of inexperienced and handicapped workers.

The report also states that all complaints received were investigated, claims for back wages and overtime due were settled, some of them amounting to $150. It was also shown that there had been a slight increase in the number of women employed during the year, the average wage remaining about the same.

Saskatchewan

The fifth annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare records the work of the Bureau for the twelve months ending April 30, 1939. Although the current report is the fifth of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare it constitutes the nineteenth annual report since the original Bureau of Labour and Industries was organized.

The report contains a review of labour legislation promulgated during the year reviewed, and a summary of the legislative recommendations made by the Saskatchewan Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress to the provincial government. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 166.)

Strikes and Lockouts.—During the calendar year, 1938, there were three industrial disputes in the coal mines of Saskatchewan, resulting in time loss amounting to 3,400 man working days. The number of employees affected in the three disputes was 481.

One Day's Rest in Seven Act.—During the year seven charges covering three establishments were laid under the One Day's Rest in Seven Act. In three cases the defendant was found guilty and fines were imposed with costs of the court. Three cases were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Freedom of Trade Union Association Act.—The Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1938, requires that every trade union file a copy of its constitution and by-laws, with the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare, as well as a list of the names and addresses of its officers and the number of its members. A total of 137 associations registered during the year and the number of members reported was 8,710.

Minimum Wage Act.—The report refers to the appointment of a new Minimum Wage Board which held its organization meeting, the only one during the period, late in the fiscal year. During the greater part of the year, the personnel of the previous Board continued in office.

Apprenticeship Agreements.—Nine apprenticeship agreements were approved during the fiscal year, covering the trades of printing, photography, baking, window dressing, armature winding and motor mechanics.

Inspections.—During the year ended April 30, 1939, no inspections were made of factories other than those made under the Minimum Wage Act.

Overtime permits issued during the year numbered 23 and were issued to factories as required under the Factories Act.

Without resorting to court proceedings, inspectors were successful in making wage adjustments amounting to $6,488.55 to the benefit of 78 females and 146 males. In the cases of ten firms it was necessary to take court proceedings, in all eighteen charges being laid. Fines were imposed in thirteen cases, three cases were dismissed and two withdrawn.

Industrial Standards Act.—The report notes that the Industrial Standards Act was amended and during the year there were three prosecutions for infraction of schedules drawn up under the Act; two in connection with the barbering industry and one in connection with the carpentry trade, fines being imposed in each instance. Thirty-two schedules were in force during the year under review in eight cities and three towns of the province, covering fifteen industries and affecting the working conditions of approximately 495 employers and 960 employees.

Employment Service. — Nine employment offices were maintained throughout the province and a sub-office was operated in Melville during the months of September, October and November, to facilitate the placing of men on farms during the harvest season. During the fiscal year 1938-39, applications numbered 46,482, vacancies 41,829 and placements 40,142.

Farm Wages.—The average wage for workers prevailing throughout the year was: Farm work, winter, $5 per month plus government bonus, spring, $10 to $25 a month, harvest $1.50 to $3.00 per day, after threshing to freeze-up, $10 to $20 per month; work in lumber camps, $13 a month and board.

Farm Improvement and Employment.—The winter Farm Improvement and Employment Plan, financed jointly by the Federal and Provincial governments, for the purpose of placing single, homeless, destitute, unemployed persons in farm employment was administered through the Bureau. The receiving of applications and the placement work was done through the local employment offices.

Under the plan, 23,956 applications were received and 16,350 accepted, composed of 12,376 males and 3,974 females. Accepted applicants received $5 per month, with a bonus of $2.50 per month if they remained in employment for the full winter period.

Youth Training.—During the period November 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, 1,416 boys and 1,052 girls in the province took advantage of practical free courses for young men and women. Commenting on the plan the report states: "This plan undoubtedly proved a success as we are informed by a number of these students they have been able to secure employment, and, if suitable employment was not available for some of the students at the completion of their course, they undertook the study of another subject."

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1938

Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1938 have been issued and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all the manufacturing industries for 1930, 1933, and from 1936 to 1938, showing the number of establishments, capital invested, the number of employees on salaries and wages together with the amount of such salaries and wages, the cost of materials entering into manufactures and the value of the finished products. While the figures for 1938 were not, in some cases, as favourable as those for 1937 they did, in all cases, show increases over the figures for 1936. From 1930 to 1933 industrial activity declined but from 1934 to 1937 improvement was shown. Comparing 1938 with 1937, the number of employees on salaries increased 4·1 per cent, the total amount of salaries 5·8 per cent and the average salary 1·6 per cent. The number of employees on wages decreased 4·3 per cent, the total amount of wages 5·2 per cent and the average wage 0·9 per cent. The cost of materials entering into manufactures declined 9·9 per cent, due in part to a decline in prices during the year. The value of finished products declined 7·9 per cent, while the value added by manufacture was less by 5·3 per cent. The number of establishments engaged in manufacturing was 1·5 per cent greater and capital invested increased by 0·6 per cent.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and on wages with the salaries and wages paid as well as the number

TABLE 1.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930, 1933 AND 1936 TO 1938

Items	1930[1]	1933	1936	1937	1938	Change per cent in 1938 from 1937
Establishments.....No.	22,618	23,780	24,202	24,834	25,200	+ 1·5
Capital invested..... $	4,041,030,475	3,279,259,838	3,271,263,531	3,465,227,831	3,485,683,018	+ ·6
Employees on salary.....No.	84,711	86,636	104,417	115,827	120,589	+ 4·1
Salaries..... $	169,992,216	139,317,946	173,198,057	195,983,475	207,386,381	+ 5·8
Average salary..... $	2,007	1,608	1,659	1,692	1,719	+ 1·6
Employees on wages.....No.	529,985	382,022	489,942	544,624	521,427	— 4·3
Wages..... $	527,563,162	296,929,878	438,873,377	525,743,562	498,282,208	— 5·2
Average wage..... $	995	777	896	965	956	— ·9
Cost of materials..... $	1,522,737,125	967,788,928	1,624,213,996	2,006,926,787	1,807,478,028	— 9·9
Value of production..... $	3,280,236,603	1,954,075,785	3,002,403,814	3,625,459,500	3,337,681,366	— 7·9
Value added by manufacture..... $	1,522,737,125	919,671,181	1,289,592,672	1,508,924,867	1,428,286,778	— 5·3

[1] A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted.

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1938

—	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA.....	25,200	95,270	25,319	207,386,381	409,172	112,255	498,282,208
Prince Edward Island.....	229	211	52	205,960	550	228	376,765
Nova Scotia.....	1,102	1,881	412	3,185,099	12,189	2,328	12,385,570
New Brunswick.....	826	1,818	499	3,649,149	9,894	1,756	9,528,089
Quebec.....	8,655	31,301	6,899	63,030,653	126,886	49,311	150,359,431
Ontario.....	9,883	46,412	14,643	110,184,079	199,062	51,157	252,167,198
Manitoba.....	1,072	3,799	893	7,745,349	15,637	3,178	19,450,574
Saskatchewan.....	678	1,601	277	2,585,934	3,964	281	4,402,127
Alberta.....	970	2,558	500	4,659,309	8,540	1,086	9,708,480
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,785	5,689	1,144	12,140,849	32,450	2,930	39,903,974
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
CANADA—Total.....	25,200	95,270	25,319	207,386,381	409,172	112,255	498,282,208
Vegetable products.....	6,076	16,645	4,191	34,148,985	52,611	22,094	64,601,723
Animal Products.....	4,389	12,032	2,368	19,608,194	41,011	11,249	45,144,323
Textiles and Textile Products.....	1,927	9,868	3,968	24,013,195	46,778	55,131	75,262,170
Wood and Paper Products.....	8,684	24,484	5,550	49,210,864	102,046	9,894	109,662,786
Iron and Its Products.....	1,391	14,124	3,532	34,969,470	100,317	3,262	119,490,170
Non-ferrous metal products.....	521	6,916	2,207	17,684,199	30,729	4,588	40,326,497
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	856	3,593	785	8,158,462	17,815	606	21,616,465
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	790	5,684	2,039	15,149,567	11,061	3,112	14,420,950
Miscellaneous Industries.....	566	1,924	679	4,443,445	6,804	2,319	7,757,124
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
Vegetable Products.....	6,076	16,645	4,191	34,148,985	52,611	22,094	64,601,723
Aerated and mineral waters.....	454	1,006	212	1,877,518	3,234	117	3,283,287
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.....	226	2,311	585	4,826,559	4,072	5,165	6,561,038
Bread and other bakery products.....	3,231	2,643	741	3,599,019	16,351	2,624	17,811,487
Breweries.....	65	1,340	166	3,542,610	3,834	39	4,800,669
Coffee, tea and spices.....	91	680	210	1,617,949	684	577	1,080,888
Distilleries.....	15	320	63	1,092,104	954	443	1,339,333
Flour and feed mills.....	1,080	1,671	228	2,464,473	3,728	151	3,698,878
Foods, stock and poultry.....	131	391	113	704,120	670	11	648,761
Foods, miscellaneous.....	132	481	189	1,142,966	738	478	1,036,701
Fruit and vegetable preparations.....	341	1,059	421	2,170,747	3,843	4,168	4,682,369
Rubber goods, including rubber footwear.....	53	1,859	630	4,376,987	7,344	3,046	9,684,801
Sugar refineries.....	10	364	61	1,163,988	1,809	84	2,151,645
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	87	1,655	402	3,599,865	1,992	3,918	3,988,588
Tobacco, processing and packing.....	18	199	14	384,571	1,370	888	1,498,326
Animal products.....	4,389	12,032	2,368	19,608,194	41,011	11,249	45,144,323
Boots and shoes, leather.....	213	1,325	388	2,944,740	8,563	5,656	9,451,930
Butter and cheese.....	2,528	5,027	920	5,436,655	10,850	539	11,102,301
Fish curing and packing.....	561	552	90	772,493	3,647	888	2,775,425
Fur goods.....	366	748	199	1,441,485	1,455	1,098	2,574,290
Gloves and mittens, leather.....	54	180	61	301,782	638	861	911,050
Leather tanneries.....	88	351	58	985,689	3,408	123	3,189,632
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	212	494	124	892,724	1,564	705	1,614,729
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	145	2,742	373	5,553,307	8,407	981	11,043,403

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYERS, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1938—Concluded

—	Number of establishments	Salaried employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS—*Con.*							
Textiles and textile products	1,927	9,868	3,968	24,013,195	46,778	55,131	75,262,170
Carpets, mats and rugs	18	150	47	415,193	645	410	776,112
Clothing, factory, men's	387	2,514	800	5,307,551	6,163	11,728	13,099,021
Clothing, factory women's	605	2,123	939	4,970,161	4,884	11,963	12,014,385
Clothing, contractors, men's and women's	129	198	34	272,970	961	1,161	1,303,337
Corsets	23	162	226	593,388	150	1,094	720,323
Cotton textiles, n.e.s.	45	113	55	263,939	339	665	658,399
Cotton yarn and cloth	37	505	171	1,419,249	11,209	6,164	13,220,068
Dyeing and finishing of textiles	25	121	32	334,105	687	140	624,593
Hats and caps	158	595	215	1,335,714	1,816	1,880	3,046,920
Hosiery and knitted goods	174	1,211	696	3,227,742	6,777	11,347	12,926,308
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	14	346	77	1,007,176	1,026	223	1,136,046
Silk and artificial silk	28	566	260	1,586,394	5,065	3,031	6,561,447
Woollen cloth	59	411	132	1,038,449	3,093	1,988	3,804,004
Woollen goods, n.e.s.	29	113	32	424,221	926	253	920,918
Woollen yarn	31	162	64	391,692	1,138	1,261	1,565,908
Wood and paper products	8,684	24,484	5,550	49,210,864	102,046	9,894	109,662,786
Boxes and bags, paper	151	867	284	2,417,082	3,029	2,314	4,345,992
Boxes, wooden	143	330	52	690,859	2,935	235	2,224,182
Coffins and caskets	51	149	27	305,284	676	130	660,147
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	106	632	150	1,547,775	1,524	378	2,835,693
Furniture	392	1,240	299	2,325,365	8,397	348	7,062,862
Lithographing	41	406	196	1,435,046	1,422	594	2,387,477
Miscellaneous paper products	136	684	286	1,802,859	1,706	1,001	2,560,139
Miscellaneous wooden products	132	240	53	425,964	1,074	132	893,139
Planing mills, sash and door factories	767	1,404	208	1,998,290	6,506	16	5,323,078
Printing and bookbinding	1,284	3,078	782	6,229,347	7,105	2,464	9,578,721
Printing and publishing	806	6,414	2,087	12,860,605	8,629	1,273	13,210,315
Pulp and paper	99	3,655	608	10,823,536	26,208	472	31,795,775
Sawmills	3,873	3,932	229	3,584,344	26,896	125	21,760,720
Wood turning	49	98	18	165,716	856	41	558,308
Iron and Its Products	1,391	14,124	3,532	34,969,470	100,317	3,262	119,490,170
Agricultural implements	38	860	240	1,680,663	5,308	50	5,829,043
Aircraft	13	231	32	426,307	1,320	34	1,667,410
Automobiles	12	1,671	491	4,943,490	12,498	212	16,049,872
Automobile supplies	97	793	273	2,084,420	6,147	687	7,265,576
Boilers, tanks and engines	55	556	124	1,197,156	2,238	1	2,507,648
Bridge and structural steel	21	736	87	1,895,300	2,422	.....	3,201,858
Castings and forgings	230	1,163	298	2,853,513	9,525	112	9,955,016
Hardware and tools	151	644	252	1,711,741	4,657	669	4,865,520
Heating and cooking apparatus	68	622	184	1,452,432	3,966	39	3,905,554
Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	110	308	60	566,786	977	26	987,848
Machinery	213	2,073	608	4,857,344	8,700	250	9,728,919
Primary iron and steel	55	900	200	2,844,190	11,939	61	15,412,437
Railway rolling stock	37	1,361	90	3,284,564	17,880	27	23,451,701
Sheet metal products	169	1,247	356	2,838,497	5,859	800	6,617,148
Shipbuilding and repairs	41	422	50	943,302	3,122	2	3,870,312
Wire and wire goods	77	506	178	1,334,030	3,379	268	3,762,910
Non-ferrous Metal Products	521	6,916	2,207	17,684,199	30,729	4,588	40,326,497
Aluminium products	19	159	58	385,278	1,045	110	1,233,804
Brass and copper products	127	923	215	2,140,485	3,642	250	4,014,882
Electrical apparatus and supplies	188	4,239	1,449	10,659,482	11,397	3,268	14,318,595
Jewellery and silverware	118	432	198	1,193,613	2,012	657	2,658,953
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	14	904	159	2,612,284	11,725	.....	16,937,679
White metal alloys	35	167	86	468,656	743	256	965,433
Non-metallic Mineral Products	856	3,593	785	8,158,462	17,815	606	21,616,465
Abrasive products	16	211	61	549,628	868	1	1,053,143
Cement and cement products	126	268	24	480,771	1,569	7	1,622,462
Clay products	173	369	71	828,621	2,789	176	2,476,121
Coke and gas products	33	850	252	1,734,227	2,827	1	4,065,275
Glass products	77	328	112	800,010	2,674	315	3,187,816
Petroleum products	59	785	136	2,188,437	3,743	11	5,684,603
Stone, ornamental and monumental	234	369	36	588,976	846	10	971,955
Chemicals and Allied Products	790	5,684	2,039	15,149,567	11,061	3,112	14,420,950
Acids, alkalies and salts	24	576	100	1,583,938	2,305	10	2,987,641
Fertilizers	26	259	77	581,767	891	5	979,106
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	171	1,241	635	3,653,883	1,103	1,291	2,036,943
Miscellaneous chemical products	143	766	248	2,166,538	2,278	781	2,859,480
Paints, pigments and varnishes	87	1,202	317	2,976,945	1,730	163	2,026,056
Soaps and washing compounds	109	692	180	1,528,126	1,118	283	1,414,330
Toilet preparations	83	226	220	761,125	235	442	485,902
Miscellaneous Industries	566	1,924	679	4,443,445	6,804	2,319	7,757,124
Brooms, brushes and mops	79	229	85	506,491	866	204	774,371
Mattresses and springs	73	342	100	816,249	1,749	292	1,781,009
Scientific and professional equipment	32	190	104	600,676	527	274	948,732

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1930-1931, 1933 AND 1935-1938

Industries	1930	1931	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938
Fishing:							
Number of employees	63,836	61,832	65,506	68,557	71,735	69,981	71,380
***Mining:**							
Number of employees	89,200	72,809	63,334	80,256	90,999	105,414	107,275
Wages and salaries $	113,975,332	91,969,299	70,031,805	100,080,559	116,766,222	144,292,384	145,644,000
***Metalliferous mining:**							
Number of employess	30,623	25,434	25,443	38,603	46,455	55,046	56,491
Wages and salaries $	48,851,303	41,829,288	37,937,871	59,528,350	72,016,670	90,798,501	94,466,952
Coal mining:							
Number of employees	29,172	27,860	25,375	26,198	26,918	27,202	27,074
Wages and salaries $	36,442,361	28,802,428	22,378,736	26,595,344	28,873,135	31,641,679	28,699,781
Other Mining:							
Number of employees	29,405	19,515	12,516	15,455	17,626	23,166	23,710
Wages and salaries $	28,681,668	21,337,583	9,715,198	13,956,865	15,876,417	21,852,204	22,477,267
Manufacturing (a)							
Number of employees	626,581	540,412	479,186	567,416	594,359	660,451	642,016
Wages and salaries $	708,805,323	598,238,605	444,130,213	567,806,911	612,071,434	721,627,037	705,668,589
Electric light and power:							
Number of employees	17,858	17,014	14,717	15,458	16,087	17,018	17,929
Wages and salaries $	27,287,443	26,306,956	21,431,877	22,519,993	23,367,091	25,623,767	27,148,688
Steam railways: (b)							
Number of employees	174,485	154,569	121,923	127,526	132,781	133,467	127,824
Wages and salaries $	268,347,374	229,499,505	158,326,445	172,956,218	182,638,365	193,355,584	195,108,351
Street and electric railways:							
Number of employees	18,340	17,135	14,883	14,381	14,280	14,347	14,323
Wages and salaries $	26,954,994	24,647,391	18,692,236	18,649,517	18,958,832	19,778,118	20,100,533
Telegraphs: (c)							
Number of employees	7,331	6,637	5,263	5,903	6,064	6,401	6,347
Wages and salaries $	8,674,453	7,875,058	5,870,433	7,030,830	7,360,193	8,075,838	8,205,518
Telephones:							
Number of employees	26,575	23,825	18,796	17,414	17,775	18,413	17,925
Wages and salaries $	32,085,948	28,493,252	21,276,406	22,283,362	23,365,977	25,579,850	26,020,463
Express: (d)							
Number of employees	4,996	4,616	3,998	4,126	4,293	4,611	4,678
Wages and salaries $	8,132,525	7,375,492	5,759,047	6,071,962	6,313,911	6,816,027	7,168,480

(a) See note (1), Table I.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.
*The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (monumental and ornamental) which are also shown as sub-groups under manufacturing.

of establishments for 1938, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

The third table gives the figures as to the number of employees and salaries and wages paid in other industries for which figures are collected annually. The number of employees increased in the following industries: fishing, mining, electric light and power and express. Decreases were recorded in manufacturing, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs, and telephones. It should be noted that in the four last named industries the total amount of salaries and wages increased despite the decreases in numbers employed.

Statistics for 1937, comparable to those contained in the present article, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, pages 482-485. Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1933, pages 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1933, pages 1094-1095.

Industrial Health Survey in New York State

The health of nearly 300,000 workers in dangerous trades in New York is safer to-day than it was three and one half years ago as a result of medical and chemical surveys and engineering control measures by industrial hygienists in the New York State Department of Labor, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller announced recently in a progress report to the Legislature on the use of a five year grant of $50,000 annually to study and control silicosis and other occupational diseases.

"Three and one half years of experience", the Commissioner stated, "have taught us, if not how to cure silicosis, at least much about how to prevent it through dust control measures. To be effective these must be continuously and persistently applied."

The latest data on the control of various hazards have been sent in the form of frequent bulletins and reports to employers, doctors, engineers and workers all over the state.

STATISTICS OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1938

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual reports on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada and Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada, both of which cover the year ending December 31, 1938. Copies of these reports may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a cost of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

Steam Railways

Gross revenues for the year 1938 were $336,833,400 which was $18,269,871 or 5·1 per cent less than the corresponding figure for 1937. Prior to 1938, the figure for gross revenues had shown an increase each year since 1933 when it had been at the low point of $270,278,276. Operation expenses totalled $295,705,638 or $4,946,910 (1·6 per cent) less than in 1937. Net operating revenues amounted to $41,127,762 . The net corporate income of all railways as carried to the profit and loss account was a debit of $55,023,359 as compared with a debit of $31,222,713 in 1937, $71,706,716 in 1936 and $98,495,119 in 1933.

Tons of freight carried, excluding duplication where two or more railways carried the same freight, decreased from 82,220,374 in 1937 to 76,175,305 in 1938. Compared with 1937, freight traffic for 1938 was lighter by 7·3 per cent in tons carried and 0·3 per cent in ton miles, while passenger traffic was lighter by 5·1 per cent in number of passengers carried and by 7·6 per cent in passenger miles.

The number of employees was reduced from 133,467 in 1937 to 127,824 in 1938, as compared with 121,923 in 1933. The total payroll, however, increased from $193,557,663 to $195,108,351. The average hourly wage of those employees on an hourly basis was 62.1 cents or 6.7 per cent above the 1937 average and the average daily wage of general officers, clerks, and all employees on a daily or monthly wage was $5.91 or 5.8 per cent above the 1937 average. The lowest average wage was 28.6 cents per hour for labourers in maintenance of way and the highest was $1·652 passenger engineers. Among those paid on a basis other than an hourly one, the lowest rate was for news agents at $2.202 per day, while messengers, office boys and miscellaneous trade workers averaged $2.632 per day. The highest average pay was $21.759 per day for executives, general officers and assistants. The average yearly compensation for all positions was $1,526.38.

The report contains a table showing by classes of employees the average number employed during the year, the total hours or days on duty, total salaries and wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked per employee in each class or occupation, the average earnings per hour or per day and also per year.

The figures as to numbers of employees in each class on hourly or equivalent rates and average earnings per hour and per year are included in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1938 and 1939, Appendix B.

Fatal accidents to employees numbered 45 in connection with the movement of trains and 9 from other causes, while non-fatal accidents affected 898 employees in connection with the movement of trains and 4,063 employees in non-train accidents. The time lost by employees through injuries was 142,302 days.

The report contains figures for each railway as to capital, receipts, expenditure, traffic, track, equipment, etc.

Electric Railways

The mileage of main line track operated in 1938 was 1,693, which was 78 miles less than that operated in 1937 but the number of buses increased from 653 to 760.

The number of passengers carried during 1938 was 629,778,738 as compared with 631,894,662 in 1937. This decrease of 0.3 per cent was the first recorded since 1933 when 585,385,094 passengers were carried.

The gross operating earnings during 1938 were $42,537,767 and operating expenses were $29,683,131 leaving net operating revenues of $12,854,636. Dividends amounted to $2,440,319 while interest paid on funded debt was $6,703,176.

The number of employees was 14,323 with total compensation of $20,100,533. There were 6,724 motormen, conductors and conductor-motormen, their total earnings being $9,226,457. There were 757 motor bus, coach and truck drivers whose earnings were $1,394,815.

Accidents to employees were, one fatal and 314 non-fatal; to passengers, one fatal, 1,712 non-fatal; to other persons, 34 fatal and 679 non-fatal.

Figures are given for each electric railway as to capital receipts and expenditures, trackage, equipment, traffic, employees, accidents, etc.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, APRIL, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 11,970, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,117,547 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,969 having an aggregate membership of 253,541 persons, 9·6 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1940, as Reported by Employers

Industrial activity at May 1 showed a decidedly upward movement which resulted in a higher level of employment than at the same date in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929. The staffs of the 11,970 co-operating establishments aggregated 1,117,547, as compared with 1,094,600 at the first of April. This was an increase of 22,947 persons, or 2·1 per cent, a gain which slightly exceeded the average for May 1 in earlier years of the record. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 111·9 at April 1, 1940, to 114·3 at the date under review, when it was 7·6 per cent higher than at the beginning of May of last spring; while the May 1, 1929 figure had been 116·2, the latest index was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made.

Since the general increase in employment at the first of May was rather above the normal, the seasonally adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 118·5 at April 1, to 118·7 at May 1, 1940.

Manufacturing reported substantial seasonal improvement, which carried the index to a new high level. Standing at 125·7 per cent of the 1926 average, this figure compared favourably with the previous maximum of 123·4 at April 1, 1940; in the period from 1920 until the expansion which followed the outbreak of war last autumn, the high indexes had been those of 121·7 at October 1, 1937, and 121·6 at August 1, 1929. The largest increases at the date under review were in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions, but many others shared in the upward movement. The exceptions were the leather and tobacco groups.

Following an extremely active winter, logging camps showed seasonal curtailment on a scale that has rarely been exceeded at May 1 in the years since 1920; nearly 8,700 men were laid-off from the co-operating camps. Coal-mining also released a considerable number of workers, although the general loss was below average. The remaining non-manufacturing divisions reported substantial improvement, the most noteworthy being in construction and transportation.

For May 1, 1939, 11,607 firms had furnished data, showing that they employed 1,030,718 persons, as compared with 1,018,569 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows: 1940, 114·3; 1939, 106·2; 1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8 and 1927, 101·8. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

Employment in Financial Organizations

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators.

For May 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,493 person, compared with 33,498 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,151,040 in 12,378 establishments, while the largest increases in personnel reported were those of 3,850 in British Columbia, 5,000 in Quebec and 8,700 in Ontario. In the Maritime and Western Provinces, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930; in Ontario, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the index in Quebec was higher than in any other May for which statistics are available, (i.e. since 1920.)

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



and slightly lowers the index of 114·3 in the industries above enumerated, to 114·2; the April 1 index of 111·9 was unchanged by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions, while that for May, 1939, stood at 106·3 when such returns were included, as compared with 106·2 for the industries named in the third sentence of this paragraph.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was indicated in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the increases in staff ranging from 0·3 per cent in Nova Scotia to 9·8 per cent in Saskatchewan,

Maritime Provinces.—The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain at May 1 in the years since 1920; nevertheless, the index was higher than in any other May of the record except that in 1930. Eight hundred and thirty-seven firms reported 83,657 employees, or 772 more than at April 1, 1940. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper and chemical divisions. Construction also showed con-

siderable improvement, while the changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

The 822 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 73,872 persons, being greater by 311 than at April 1, 1939. The index then stood at 100·2, compared with 112·8 at May 1, 1940.

Quebec.—An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,984 employers of 325,940 men and women, as against 320,918 in the preceding month. While this increase of 5,022 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1939, and was also less-than-average in the experience of the last nineteen years, it raised employment to a level higher than at any other May 1 for which data are available.

Improvement from April 1, 1940, took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while leather and tobacco factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, over 5,000 men being released in this industry, and the railway construction and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade showed greater activity, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,857 firms had reported 317,373 employees, or 6,145 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111·6 or 2·3 points lower than at the date under review.

Ontario.—There was marked industrial expansion in Ontario, repeating the movement usually indicated at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable gains in all divisions except leather, rubber and tobacco, the largest being in iron and steel, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper products. The working forces of the 5,212 co-operating establishments included 482,406 persons, compared with 473,714 at April 1. The latest index (121·0), was higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920, with the exception of May 1, 1929, when it stood at 123·8.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1939, had declined slightly, according to statistics from 5,076 employers whose staffs aggregated 427,463. The index was then 107·9.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction and in steam railway operation; in the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and oil-refining divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,704 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 126,386 at the beginning of April, to 130,998 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1939, and also

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
May 1, 1929	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
May 1, 1930	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
May 1, 1931	102·2	104·0	102·3	103·8	100·0	96·1
May 1, 1932	87·5	87·8	86·0	89·5	87·6	82·7
May 1, 1933	77·6	80·3	75·4	79·5	79·2	72·2
May 1, 1934	92·0	98·3	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4
May 1, 1935	95·2	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6
May 1, 1936	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
May 1, 1937	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
May 1, 1938	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
May 1, 1939	106·2	100·2	111·6	107·9	94·5	103·3
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1940	100·0	7·5	29·2	43·2	11·7	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1, 1940	April 1, 1940	May 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	57·8	125·7	123·4	108·4
Animal products—edible	2·4	137·4	132·0	126·9
Fur and products	·2	115·9	110·1	94·1
Leather and products	2·2	122·5	124·9	111·1
Boots and shoes	1·5	120·5	122·8	113·1
Lumber and products	4·1	85·8	79·5	77·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·4	74·5	66·6	66·1
Furniture	·7	89·8	90·3	83·1
Other lumber products	1·1	120·4	114·2	108·7
Musical instruments	·1	61·5	59·6	41·6
Plant products—edible	3·2	115·4	115·1	107·7
Pulp and paper products	6·3	112·9	110·8	105·1
Pulp and paper	2·8	101·6	97·5	90·7
Paper products	1·0	139·9	139·8	130·3
Printing and publishing	2·5	118·1	117·8	114·9
Rubber products	1·2	108·4	109·3	105·5
Textile products	11·3	144·9	144·4	120·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·3	158·2	158·0	125·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·2	122·2	122·0	95·3
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	171·8	170·9	122·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	510·7	512·9	448·0
Hosiery and knit goods	2·1	141·3	141·2	121·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·7	136·6	136·3	116·6
Other textile products	1·2	135·3	132·8	115·6
Tobacco	1·0	134·5	165·6	91·2
Beverages	·8	171·6	164·3	163·9
Chemicals and allied products	2·0	190·4	182·0	159·8
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	95·5	85·3	82·2
Electric light and power	1·5	133·9	130·6	126·3
Electrical apparatus	1·8	143·8	142·3	125·5
Iron and steel products	14·4	122·2	118·9	97·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	151·6	148·7	123·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	132·9	131·0	115·0
Agricultural implements	·6	77·7	75·4	59·8
Land vehicles	6·1	112·3	112·0	92·3
Automobiles and parts	2·1	164·9	163·4	148·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·6	170·9	128·3	66·7
Heating appliances	·4	134·8	128·4	124·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	137·5	132·6	103·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	122·6	120·1	101·1
Other iron and steel products	2·3	129·6	124·3	100·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	175·9	173·0	154·6
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	165·2	161·7	150·1
Miscellaneous	·6	156·5	153·8	140·3
LOGGING	1·6	60·5	90·0	51·0
MINING	6·9	164·5	164·4	155·8
Coal	2·1	86·2	89·7	82·3
Metallic ores	4·0	353·1	350·2	334·0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	135·0	124·8	123·4
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	83·8	83·2	82·0
Telegraphs	·5	90·0	89·8	90·6
Telephones	1·5	82·1	81·4	79·7
TRANSPORTATION	9·6	88·8	82·8	81·4
Street railways and cartage	2·6	128·7	125·1	120·9
Steam railways	5·5	77·2	75·5	70·7
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	89·1	61·6	77·8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7·4	68·4	59·6	94·2
Building	2·1	54·0	45·9	46·2
Highway	3·1	91·7	78·3	182·9
Railway	2·2	61·4	56·3	60·3
SERVICES	2·7	138·2	133·4	133·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·6	130·4	127·1	125·6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	151·8	144·6	146·3
TRADE	12·0	138·3	137·6	135·1
Retail	9·0	143·6	142·9	141·3
Wholesale	3·0	124·6	123·7	119·3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	114·3	111·9	106·2

[1]For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table I.

rather exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 100·2, was several points above that of 94·5 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May since that of 1930. Statistics for May 1, 1939, had been received from 1,669 establishments providing work for 122,072 men and women.

British Columbia.—The situation in British Columbia showed further and greater improvement, which was on a scale above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last nineteen years. The latest index stood at 107·2, compared with 103·3 at May 1, 1939; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 94,546 persons was reported by the 1,233

employers furnishing data, who had 90,697 on their staffs at April 1, 1940. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber, iron and steel and food factories. On the other hand, logging was quieter. For May 1, 1939, 1,183 firms had reported 89,938 workers, as compared with 87,612 in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was indicated in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in each of these centres except Quebec. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, the index was also higher than in any other year since 1931; in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while in Vancouver employment was at its maximum for May 1 in the years for which data are available.

Montreal.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. The 1,770 co-operating employers reported 173,275 persons on their payrolls, compared with 169,448 at April 1. This increase exceeded that noted at May 1, 1939, but was rather below the average gain at the same date in preceding years of the record. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1939, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,674 establishments had resulted in an increase in their employees from 158,092 at April 1 to 161,646 at the beginning of May.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 16,044 employees, as against 15,005 at April 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, shipping and construction, while retail trade, hotels and restaurants and other groups were also somewhat more active. The general gain was the largest recorded in any month for which statistics are available. However, the index was lower than at May 1, 1939, when the advance had also been marked. The 209 employers furnishing data had then had 17,223 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,791 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 152,209, as compared with 149,710 at April 1. This advance was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last spring, and also exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1939, when statistics had been received from 1,731 establishments employing 137,683 assistants, or 1,752 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107·6, compared with 117·9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing and services showed a moderately upward movement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 233 employers reported payrolls aggregating 15,060, compared with 15,008 in the preceding month. The index, at 111·0, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred and twenty-six firms had then made returns, and their employees had numbered 14,532, compared with 14,658 at April 1, 1939.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 39,175 was indicated by the 332 co-operating establishments, as against 37,952 in their last monthly report. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 327 reporting employers, whose personnel included 33,251 men and women.

Windsor.—There was a slight gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 194 firms with 21,464 workers, compared with 21,445 in the preceding month. There was a moderate loss in manufacturing, but construction and other divisions were rather more active. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 198 industries reporting at May 1, 1939, when they employed 19,461 persons. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 140·8, as compared with 155·2 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing and construction showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 534 co-operating employers had a staff of 42,245, compared with 41,693 at April 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, although a rather larger advance had then been noted

in the 518 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,033 men and women.

Vancouver.—The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased in Vancouver, mainly in iron and steel and food factories; services, transportation and construction were also brisker, while other divisions showed little general change. According to data received from 538 firms in this city, they had an aggregate working force of 39,007 persons, compared with 37,662 at April 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1939, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 515 co-operating businessmen, whose employees had numbered 36,627.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further marked expansion was recorded at the beginning of May in manufacturing operations, which provided work for a larger number of persons than in any other month of the nearly twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made. Returns were tabulated from 6,600 establishments with a combined payroll of 645,941 men and women, as compared with 634,333 in the preceding month. This increase of 11,608 employees raised the index from 123·4 at April 1 to its all-time peak of 125·7 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1939 had been 108·4, while the previous high index for May was that of 119·8 in 1929. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

The improvement at the latest date, though seasonal in character, slightly exceeded the average gain at May 1 in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an increase, rising fractionally from 124·4 at April 1 to 124·8 at the beginning of May.

Large additions to the staffs were reported in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and animal foods industries, while somewhat smaller, but noteworthy gains were made in textile, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, oil refining and other non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, leather, rubber and tobacco works were slacker, the losses in tobacco being seasonal.

For May 1, 1939, information had been received from 6,329 factories, employing 553,579 persons, an increase of 6,563 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber and iron and steel divisions.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:—1940, 125·7; 1939, 108·4; 1938, 110·6; 1937, 113·8; 1936, 102·7; 1935, 95·6; 1934, 90·2; 1933, 76·8; 1932, 85·8; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 112·4; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 109·0 and 1927, 103·9.

Animal Products, Edible.—Increased employment was noted in the meat, fish and dairying divisions; the improvement was more extensive than that reported at May 1, 1939, when the index was over ten points lower. Statements were tabulated from 315 firms in this group, employing 26,906 persons, or 1,090 more than at the beginning of April. There was expansion in all provinces except Alberta, that in British Columbia being most pronounced.

Fur and Fur Products.—The fur products group showed slightly more activity, according to the 80 co-operating manufacturers, who had 2,799 workers, compared with 2,658 at April 1; the index was much higher than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been indicated.

Leather and Products.—The leather industries reported some curtailment, according to 340 establishments with 25,075 employees, a reduction of 523 from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss, which occurred chiefly in Ontario, exceeded that noted at May 1, 1939, but the index then was many points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Marked seasonal improvement was recorded in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 966 employers of 46,394 men and women, as against 43,028 in the preceding month. There were fairly general additions to personnel, those in Quebec being greatest. A much smaller increase had been registered at May 1, 1939, when the index was considerably below that of 85·8 at the beginning of May of the present year.

Plant Products, Edible.—The production of vegetable foods showed a slight advance, mainly in sugar and syrup factories, while flour and cereal mills and fruit and vegetable canning were rather quieter. The upward movement was not so pronounced as that indicated by the firms co-operating at May 1, 1939; however, the index then stood at 107·7, as compared with the latest figure of 115·4. Statements were compiled from 540 plants, whose payrolls aggregated 35,431, as against 35,342 at April 1, 1940.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Increased activity was noted in these industries, in which employment on the whole was decidedly brisker than at the same date in 1939, when smaller gains had been reported. The improvement at May 1, 1940, took place largely in pulp

and paper mills. The working forces of the 719 co-operating establishments aggregated 70,082, as against 68,766 in their last report. The greatest advances were in Quebec and Ontario.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed a falling-off from April; returns were tabulated from 53 manufacturers employing 13,542 workers, or 121 fewer than in the preceding month. The index was about three points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when the situation had been unchanged from April 1, 1939.

Textile Products.—The trend of employment continued upward in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 1,237 manufacturers having 126,054 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 125,622 in the preceding month. There were moderate gains in most of the various textile divisions. A slight contraction had been shown at the same date of last spring; and the index then stood at 120·4, compared with 144·9 at the date under review.

Beverages.—Data were received from 148 plants in this group employing 9,451 persons, or 408 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than at May 1 in 1939.

Tobacco.—Important seasonal curtailment was reported in tobacco factories at the first of May; 47 establishments had a combined paylist of 11,094 workers, compared with 13,664 at April 1. Most of the loss occurred in Ontario. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May of last year, although a smaller decline had then been noted.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a further increase; this took place mainly in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Information was compiled from 320 manufacturers, whose staffs included 22,476 employees, as against 21,480 in the preceding month. This gain considerably exceeded that of the same date in 1939, when the index was decidedly lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement, which resulted in the employment of a much larger number of additional workers than that reported at the beginning of May last year; the index then stood at 82·2, as compared with 95·5 at the date under review. The 222 co-operating firms had 10,803 employees at May 1, 1940, as against 9,718 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Greater activity was recorded at the beginning of May in central electric stations, in which employment was brisker than in the spring of 1939. Statements were received from 102 companies employing 16,993 workers, an increase of 419 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment, on the whole, advanced moderately in electrical appliance works, according to data furnished by 127 establishments which had 19,594 employees, compared with 19,385 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been registered at May 1, 1939, when the index was many points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Most branches of the iron and steel industry showed heightened activity, the most pronounced gains being in the shipbuilding and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, boiler, engine and tank and general machinery divisions. The trend was upward except in the Maritime Provinces and Saskatchewan, while the greatest gains were in Ontario. Returns were tabulated from 938 manufacturers with 160,426 operatives, as compared with 156,069 at April 1. Expansion on a much smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, and the level of employment then was decidedly lower. The index at May 1, 1940, was higher than in any other month since the summer of 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed further improvement, according to statistics from 196 firms with a working force of 27,700 persons, or 459 more than at April 1. There was an advance in smelting and refining, and other branches of the industry were also busier. Little general change had been recorded in this group in the same month of 1939, and the index number then was many points lower.

Mineral Products.—Oil refineries and other plants classed in this division reported increased activity; the gain in personnel was smaller than that shown at May 1 of a year ago, but employment was then at a lower level. Data were received from 99 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 13,164 persons, as compared with 12,884 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in Ontario.

Logging

The seasonal losses in logging indicated at May 1 were on a larger scale than those reported at the same date in 1939, and also exceeded the average for May 1 in the last nineteen years. There were decreases in all provinces, those in Quebec being particularly large. The 412 co-operating firms employed 17,802 men, or 8,687 fewer than at April 1. The index, at 60·5, was higher than at the

beginning of May in 1939, but was lower than in the spring of other years since 1933.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal-mining showed a contraction of a seasonal character; this was smaller than that noted in the same month of last year, when the index was a few points below that at May 1, 1940. Data were received from 107 operators with 23,671 employees, as compared with 24,638 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in Alberta, the changes in the other coal-fields generally being slight.

Metallic Ores.—The movement was favourable in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 43,981 persons was employed by the 211 co-operating firms, who had 43,627 in their last report. There had also been a gain at the beginning of May a year ago, but activity then was not quite so great as at the date under review, when it reached the maximum recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed a seasonal up-turn; 101 employers enlarged their payrolls by 683 workers to 9,035 at the beginning of May. The index was between eleven and twelve points lower than at May 1, 1939, the advance then indicated having been on a smaller scale.

Communications

Increased activity on the whole was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was very slightly higher than at the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies had a personnel of 22,379 men and women, compared with 22,223 in the preceding month; of the former number, 17,213 persons belonged in the telephone division.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Improvement was shown in local transportation at May 1, when the 308 firms from whom information was received, reported 29,678 employees, or 836 more than at April 1. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a smaller gain had been noted. Ontario registered most of the advance recorded at May 1, 1940, although there were widespread increases.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while in the other economic areas substantially heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 101 employers in this division, whose payrolls were enlarged from 60,196 at April 1, to 61,557 at the beginning of May. A reduction had been noted at May 1, 1939, and the index was then several points lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 16,532 men, as compared with 11,439 in the preceding month, was reported by the 123 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This improvement was more pronounced than that noted at the same date last year, when the index was many points lower. There were seasonal losses at May 1, 1940, in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was upward, most of the gain being in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed seasonal expansion; the working forces of the 838 co-operating contractors aggregated 23,101 persons, as against 19,612 at the beginning of April. There was general improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy. The index was nearly eight points higher than at May 1, 1939, when the general increase had been on a much smaller scale.

Highway.—Work on roads and highways was more active at the beginning of May; 5,148 men were taken on by the 367 employers making returns, who had 35,160 on their staffs. While there were gains in all five economic areas, those in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan were greatest. Although a much smaller advance on the whole had been recorded at the same date last year, highways construction and maintenance then provided employment for many more persons than in the spring of the present year.

Railway.—Twenty-nine companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 24,541 workers, as against 22,496 in their last report. There were increases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. A rather smaller gain had been noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number was slightly lower than at the date under review.

Services

The service group showed considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 596 establishments employing 30,561 persons, as against 29,504 in their last report. There was improvement in the situation in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than at May 1 of 1939, when the movement had also been favourable.

Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale and retail trade; 2,091 merchandising establishments enlarged their forces by 771 persons to 133,608 at the date under review. This increase was not equal to the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1939; nevertheless, the index was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record.

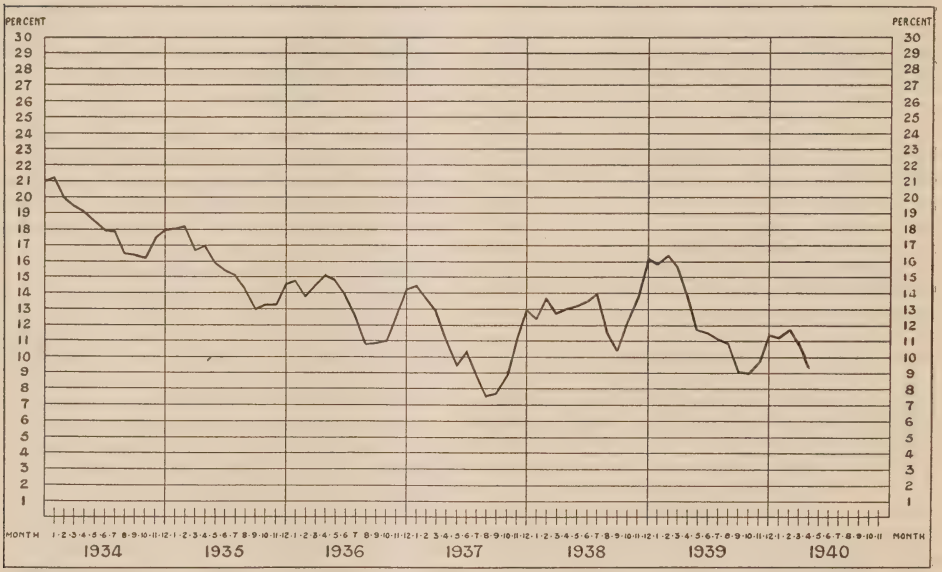
TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "relative weight", show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at May 1, 1940.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1940

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The upward movement in employment for local trade union members which was apparent at the end of March extended throughout April, with slightly increased impetus, indicating at the close of the month an unemployment percentage of 9.6, in contrast with 10.8 per cent of idleness in March. Improvement in greater measure, however, was manifest from April, 1939, when 13.9 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The percentage for April this year was based on the reports received from 1,969 labour organizations, with 253,541 members, 24,425 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Alberta and British Columbia unions alone, indicated a lessening in available employment from March, which was of rather slight degree, the mining industry in the former province, and the fishing industry in the latter being the determining factors in this adverse trend. Of the gains in activity in the remaining provinces that of slightly over 3 per cent in Saskatchewan was the most important viewed from a percentage basis, the steam railway division accounting almost in entirety for the change. Employment advancement of over 2 per cent was recorded from Quebec, the building trades in that

province showing considerably stimulated activity, while improvement on a somewhat smaller scale was indicated by steam railway employees. In Nova Scotia and Ontario the increases reported were of slightly over one per cent, and in New Brunswick and Manitoba the changes were so small as to be almost negligible, though tending in a favourable direction. All provinces reflected a greater volume of activity during April than in the corresponding month of 1939, Ontario and New Brunswick unions especially indicating noteworthy gains. The situation in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec showed more moderate expansion and in Alberta the trend was but slightly more favourable.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Edmonton unions during April reported a gain of over 6 per cent in employment from March, while in Regina, Halifax and Montreal the increase recorded in each city was around 3 per cent. In Saint John and Toronto the expansion noted was slight. Vancouver unions, on the other hand, showed a small drop in work afforded from March and in Winnipeg activity was but slightly retarded. In all cities a higher level of employment was apparent than in April, 1939, Halifax, Saint John, Edmonton and Toronto particularly showing substantial increases in available work. Rather noteworthy advances were manifest also by Vancouver and Winnipeg unions and in Montreal and Regina the improvement shown was of lesser degree.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date. During April the curve continued in the downward course of the preceding month, denoting a somewhat greater prevalence of available employment. The divergence in the level of the curve was more marked when compared with April of last year and indicative of a considerably better situation during the period under review.

Employment in the manufacturing industries eased off slightly during April from the previous month, though moderate improvement in conditions was manifest from April a year ago. This was apparent from the reports tabulated from 591 labour organizations, embracing a total of 100,882 members, 7,320 of whom, or a percentage of 7.3 were unemployed on the last day of the month, in comparison with a percentage of 6.9 in March and with 11.8 per cent of inactivity in April, 1939. General labourers, gas workers and meat cutters and butchers showed substantial increases in employment from March and moderately better conditions obtained for fur workers. The tendency was also favourable for electric current employees, wood, hat, cap and glove, cigar and tobacco, brewery and iron and steel workers, papermakers and bakers and confectioners, though the variations from March were quite slight. Of the recessions which were more than sufficient to offset these gains the most extensive were reported by metal polishers and glass workers. Rubber workers also indicated marked increases in slackness and losses on a smaller scale were noted by leather and garment workers. Among textile and carpet workers, and printing tradesmen the trend was toward lessened employment, but the changes from March were only fractional. The situation for jewellery workers remained identical with that of March. When compared with the returns for April, 1939, the iron and steel trades recorded increases in employment involving the greatest number of members, and meat cutters and butchers, textile and carpet and leather workers were much more busily engaged. Employment expansion of noteworthy degree was apparent also among jewellery and brewery workers, general labourers and papermakers. The situation like-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
April 1929.....	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
April 1930.....	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
April 1931.....	7·2	9·8	14·9	15·2	14·4	14·6	20·3	17·8	14·9
April 1932.....	8·9	16·0	28·1	24·0	21·9	16·9	26·1	21·5	23·0
April 1933.....	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	24·5
April 1934.....	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·6	22·4	19·2	19·1
April 1935.....	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
April 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
April 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
April 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
April 1939.....	8·2	12·0	15·6	13·7	12·3	13·0	17·9	12·9	13·9
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	9·7
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
Jan 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	11 3
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	11·7
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	10·8
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	9·6

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	....	13·2	29·3	0·31	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
April, 1930	1·3	11	9	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	....	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	7·4	3·2	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
April, 1931	2·4	37	13	11	11·1	10·3	17·9	6·8	....	28·8	13·2	21·0	13·3	2·1	8·3	8·3	5·6	41·9	32·8	40·5	9·8	33·0	10·6	1·3	6·9	2·1	6·8	·1	14·1	14·9
April, 1932	0	26·1	13·5	15·5	12·5	14·5	19·5	12·7	....	38·0	25·7	26·8	26·5	7·5	21·5	24·9	11·5	18·9	61·9	62·7	13·2	33·6	14·9	1·3	9·3	9·4	2·9	11·4	5·6	20·8	23·0
April, 1933	2·0	34·3	17·1	28·3	17·8	16·8	19·2	15·7	....	39·6	25·7	26·8	38·5	7·5	21·5	24·9	11·5	18·9	61·9	66·7	14·1	30·4	16·3	1·0	14·7	15·0	2·0	11·4	6·0	20·8	24·5
April, 1934	2·2	29	19·3	16·4	7·2	10·4	7·9	11·8	....	21·4	11·2	23·8	11·4	·4	11·2	19·5	33·3	10·2	0·63	2·2	3	40·4	11·9	·8	13·4	13·5	7·5	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·3	17·0
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	....	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0·56	1·6	11	47·7	10·0	1·5	11	11·9	0	11·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
April, 1936	·7	16·1	20·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	....	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0·39	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	1·6	7·6	11·1
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	....	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0·39	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	25·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
April, 1939	16·6	30·7	14·2	11·8	7·7	7·7	8·6	6·3	....	8·1	4·8	13·1	2·7	8·3	26·1	17·4	3·3	41·7	1·6	39·6	14·0	31·9	10·5	1·9	6·6	6·8	·5	4·2	1·4	6·6	13·9
May, 1939	4·0	9	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	....	8·8	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	5·0	31·9	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	....	3·0	1·9	8·8	20·3	2·4	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0·34	1·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	4·6	18·3	13·0	7·4	49·8	0·26	1·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	5·6	6·1	0	2·3	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	2·8	20·0	14·2	6·2	24·2	0·25	7·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·3	5·6	5·7	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	2·9	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0·25	4·2	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	2·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0·25	8·2	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·3	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	2·4	22·3	8·0	10·8	·8	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0·31	5·5	25·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	4·3	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	15·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	5·2	2·8	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	7·8	25·0	6·0	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	52·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11	8·1	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	35·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6

wise tended favourably for wood, cigar and tobacco, hat, cap and glove, and gas workers, and bakers and confectioners. On the other hand, decidedly less favourable conditions prevailed for metal polishers and fur, rubber and glass workers. Contractions in employment of moderate degree were evident among garment workers and electric current employees, while printing tradesmen showed but fractional employment cessation.

From unions of coal miners 58 reports were tabulated during April, covering an aggregate of 21,016 members, 2,398 of whom, or a percentage of 11.4, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 10.4 per cent of unemployment in March and with 14.3 per cent in April last year. This less favourable tendency apparent from March was attributable to the between season lull in the Alberta and British Columbia mining areas, Nova Scotia members showing a slightly upward employment movement, while in New Brunswick all miners were reported at work, as in the previous month. Conditions in the western mining districts, however, showed some slight improvement during April from the corresponding month of last year and in Nova Scotia moderate employment advancement was apparent. New Brunswick members were, however, all busily engaged compared with a rather small percentage of idleness in April last year. Short time work also continued prevalent throughout the month.

Continued and more pronounced expansion in building and construction activities was apparent during April, the percentage of unemployment at the close of the month being maintained at 30.2 per cent, in contrast with a percentage of 36.5 in March. For April the percentage was based on the reports forwarded by 221 organizations of these tradesmen, with a membership numbering 24,974 persons. A greater measure of improvement was manifest from April a year ago when 40.0 per cent of the members reported were without employment. Extensive gains in activity from March were reflected by hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and granite and stonecutters. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen were also afforded a much better volume of employment. Among carpenters and joiners the advances recorded were of a more moderate degree, electrical workers showing but a nominal upward trend. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the contrary, indicated a large falling off in activity, but as their membership was rather small they did not greatly affect the percentage in the building trades as a whole. Among plumbers and steamfitters also, the recessions evident were rather noteworthy. In comparing with the returns for April last year decided employment advancement was reflected by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, and hod carriers and building labourers during the month under review and employment gains of considerable importance were registered by steam shovelmen. Improvement in conditions on a more moderate scale was apparent among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, sustained pronounced losses in work afforded and employment curtailment of much lesser degree was evident among granite and stone cutters. The trend of employment for plumbers and steam fitters was also in a less favourable direction, though the change from March was but nominal.

The 829 organizations in the transportation industries making returns at the close of April, with a total of 70,941 members, showed that 4,606 or a percentage of 6.5 were without work in comparison with percentages of 9.1 in March and 9.5 in April a year ago. In the steam railway division, which included over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among navigation workers a higher level of employment was indicated both in contrast with the preceding month and April last year, the changes in each case being rather moderate. Among teamsters and chauffeurs the situation was somewhat improved from March, though curtailment in activity in smaller measure was noted from April last year. Street and electric railway employees indicated approximately the same situation as in March, but conditions tended in a slightly more favourable direction than in April, 1939.

From associations of retail shop clerks 6 returns were compiled at the end of April, embracing a membership of 1,833 persons, of whom only 0.1 per cent were reported idle, in comparison with a fully engaged situation in March and with an unemployment percentage of 0.5 in April last year.

There was little variation in the volume of work afforded civic employees during April from either the previous month or April, 1939, according to the reports furnished by 83 organizations with 9,915 members. Of these, 201 or a percentage of 2.0 were idle at the end of the month, in contrast with percentages of 2.8 in March and 1.4 in April a year ago.

Reports tabulated from 139 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades at the close of April, with a membership total of 10,691 persons, indicated that 506 or 4.7 per cent were unemployed, compared with 4.2 per cent in

March. Theatre and stage employees showed moderate losses in work afforded from March and among stationary engineers and firemen minor contractions occurred. The tendency for barbers, hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers, on the other hand, was toward increased employment, though the changes were quite slight. Contrasted with the returns for April, 1939, when 6.6 per cent of idleness was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, unclassified workers indicated noteworthy improvement in conditions during the month reviewed and slight gains were apparent among stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees. Barbers alone showed curtailment in activity, which was of moderate degree.

Fishermen were much slacker during April than the previous month, the 5 unions making returns with 2,763 members showing that 504 or a percentage of 18.2 were unemployed, in comparison with 4.3 per cent of inactivity in March. Reduced employment on a small scale was noted from April last year when 16.6 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Lumber workers and loggers were moderately better engaged during April than in March, while quite pronounced expansion was apparent from April last year. Reporting for the month under review were 7 associations of these workers combining a membership of 2,638 persons, 311 or 11.8 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 14.8 in March and 30.7 in April a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for April of each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and for each month from April, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of over 17 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, in comparison with that of the previous month and also of the corresponding month a year ago. Noteworthy gains over March were recorded in services, farming and construction and maintenance, augmented by others of smaller proportions in manufacturing and transportation. Increases shown in mining and trade were nominal only. Logging was the one group to register a decline, but this was fairly large. In comparison with April, 1939, more placements were reported in all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and mining, which showed small losses, the most substantial gains being in services and manufacturing.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1938, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during the first half of April, but followed a marked upward trend during the latter half of the month, and at the close of the period had attained levels about five points above those reached at the close of April a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications were 43.3 and 51.5 during the first and the second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 48.3 and 45.8 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 39.0 and 46.4, as compared with 45.6 and 42.1 during April last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,304, as compared with 1,096 in the previous month and with 1,174 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,759, as compared with 2,623 in March, 1940, and with 2,499 in April a year ago.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1940, was 1,173, of which 708 were in regular employment and 465 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,000 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,094 daily, consisting of 590 placements in regular and 504 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1940, offices of the Service referred 32,057 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,497 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 18,405, of which 12,544 were of men and 5,861 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,092. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,036 for men

and 14,856 for women, a total of 33,892, while applications for work numbered 71,729, of which 51,832 were from men and 19,897 from women. Reports for March, 1940, showed 26,286 positions available, 62,931 applications made and 23,978 placements effected, while in April, 1939, there were recorded 26,994 vacancies, 57,469 applications for work and 25,146 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,064	182,527	405,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (4 months)	62,654	40,934	103,588

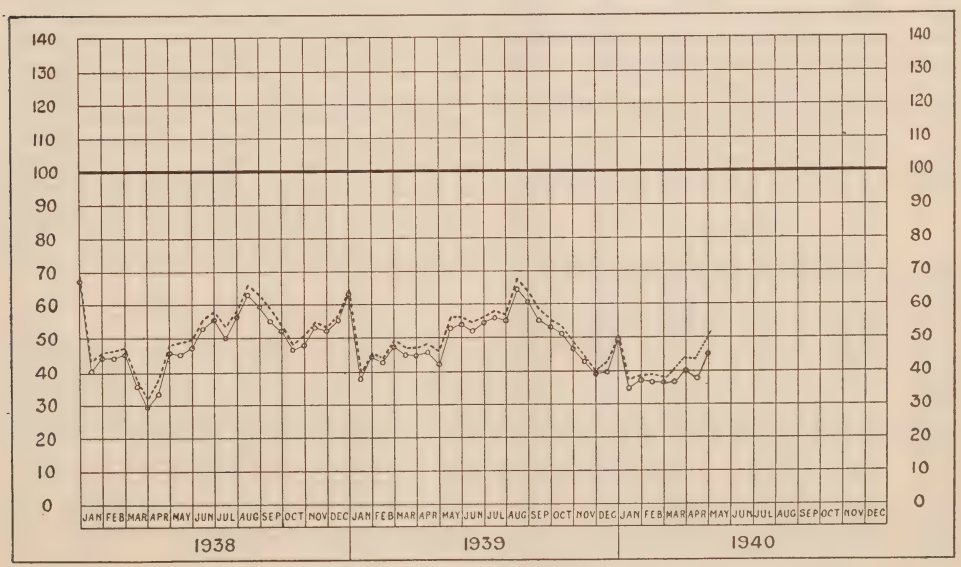
NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of April, 1940, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 20 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and over 71 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 19 per cent when compared with March and of nearly 65 per cent in comparison with April, 1939. The large increase in placements over April of last year was almost entirely due to gains in services and construction and maintenance, although placements were slightly higher also in manufacturing and trade. There was a small loss in logging and minor changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included construction and maintenance 673, and services 1,016, of which 715 were of household workers. During the month 581 men and 183 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during April, were nearly 20 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 35 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Approximately the same percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Gains in construction and maintenance and services accounted for the increase in placements over April, 1939, as small changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 539 and in services 788, of the latter 631 were of household workers. There were 150 men and 139 women placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the province of Quebec during April, when compared with the preceding month and of over 49 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 14 per cent higher than in March and nearly 37 per cent above April, 1939. With the exception of a decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance, due to the curtailment of highway construction, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over April of last year, the most important increase being in services, with more moderate improvement in logging and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 378; logging 502; farming 111; construction and maintenance 1,766; trade 147 and services 4,101, of which 3,697 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,716 of men and 2,188 of women.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April, were over 41 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 26 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. All industrial divisions, except mining, participated in the increase in placements over April, 1939, the most important improvement being in services and manufacturing, with smaller gains in construction and maintenance, trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,276; logging 106; farming 1,363; transportation 112; construction and maintenance 3,922; trade 400, and services 4,500, of which 2,990 were of household workers. There were 4,815 men and 1,655 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during April called for nearly 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 18 per cent in placements when compared with March and of over 5 per cent in comparison with April, 1939. The only changes of importance in placements from April a year ago were in construction and maintenance and farming, a gain in the former being largely offset by a decline in the latter. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 63; farming 660; construction and maintenance 359, and services 844, of which 731 were of household workers. During the month 1,121 men and 407 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during April, was nearly 95 per cent greater than in the preceding month, and over 25 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 105 per cent when compared with March and over 20 per cent in comparison with April, 1939. The increase in placements over April of last year was mainly due to gains in services and farming, although placements in all other groups were either higher or on the same level as in April, 1939. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 975; construction and maintenance 81, and services 751, of which 565 were of household workers. During the month 1,069 men and 466 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during April were nearly 10 per cent more than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 13 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decrease of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with April, 1939. A decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance accounted for the decline in placements from April of last year, as an increase in logging was offset by a loss in services. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 48; logging 58; farming 652; transportation 54; construction and maintenance 116, and services 589, of which 478 were of household workers. There were 899 men and 415 women placed in regular employment during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment Offices in British Columbia were notified of over 8 per cent more vacancies in April than in the preceding month, but nearly 10 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements showed the same percentages of change under both comparisons. A reduction in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance accounted for the decline from April, 1939, although there was a moderate loss

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,937**	**124**	**2,951**	**1,824**	**764**	**1,056**	**5,071**	**265**
Halifax	998	112	1,709	893	377	516	2,639	64
Kentville	205	0	520	205	79	126	1,480	63
New Glasgow	300	12	288	292	147	141	378	110
Sydney	434	0	434	434	161	273	574	28
New Brunswick	**1,423**	**27**	**1,585**	**1,409**	**289**	**1,120**	**1,199**	**123**
Chatham	379	0	381	379	0	379	49	0
Moncton	471	27	458	457	163	294	333	91
Saint John	573	0	746	573	126	447	817	32
Quebec	**9,586**	**1,784**	**20,846**	**8,350**	**4,904**	**2,168**	**15,179**	**3,846**
Chicoutimi	520	0	1,487	520	519	1	644	117
Hull	638	22	1,268	638	398	241	515	706
La Tuque	172	7	301	198	133	34	112	126
Matane	665	251	720	424	358	64	566	184
Montreal	4,828	1,002	7,960	3,902	1,517	1,538	3,651	1,345
Quebec	1,276	331	6,171	1,019	717	177	8,469	761
Rouyn	305	44	735	276	237	38	369	134
Sherbrooke	299	53	492	336	238	26	137	182
Thetford Mines	90	1	485	171	89	0	280	.....
Three Rivers	676	58	829	744	593	48	120	207
Val d'Or	117	15	398	122	105	1	316	84
Ontario	**12,191**	**566**	**26,864**	**11,929**	**6,470**	**5,277**	**53,868**	**4,102**
Barrie	359	68	685	325	324	1	1,107	.....
Belleville	252	3	673	231	161	70	726	56
Brantford	216	5	390	207	126	81	975	138
Chatham	252	0	386	253	140	113	557	40
Ft. William	131	0	150	131	66	65	795	36
Galt	111	31	259	81	72	9	247	.....
Guelph	182	35	294	191	124	39	887	66
Hamilton	877	85	2,070	822	430	362	4,613	273
Kenora	99	0	316	99	90	9	282	28
Kingston	265	8	490	256	226	31	663	55
Kitchener	218	16	424	206	116	89	1,297	107
London	569	51	840	617	375	180	1,806	264
New Toronto	159	0	405	157	132	25	732	16
Niagara Falls	207	35	276	187	129	57	941	88
North Bay	613	0	767	626	597	29	1,121	178
Oshawa	288	0	379	294	105	189	1,220	54
Ottawa	2,168	4	3,225	2,167	373	1,794	3,355	477
Owen Sound	89	1	118	89	53	36	481	38
Pembroke	231	13	1,640	213	134	79	762	80
Peterborough	183	23	258	181	129	52	555	88
Port Arthur	167	0	122	140	116	24	704	51
St. Catharines	353	45	505	319	196	123	1,940	141
St. Thomas	269	0	329	263	201	62	393	56
Sarnia	233	6	308	230	93	137	858	95
Sault Ste. Marie	125	15	365	116	40	70	266	54
Simcoe	89	0	144	89	77	12	27	70
Stratford	124	0	232	128	105	23	1,197	118
Sudbury	69	0	633	68	34	34	575	15
Timmins	396	0	1,283	391	140	251	1,365	86
Toronto	1,949	73	7,493	1,880	971	909	18,679	955
Welland	129	17	304	169	100	14	1,061	40
Windsor	575	32	802	559	316	243	3,378	210
Woodstock	244	0	299	244	179	65	303	129
Manitoba	**2,009**	**35**	**4,499**	**2,029**	**1,528**	**494**	**16,492**	**1,389**
Brandon	293	30	438	270	250	18	1,199	178
Dauphin	48	0	93	48	45	3	167	44
Portage la Prairie	97	0	198	97	97	0	377	43
Winnipeg	1,571	5	3,770	1,614	1,136	473	14,749	1,124
Saskatchewan	**2,081**	**267**	**3,615**	**1,928**	**1,535**	**394**	**9,029**	**1,333**
Estevan	40	15	50	28	24	4	125	16
Moose Jaw	457	54	630	436	329	108	1,623	209
North Battleford	79	4	77	80	77	3	243	43
Prince Albert	129	29	390	97	73	24	555	37
Regina	578	59	1,494	527	401	126	3,403	350
Saskatoon	385	17	553	387	336	51	2,041	360
Swift Current	116	56	122	92	89	3	592	61
Weyburn	136	22	133	125	96	29	243	115
Yorkton	161	11	166	156	110	46	204	142
Alberta	**1,692**	**131**	**4,215**	**1,544**	**1,314**	**230**	**7,353**	**1,257**
Calgary	606	82	1,583	477	384	93	2,952	426
Drumheller	110	0	646	100	86	14	286	68
Edmonton	636	10	1,288	640	572	68	3,150	544
Lethbridge	158	18	481	155	148	7	592	126
Medicine Hat	182	21	217	172	124	48	373	93
British Columbia	**2,973**	**35**	**7,154**	**3,044**	**1,601**	**1,353**	**19,361**	**1,191**
Kamloops	148	0	188	147	135	12	223	17
Nanaimo	464	2	507	456	452	4	717	545
Nelson	192	2	201	190	32	158	19	9
New Westminster	162	0	226	162	115	48	1,092	32
Penticton	66	5	120	65	29	36	237	36
Prince George	2	2	79	0	0	0	32	11
Prince Rupert	79	0	98	73	21	52	205	18
Vancouver	1,330	24	4,510	1,422	589	742	15,063	392
Victoria	530	0	1,225	529	228	301	1,773	131
Canada	**33,892**	**2,969**	**71,729**	**32,057**	**18,405**	**12,092**	**127,552**	**13,572***
Men	19,036	667	51,832	18,604	12,544	5,924	108,257	8,804
Women	14,856	2,302	19,897	13,453	5,861	6,168	19,295	4,768

* 66 Placements effected by offices now closed.

also in logging. These decreases were largely offset by a fairly large gain in services and moderate increases in transportation, manufacturing, farming and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 83; transportation 79; farming 164; construction and maintenance 1,430, and services 1,094, of which 737 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,193 of men and 408 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 18,405 placements in regular employment, 8,445 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 347 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 258 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 89 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during April numbered 59, all of which were of bushmen bound for employment in the Pembroke zone on certificates secured at the Hull office. Business transacted by Ontario offices during April involved the issue of 144 certificates to provincial centres. From Port Arthur the labour movement consisted of the transfer of 110 bush workers, 7 carpenters and one hotel employee within the territory covered by that city office, while for points within their respective zones also the Fort William office shipped 6 bushmen, one dock hand and one cook and the Sudbury office 6 bush workers and one mine cook. In addition, the Sudbury zone was the destination of one foreman travelling from Pembroke. From North Bay 3 painters and one farm hand were conveyed to Timmins and 5 machinists to Barrie. The Barrie zone also received one shipbuilder from Windsor. The movement of labour in Manitoba during April emanated from Winnipeg and included the despatch of 41 persons, 11 of whom travelled to provincial situations and 30 outside the province. Within the province the transfers were of 10 farm hands and one miner destined to employment in the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers going to other provinces 20 bushmen, 6 mine employees, one laundress, one cook and one hotel waiter were transported to Port Arthur, while one farm hand proceeded to a point in the Prince Albert zone. In Saskatchewan during April 2 certificates for reduced transportation were issued, both to provincial points. Receiving certificates at Regina one chore boy travelled to Swift Current, while the Saskatoon office transferred one farm hand within its own zone. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Alberta during April 96 persons proceeded to employment at centres within the province. The Edmonton office was instrumental in the despatch of 41 water transportation employees, 17 farm hands, one farm domestic, 4 highway construction labourers, 4 fish company employees, 2 mine workers, 2 hotel employees, 2 cooks, one sawmill hand, one store clerk, one teamster and one maid to various sections of the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 7 farm hands were shipped to Drumheller, one farm hand to Lethbridge and 10 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The one remaining transfer was of a cook sent from Lethbridge to Edmonton. The Vancouver office was responsible for the 5 transfers at the reduced rate effected in British Columbia during April, which were to provincial situations. To points in the Vancouver zone were conveyed one bridge foreman, one hotel employee, one farm hand and one ranch cook, while the Penticton zone received one sawmill engineer.

Of the 347 persons transferred at the Employment Service reduced rate during April 201 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 139 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 3 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during April, 1940

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its April report of building permits issued by municipalities in Canada includes returns from 175 municipalities, 25 more than the number shown in the March report. Of this number, 164 reported detailed permits, while the remaining 11 advised that none had been issued by them during that month. Twenty-seven municipalities failed to report. The total value of permits reported as having been issued in the month of April is $9,916,639. Revised values for the month of March now show permits from 197 municipalities, valued at $5,584,166.

Of the 58 original municipalities, 57 reported a value of $6,959,537 for the month of April. The revised value for the total 58 for the month of March amounts to $4,535,791. The

corresponding value for April, 1939, was $5,960,638.

The total value of permits issued during the first 4 months of 1940 by all municipalities is $22,756,183, and the revised value for the 58 municipalities is $16,981,166. The corresponding value for the 58 in 1939 was $12,953,605.

New construction of all types amounted to 72·9 per cent of the total value and the percentage of new residential construction was 51·4.

As an accurate and authentic index value for the 202 municipalities can only be arrived at from values covering a 12 month period, such index will not be available until 1941.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, APRIL, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits.....Total Value....	9,916,639	635	190,507	269,840	2,260,524
New Construction.....	7,225,842	.....	127,645	215,340	1,654,051
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	2,690,797	635	62,862	54,500	606,473
Residential.....	5,899,681	.....	109,014	46,740	1,255,098
New Construction.....	5,096,918	.....	79,550	15,240	1,062,506
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	802,763	.....	29,464	31,500	192,592
Institutional.....	1,033,727	.....	.....	13,800	395,750
New Construction.....	906,777	.....	.....	13,000	389,100
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	126,950	.....	.....	800	6,650
Commercial.....	1,740,828	635	76,783	208,300	462,553
New Construction.....	890,209	.....	46,535	186,400	158,300
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	850,619	635	30,248	21,900	304,253
Industrial.....	988,150	.....	2,500	700	122,025
New Construction.....	261,500	.....	1,000	700	39,300
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	726,650	.....	1,500	.....	82,725
Other Building.....	254,253	.....	2,210	300	25,098
New Construction.....	70,438	.....	560	.....	4,845
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	183,815	.....	1,650	300	20,253

Classification of Permits	Provinces—Concluded				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits.....Total Value....	4,865,538	457,620	217,580	261,384	1,393,011
New Construction.....	3,377,710	383,615	128,494	144,277	1,194,710
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	1,487,828	74,005	89,086	117,107	198,301
Residental.....	3,081,951	216,495	107,722	159,640	923,021
New Construction.....	2,732,227	167,740	87,575	120,517	831,563
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	349,724	48,755	20,147	39,123	91,458
Institutional.....	142,700	178,400	14,000	4,400	284,677
New Construction.....	58,000	162,500	.....	4,400	279,777
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	84,700	15,900	14,000	.....	4,900
Commercial.....	624,629	53,650	95,263	90,552	128,463
New Construction.....	338,455	45,000	40,324	14,300	60,895
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	286,174	8,650	54,939	76,252	67,568
Industrial.....	828,875	6,200	100	1,100	26,650
New Construction.....	202,650	6,000	100	.....	11,750
Additions, Alterations , Repairs.....	626,225	200	.....	1,100	14,900
Other Building.....	187,383	2,875	495	5,692	30,200
New Construction.....	46,378	2,375	495	5,060	10,725
Additions, Alterations, Repairs.....	141,005	500	.....	632	19,475

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	April	First 4 months	First 4 months	First 4 months		April	First 4 months	First 4 months	First 4 months
1940.....	9,916,639	22,756,183[1]	40·9[2]	[3]	1932.....	4,370,863	13,823,875	33·3	79·1
1939.....	5,960,638	12,953,605	31·2	87·4	1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·7
1938.....	4,890,677	12,675,777	30·5	91·0	1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	96·4
1937.....	6,106,693	16,634,685	40·0	94·3	1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1936.....	3,237,366	8,829,837	21·3	84·2	1928.....	18,606,[illegible]7	51,769,505	124·6	95·7
1935.....	6,300,046	14,807,316	35·7	81·3	1927.....	17,312,[illegible]0	42,340,823	101·9	96·3
1934.....	2,269,157	4,980,156	12·0	82·3	1926.....	19,044,4 9	41,538,073	100·0	101·7
1933.....	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·1					

[1] Revised figures containing returns from 47 municipalities which were not included in our March report.
[2] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities.
[3] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1940 AND APRIL 1939.

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	April, 1940	April, 1939		April, 1940	April, 1939
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario—*Conc.***		
Charlottetown	635	.....	Sarnia	74,128	3,870
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	46,320	83,493
*Halifax	89,560	46,800	*Stratford	4,788	11,365
New Glasgow	2,543	4,175	*Toronto	848,245	514,467
*Sydney	5,140	36,890	East York Twp	320,565	32,045
New Brunswick—			Welland	53,505	29,875
Fredericton	17,225	2,000	*Windsor	79,515	27,955
*Moncton	210,665	73,250	Riverside	14,500	6,450
*Saint John	38,750	12,380	Woodstock	10,554	4,216
Quebec—			York Twp	166,800	60,500
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	715,818	761,375	**Manitoba—**		
*Quebec	205,535	1,002,720	*Brandon	5,895	4,075
Shawinigan Falls	105,550	22,250	St. Boniface	45,800	29,235
*Sherbrooke	64,300	166,550	*Winnipeg	394,200	297,450
*Trois-Rivières	58,870	29,250	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Westmount	263,998	21,270	*Moose Jaw	7,550	3,875
Ontario—			*Regina	83,989	35,344
Belleville	8,750	3,455	*Saskatoon	42,800	2,010
*Brantford	22,625	97,020	**Alberta—**		
Chatham	50,970	46,700	*Calgary	126,764	196,190
*Fort William	82,187	89,435	*Edmonton	No report	173,165
Galt	25,511	47,773	Lethbridge	88,745	104,705
*Guelph	12,700	13,075	Medicine Hat	2,225	.....
*Hamilton	383,839	275,313	**British Columbia—**		
*Kingston	36,913	36,848	Kamloops	11,810	10,555
*Kitchener	193,159	58,841	Nanaimo	10,435	4,420
*London	87,945	104,960	*New Westminster	94,625	64,660
Niagara Falls	25,900	7,890	*Vancouver	20,090	15,140
Oshawa	10,800	10,500	North Vancouver	5,520	12,195
*Ottawa	304,150	189,040	Prince Rupert	761,605	750,155
Owen Sound	2,925	5,570	*Victoria	393,565	50,521
*Peterborough	62,679	26,642			
*Port Arthur	37,430	53,110	Total 58 Municipalities	6,959,537	5,960,638
*St. Catharines	94,485	175,090			
*St. Thomas	25,667	12,545	Total 35 Municipalities	5,839,956	5,413,626

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

The employment situation at the end of May, 1940, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busily engaged in putting in their crops although in some districts the soil still remained too cold and wet for planting. Produce at the markets was abundant and of good variety. Good catches of lobsters were brought in and bait was plentiful, also cod and haddock. Logging was confined chiefly to pulpwood cutting and peeling, stream driving being very light in volume. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated four and five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three and a half to six days. Some manufacturing concerns were slacker, but the majority were very busy, and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. Road and building construction continued steady, although few new projects were being started. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and trade was good, with collections fair. Numerous requests were received for household and char workers and placements were made.

The call for farm help in the Province of Quebec was fairly good, with seeding under way. Logging was more active, particularly at Chicoutimi, Matane and Hull, and there and elsewhere, river driving provided additional work for experienced men. With the exception of shoe factories in Quebec City, which reported some slackness, all other industrial concerns in this centre, as well as those in Chicoutimi, Hull, Three Rivers and Matane were operating at full capacity. At Montreal, leather, clothing and textile establishments also were working steadily. Sherbrooke iron works were engaged in the making of machinery needed for the manufacture of ammunition, but concerns producing building materials at Val d'Or were not so busy, as poor weather had delayed building operations. Construction, in general, throughout the province was much more active and nearly all skilled labour was employed. Road work likewise continued. Trade was satisfactory and requests for household domestics favourable.

An average demand existed in Ontario for farm help, though in several localities prolonged wet weather had prevented much work being done on low land. Logging was very active, there being many calls for peelers and pulpcutters. Sawmills also were busy, with sufficient labour available to meet a normal turnover. Mining was rather quiet. Iron and steel and textile establishments continued to report improvement, both in production and staff levels and factories on war contracts were preparing to speed up output and work longer hours. All other lines were operating as usual, with few cases being recorded of any reduction in staffs. Good progress was shown on building projects previously reported, and hiring of men for construction work on summer quarters for troops at Camp Borden had reached its peak, while erection of huts at Petawawa Military Camp was nearing completion. In nearly all districts the volume of work under way was adequate to retain in employment practically all skilled tradesmen. Work also was available on landing fields in connection with airport operation, also on highway construction and maintenance, although inclement weather had held up some paving operations. Transportation of freight, by lake and rail, was very good and trade improved. Requests for capable cooks and cooks-general were more numerous, but considerable difficulty was experienced in locating fully qualified applicants. However, housecleaning had afforded increased opportunities for charworkers and these orders were easily filled. Some women and girls also were placed in clerical and industrial employment.

Seeding operations in the Prairie Provinces being practically completed, the demand for farm help showed a decline, but logging was a little more active. Mining was quiet, likewise manufacturing. Building permits at Winnipeg had passed the million dollar mark and were nearly double those of the corresponding period last year. National Defence projects at various centres were being rushed to completion and other construction was proceeding normally, with some highway work also under way. Oil well production was fairly steady, drilling operations at Lethbridge having again begun. Trade was fair. Requests were received in the Women's Division for household workers, but eligible applicants were scarce.

Requests for farm help in British Columbia were confined chiefly to those for experienced milkers; however, orchard work and peach thinning would soon begin, the crop being fairly heavy. Logging, although slow, showed a little more activity, and the fact that ships were being made available for export of lumber to Great Britain, greatly relieved the local

situation at Vancouver. Mining was fairly constant, but with no call for workers. Construction was more active, there being an upward trend in nearly all divisions, so that skilled tradesmen were well employed. Road work also continued. Shipping and longshore work were quiet at New Westminster and busier at Prince Rupert, where heavy landings of halibut had resulted in increased work for longshoremen; at Victoria, although activity prevailed at shipyards and docks, no extra hands were required. Trade was fair. More work was offered in the Women's Section, particularly at Victoria, where there were many calls for berry pickers, but a number of applicants were registered for positions in stores who were unwilling to take domestic and field work.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further substantial improvement in employment between March 11 and April 15. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 148,518, and the total of 972,695 registered at April 15 was the lowest recorded since the end of 1920, when the extended unemployment insurance scheme came into operation.

As compared with April 17, 1939, the number unemployed at April 15, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 671,699. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland there was a total of 1,040,344 wholly unemployed (947,043) or temporarily stopped (93,301) on the registers at April 15, a reduction of 152,915 compared with the total as at March 11, 1940, and a decrease of 685,739 compared with the figures for April 17, 1939.

The reduction in unemployment between March and April, 1940, was distributed over nearly all the principal industries, the greatest reductions occurring in building and public works contracting, the distributive trades and agriculture. There were also substantial decreases in hotel and boarding house service, coal mining, engineering, metal goods manufacture, furniture manufacture, printing and bookbinding, local government service, dock, harbour, etc., service, road transport, brick and tile manufacture, tailoring and dressmaking.

There was a further decrease in the numbers unemployed in every division. The decreases were numerically greatest in the London and North-Western Divisions and in Scotland; there were proportionately large decreases in the North-Midlands, Midlands and Eastern Divisions.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at April 15, 1940, represented 6·7 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 7·7 per cent at March 11, 1940. At April 17, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 11·2. For persons under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 6·8 at April 15, 1940, 7·8 at March 11, 1940, and 11·5 at April 17, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·4, 7·0, and 6·2 respectively.

United States

In an official press release issued on May 22, by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, it was stated that: "Because of the further reduction in factory employment and the decline in retail trade resulting from the earlier Easter season this year, there was little change in non-agricultural employment in April. Ordinarily there is a substantial gain at this time of year."

The following paragraphs taken from the press release indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:—

Seasonal employment gains in public and private construction and the construction material industries, in quarrying and metal mining, and in the war-supply and food manufacturing industries, were offset by reductions in other factory employment, in coal mines and on railroads.

Employment in private industry and in regular government services continues to be higher than a year ago at this time. Last April nearly 300,000 fewer coal miners were at work, pending the signing of new wage agreements. Allowing for this unusual situation last year in coal mines, a comparison of non-agricultural employment in April of this year with 1939 shows a gain of about three-quarters of a million.

In manufacturing, there was a net reduction of 0·9 per cent in employment, affecting 75,000 workers. Usually, there is little change at this time of year. Lay-offs were reported in two-thirds of the 90 reporting industries.

The reductions in employment included iron and steel (12,600 workers) automobiles

(10,100 workers), woollen and cotton textiles (14,300 workers) and the clothing industries, which laid off 29,500 workers as activity slackened seasonally.

Factories stimulated directly or indirectly by government or war-time orders continued to absorb additional employees. Employment in aircraft, machine tool and engine manufacturers again increased to new highs in April. Aircraft firms employed nearly twice as many workers as last year and makers of machine tools and of engines both reported a gain of more than 50 per cent from 1939. Shipyards had about one-third more workers than a year ago, with the highest level of employment since 1921. Manufacturers of explosives showed a gain of 35 per cent over April of last year.

During April there were also substantial seasonal employment gains in the fertilizer, canning, ice cream, brick and cement industries.

Employment on Class I steam railroads, according to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was reduced by 2,200 from March to April, and anthracite and bituminous coal mines reported a combined decrease of more than 18,000 workers.

The principal gains in employment were in private building construction, where contractors reported a seasonal gain of 11·3 per cent, and in Federal public building and State road construction, which together were using about 45,000 more men than in March. Public utilities added approximately 5,000 workers to their pay rolls and some seasonal gains were reported in the hotel, dyeing and cleaning, laundry and quarrying industries. Metal mines also enlarged their forces in April.

There was a rather unusual reduction in employment in retail stores, where large numbers of temporary workers engaged in March to handle Easter trade and early spring business, were released, with a net decline of 42,000. At this level, however, employment in retail trade was approximately 2 per cent above that of April, 1939. Principal reductions were in department, variety, and apparel stores, which had shown unusually marked employment gains in March. Some seasonal increases were reported in other retail lines, especially by building supply, farm implement, and automotive dealers.

Wholesale firms reported a slightly greater-than-seasonal decline of 1·6 per cent, or 24,000 workers. In addition to expected seasonal recessions in wholesale lines dealing with farm products, firms handling dry goods and apparel, petroleum and chemicals also reduced their staffs.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13; 1935, chapter 17; 1937-38, chapter 15; 1939 chapter 21, 22; 1940, chapter 17) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 1, 1940, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba, and, or, highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work, when a contract has been entered into, and when done outside the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Area."

Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 1, 1940, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

Occupation	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
1. Asbestos Workers—			
(a) Journeymen	$ .75	$ .75	44
(b) Improvers	.60	.60	44
2. Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers and Rakers	.571	.525	44
3. Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
4. Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(b) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Subject to any other agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' Union.			
5. Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers	.85	.85	44
6. Carpenters	.85	.70	44
Subject to any other agreement between the Builders' Exchange and Carpenters' Union, Local 343.			
7. Cement Finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
8. Electrical Workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classification. Men are not to be classed as apprentices unless employed on work or approved instruction for a minimum of 36 weeks and subject to lost time being worked out. Not more than one apprentice to two journeymen is permitted.			
First Year	.25	Nil	44
Second Year	.30	Nil	44
Third Year	.40	Nil	44
Fourth Year	.75	Nil	44
Providing that these rates for apprentices shall be changed to agree with any rates which may be fixed, at a later date, by agreement.			
9. Labourers—			
(a) Skilled	·47½	·40	48
(b) Unskilled	.42½	.35	48
10. Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
(a) Metal Lathers	.75	.70	44
(b) Wood Lathers	.70	.65	44
(Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6c per square yard.)			
11. Linoleum Floor Layers	.60	.55	48
12. Marble Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
13. Mastic Floor Spreaders and Layers	.85	.85	48
14. Mastic Floor Rubbers and Finishers	·55	·55	48
15. Mastic Floor Kettlemen	.45	.45	48
16. Operating Engineers and Firemen on Construction—			
Class "A": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	.95	.75	48
Class "B": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power	.90	.70	48

Occupation	A—Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	B—Other than Area described in "A" (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
16. Operating Engineers, etc.—*Con.*			
Class "C": Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provision of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity, irrespective of motive power	.80	.65	48
Class "D": Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A", "B", or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same	.55	.45	48
Class "E": Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in "A", "B", or "C" hereof of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.45	.37½	48
17. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers	.70	.65	44
18. Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.50	.42½	48
19. Plumbers	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	·50	·42½	48
20. Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
(a) Man in charge	.60	.55	48
(b) Roofers	.45	.37½	48
21. Reinforcing Steel Rodmen; when specially hired for, or when exclusively occupied on such work for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work	.50	Nil	44
22. Sheet Metal Workers	.70	.65	44
23. Steamfitters	·95	·80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
24. Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
25. Stonemasons	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers—			
(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(2) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
26. (a) Teamsters	.40	Nil	54
(b) Teamsters with Teams (if employed on the construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.80	Nil	54
27. Terrazzo Workers—			
(a) Layers	·70	·67½	44
(b) Machine Rubbers (Dry)	.55	.47½	48
(c) Machine Rubbers (Wet) and Helpers	.50	.45	48
28. Tile Setters, including all clay product tile	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
29. Tile Setters (asphalt and other composition tile)	.85	.70	44
30. Timber Men and Crib Men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators, or rough timber work on bridges (such men shall be restricted to the use of hammers, saws, axes and augers)	.60	.50	48
31. Truck Drivers	.45	.40	48
32. Truck Only—			
(a) When paid by the hour—When truck is hauling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55		
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard load	.04		

RULE—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

Attention is called to the fact that Winnipeg Contractors have agreed with tradesmen that 40 hours per week only shall be worked during period July 1 to September 2, 1940, inclusive.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 1, A.D. 1940, on "public works" outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour	Maximum Hours per Week
Teamsters	$ .30	48
Labourers	.30	48
Teamster and two-horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four-horse team	.80	48
Grader and Tractor Operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck Drivers (regardless of basis for payment of truck)	.40	48
Truck only—		
(a) When paid by the hour—		
When truck is hauling not more than 1 cubic yard	.55	..
For each additional 1/10 cubic yard	.04	..
(b) When paid by the mile		
If the basis of payment is per yard mile, the minimum rate shall be 5c. per yard mile of load haul plus an allowance of 10c. per cubic yard.		
If the basis of payment is per ton mile, the minimum rate shall be 3⅛c. per ton mile of load haul plus an allowance of 6¼c. per ton.		
In area "A"		
If the basis of payment is per yard mile or per ton mile the minimum rate per yard mile or per ton mile shall be the same as set out above.		
Timber Men: timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

NOTE.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry Work, The Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the Minimum Wage Rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages: The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are

fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of steel towers for handling timber at Laurier Pier, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Structural Steel Works Co., Ltd., Montreal P.Q. Date of contract, May 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $3,820.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engineers on steel erection	$0 75
Hoist operators, tower (gas. or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Riggers (general)	0 60
Structural steel erectors	0 75
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an extension (60 ft.) to the Transit Shed No. 27A in Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractor, Canadian Structural Steel Works Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $2,800.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas, or electric)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Jack hammer operators	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Painters (spray)	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Pipefitters—(surface, temp. work)	0 55
Riggers (general)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec. on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a number of wooden trays and floor racks for the Cold Storage Annex, Halifax Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. J. Bedwin, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $1,424.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 70
Labourers	0 40

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Additional development of Airport, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $171,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Erection of a radio range building at Crescent Valley, B.C. Name of contractor, R. C. Moncrieff, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $2,495.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40

Development work (grading, smoothing, seeding and fencing) at the Airport, Windsor Mills, P.Q. Name of contractors, Union Quarries and Paving Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $38,600. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 65
Gas	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development at Airport, Malton, Ont. Name of contractors, A. Cope & Sons, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $42,824.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at the Airport at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Mannix, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $57,901.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as followed:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Development work (grading, smoothing, seeding and fencing) at the Airport at Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractors, Dorosz Bros., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, May 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,000.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Gas	0 55
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Airdrie, Alberta. Name of contractors, Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, May 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $26,145.00.

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Development of aerodrome at Jarvis, Ont. Name of contractor, Johnson Bros. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $156,792.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	J. E. Wiegand & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Hawley Products Canada Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Rural Mail Boxes	Eastern Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Brown Drill	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Black Ankle Boots	The Tetrault Shoe Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Overshoes	The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Wood Products

Saint John, N.B.—Certain Shipbuilding Firms and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 1901 (Ship Caulkers).

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Shoe Manufacturing Firm and the Canadian Shoe Workers Union and Allied Crafts.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 538 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from May 22, 1940, to May 31, 1941, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

Only union members to be employed if available. Any others employed to join the union. The company to deduct union dues from employees' wages, to be paid over to the union. The company agrees not to discharge any union employees until the union officers have been consulted.

Hours: 8½ per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 46½ hour week.

Overtime limited to 6 hours in any week, with no work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays or legal holidays.

Wages shall not be less than the rates of pay provided for in the agreement for the province of Quebec (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, July, 1939, page 728) under the Collective Labour Agreements Act of Quebec. Where wages are now more favourable to the employees than those of that agreement, they shall not be changed to adversely affect the employee.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the term of the agreement. Any disputes or any new conditions which may arise, if the question cannot be settled between the parties, will be referred to a joint arbitration committee. If the representatives of the two parties cannot agree on a third party, the Minister of Labour for the province of Ontario will be asked to name him. The decision of this committee to be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Garment Manufacturers Association of Western Canada and other Manufacturers of Men's Work Clothing, Etc. and the United Garment Workers of America, Local 35.

Agreements to be in effect from November 15, 1939, to December 31, 1940. (A successful strike to secure this agreement in one establishment is reported on page 541 of this issue.)

All employees, except new employees during first 21 days of their employment, to be union members. A business representative of the union to be admitted to the factory at all reasonable times for union business.

Hours in all working shops and cutting rooms: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one quarter. Work on legal holidays, time and one half.

Wages are piece rates and the minimum rates are the same as those previously in effect, that is "the 1934 Minimum Schedule of Prices issued in booklet form by the United Garment Workers of America, less 10 per cent," but with increases of 3 to 6 per cent for certain operators, folders, cleaners and pressers.

No strike or lockout to occur while this agreement is in effect. Any disputes which cannot be settled by the manufacturer and the union representative will be referred to a joint arbitration board, with an impartial chairman, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Shipbuilding Company and the National Union of Operating Engineers, No. 3.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Shipbuilding Companies and the Shipyard Labourers' Union of Vancouver and District.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Sydney, N.S.—The Master Carpenters of Sydney, N.S., and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1588.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941. Notice of any desired change must be given 3 months before expiration date and an effort made to reach a settlement by March 1 following. If the party receiving the notice fails to negotiate, the desired change shall become a part of this agreement and made effective May 1, following.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Others employed to have union initiation fee deducted from their wages. The union representative may visit the job.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and on eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 90 cents per hour. Foremen to be paid at least 5 cents per hour over the journeyman's rate. Any member of the carpenter's union working for any other than a recognized contractor to charge 15 cents per hour more than the minimum rate. The advisory committee is authorized to fix a special minimum rate of wages lower than the regular rate for any employee who is handicapped.

Any grievance of either party to the agreement to be submitted to a committee composed of two members of each party.

One apprentice allowed to every five journeymen.

GLACE BAY, N.S.—MASTER CARPENTERS OF GLACE BAY AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 1645.

The terms of this agreement which came into effect May 1, 1940, are similar to those of the agreement for carpenters at Sydney, as summarized above. The minimum wage rate is 90 cents per hour, with a 44-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 56.

Agreement to be in effect from May 20, 1940, to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Employers agree to co-operate with the union that every effort will be made to employ members of the union. If none available, others may be employed but such men are to be discharged before members of the local union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., and all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: 95 cents (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate).

For work outside the city, fare, board and travelling time (to 5 p.m.) to be paid by the employer.

Apprentices limited to one apprentice to each three journeymen, apprentices to serve five years and then pass a satisfactory examination before receiving journeymen's rate. Not more than one apprentice or helper to be allowed to any journeymen, except in case of extra high or heavy work, when any additional help will be labourers who will not be required to do any mechanical work.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes. If they are unable to decide any dispute it will be referred to the international office of the union for a decision before there is any strike or lockout.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 18.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and thereafter subject to notice, and is effective in Hamilton and within 15 miles of it.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. When required to work on shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work on second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rate: 80 cents (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous rate).

For work out of the city transportation charges over 20 cents in any day and travelling time one way to be paid by the employer.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a joint arbitration board. No strike or lockout to occur until an international officer of the union and the chairman of the Hamilton Construction Association have met and rendered a decision.

Construction: Shipbuilding

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR FIRMS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL 1901 (SHIP CAULKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1938, to October 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given union members. The union agrees to furnish competent men to perform the work when required.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week. When men are required to work on tide work, one full tide to constitute a day's work.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: foreman caulker $5.50 per day, journeyman caulker $5 per day, helpers or apprentices 40 cents per hour.

When men are ordered to work they are to be paid for at least two hours.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL NO. 3 (ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1940, for the duration of the war and thereafter until the completion of current contracts.

Only union members to be employed as engineers and firemen.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week for day work; 7⅓ hours per day, a 40-hour week for second shift; and 7⅓ hours per day, with a 40-hour week for third shift. For second and third shifts 8 hours' pay allowed for the regular hours of the shift (7⅓ and 7⅓ hours respectively).

Overtime: time and one-half for the first four hours and double time thereafter; work on Saturday afternoon time and one-half to 5 p.m. and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Wages: engineers $7.20 per day, firemen $5 per day. These rates "to be subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the provincial government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement." The minimum rates specified in the agreement may not be reduced during the life of the agreement.

Every man to be paid at least four hours if hired after starting time.

Employees required to report for work outside the city to be paid one hour each day for travelling and transportation.

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Shipbuilding Firms and the Shipyard Labourers' Federal Union, Local 126.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1940, for the duration of the present contracts.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement for operating engineers, employees of this company, as summarized above, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rates: labourers employed on ordinary work 50 cents per hour, $4 per day; chipping, machine painters' helper, winchmen and cementing seams 55 cents per hour, $4.40 per day; dockmen and tractor driver 56¼ cents per hour, $4.50 per day; cementer 62½ cents per hour, $5 per day; rigging 65½ cents per hour, $5.24 per day; boiler cleaning and scaling 65 cents per hour, $5.20 per day; machine painter 73 cents per hour, $5.84 per day. "The above rates to be subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of Labour of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement."

Time and one-quarter to be paid for all dirty work, the foreman and shop steward to decide if work in question is to be so classed. Time and one-quarter to be paid for men cleaning, painting, cement washing or applying bitumastic in double bottom tanks or confined spaces, at the discretion of the foreman and shop steward.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and repeal to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Textile and Jute Bag Manufacturing Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Trades, Quebec and District (agreement and amendment).

Building Trades, Three Rivers and District (amendment and correction).

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).

Longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation), Montreal (amendment).

Retail Store and Hotel Workers, Donnacona (amendment).

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke (amendment).

Shoe Repairers, Sherbrooke (repeal).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec City and District (amendment).

Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Funeral Undertakers, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Acts

No new schedules under these acts were published in any of the provincial gazettes during May.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the Labour Gazette, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these

agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of two new agreements, the amendment of ten agreements, the repeal of two agreements and the correction of one agreement, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: an agreement affecting butchers and grocers at Coaticook in the issue of May 4; agreements affecting the dress manufacturing industry throughout the province of Quebec, the building materials industry throughout the province of Quebec, building trades at St. Hyacinthe and at Montreal and travelling salesmen for food products in the Quebec district, in the issue of May 11; municipal employees (outside services), municipal employees (permanent employees), the police department and the fire department, all of the city of Quebec, in the issue of May 25. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during May, approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others authorizing certain joint committees to levy assessments, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TEXTILE AND JUTE BAG MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1939, page 527, and March, 1940, page 282), by adding two further bag manufacturers to the parties to this agreement.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 496) by providing that when a worker is transferred from one classification to another he will be paid the rate of wages for the classification in which he is actually working.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 11, amended by a further Order in Council approved May 17 and published in the issue of May 25, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Constructeurs de Québec Inc. (The Builders' Association of Quebec, Inc.) and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux de Québec (The Building Trades Council of the National Catholic Unions of Quebec) and the separate National Catholic Unions for the following trades: bricklayers and masons, plasterers, carpenters, painters, plumbers and electricians, tinsmith roofers, stationary engineers, labourers.

The agreement is to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. (This agreement covers ornamental iron and bronze workers and tinsmith roofers, whether on the job or in a workshop.)

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 692, with these exceptions:—

The county of Matane is added to the territorial jurisdiction. For zone I the following municipalities are added: Ville Guay, St. Ambroise, Les Saules, Chateau d'Eau, Notre Dame des Anges.

Junior journeymen are provided for in some trades, and the number of junior journeymen is limited to one to each five senior journeymen or fraction thereof in the trades of plumber, steamfitter and tinsmith roofer.

The conditions for apprenticeship are changed for ornamental iron and bronze mechanics and adjusters, providing that one apprentice may be allowed to each three journeymen or fraction thereof, and apprentices in this trade are to be paid 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents second year, 25 cents third year and 35 cents fourth year.

For maintenance men the weekly wage rates are raised about $2 per week to $23 per week for qualified workmen, $17 for labourers in zone I, and $20 for qualified workmen and $16 for labourers in zone II, with a 48 hour week in both zones.

The hourly wage rates for most trades are increased by 5 cents per hour over the previous rates (10 cents in case of some contractors giving their personal services), but in the case of labourers, metal lathers, enginemen (mixers and compressors) and caulkers, there is no change. (See table on page 609.)

Contracts signed and being performed on March 1, 1940 are to be governed by the previous agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 497). It is provided that although the *Official Gazette* by omitting from the industrial jurisdiction work pertaining to boats, electric or telephone lines and fences.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 11, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173, November, page 1299, July, 1939, page 729, November, page 1183 and April, 1940, page 390). The last Order in Council had made provision for the inclusion of the county of Arthabaska in the territorial jurisdiction. This latest amendment provides that Arthabaska County be divided into two zones: zone I, the municipality of Victoriaville; Zone II, Princeville, Warwick and Tingwick and within 2 miles of them and the municipality of Arthabaska.

QUEBEC AND DISTRICT
MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

	Zone I*	Zone II	Zone III
	$	$	$
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers:—			
Contractors (personal services)	1.00	....	....
Journeymen	.80	.65	.55
Carpenters-joiners:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.80	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.55	.45
Caulkers	.50	.40	.35
Painters:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.75	....	....
Journeymen	.55	.50	.40
Junior journeymen (one year)	.45	.40	....
Common labourers	.40	.35	.25
Mortar makers	.45	.40	.30
Celanite mixers	.45	.40	.30
Plaster pourers	.45	.40	.30
Hod carriers	.45	.40	.30
Joint pointers:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.75	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Cement finishers:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.85	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Tile, marble and terrazzo setters:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.85	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Men working on terrazzo polishing machines	.50	.45	.40
Drillers	.55	.50	.40
Lathers (metal)	.55	.50	.40
Lathers (wood) (per thousand $3.25)	.55	.50	.40
Enginemen—mechanical shovels	.60	.50	.40
Enginemen—hoists	.60	.50	.40
Enginemen—mixers	.55	.45	.40
Enginemen—compressors	.55	.45	.40
Plumbers, steam fitters:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.85	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Junior journeymen (one year)	.45	.35	....
Electricians:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.85	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Tinsmiths-roofers:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.80	....	....
Journeymen	.60	.50	.45
Junior journeymen (one year)	.50	.40	....
Ornamental iron and bronze mechanics:—			
Contractors (personal services)	.75	....	....
Journeymen	.55	.50	.45
Adjusters	.45	.40	.35

pulp and paper industry is exempt as provided in the previous Order in Council, it is now qualified to provide that this exemption apply to permanent employees of the industry and maintenance men and not in the event of the construction of a new building.

A correction to the Order in Council summarized in last month's LABOUR GAZETTE, was published in the May 25 issue of the *Quebec*

* If an employee who usually lives in zone I is hired for work in zone II or zone III, he must be paid the zone I rate; and in the cases of plumbers, electricians, tinsmith-roofers and painters, transportation and board to be paid if these trades go to work outside Quebec City, unless the contractor drives these men to work and return each day.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 25, amends

the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 729, September, page 951, October, page 1066 and May, 1940, page 499) by extending the terms of the agreement from June 1, 1940 to June 24, 1940. (As noted above, a request for the extension of a new agreement for these trades was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 11.)

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629, February, 1940, page 173 and April, page 391).

The agreement is renewed from May 15, 1940, for the 1940 navigation season and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hourly wages for longshoremen: for work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., 52 cents (an increase of one cent per hour). (The rate for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. is unchanged at 50 cents per hour.)

Time and one half is still payable for Sundays and holidays, but the number of such holidays is now five. There are other minor changes in conditions.

Trade

RETAIL STORE AND HOTEL WORKERS, DONNACONA.—An Order in Council, approved May 1, and published in The *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 11, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 695, and June, 1939, page 630) by providing that the agreement remain in effect until May 1, 1941, subject to repeal on 60 days' notice from either party.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved May 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 18, repeals the Orders in Council making this agreement and amendments to it obligatory. (The agreement and amendments were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 1045, October, page 1174, and November, page 1300.)

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOE REPAIRERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved May 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 11, repeals the Orders in Council making this agreement and amendments to it obligatory. (The agreement and amendments were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 800, September, page 1045 and November, page 1300.)

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 11, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades, (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, December, page 1388, October, 1938, page 1174, October, 1939, page 1068 and May, 1940, page 500).

For female hairdressers, apprentices during their first three months may be paid $4 per week. After two years' experience, a female employee to be considered a skilled operator and is to be paid at least $10 per week and a 10 per cent commission on all gross receipts in excess of $10 in one week; employees receiving higher wages than the minimum shall be paid a 10 per cent commission when gross receipts shall exceed the double of their wages. In all cases, overtime hours shall be paid for, besides commissions.

For beauty parlours, also, hours are arranged differently with longer hours on Friday rather than Saturday.

There are also some changes in the hours for barbers and prices to be charged in the town of Thetford Mines and within 10 miles of it.

HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved April 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 4, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 862, and March, 1940, page 284) by providing that the agreement remain in effect for 30 days after April 30, 1940.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved April 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section des directeurs de funérailles du district de Montréal de l'Association des marchés détaillants du Canada (The Funeral Directors' Section of the district of Montreal of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada) and le Syndicat des employés de pompes funèbres (The Union of Undertakers' Employees).

Agreement to be in effect from May 4, 1940 to May 3, 1941, and for a further 30 days if a new agreement has not been submitted in time for adoption on that date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1939, page 97 and March, 1939, page 336, with these exceptions:

The jurisdiction includes all funeral directors and embalmers in cities and towns of at least 4,000 population on the Island of Montreal, Isle Jesus, and within 10 miles of the Island of Montreal.

The regular hours are 72 per week, with a 24 hours' rest each week or equivalent; funeral parlours to close at 11 p.m.

Wages for embalmers: first embalmer $28 per week, second embalmer $25 (if only one employed $28 per week for him); if not employed on a weekly basis, $8 for each embalming. (The rates for other employees are unchanged.)

Apprenticeship is to be for one year and an apprentice is not considered a regular employee of the concern.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agree-

ments were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 4, 18 and 25:

Can, container and metal utensil industry, Province of Quebec.
Building trades, Joliette.
Building trades, St. Jerome.
Building trades, Sherbrooke.
Funeral undertakers, Montreal.
Building trades, Quebec.
Building trades, Three Rivers.
Tannery employees, Province of Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 4, 18 and 25, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers and hairdressers, Quebec.
Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).
Tavern employees, Quebec.
Building trades, Hull.
Paper box industry, Province of Quebec.
Building trades, Joliette.
Building trades, St. Jerome.
Funeral undertakers, Montreal.
Barbers and hairdressers, Sherbrooke.
Building trades, Hull.
Funeral undertakers, Montreal.
Building trades, Quebec.
Building trades, Montreal.
Building trades, Three Rivers.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Decision of British Columbia Supreme Court in Case of Alleged Fruit Combine—Other Proceedings

ON May 20, 1940, Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson of the British Columbia Supreme Court acquitted eight companies and four individuals of charges laid by the Attorney General of British Columbia alleging that in connection with the marketing of British Columbia fruit, vegetables and other products of the soil, these companies and individuals had formed a merger, trust or monopoly to the detriment of the public, contrary to the Combines Investigation Act. The commencement of the trial on May 1 was reported in the May Labour Gazette, page 445. The prosecution by the Attorney General of British Columbia followed an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, which was completed in November, 1939. Preliminary hearings were held in Kelowna in February, 1940, before Magistrate T. F. McWilliams who committed eight companies and four individuals for trial on combine charges.

The Crown alleged that Dominion Fruit Limited of Winnipeg, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Western Grocers Limited, had purchased fifty per cent of the common stock of Lander Company Limited, a shipper of fruits and vegetables in the Okanagan Valley, itself the owner of half or more of the shares in four fruit and vegetable shipping firms and one fruit and vegetable selling agent, Sales Service Limited, all in British Columbia.

The decision holds that an investment of fifty per cent of the shares of another company does not amount to "control" within the meaning of Section 2 (4) (*a*) of the Combines Investigation Act; nor does it amount to "an interest in the whole or part of the business of another" within the meaning of the said section.

"The ownership of one-half the shares in a company," reads the judgment, "does not give control of the company, and, in my opinion, does not give any control of the company's business which is an asset or property of the company." Further, "Then was there an interest in the business? Would anyone say that a shareholder in the Canadian Pacific Railway had an interest in its business? I think not. The 'interest' mentioned in the statute means I think a financial interest."

The opinion holds alternatively, that even if such investment should amount to control over or interest in the business such interest was not to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others. His Lordship examined the facts of the industry and related the business practices complained of to the needs of the producers. He found that rebates given by shippers to Prairie jobbers were justified to help move the Okanagan fruit crop, and that there was nothing reprehensible about the particular rebates and claims paid by the accused Okanagan companies to the accused Prairie jobbers in the instant case. The Court accepted the explanation of officers of the accused companies who testified for the Crown that all claims and rebates were reasonable and given with no fraudulent intent, declaring "from the evidence I find the rebates were justified."

Certain other business practices were alleged by the Crown to show detriment to the public, such as the payment by brokers, representing the accused Okanagan Valley shippers and producers, of a certain percentage of their net profits to the accused Prairie jobbers in order to induce the said jobbers to purchase Okanagan products through them. On this point the judgment states:

"It is clear, however, that the monies paid by Robinson & Company to Dominion Fruit in this roundabout way were part of its broker-

age charges; and that these brokerage charges were paid to it by Sales Service who received the same from the grower by virtue of their contracts with them for acting as their shipper; so that, in any event, the growers were not entitled to this money so they did not suffer any detriment by reason of the payments."

Again, the Court did not find that the relationship between the Prairie jobber and the Okanagan Valley fruit shipper was a wrongful one since it did not affect the public or the growers and there was no evidence to show that the returns to the growers paid by the companies subject to the investment were any less than those received by other growers dealing with other fruit shippers.

Finally, the Court rejected the Crown's contention that detriment was to be found in the breach of Section 27 of the British Columbia Sales on Consignment Act which forbids any investment by jobbers in fruit and vegetable shipping firms in the province. "There is no evidence," concludes the judgment, "that Western-Dominion paid lower prices on sales put through by Sales Service than other jobbers with whom they competed paid on sales arranged by other agents. Further the safeguard to the growers would be that Sales Service would have to get as favourable prices as other sales agents to hold their growers.

"I find the merger, trust or monopoly, if one existed, had not operated or was likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interests of the public, whether consumers, producers or others."

Alleged Paperboard Container Combine

Presentation of evidence by the Crown in the trial of nineteen companies and one individual charged with offences against section 498 of the Criminal Code in relation to the manufacture and sale of paperboard containers concluded on May 29 in the Supreme Court in Toronto, before Mr. Justice J. A. Hope. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, p. 445.) The Court then heard argument on the question of rulings as to the admissibility of certain evidence. On June 4 Mr. Justice Hope gave his reasoned judgment on the points raised and found that it was not necessary to make further rulings. No evidence was called for the defendants and the Court was adjoured until June 17 for the commencement of argument by counsel. J. C. McRuer, K.C., assisted by R. M. Fowler and J. L. McLennan is conducting the prosecution.

Stay of Proceedings against Alleged Tobacco Combine

The trial of thirty-five tobacco manufacturers and wholesalers which commenced in the Alberta Supreme Court before Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray on April 29 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, p. 445) was halted on May 10 when a stay of proceedings was entered by counsel for the Crown. The action taken on behalf of the Attorney-General followed the refusal of the Court to accept certain documents submitted as evidence by the prosecution.

The stay of proceedings against all defendants in the trial leaves further action in the case in the hands of the Attorney-General of Alberta.

On application made on behalf of the Attorney-General on May 20 the trial of nine defendants who had elected trial before a judge without the intervention of a jury was set over until the September sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent entering into a family budget was somewhat higher than in the previous month due to an advance in rent, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was lower at the end of the month than at the beginning due to a considerable extent to declines in the prices of grains.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.76 at the beginning of May as compared with $8.78 for April; $8.13 for May, 1939; $8.50 for May, 1938; $8.58 for May, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $11.17 for May, 1930; $10.22 for May, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Ten items in the list were higher in cost than in the preceding month, ten were lower and nine were unchanged. Changes continued to be slight, the most important being advances in beef, lamb, flour, salt pork and potatoes and declines in lard, eggs, butter and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.85 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.76 for April; $17.02 for May, 1939; $17.36 for May, 1938; $17.28 for May, 1937; $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. Fuel was unchanged while rent averaged higher, increases being reported in a number of localities.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 declined from 83·2 for the

(*Continued on page 620*)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1922	May 1926	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1936	May 1937	May 1938	May 1939	April 1940	May 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	73·4	78·6	59·9	58·8	72·6	74·6	43·2	46·4	53·8	53·8	55·8	56·6	57·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	52·6	50·4	33·4	32·0	45·0	48·0	23·6	25·8	29·6	30·2	32·2	32·4	33·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·4	26·4	19·0	18·8	24·0	24·4	12·1	13·8	14·2	15·6	15·9	17·2	16·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	34·9	36·2	28·7	30·4	31·5	32·3	21·4	22·4	24·0	24·9	24·5	*28·2	*29·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	37·1	39·1	30·0	29·7	30·2	30·4	15·1	21·2	21·3	24·3	23·5	23·2	23·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	68·4	71·6	52·2	55·4	54·2	54·4	29·2	40·0	39·8	42·8	42·0	41·6	43·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	50·0	54·4	40·8	42·0	38·2	40·4	19·9	28·8	28·6	32·5	30·5	29·9	29·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	72·0	77·0	44·0	49·2	43·8	42·6	25·6	31·8	33·6	30·8	24·0	22·8	22·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	43·9	55·0	32·7	34·9	35·0	35·1	19·2	23·6	25·5	25·9	26·1	27·5	26·8
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	34·8	48·3	30·5	31·0	30·7	31·1	15·4	20·0	21·4	22·2	22·0	23·3	22·6
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·0	72·6	70·8	73·2	74·4	54·6	61·2	64·8	66·0	65·4	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	96·2	131·0	77·4	80·0	88·4	73·2	48·0	47·4	54·4	60·2	46·6	57·4	55·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	53·4	72·5	45·5	43·6	48·4	40·1	27·0	26·8	30·8	33·3	26·1	32·0	30·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·1	40·2	30·7	32·1	‡33·9	‡32·9	‡19·8	‡20·4	‡22·6	‡23·8	‡22·0	‡26·4	‡25·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	30·3	37·8	27·9	32·1	‡33·9	‡32·9	‡19·8	‡20·4	‡22·6	‡23·8	‡22·0	‡26·4	‡25·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	138·0	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	105·0	108·0	99·0	100·5	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	68·0	80·0	49·0	53·0	‡49·0	‡50·0	‡27·0	‡34·0	‡46·0	‡43·0	‡29·0	‡35·0	‡36·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·0	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·0	23·0	26·0	29·0	28·5	25·0	27·0	27·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	22·0	34·2	19·0	22·0	‡20·8	‡20·4	‡15·8	‡15·8	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·2	‡17·6	‡17·8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	34·2	23·8	17·6	15·8	24·0	18·6	7·6	10·0	15·8	10·8	10·0	14·6	14·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	22·4	29·2	23·5	20·1	21·3	20·8	14·9	15·8	15·7	15·6	15·3	15·1	14·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·7	27·6	19·2	15·8	13·5	16·3	11·2	10·8	11·7	10·8	10·7	11·7	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·2	86·8	32·0	31·6	29·2	27·6	31·2	24·4	26·0	26·0	25·6	28·4	28·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·2	40·8	15·2	15·0	13·8	13·2	15·2	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	14·0	14·0
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·2	16·5	13·6	18·0	‡17·7	‡16·5	‡10·4	‡13·1	‡13·1	‡14·7	‡14·6	‡16·9	‡17·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	13·6	17·0	15·2	18·0	‡17·7	‡16·5	‡10·4	‡13·1	‡13·1	‡14·7	‡14·6	‡16·9	‡17·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·7	15·1	12·9	15·4	15·2	14·5	9·9	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·5	11·0	11·3
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	62·0	204·9	45·9	119·1	41·0	88·7	31·6	53·8	56·7	29·0	51·9	57·6	58·5
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 12·66	$ 16·65	$ 10·22	$ 11·29	$ 10·94	$ 11·17	$ 6·86	$ 7·82	$ 8·58	$ 8·50	$ 8·13	$ 8·78	$ 8·76
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·5	99·5	107·5	108·6	100·9	100·5	95·6	92·0	89·9	89·8	90·9	93·9	93·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·7	70·0	67·8	63·9	62·9	63·1	58·6	58·6	58·6	58·7	58·9	61·2	61·3
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	67·3	79·5	77·7	77·1	76·6	75·8	61·8	59·7	59·5	60·7	59·5	61·4	61·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	49·7	60·7	58·0	56·1	55·1	53·8	46·1	45·1	45·2	45·1	44·6	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	27·1	35·6	31·6	30·3	31·0	31·0	27·0	27·2	26·7	26·7	26·4	26·4	26·5
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 2·73	$ 3·45	$ 3·43	$ 3·36	$ 3·27	$ 3·24	$ 2·89	$ 2·83	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·80	$ 2·88	$ 2·88
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·65	$ 6·29	$ 6·89	$ 6·85	$ 6·96	$ 7·03	$ 5·79	$ 5·68	$ 5·86	$ 6·02	$ 6·05	$ 6·07	$ 6·18
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 20·09	$ 26·44	$ 20·57	$ 21·54	$ 21·21	$ 21·49	$ 15·57	$ 16·36	$ 17·28	$ 17·36	$ 17·02	$ 17·76	$ 17·85

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	12·46	16·59	10·37	11·47	10·93	11·17	7·19	7·81	8·42	8·52	8·14	8·87	8·84
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	.....	15·41	9·37	10·72	9·89	10·50	6·95	7·60	8·29	8·40	7·84	8·48	8·38
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	12·30	15·96	10·21	11·73	10·79	10·99	7·23	8·10	8·60	8·74	8·35	9·00	8·99
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·86	12·28	15·70	9·62	10·93	10·15	10·31	6·32	7·29	7·78	7·88	7·75	8·33	8·17
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	12·69	16·90	10·13	11·38	10·86	11·15	6·83	7·89	8·53	8·41	8·11	8·71	8·67
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	12·39	16·46	10·01	10·45	10·58	10·86	6·61	7·49	8·57	8·41	7·75	8·50	8·49
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	12·66	16·21	10·15	10·67	11·27	11·24	6·63	7·23	8·51	8·46	7·68	8·52	8·52
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	12·91	17·03	9·85	10·61	11·25	11·37	6·51	7·43	8·57	8·39	7·79	8·87	8·91
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	13·34	17·55	11·47	11·95	12·07	12·36	7·55	8·65	9·76	9·57	9·06	9·61	9·64

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

*Lamb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb. (c)	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	28·5	24·4	21·4	16·5	13·8	16·6	29·2	23·2	21·5	29·7	32·8	56·5
Nova Scotia (average)	29·0	23·7	20·9	15·9	13·7	13·5	30·0	24·1	20·1	28·7	31·6	55·1
1—Sydney	33·2	26	23·8	18·5	16	13	28·6	25·9	21·2	28·6	31·6	54·4
2—New Glasgow	29·7	24·7	22	16·6	14·3	12·8	29	25·4	19·3	27·3	31·1	54·7
3—Amherst	25	21·2	17·5	14·5	12	13	30	23·5	19	30·2	32·2	54
4—Halifax	27·7	22·4	20·8	14·5	14·1	11·7	28·4	23·8	19·4	27·3	30·2	56·6
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	16·5	14	15	32	22	21	29·7	32·2	57
6—Truro	28·5	23	18·7	14·5	12	15·3	32	24·2	20·5	28·8	32·2	54
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	25·0	21·5	20·8	15·1	13·7	14·0	25·7	23·7	20·0	2·93	32·3	57·2
New Brunswick (average)	31·6	24·4	23·0	16·6	13·1	14·5	30·1	22·8	20·9	29·5	32·5	56·3
8—Moncton	31	23·4	21·6	15·9	12·2	13·3	28·7	24·1	20·7	30·1	33·7	57·5
9—Saint John	33·9	24·4	25·5	16·8	14·2	14·1	29·5	23·9	20·9	28·9	33	57·6
10—Fredericton	31·6	24·6	22·5	14·8	12·3	13·9	32	21·5	20·1	30·1	32·3	56·7
11—Bathurst	30	25	22·5	19	13·5	16·5	.....	21·5	21·8	28·7	31	53·3
Quebec (average)	27·7	24·1	19·8	16·0	11·4	13·1	26·7	21·8	19·2	27·0	30·4	55·5
12—Quebec	26·8	24·4	15·7	15·6	10·1	13·5	23·5	21·9	18·1	23·6	28·6	46·2
13—Three Rivers	26·7	22·7	19·4	16	12·4	15	26·3	22·6	17·7	28·1	31·8	56·2
14—Sherbrooke	29·6	26	23·4	17·6	12·8	14·6	29·7	22·6	19·5	26	28·6	56·3
15—Sorel	25·7	23·4	16·7	14·5	9·7	10·4	26·7	19·9	19	28·2	31·4	55·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·1	20·8	18·1	14·2	11·9	12·5	25·7	20	19·5	26·8	31·8	54·3
17—St. Johns	35·2	28	23·5	18·5	12·2	11·5	28	23·5	18·7	27·6	30·2	58·2
18—Thetford Mines	.....	22·5	17·2	16	10	16·9	25	20·5	19·3	28·2	30·5	58·3
19—Montreal	30·3	25·6	24·1	15·6	13·3	9·2	27·8	22·4	20·6	27	30	57·6
20—Hull	25·9	23·3	20·4	16·3	10·4	14·1	27·5	22·7	20·1	27·6	30·4	57·4
Ontario (average)	28·6	25·1	21·8	16·9	14·2	18·0	29·4	23·2	21·4	29·1	32·1	56·0
21—Ottawa	30·8	25·7	25·3	19	14·2	15·1	28·8	22	21·4	29·3	31·8	57·7
22—Brockville	31·5	28	24·2	17·5	14·5	13·7	29·5	21·4	22	29·1	30·8	57·5
23—Kingston	26·5	23·1	21·3	16·1	12·6	13·7	27·8	22·2	19·4	27·5	30·2	52·6
24—Belleville	24	20·7	19·5	15·5	11·4	17·5	27	20	19·7	28·9	32·3	54·7
25—Peterborough	28·7	24·5	22·7	16·6	13·9	17·2	29·4	20·6	20·4	28·3	32·9	56
26—Oshawa	26	23·3	21·5	15·9	14	18·5	27·5	22·2	19	27·5	30·9	56·4
27—Orillia	26·6	23·4	22·8	16·6	14·7	18·8	29·3	23·6	22	29·5	33·4	56·6
28—Toronto	31·1	26·1	24·3	17·2	16·6	18·2	30·1	22·9	22·7	30·5	34·6	57·6
29—Niagara Falls	30	25·9	22·8	17·7	12·9	18	29·5	21·6	21·4	29·4	32	56·1
30—St. Catharines	30	26·4	25	18·2	12·7	18·2	31	23·2	22	26·9	29·7	53·4
31—Hamilton	29·4	26·1	23·4	17·9	17	18·7	29·6	22·7	25	27·9	31	56·3
32—Brantford	27·9	25	22·2	17	12·7	18·1	30	24·1	19·2	27·6	31·1	53·5
33—Galt	25·6	25·5	22	18·6	15·4	21	30·5	25	.....	30·7	33·9	55·9
34—Guelph	27·2	24·9	22·1	17	15·6	18·3	28·6	22·2	24·3	27·7	31·8	57·5
35—Kitchener	26·1	24·4	19·2	16·5	14·9	18·9	29·8	21·6	.....	29·6	32·3	53·6
36—Woodstock	30·7	26·3	22·2	17·3	14·1	19·5	30	23·5	21·3	28·2	33·2	55·2
37—Stratford	28·2	24·5	20	16·1	15·5	18·8	29	24·2	22·5	30·1	32·8	57·5
38—London	29·3	25·7	22·3	16·8	14·9	18	30·1	22·6	20·3	28·8	31·3	55·5
39—St. Thomas	29·8	26·1	22·4	16·6	14·8	20	28	24·3	20	28·5	32·5	57
40—Chatham	27·3	24·7	20·8	17·1	11·8	19·9	28	22·6	18·7	29·2	32·3	55·5
41—Windsor	29	24·7	21·9	16·7	14·9	19·1	29·9	24·8	18·1	29·3	32·2	57·4
42—Sarnia	29·8	25·5	20·7	17·9	15	19	29·5	22·7	22	28·4	31·5	56·1
43—Owen Sound	27·3	24·5	18·7	16·5	14	19	26·7	23·2	21·5	31,6	32·5	51 2
44—North Bay	30	25·8	24·3	17·3	14·2	18·5	32·2	24	25	30·4	31·8	56·2
45—Sudbury	37·7	25	20·3	15·7	13·1	15	28·5	25	19·7	26·9	29·8	54·3
46—Cobalt	33·5	28	18	16	14	.....	.....	24	21·7	29·5	31·1	57
47—Timmins	28·8	25·1	22·7	17·6	14·1	17·7	32·4	25·8	23·7	28·6	31·3	56·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·5	24	20·7	15·9	12·1	17·7	27·7	23	20	29·2	32·4	57·6
49—Port Arthur	29	24·7	20	17	14·3	17·7	30·5	24·7	23·3	33·4	36·1	60·4
50—Fort William	28	24·7	21·2	16·4	14·8	17·7	31·4	25·8	22·6	31·4	34·7	58·3
Manitoba (average)	26·8	22·6	21·1	14·9	13·6	14·8	28·6	22·3	20·0	32·3	36·1	58·0
51—Winnipeg	28·5	23·7	22·4	15·4	14·4	14·5	28·1	24·5	20	31	35·3	57·5
52—Brandon	25	21·5	19·7	14·3	12·7	15	29	20	.....	33·5	36·9	58·4
Saskatchewan (average)	23·9	20·3	18·3	13·6	11·0	14·9	26·0	20·6	21·7	30·4	34·0	57·1
53—Regina	24·8	20·9	18·9	13·9	12·6	14·5	26·7	22·1	22·1	28·6	31·9	57·8
54—Prince Albert	17·7	15·3	15·5	11·3	9·8	14·5	24	18·5	20	30·5	32	53·3
55—Saskatoon	24·5	20·8	19·1	13·9	10·7	14·5	27·2	21·2	19·7	31·9	37·5	57·8
56—Moose Jaw	28·5	24·2	19·6	15·1	10·9	16·2	26·2	20·7	25	30·4	34·6	59·4
Alberta (average)	27·4	23·1	20·4	16·1	13·3	16·6	29·3	21·8	20·0	31·3	34·9	57·5
57—Medicine Hat	30	26	23·5	17	15	17	29	23·5	20	35·5	36·5	58·3
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	18	12·5	18	30	21·5	21·7	29·8	33	58·3
59—Edmonton	24·9	20·7	19·9	14·2	12·5	15·4	30	21·8	21·4	30·9	34·8	56·3
60—Calgary	26·9	22·7	20·7	16·5	14·9	17·5	31·1	22·1	19·7	31·2	38·2	57·7
61—Lethbridge	27·1	21·1	18·1	14·9	11·6	14·9	26·4	20·3	17·3	29	32·1	56·7
British Columbia (average)	30·9	26·5	23·7	17·9	17·0	20·7	32·7	26·3	23·4	33·5	36·8	59·3
62—Fernie	29·3	25	21	17	16·2	18·7	32·3	24	21·7	31·4	34·6	59·7
63—Nelson	29·6	26	24·2	18·8	15·2	20·4	33·6	28·2	24·6	29·8	34·2	61·3
64—Trail	30·6	27·2	24·7	18·2	17·1	23·4	31·9	27·7	24·2	34·8	38·6	61·7
65—New Westminster	30·2	25·8	21·2	17	16·7	18·2	31·4	23·7	22·1	31·6	35·4	55·3
66—Vancouver	31·8	27·1	24·5	18·4	18·1	19·9	31·3	25·4	24·8	34	38·4	59·4
67—Victoria	34·3	28·7	26	19·1	18·7	22	33·9	26·7	22·7	36·5	39	58·2
68—Nanaimo	32	28·1	24	18	17·8	21·1	34·6	26·3	22·5	32·4	34·8	59·3
69—Prince Rupert	29·3	24	24	16·7	15·8	21·7	32·7	28·3	24·2	37·1	39·7	59·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b Grocers' quotations. c Formerly the prices were for mutton and included prices for lamb.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**24·7**	**16·6**	**12·5**	**49·8**	**18·8**	**18·2**	**23·7**	**11·0**	**26·8**	**22·6**	**11·0**	**27·7**	**30·5**	
10·7	**25·3**	.....	.....	**40·9**	**13·9**	**14·8**	**17·9**	**11·7**	**31·7**	**27·1**	**10·3**	**29·7**	**33·8**	
8	22	.....	.....	43·2	13·6	14·6	17·4	11·5	34·3	28·3	10–12	.....	32·9	1
12·3	30	.....	.....	47·5	13·7	14·2	19·7	10·3	30·5	27·3	10–11	30·4	34·8	2
11	25	.....	.....	43·3	14·9	15	17·4	11·8	29·9	26·3	8b	30·4	33·6	3
12·1	25	.....	.....	37·5	13·2	15	17·1	12	33·9	28·7	12	.....	34	4
.....	25	.....	.....	35	14·2	.....	19·2	11·7	29	25	10	27·5	33·8	5
10	25	.....	.....	38·7	13·8	15	16·4	12·9	32·8	.....	10	30·4	33·8	6
18·0	**26·5**	.....	**5·0**	**47·8**	**13·3**	**16·0**	**19·6**	**12·2**	**25·5**	**21·2**	**9·0–10·0**	**29·2**	**32·6**	7
14·3	**28·1**	**15·0**	**5·0**	**48·2**	**14·9**	**16·1**	**19·7**	**12·1**	**29·1**	**24·6**	**10·8**	**31·2**	**34·2**	
14	25·9	.....	5	50	14·8	15·6	17·2	11·7	29·7	25·2	10	32·6	34·8	8
12·2	30	15	.....	46·7	14·9	15·4	25·7	11·7	31·4	26·3	12	31·2	33·8	9
16·7	28·4	.....	.....	48	15	17·3	19·4	13·4	30·4	27·2	11	32·6	35·7	10
.....	28	.....	.....	.....	14·7	.....	16·6	11·6	25	19·8	10b	28·2	32·4	11
13·8	**28·1**	**22·3**	**8·8**	**47·7**	**19·2**	**17·4**	**17·3**	**11·7**	**28·0**	**24·3**	**10·2**	**25·9**	**28·8**	
14·5	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	18·4	11·5	28·7	24	11	24·2	28·6	12
14·5	31	.....	10	50	18	18·4	16·1	11·9	29·1	25·6	11	.....	28·4	13
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	18·2	19·6	18·2	11·8	30·4	26	11·1a	26·3	28·6	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·1	10·9	25·5	23·2	9	26	29·2	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·8	12·5	25·4	22·9	9	.....	29·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	11·5	28·3	25	9	.....	27·9	17
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·2	13·3	25·3	21·4	9	27·3	30·2	18
14·2	28·5	22·5	7·5	48	21·9	19·9	22·4	10·8	30·1	25·5	11–12	26·7	29·2	19
.....	25	.....	9	45	18·5	15	17·3	11·1	29·5	24·9	11	25	27·8	20
16·1	**24·1**	**19·3**	**9·0**	**57·2**	**18·2**	**17·7**	**27·5**	**10·9**	**27·0**	**22·9**	**11·4**	**27·6**	**29·5**	
17	29·1	18·3	.....	.....	21·2	18	28·9	10·6	28·8	25	12	27·4	28·5	21
.....	25	.....	8	.....	19·1	18·7	24·2	10·2	25·2	22·6	11	.....	28·6	22
14	22·5	15	10	.....	17·3	16·7	24	10·3	25·7	22·2	11	25·5	27·6	23
.....	23·5	15·5	.....	.....	19	17	25·6	10·7	25·7	23·2	10	28·4	28·7	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	11	22·7	20·3	11	27·1	28·3	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	27·3	10·4	26·6	22·5	11	28	29·3	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	.....	26·4	11·1	23·5	20·3	11	27·5	29·9	27
16·9	28·3	22·9	.....	60	23	18·3	31·8	10·8	28·5	24·6	12	.....	29·4	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·4	16	28·9	11·2	27·5	23·2	12	28·3	29·7	29
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	30·8	10·7	28·7	.....	12	.....	29·5	30
18·5	30·4	27·2	.....	60	.....	18·5	31·5	10·6	28·3	.....	12	28·2	30	31
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	17	16·7	29·4	10·1	24·8	21·1	11	26·7	29·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23	28·3	10·6	25	22·7	11	27	28·9	33
.....	19	16	.....	.....	19	17·2	25·2	10·5	25·7	19·3	11	27·7	27·1	34
.....	23	.....	.....	50	15	16	26·3	10·8	25·7	22·4	11	26·8	29·1	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17	27·1	10·8	23·3	19·2	11	.....	29·5	36
.....	22·5	20	.....	.....	17	18·5	29·7	10·4	24·9	21	11	26·5	29	37
12·5	20	19·5	.....	50	17	16·2	32·1	10	26	22·3	11	27·3	28·5	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	16·8	33·8	11·2	26·2	22·6	11	29·5	31·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	15·5	27·6	10·2	22·6	19·1	11	27·3	28·6	40
15	25	25·5	10	60	17	17	28·4	10·9	27·1	23·5	12	.....	28·9	41
.....	22	15	.....	50	17	16·7	31·6	11·3	26·7	23·2	11	28	29·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	11·4	24	21·4	11	30·5	30·1	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	27·8	11·6	31·6	30	12	.....	30·2	44
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	20·5	17·5	21·5	12·2	30·6	26·3	13	.....	29·1	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	18	20	18·5	12·9	34·4	.....	11	.....	33	46
20	22·5	.....	.....	67·5	19·6	19·7	23·4	12·6	31·9	27	14	29·5	30·6	47
.....	.....	19·7	.....	.....	19	18·7	26·3	11·1	29·9	27·7	12	25	30	48
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	20	17·2	27·1	10·7	29·1	24·8	11	.....	30·5	49
.....	24·3	20	.....	62·5	19·2	18·4	27·5	11	28·8	22	11	28	31·4	50
19·9	**25·4**	**13·5**	**13·0**	.....	**22·4**	**16·6**	**26·6**	**10·1**	**22·9**	**18·8**	**10·5**	**24·5**	**27·7**	
19·8	25·2	13·5	13	.....	21·7	16·2	30·9	9·9	26·1	22·1	11	.....	27·1	51
20	25·5	.....	.....	.....	23	17	22·3	10·3	19·6	15·4	10	24·5	28·2	52
21·9	**23·3**	**9·2**	**13·8**	.....	**22·2**	**18·8**	**19·1**	**9·6**	**21·7**	**17·3**	**10·8**	**24·1**	**29·0**	
23·3	24·7	11	12·5	.....	23·8	18·7	16·9	9·7	24·4	18·5	11	22·6	28·9	53
18	21·	8	.....	.....	20·5	18	19·3	9·5	19	15·8	10	24·7	29·2	54
21·4	21·9	8·5	15	.....	21·2	17·4	18·6	9·6	22·2	17·5	11	23·6	28·1	55
25	25	.....	.....	.....	23·3	21·2	21·7	9·5	21·1	17·3	11	25·5	29·7	56
22·4	**24·1**	**12·1**	**17·0**	.....	**22·8**	**21·4**	**21·5**	**9·7**	**21·8**	**17·2**	**10·8**	**24·2**	**29·4**	
22·5	23·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	18·2	10·3	21·7	19	11	22·6	29·9	57
22·5	25	.....	18	.....	23·7	22·2	18·4	9·6	21·4	17·9	10	24·2	29·8	58
22·3	22·9	14·8	15	.....	20	22·2	21·3	10	22·4	16·9	11	24·9	29·3	59
22·9	25·4	11·5	16·8	.....	24·7	20·3	25·7	9·6	23·5	16·7	11	24·2	29	60
21·7	23·7	10	18	.....	22·8	19·7	23·7	9	19·8	15·4	11	25·2	29·2	61
18·0	**22·1**	**12·6**	**15·6**	.....	**24·1**	**21·6**	**26·5**	**11·4**	**27·0**	**22·9**	**11·7**	**31·6**	**33·6**	
24	25	12	19	.....	25·8	23·7	21	10·2	25	21·3	11	29	32·1	62
21·2	25·2	12·2	20·7	.....	25	24·7	21·3	10·2	25·1	.....	12·5a	28·7	34·7	63
22	25·7	13·5	20	.....	.....	23·7	30·3	11·4	27·6	23	12·5a	.....	33	64
14·7	16·5	.....	10	.....	23·9	18·5	23·4	11·1	25·9	21·5	10	30·5	33·1	65
14·6	19·2	.....	10·8	.....	22·5	18·5	29	11·1	26·8	25·5	10	.....	33·1	66
14·7	21·8	.....	13·3	.....	24·2	18·5	29·7	11·5	27·1	23·2	12·5a	33·6	34·5	67
15	21	.....	.....	.....	23	22	34·6	12·1	27·3	22	11a	34	34·1	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·3	22·4	13·3	31·5	23·9	14·3a	34	34	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per pound package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, s·d., per can (28 fld. oz.) (i)	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (i)	Canned Vegetables: Corn, standard, per can (16 fld. oz.) (i)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·4**	**6·7a**	**17·4**	**3·6**	**5·4**	**8·9**	**11·2**	**12·9**	**11·7**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**25·4**	**7·1**	**18·9**	**3·9**	**5·3**	**8·4**	**13·3**	**13·3**	**11·7**	**11·1**
1—Sydney	25·5	6·7–7·3	19	3·8	5·2	8	12	12·8	11·7	11·6
2—New Glasgow	27·1	6·7–7·3	18·9	3·8	5·1	8·7	13·1	13·4	11·7	10·4
3—Amherst	23·8	7·3	18·8	3·9	5·3	7·9	13·8	12·9	11	10·4
4—Halifax	25·6	6·7–8	19	3·9	5·4	8·8	14	13·3	11·8	11·5
5—Windsor	24	7·3f	18·5	4	5·5	8	15	13·8	12·1	12
6—Truro	26·4	6·7	19·3	3·8	5·4	8·7	11·9	13·5	11·9	10·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**7·3**	**18·3**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·4**	**13·5**	**13**	**12·4**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**26·1**	**7·5**	**18·1**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·7**	**13·2**	**13·5**	**11·7**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	26·3	8	19·2	3·9	5·7	9·3	13·7	13·6	11·7	11·6
9—Saint John	28·1	6–7·3	18·1	3·7	5·6	9·6	13·6	13·5	11	10·5
10—Fredericton	25·2	7·3	18·3	3·8	5·2	8·6	13·4	13·6	12·2	11·8
11—Bathurst	24·7	8f	16·7	3·8	5·2	7·3	12	13·1	12	12·5
Quebec (average)	**22·5**	**5·4**	**14·6**	**3·7**	**5·2**	**8·1**	**10·8**	**11·5**	**11·0**	**10·7**
12—Quebec	25·1	5–9·5b	15·7	3·8	5·6	8·6	11·2	11·9	11·6	10·7
13—Three Rivers	22·5	5·3	14	4·1	4·8	7·5	12	12·3	11·3	11·2
14—Sherbrooke	23·7	5·3	13·5	3·4	5·7	8·5	11·2	12	10·6	10·8
15—Sorel	20·3	4·7	13·5	3·2	4·8	6·6	10	11·7	10·8	10·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·3	4	14·8	3·2	5·5	9·1	10	10	11·7	10·6
17—St. Johns	20·4	4·7–5·3	15·2	3·6	5·3	7·9	10·2	11·3	11·1	11·4
18—Thetford Mines	23·3	5·3	13·7	4·1	5	7	10·3	11·2	10·9	10·7
19—Montreal	23·1	5·3–6·7	15·5	3·8	5	8·6	10·1	11·2	10·6	10·3
20—Hull	23·1	5·3–6·7	15·3	3·7	5	8·7	11·9	11·8	10·2	10·2
Ontario (average)	**25·3**	**6·2**	**16·2**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**9·2**	**11·1**	**12·3**	**11·3**	**10·8**
21—Ottawa	24·5	6·7	15·4	3·8	5	9·5	11·5	12·2	11	10·5
22—Brockville	22·8	6	13·6	3·6	5·2	9·0	11·3	11·6	10·5	9·9
23—Kingston	22·7	5·3–6·7	14·7	3·4	4·9	9·1	10·7	12·8	11	10
24—Belleville	24·2	5·3	15·3	3·1	5	8·5	11	11·6	10·8	10·3
25—Peterborough	24·5	5·3–6·7	16·5	3·2	5·1	9·4	10·8	11·1	10·7	10·5
26—Oshawa	26·4	4·7–6·7	18·1	3·1	5	9·1	10	12·7	11·3	10·5
27—Orillia	23·4	5·3	17·1	3·3	4·9	8·8	10·4	12·3	11·4	11·3
28—Toronto	26·4	6·7	16·4	3·2	5·1	8·8	10	11·8	11	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	25·4	5·3–6·7	17	3·2	5	9	11·7	12·4	10·7	10·1
30—St. Catharines	25·4	6·7	16·3	3	5·4	9·9	11·7	11·6	10·6	10·3
31—Hamilton	28	6–6·7	15	3·2	5	9	10·5	11·9	10·5	10·4
32—Brantford	26·4	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·4	5·1	9·4	10·6	12·1	11·1	10·1
33—Galt	28	6·7	16·1	3	4·8	9·1	10·8	12·2	10·8	10·4
34—Guelph	25·9	6	16·9	3	5	10·4	11	12·4	11·8	10·8
35—Kitchener	26·3	5·3–6·7	16·7	3	5·1	9·4	11·5	12·2	13·3	10·7
36—Woodstock	23·2	6	14·5	2·8	4·8	9·2	10	11·8	11·5	10·6
37—Stratford	25	5·3	15·8	2·7	5·1	9·6	10·3	12·3	10·6	10·3
38—London	24	6·7	16·5	3·1	5	9·2	10·9	12	10·8	11·2
39—St. Thomas	25·7	5·3–6·7	20	3	5	9·7	12	12·4	11·4	10·9
40—Chatham	24·2	5·3	16·6	3	5	8·5	10·4	12·1	10·7	10·6
41—Windsor	24·7	5·3–6·7	15·4	3	5	9	10·5	11·2	10·9	10·6
42—Sarnia	26·5	5·3–6·7	15·5	2·8	5	8·4	11·4	12·3	11·1	10·6
43—Owen Sound	26	5·3–6	14·4	3	5·2	9·2	10·7	12	10·1	10·1
44—North Bay	25·4	6·7f	17·2	3·9	6·1	10·1	11·8	13·2	12·3	12·1
45—Sudbury	24·1	6·7	14·2	3·8	5·7	8·5	10·4	13	11·5	11·2
46—Cobalt	26·9	6·7	15	4	5·8	10	13·7	14·1	13·8	13·8
47—Timmins	26	6·7	15·1	3·7	6·2	9·3	12·2	13·3	12·5	12
48—Sault Ste. Marie	25·6	6·7	16·8	3·7	5·4	9·7	13·2	13·1	12·5	11·9
49—Port Arthur	24·7	6–6·7	20·5	3·7	5·6	9·4	10·5	12·5	11·4	10·9
50—Fort William	26·3	6–6·7	17·3	3·8	5·8	8·9	11·5	12·4	11·8	11·3
Manitoba (average)	**25·3**	**7·0**	**16·6**	**3·9**	**5·4**	**9·6**	**10·5**	**13·4**	**12·0**	**11·5**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	6·4–8	16·5	3·8	5·5	9·1	10·2	13·1	11·9	11·4
52—Brandon	24·5	6·4–7·1	16·7	3·9	5·3	10·1	10·8	13·6	12·1	11·6
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·8**	**6·9**	**20·4**	**3·9**	**5·7**	**9·6**	**11·9**	**14·6**	**13·0**	**12·8**
53—Regina	26·3	6·4–7·2	19·4	3·8	6·6	9·4	11·9	14·4	13	12·7
54—Prince Albert	25·2	6·4	22·5	4	5·5	9·7	12·8	14·6	13·6	13·3
55—Saskatoon	23·4	7·2	21	3·8	5·2	9·8	11·8	14·6	12·5	12·3
56—Moose Jaw	24·2	7·2	18·5	3·8	5·4	9·3	11·1	14·9	13	12·8
Alberta (average)	**27·5**	**7·8**	**20·3**	**3·8**	**5·7**	**9·1**	**11·1**	**14·8**	**12·8**	**12·3**
57—Medicine Hat	27·2	8	21·8	3·7	5·7	9·1	11·9	15	12·2	12
58—Drumheller	28·5	7·1–8	19·5	4	5·9	9·7	10·7	15	13·7	12·5
59—Edmonton	25·6	7·2–8	18·9	3·8	5·7	9	11·5	14·5	12·6	12·4
60—Calgary	29·1	8	20·9	3·8	5·5	9	10·8	14·7	13·6	12·7
61—Lethbridge	27	8	20·2	3·8	5·5	8·9	10·6	14·8	11·7	12
British Columbia (average)	**27·6**	**8·5**	**20·3**	**3·8**	**5·8**	**8·1**	**9·2**	**14·0**	**12·6**	**12·4**
62—Fernie	26·7	8	21·3	4	5·9	8·2	10·6	14·2	13·1	12·5
63—Nelson	26·2	9	21·4	4·1	6	8·3	9·3	15	14	13·8
64—Trail	25·8	9	21·8	3·6	6	8·9	9·6	13·8	14·1	13·9
65—New Westminster	27·1	8–8·5	17	3·6	5·2	7·6	8·9	13·1	11·2	10·9
66—Vancouver	27·4	8–8·5	18·8	3·6	5·3	7·8	8·7	13	11·1	11
67—Victoria	29·3	8	19·5	3·7	6·1	8·3	8·4	13·9	12·1	11·5
68—Nanaimo	30·9	8	19·8	3·5	5·5	8	9·1	14	11·6	12·1
69—Prince Rupert	27·4	9–10	23·1	4·3	6·3	7·9	8·7	14·9	13·6	13·4

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
f. Grocers' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk. i. Twenty-eight ounce can previously known as size 2½.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1940

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·3	4·1	1·951d	33·8	21·2	14·9	11·7	16·8	15·5	51·9	16·1	51·4	43·5	
7·2	4·9	1·725	30·1	20·3	14·1	12·3	16·5	15·3	46·9	16·1	54·9	47·3	
6·9	4·8	1·954	34·1	25	13·8	12·3	15·9	14·9	45·2	15·9	55	47·4	1
7	5	1·954	32·1	.....	13·7	12·8	16·1	14·9	47·3	15·7	47	47·3	2
7	4·8	1·281	22·8	18·7	14·5	12·1	16	14·4	50	14·9	57·5	48·2	3
7·6	4·7	1·888	33·2	17·8	13·8	11·9	17·6	17·3	46·3	16·7	56	45·6	4
7·7	4·8	1·713	30	.....	.....	11·9	16·7	15	43	16·2	59	49·7	5
7·1	5·1	1·56	28·1	19·5	14·6	12·8	16·5	15·3	49·7	17·1	54·6	45·7	6
6·8	5	1·146	21·8	14·4	13·7	13·0	17·3	15·7	.....	18·3	54·0	47·2	7
7·2	4·9	1·551	27·1	20·1	14·2	12·2	16·6	14·7	49·3	16·1	53·1	48·8	
7·2	4·9	1·215	20·6	19·5	14·6	12·6	16·9	15	47·8	16·8	.....	51·4	8
7·3	5	1·732	30·8	17·8	13·7	12·3	16·5	14	54·5	15·1	52·5	48·3	9
7·4	4·8	1·601	29·2	23·1	14·6	12·1	17	14·6	49·1	15·7	53·6	46·9	10
7	4·7	1·654	28·3	.....	14	11·9	16·1	15	45·7	16·7	.....	48·7	11
7·3	4·9	1·677	30·4	24·5	13·7	11·8	16·8	15·1	49·5	19·5	54·4	42·5	
8·2	5·1	1·726	31·6	.....	14·2	12·6	17·5	15·3	53	16·8	58·7	44·7	12
7·3	4·6	1·831	32·7	24·5	14	11·5	16·5	16·3	47·6	16·3	55	43·6	13
6·7	5	1·769	30·8	29	14	11·8	17·2	14·5	45·7	16·3	54·3	42·7	14
7·3	4·8	1·303	26·4	20	12·7	10·9	16	14·4	48·3	15·4	45	43·2	15
6·9	5·2	1·538	26·5	.....	13·6	12·3	16·3	15	51·7	16·5	55	41·1	16
7·4	5·3	1·433	28·3	25	13·8	12·3	17·1	15·2	49·4	15·2	57·7	42·4	17
7·2	5·1	1·948	34·4	25	13·2	11·5	18	15	55	16·8	55	44·4	18
7·3	4·3	1·786	31·4	23·6	13·2	11·3	16·4	14	48·2	18	54·2	39·9	19
7·4	4·9	1·761	31·2	24·4	14·4	11·9	16·2	15·8	46·9	17·3	55	40·2	20
7·0	3·9	1·946	33·9	20·9	14·0	11·8	16·9	15·8	49·7	15·4	50·9	41·7	
7·3	4·8	1·957	34·6	26·9	13·3	11·1	17·1	16·8	48·2	16	56	41·6	21
7	4·3	1·728	29·5	25	.....	11·8	16·9	15	46·2	15·3	53·5	41·9	22
6·8	4·1	1·78	29·7	23·2	11·5	11·7	16·9	15·1	48·7	15·3	50·2	42	23
7·1	4·1	1·637	28·6	17·6	.....	12·4	17	15·2	49	15·4	49·5	39·8	24
7	3·7	1·66	28·5	30	.....	11·5	17·3	14·9	52·4	15·4	52·7	39·8	25
6·8	3·4	1·767	30·1	.....	.....	11·9	17·2	15	43	14·9	55	41	26
6·7	3	1·819	31·5	19·3	.....	10·6	16·2	15·1	50·3	14·9	49	40·2	27
6·3	4	2·023	33·9	22·6	.....	11	16·2	15·1	52·7	14·7	48·7	39·7	28
7·2	3·8	2·107	35·4	16·1	.....	11	16·7	16·7	53	14·5	50·3	43·4	29
7	4·2	1·924	33·5	20	.....	11·2	16·3	15·8	55	14·7	44·5	41·5	30
7	4·2	1·672	33·3	13·3	.....	11·2	16·6	16	43	14·9	42	39·6	31
6·5	3·5	1·71	28·4	22·6	.....	12	17·2	15	47	14·7	50	41	32
5·5	3·8	1·798	32·2	18·2	12·5	11·9	17·2	16·5	.....	14·4	51	40·7	33
7	4	1·076	29·8	17·3	.....	12·6	17·2	15·2	.....	15·3	50·6	39·4	34
7·3	3·7	1·581	28·6	16·7	10	12·3	17·3	15·4	.....	15·5	60	40·5	35
6·8	3·7	1·715	29·7	15·3	.....	11·3	16·6	14·7	42	15·2	.....	39	36
7	3·9	1·809	30·4	20	.....	10·8	16·9	15·3	41·5	15·5	57	40·4	37
7	3·7	1·913	32	20·4	.....	10·8	16·7	15	41·5	14·9	50	40·4	38
7	3·9	2·048	34·8	14·4	.....	12·6	16·9	15·2	43·6	16·7	53·5	41·7	39
6	3·1	1·95	32·5	17·2	.....	11·7	17	15·3	45·3	15·5	53	41·4	40
7	3·1	2·139	34·5	18·5	.....	11·5	15·6	15·9	41	15	.....	41·2	41
7·3	3·6	2·042	34·6	16·9	.....	12·8	16·6	15·2	.....	16	.....	42	42
7	3·3	1·726	30	20	12	11·8	17	15	49	15	45	40·5	43
7·8	4·1	2·279	38·9	24·1	.....	13·7	17	16·7	64·3	16·5	56	45·4	44
7·5	4·6	2·25‡	38·5	.....	15·5	11·5	16·2	17·2	55·7	14·9	50·7	44·2	45
8·3	4·3	2·711	47·7	.....	18	12·5	18	17	60·2	16·2	52·7	47·6	46
7·8	4·7	2·456	45·2	30	16	13	18	17·7	61·5	17·6	50·8	44·7	47
7·7	4·4	2·324	39	26·5	15·3	11·7	17·2	15·3	51·3	16·1	49·5	43·9	48
7·5	4·7	2·45	40·6	31·5	17·2	11·5	17	17·4	54·4	15	46·5	43·1	49
6·6	4·5	2·341	40·5	.....	13	11·8	17·7	17·3	53·1	15·9	46·7	44·3	50
7·9	3·8	1·749	34·3	.....	13·9	11·0	17·2	15·6	57·7	15·3	47·9	42·1	
7·4	3·4	1·797	32·4	.....	13·5	10·5	16·9	15·2	54·5	14·9	46·7	41·3	51
8·3	4·1	1·70	36·1	.....	14·3	11·5	17·4	15·9	60·8	15·7	49·1	42·8	52
7·7	3·9	2·236	37·0	.....	16·1	11·7	16·4	15·8	61·8	16·6	51·9	47·1	
7·8	4·3	2·48	41·4	.....	15·7	12·9	16·4	14·9	60·2	16·2	51·5	47·7	53
8·6	3·6	1·73	28·5	.....	16·7	11·2	17	17	64	17·2	54·7	48·3	54
7·4	3·4	2·383	38·9	.....	15·3	11·3	17·5	15·8	61·6	15·7	49·7	45·9	55
7	4·1	2·35	39·2	.....	16·7	11·3	14·8	15·3	61·3	17·4	51·7	46·3	56
7·7	3·2	2·470	42·8	.....	18·9	11·2	17·4	16·2	57·2	17·9	50·5	45·2	
7·9	2·9	2·49	47·5	.....	20	12	17·6	16·8	60	19	53·2	45·7	57
7·7	3·4	2·84	47·5	.....	19·7	10·6	18·6	15·5	59·5	17·6	52·2	46·5	58
8·4	3·5	2·28	38·1	.....	15·7	12·1	17·5	16·3	57·8	17·2	49·1	45·2	59
7·4	3	2·586	45	.....	.....	10·4	17·7	15·7	55·4	18·4	48·4	45·2	60
7·2	3	2·153	36	.....	20	11	15·6	16·6	53·4	17·1	49·5	43·2	61
8·1	3·5	2·334	37·5	.....	17·0	11·1	16·7	15·0	56·7	17·2	47·6	42·8	
8·9	2·7	2·534	40	.....	18·3	13·1	17·7	15·8	60·5	19·8	53·7	47·5	62
8·9	3·8	2·40	36	.....	.....	12	19	15·7	59·6	19·2	50	45·8	63
8·7	2·9	2·45	30·4	.....	.....	12·5	17·7	15·3	61·2	19·2	52·4	45·5	64
7·4	3·5	2·21	37·6	.....	14·5	10·6	15·3	13·2	49·1	15·6	43·2	38·2	65
6·7	3·2	2·04	35·6	.....	.....	9·5	15	14·4	52·1	15·6	43·4	38	66
7·9	4	2·363	40·8	.....	16	10	16·5	14·1	56·4	15	44·7	39·8	67
7·9	3·7	2·27	36·9	.....	.....	10·6	16·4	15·6	55·3	15·3	46	41·2	68
8·2	4·2	2·407	42·9	.....	19	10·2	15·6	15·7	59·6	18·1	47·6	46·6	69

c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.
j. Some 17 ounce cans on sale; size 2 can previously quoted was 20 ounces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers, per lb. (t)	Pepper, pure, black, (in ¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Cream of tartar, (in ¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·1**	**7·0**	**45·2**	**68·2**	**19·7**	**14·0**	**3·7**	**40·5**	**56·4**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**15·006b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·9**	**6·7**	**50·5**	**68·1**	**19·0**	**9·9**	**3·7**	**46·4**	**56·6**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**16·875**
1—Sydney	7	6·8	48·3	68·7	19·8	11·2	3·5	45·6	54	11·9	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·8	6·8	51·9	68·9	20·1	9·6	4·2	50·7	56·7	12·7	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·9	6·5	50·8	68·5	17·6	9·4	4·2	41	58·5	12·1	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·8	6·8	54·2	68·3	21·1	9·5	4·4	55·4	57	12·5	5·1	16·50–17·25
5—Windsor	7	6·9	48·2	66·2	18	9·5	2·7	42	55	12	5	.....
6—Truro	6·8	6·6	49·6	67·8	17·4	10	2·9	43·5	58·5	12·6	5	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	**7·0**	**6·6**	**54·2**	**64·5**	**18·8**	**14·1**	**3·6**	**50·4**	**60·0**	**12·7**	**5·0**	**17·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·1**	**6·9**	**52·5**	**67·8**	**19·2**	**10·7**	**3·3**	**43·6**	**60·2**	**11·9**	**5·1**	**16·250**
8—Moncton	7·1	6·9	56·4	68·5	19	9·7	2·8	47·4	64·3	12·1	5·4	16·00g
9—Saint John	7	7	50·1	68·2	18·9	10·5	4·2	43	60·5	12	5·1	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·2	7	51·1	66·4	17·8	11·8	3·1	42·9	60·5	11	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·9	6·8	52·5	68·2	21·2	10·8	3	41·1	55·4	12·4	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·9**	**6·7**	**43·3**	**72·8**	**20·7**	**13·3**	**3·8**	**41·4**	**56·6**	**11·1**	**5·0**	**14·571**
12—Quebec	6·9	6·8	46·1	77·7	22	15·4	3·5	41·6	58·7	12·2	5	14·25
13—Three Rivers	7·3	7	44·7	78·8	20·8	14·7	4	40	59	11·9	5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·9	6·9	39·9	71·9	21·2	12·2	3·7	42·2	55·9	11	4·9	15·50
15—Sorel	6·8	6·6	40·5	68·6	20·9	10	4·1	40	56	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·7	6·4	40·6	71·9	20·8	13·6	3·8	40·6	60	11·2	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	6·7	6·6	40·1	66·1	17·7	13·7	4·3	41·7	54	11·8	5	14·00
18—Thetford Mines	7	6·6	46·4	72·5	20·8	13·5	3·6	44·8	57·6	10	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	6·8	6·6	46·7	72·5	19·5	14	3·1	41·9	54·1	11·1	5	14·50
20—Hull	7	6·6	44·8	75·4	22·8	12·7	3·7	39·9	53·7	10·8	5	14·75
Ontario (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**44·7**	**71·0**	**19·4**	**11·9**	**3·8**	**40·1**	**54·4**	**11·6**	**5·0**	**14·550**
21—Ottawa	6·8	6·7	45·7	71·4	20·4	13·5	3·6	45	60·9	10·3	4·9	15·25
22—Brockville	6·9	6·7	41·9	70·5	20·8	11·5	3·4	35·6	57·5	10	4·8	14·00
23—Kingston	6·9	6·8	40·1	67·4	17·6	11·9	3·7	42·3	56·1	12	5·1	14·00
24—Belleville	7	6·8	46·4	67·5	17·5	10·5	3·7	36	51·9	11·5	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	7	6·9	47·3	67	17·8	13	4·5	39·2	55·8	11·2	5	15·00
26—Oshawa	7·1	7	46·2	67·2	20·1	10·5	3·5	37·5	62·3	11·3	5·6	14·00
27—Orillia	6·9	6·9	42·8	69·7	19·4	10	4·1	31·8	57·3	10·2	5·3	14·50
28—Toronto	6·8	6·7	45·2	67·6	17·4	11·1	3·9	41·4	54·4	10·9	4·8	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·9	6·9	43	71·5	18·6	11·9	3·5	37·7	56·8	12	4·9	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·1	6·9	45·8	72·9	19·5	11·8	4·1	41·4	57·1	11·7	5	13·75g
31—Hamilton	6·9	6·7	43·1	67·1	18·9	10·6	3·8	40·4	47·8	11·3	5·1	13·50
32—Brantford	6·8	6·7	47·2	73·6	18·9	10·5	3·6	37·5	55·1	10·3	5	14·00
33—Galt	7	6·8	42·5	69·6	18·2	11·4	4·5	39·5	56·3	11·1	5·5	14·50
34—Guelph	7	6·7	41·4	67·5	18 6	10·3	3·4	38·4	52	10·8	5	14·50
35—Kitchener	6·9	6·9	39·9	72·5	19·1	11·3	3·5	41·9	56·9	11·3	4·9	13·50
36—Woodstock	6·9	6·9	45	68·2	20	10	3·2	36	52	11·8	5·4	14·50
37—Stratford	7·1	7	46·1	72·1	18·4	10·9	3·5	40·4	45·8	11·5	5	14·50
38—London	7	6·8	43·1	76·8	17·7	10·6	3·6	41·7	53·3	10·7	4·8	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7	6·9	49·4	75·5	18·3	12·4	3·9	41·2	44·8	11·3	5·3	14·00g
40—Chatham	6·9	6·7	43·5	69·1	16·9	11·2	3·8	37·7	54·3	10·6	5	14·00g
41—Windsor	6·8	6·7	42·1	70·9	19·9	10·9	2·8	40·6	48·6	10·8	4·7	12·50g
42—Sarnia	7	7	43·1	73·2	19·6	10·2	3·9	37	42·7	11·4	5	14·50g
43—Owen Sound	6·9	6·7	49·5	74	19·4	10	4·7	.....	53·3	13·6	5·2	14·50
44—North Bay	7·8	7·2	55·8	78·4	20·8	14·2	4·3	47·2	55	13·8	5·8	15·00
45—Sudbury	7·1	6·9	43·1	70·4	22·1	13·7	3·4	39	61·8	13·3	4·7	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·6	48·6	72·7	21·6	15	3·5	38·4	66·4	13·7	5	17·25
47—Timmins	7·3	7·3	43·1	73·6	20·6	16·3	4	50·7	50	13·7	4·8	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7	6·9	43·5	76·5	20·3	15	3·9	41·3	51·5	12·8	4·8	15·00
49—Port Arthur	7	7	41·9	67·9	22·1	15	3·7	40	56·9	12·2	5	15·50
50—Fort William	7·3	7	43·9	68·6	21	13·2	4·1	46·2	58	11·9	4·8	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·4**	**7·2**	**41·6**	**61·0**	**20·0**	**14·5**	**3·7**	**33·4**	**55·8**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·1	7	41·5	60·8	20	13·9	3·9	34·7	57	12·4	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	7·6	7·4	41·7	61·2	19·9	15·1	3·4	32·1	54·5	13·8	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·9**	**7·9**	**42·1**	**63·6**	**20·8**	**19·3**	**3·6**	**38·4**	**59·4**	**14·0**	**5·4**	.....
53—Regina	7·7	7·7	42	64·2	18·2	18·1a	3·2	41·7	62·3	13·5	6·1	.....
54—Prince Albert	8	8	40·3	63·6	23	20a	4·1	39	58·7	14·2	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·9	7·9	43·1	61·9	19·9	19·1a	3·1	37·5	58·5	13·7	5·5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·8	7·9	42·8	64·7	22·2	19·8a	3·8	35·2	58	14·5	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·5**	**7·5**	**42·9**	**61·3**	**19·0**	**18·1**	**3·4**	**36·1**	**58·3**	**13·9**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·5	7·6	40·8	62·3	19·7	21·2a	3·3	36·7	60	12·7	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·7	7·5	38·7	61·2	16·7	18a	3·7	34·5	59	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·4	7·4	45·9	60·6	19·9	17·6a	3·4	36·4	57·2	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·6	7·6	44·4	60·8	21·5	16·9a	3·4	33	55·4	13	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	7·5	7·6	44·8	61·4	17	16·7a	3·2	40	60	14·8	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·3**	**7·0**	**44·3**	**61·8**	**20·6**	**21·9**	**4·1**	**39·3**	**58·8**	**12·5**	**5·6**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7·9	48	61	16·4	23·3a	4	.....	62·4	13·5	6	.....
63—Nelson	7·7	7·5	47	67	23	22·7a	3·7	40	60	13·7	5	.....
64—Trail	7·5	7·1	44·4	63·9	23	25a	4·9	33	54	13·8	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·7	6·6	41·1	57·5	18·5	19·7a	3·8	38·4	59	10·9	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	6·7	42·9	59·2	18·7	19·2a	3·8	37	58·9	11·2	5·4	.....
67—Victoria	7·3	6·8	46·2	61·8	22·9	20·6a	4·2	39·5	59·5	11·6	6·3	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·7	43	60·4	20·1	20·8a	3·5	38·4	57·1	11·1	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·2	6·9	41·9	63·7	22·4	24a	5	48·8	59·4	13·9	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at
six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered from mines. t. Formerly in bags. w. Formerly in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·802	**12·405**	**9·795**	**11·930**	**7·191**	**8·669**	**7·533**	**26·5**	**9·1**	**24·720**	**18·200**	
7·863	**10·375**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**6·500**	**6·000**	**28·9**	**9·7**	**21·750**	**15·417**	
6·90- 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·7	18·00-27·00	14·00-19·00	1
6·50- 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	29·7	10	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	2
6·75- 9·75	11·00						26·2	9·8	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	7·00-8·00	8·00- 9·00	5·00	31	9	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·750-10·150	**12·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**24·0**	**9·7**	**19·00-23·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·250	**12·250**	**7·000**	**9·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·0**	**9·6**	**23·625**	**17·375**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·8g	10	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·75-11·75	12·75	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00-8·00c	28·4	9·8	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·50-11·00	11·50-13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	9·2	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·5	22·00	16·00	11
9·482	**12·607**	**11·083**	**11·989**	**8·417**	**8·821**	**8·400**	**23·0**	**8·9**	**23·389**	**17·250**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·8	9·3	22·00-32·00	.....	12
7·50- 9·00	13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	23·3	8·7	23·00-31·00	17·00-23·00	13
10·00-11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·8	9·1	23·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·4	8·8	15·00-19·00	9·00-14·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21	9	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9·1	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·6	9·6	16·00-24·00	13·00-16·00	18
7·50- 8·00	11·75	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00-12·00c	25·4	8·8	22·00-33·00	19·00-22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	22·7	8	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·806	**12·418**	**10·328**	**12·708**	**7·750**	**9·886**	**8·958**	**24·7**	**8·7**	**25·988**	**19·268**	
10·25	12·00-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·8	8·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8·8	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	**11·00**	**12·00**	**9·00**	**10·00**	**10·00**	24	9	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	23
9·00-12·50d	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	21·8	8·8	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00-13·50d	12·50-13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	8·2	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·7	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·00-12·50d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	23·3	8·6	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	27
11·00	11·25	**14·00**	**16·00**	**10·00**	**12·00**	**12·00**	25·7	8·3	28·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	28
7·25- 8·60g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	8·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00-12·50g	12·50g	g	16·00c	g	g	g	24·3g	9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·50d	11·00	**14·50**	15·50	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·4	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·50-12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24·3	8·4	20·00-30·00	14·00-23·00	32
10·00-13·00d	12·50	.....	17·00-18·00	.....	13·00-14·00	10·00c	24	8·9	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
10·00-13·00d	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	8·9	22·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
9·50-13·00d	12·50	13.00-14.00	15·00-16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	8·4	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
9·00-13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7·2	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
9·00-12·50d	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	8·8	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	37
11·00-12·00g	11·50-12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25g	8·6	25·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·50g	12·50g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	11·00-12·00g	8·00g	24·4g	8·9	24·00-30·00	18·00-24·00	39
9·00-11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·3	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
8·50-10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00-18·00g	g	12·00-14·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	8	27·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	41
8·00- 9·50g	12·75g	g	g	g	g	g	24	9·4	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	42
8·00- 9·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·1	21·00-26·00	15·00-21·00	43
13·50	14·00	9·00	10·00	5·00-6·00	7·00- 8·00	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
11·00-14·50d	15·00	.....	12·75i	.....	9·00	10·00c	28	8·6	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	30·7	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
12·50-16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·7	9·2	p	p	47
8·75-11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27	9·4	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	49
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	26·7	8·8	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**27·0**	**9·5**	**27·750**	**19·750**	
6·25-13·00h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	6·50-8·75	7·50- 9·75	7·00	27·7	9·6	26·00-37·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·00-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	26·2	9·4	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**27·6**	**9·8**	**26·375**	**19·000**	
4·95-12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00	9·50	23·8	9·9	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·6	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	55
5·25- 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00c	11·00c	27·6	9·6	22·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·0**	**9·2**	**24·750**	**18·250**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·7	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	59
6·50- 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29·5g	9·1	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	60
4·25- 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·3	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	61
10·357	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**33·6**	**9·7**	**23·473**	**17·813**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00-8·00	8·25- 9·75	4·88- 5·33c	38·3	9·8	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25-7·75	7·50- 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·2	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·2	23·00-28·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30	4·77c	31·2	10·3	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	9·6	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·50-15·50	.....	.....	.....	6·00-10.00i	8·00-12·00i	.....	33·3	9·7	20·00-32·00	16·00-22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	May 1926	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1936	May 1937	May 1938	May 1939	April 1940	May 1940‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·2	93·4	89·7	66·7	71·9	85·3	80·3	73·7	83·1	81·7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·6	84·0	85·3	61·0	65·7	88·7	79·1	63·1	76·1	71·2
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	108·4	102·6	58·6	69·1	76·8	77·1	71·9	77·6	76·5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	91·8	83·0	68·9	69·1	75·3	67·9	66·3	83·7	83·3
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	94·1	89·7	59·5	68·2	78·9	77·2	76·7	87·3	87·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·4	94·4	91·4	84·5	87·8	102·8	101·5	97·3	102·4	102·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·6	99·2	80·6	64·7	68·3	85·9	69·0	69·2	76·3	76·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·5	92·3	90·8	83·2	85·4	86·6	87·1	84·8	87·1	88·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·5	93·5	81·2	77·2	82·2	80·5	77·8	85·5	85·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·4	93·0	91·3	70·8	73·2	79·2	77·7	73·9	82·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	96·5	98·1	64·3	70·1	80·0	78·4	72·2	78·7	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·9	90·7	86·7	75·1	75·3	78·7	77·2	75·1	84·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·3	93·1	87·1	63·2	67·9	87·3	78·9	69·0	80·4	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·2	94·9	91·5	84·9	89·9	94·1	95·5	94·9	96·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·6	92·9	86·6	60·8	65·5	86·5	77·0	66·1	78·6	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·7	99·1	92·9	75·6	85·0	98·0	89·4	88·0	94·9	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·9	91·5	85·2	58·3	62·2	84·6	74·9	62·4	75·8	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	101·7	83·8	82·5	60·9	63·3	83·8	74·6	60·9	73·2	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	96·5	104·5	99·1	60·1	70·5	78·3	77·1	72·8	80·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·3	93·0	91·9	51·2	64·8	87·8	77·3	65·2	72·1	65·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	103·6	94·0	58·7	65·3	68·8	68·0	68·7	75·0	....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	94·0	89·5	59·7	68·1	78·5	76·8	76·4	86·9	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·9	92·6	88·5	79·4	82·3	89·5	86·7	84·4	88·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·7	93·0	88·5	56·0	66·2	85·8	75·8	66·5	76·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·8	91·1	88·9	70·4	71·7	80·1	79·3	73·2	81·7	

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May 31, 1940; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 612)

week ended April 26 to 81·2 for the week ended May 24 and then advanced to 81·7 for the week ended May 31. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for April when the index number was 83·1 as compared with 73·7 for May, 1939; 80·3 for May, 1938; 85·3 for May, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 93·4 for May, 1929; 98·5 for May, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. An index of the prices of Canadian farm products declined from 72·5 for the week ended April 26 to 64·8 for the week ended May 24 and then advanced to 65·8 at the end of the next week. In the classification according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products Group declined more than six per cent during May, the main influence being the decline in grain prices. Other group changes were less important, three groups being higher, three lower and one unchanged.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good

modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in some of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
April 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
May 1940....	119	146	151	126	159	137

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

The price of beef at the beginning of May was slightly upward from the level of the previous month. Changes since the beginning of the year have been slight. Sirloin steak averaged 28·5 cents per pound for May, 28·3 for April and 28·1 cents for January. Veal was down in the average from 17·2 cents per pound for April to 16·6 cents for May. Breakfast bacon and boiled ham were also fractionally lower. The price of lard continued downward averaging 11 cents per pound for May, 11·4 cents for April and 12·8 cents for January. Fresh eggs averaged 26·8 cents per dozen in May and 27·5 cents in April. Creamery butter averaged 30·5 cents per pound in May, 32 cents in April and 26·1 cents in May, 1939. Cheese was one cent per pound lower at 25·4 cents declines being reported from most localities. The price of flour was fractionally higher at 3·6 cents per pound. Potatoes were $1.95 per 100 pounds in May and $1.92 in April. The price of anthracite coal continued at about the same level as in recent months, averaging about $15 per ton.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of May, 1940; Charlottetown $17.40; Saint John $16; Quebec $14.75; Three Rivers $16; Sherbrooke $16.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $15 and $15.25; Ottawa $18; Kingston $16; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $15.50; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50; Galt $16; Sudbury $18.50; Cobalt $20; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany, direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 132·7 for April as compared with 129·4 for March, an increase of 2·6 per cent for the month. The index of food prices rose from 125·3 to 127·6 or 1·8 per cent, the increase being due mainly to an increase of 4·5 per cent in the "other food and tobacco" subgroup, as the indexes for "cereals" and for "meat, fish and eggs" were practically unchanged. The index of "industrial materials and manufactures" rose from 131·4 to 135·2 or 2·9 per cent, the more important increases in its sub-groups being in "miscellaneous" which increased 9·1 per cent and "cotton" which increased 4·3 per cent. As compared with the figure for the corresponding month in 1939 the "all commodities" index for April showed an increase of 36·5 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 126·0 at the end of April as

compared to 123·4 at the end of March, an increase of 2·1 per cent for the month. The index of food prices was unchanged at 107·0. The index of prices of industrial materials increased 3·5 per cent to 126·0, there having been increases in all its sub-groups. The "all commodities" index for April 30, 1940, was 39·2 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1939.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100 was 180 at the beginning of May as compared with 178 at the beginning of April, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month. The index of food prices increased 0·6 per cent to 159, the increase being almost entirely due to higher prices for eggs. The index of rents increased from 162 to 164 due to increases in property taxes in some districts. There had been no increase in the index of rent since May, 1939. Under the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Acts landlords are forbidden to raise rents unless there have been structural improvements or increases in property taxes. The index of clothing prices increased about 2·8 per cent to 280, that for fuel and lighting materials increased 1·5 per cent to 208 and that for sundries increased 8·8 per cent to 210. The cost of living index for May 1, 1940, was 17·6 per cent higher than that for the same date in 1939.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 128 for January, 1940, as compared to 135 the previous month, a decrease of 5·2 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined from 132 to 124 or 6·1 per cent while that for non-foods declined from 137 to 130 or 5·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 112 for February as compared to 114 the previous month, a decrease of 1·7 per cent. The index of food prices decreased from 128 to 124, that for sundries from 99 to 98. The index for fuel and lighting materials increased from 100 to 101 and that for clothing from 92 to 94. The index for rent was unchanged at 100.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number on the base 1926 = 100, was 78·6 for April as compared with 78·4 for March, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups which make up this index, one, hides and leather products, was unchanged, four groups showed increases and five groups recorded decreases. The group indexes which increased during the month were as follows: farm products, 1·5 per cent, foods, 1·4 per cent, sundries, 0·8 per cent and house furnishing goods, 0·4 per cent. Those which showed decreases were, textile products, 1·1 per cent, metals and metal products, 1·0 per cent, building materials, 0·8 per cent, fuel and lighting materials, 0·4 per cent, and chemicals and drugs, 0·2 per cent. The all commodities index for April, 1940, was 3·1 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for 1939.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·9 for April as compared to 85·5 for March, an increase of 0·5 per cent for the month. The index of food prices increased 1·4 per cent, and those for rent and sundries each increased 0·1 per cent. The index of prices of clothing was unchanged while that for fuel and lighting materials decreased 0·5 per cent. The index of all items for April of this year, was 1·1 per cent higher than the corresponding index in 1939.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Early Closing By-law Held Invalid by Ontario Court of Appeal when Terms Exceed Shopkeepers' Petition

On April 24 the Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the city of Toronto and upheld the Order of Judge Honeywell of the County Court of York who had allowed an appeal by the accused proprietor of a shoe repair shop from a conviction by Magistrate Prentice for having kept his shop open after 1 p.m. on Wednesday, January 10, 1940, contrary to a civic by-law. The by-law was passed following a petition from the shopkeepers, the statutory authority being in the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which requires a city council within one month after a petition is presented signed by not less than three-quarters of the shopkeepers concerned to pass a by-law giving effect to it. The Court held that any substantial departure from the terms of the petition would render the whole by-law invalid.

In this case the petition asked for closing of shoe repair shops on Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m. and on Wednesday at 1 p.m. "except in any week in which there is a legal holiday other than Sunday and on Thursday and Friday at 8 p.m. and on Saturday at 10.30 p.m. and to remain closed until 5 o'clock on the forenoon of the next day following". The by-

law, however, while in accord with the petition as to closing on "Wednesday except Wednesdays in the weeks in which there is a statutory holiday other than Sunday" and for closing at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, went beyond the petition in providing that shops might remain open until 10.30 p.m. on "each day which immediately precedes a statutory holiday". If the day preceding a holiday happened to be Wednesday the closing hour would be 10.30 for which the petition provided no foundation. Thus the failure of the by-law to comply with the terms of the petition rendered it invalid, including the section dealing with Wednesday afternoon closing which was requested in the petition. *Rex v. Grand* (1940) Ontario Weekly Notes, 180.

Action under Quebec Collective Agreements Act Fails to Raise Workman's Wages

The plaintiffs having proved neither the workman's right to the higher rate of wages nor their own right to bring the action, Judge Lajoie in the Magistrate's Court of Quebec District on April 6 dismissed with costs the action of a joint committee under the Collective Labour Agreements Act to enforce payment to a worker of the rate fixed for service men under an order in council relating to garage employees in Quebec City and District which had been made binding on May 28, 1938. He had received only the beginner's wage.

There was no dispute as to the hours and weeks that had been worked during the months of May to September, 1939. The question was whether the worker was a service man for whom the order in council fixes a 25-cent hourly rate or a beginner entitled to 20 cents an hour, the rate at which he had been paid.

The workman in question admitted that he was hired as a beginner and began work in May at the lower rate. On June 5 he obtained a certificate of competency as a service man. The defendant was given no notice of this; the workman continued to do the work and to accept payment of the 20-cent rate. The Court held that there is nothing in the Act to prevent a man holding a certificate of qualification in one occupation from working in another capacity. An employer who has no notice of it cannot be bound by a certificate of qualification changing the category of a worker provided the services rendered are those of the category for which he was hired.

The right given to the joint committee is an exceptional right allowing it to bring action for the benefit of an employee "who has not taken action and caused same to be served within one month from the due date of his salary or wages or who having taken action does not proceed with all possible diligence." The plaintiff in this case did not allege that these conditions had been fulfilled. *Le Comité Paritaire de l'Industrie de l'Automobile de Québec v. Boivin,* Cour de Magistrat, April 6, 1940.

Interim Injunction Against Picketing by Montreal Hat Workers

On April 13 Mr. Justice Decary of the Superior Court of Montreal granted the petition of a hat manufacturer for an interim injunction restraining the officers and members of the defendant union from threatening or intimidating his employees, picketing his premises and soliciting those of his employees who do not belong to the union to stop working for him, the order to remain in effect until the disposition of the petition for a permanent injunction and the action for damages against the defendants. The plaintiff furnished $500 security for costs. *Michaud v. Hat Workers Union Local 93 et al,* Superior Court, Montreal, April 13, 1940.

Quebec Act Incorporating Benefit Society Prevails over Subsequent Amendment to Code of Civil Procedure

On January 30 Mr. Justice Fortier of the Superior Court of Quebec dismissed without costs the application of a woman separated from her husband seeking payment to her of one-half the $48.87 monthly pension due him as a member of the Montreal Firemen's Benefit Association. The question was whether the general provision in the Code of Civil Procedure allowing seizure up to 50 per cent of the salary "in the case of a claim for alimentary pension" would prevail over the particular provision previously inserted in the private Act incorporating the association that pensions and benefits paid by the association are not to be liable to seizure "even for debts of an alimentary nature." The association was interested in safeguarding the privileges of its members in having their money exempt from seizure.

The Court held that if the legislature has allowed the Association to exempt pensions from seizure the same body could not have intended by an amendment to the Code of Civil procedure to deprive it of this right. *Dame Banville v. Romaneda et al* (1940) 78 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 130.

Quebec Court of King's Bench Dismisses Appeal of Joint Committee in Construction Industry for Additional Wages for Workmen

In a unanimous judgment on April 12 the Court of King's Bench upheld the judgment of the Superior Court and dismissed the claim of a joint committee in the construction industry in the Eastern Townships for $268.15, the difference between the 20-cent hourly rate received by four workmen and the 35-cent rate with 53½ cents for overtime fixed for labourers under a collective labour agreement covering the construction industry in the district plus a penalty of $44.30, that is, 20 per cent of the amount unpaid.

The defence was that the collective agreement did not apply and that the workers had received the wages to which they were entitled under Order 4 of the Fair Wage Board. The Superior Court agreed with this defence.

The main judgment in the Appeal Court was given by Mr. Justice St. Jacques who dismissed the action but on other grounds. He stated that the action was begun on October 20, 1938, the work having been performed in July and August and on September 1. In the original Statement of Claim there was no allegation that the four workers concerned had not themselves taken action to compel the employer to pay the rate fixed by the agreement which is a statutory condition of the joint committee's right to bring action on their behalf. The joint committee seems to have understood this as on February 24, 1939, before the case was heard, a motion was made for permission to amend its claim. This motion was allowed on March 1, 1939, which was therefore the date on which any right appeared on the part of the joint committee.

Article 37 of the Collective Labour Agreements Act provides that claims are outlawed after six months and therefore the claim by the committee for wages prior to September 1 was barred. The Civil Code, however, states that prescription is to be reckoned by days and the claim for work done on September 1 would be valid if the agreement applied to them. Since on that date the men worked ten hours and were paid 20 cents an hour, they would be entitled under the agreement to 35 cents an hour for eight hours and 53½ cents for two hours or an additional $1.85 for the day. However, the judge held that as the evidence did not show the nature of the work they were doing, that is whether they were engaged on construction or repair work as covered by the agreement or as labourers on the ordinary work of the defendant company, the claim could not be maintained. As to the penalty claimed, there was no basis for assessing the amount since the proper wage rate could not be determined.

Mr. Justice Bond agreed with these reasons and also with those of the trial judge. Mr. Justice Letourneau held that the cause of action was already outlawed when the amendment was made in the Statement of Claim.

Without stating his reasons Mr. Justice Galipeault also agreed that the appeal should be dismissed. *Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Construction du District des Cantons de l'Est v. Noel* (1940) 68 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi 435.

Claim Covered by Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act Cannot be Brought in Superior Court

On October 16 Mr. Justice Archambault of the Superior Court of Montreal, before the trial of a civil action by the mother of a longshoreman who died as the result of an accident in the course of his employment held that since the defendant's business was subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the plaintiff's son was covered by the Act and his mother could therefore not bring an action for damages. The Civil Code and the Workmen's Compensation Act provide that when a case is covered by the Act the right to recover damages from the employer at common law is taken away. *Dame Bouvier v. Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited* (1940) 78 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 129.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed widespread expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,091 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the returns being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 1,183,210 employees at June 1, as compared with 1,118,232 in the preceding month. This gain of 5·8 per cent substantially exceeded the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the period, 1921-1939. The unadjusted index rose from 114·3 at May 1, 1940, to 120·9 at the beginning of June, being then much higher than that of 113·1 at June 1, 1939; the latest figure was higher than in June of any other year for which statistics are available, except 1929. The seasonally-corrected index, also at 120·9 at the date under review, showed a gain of 2·2 points from the preceding month. Improvement was reported in each of the provinces and the major industrial groups.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows:—1940, 120·9; 1939, 113·1; 1938, 111·9; 1937, 114·3; 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8 and 1927, 107·2. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour at the beginning of June, 1940, by 1,984 local trade unions, involving a membership of 255,653 persons, 20,241 of whom or a percentage of 7·9 were out of work in contrast with percentages of 9·6 at the beginning of May and 11·7 at the beginning of June, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received during May, 1940, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains over both April, 1940 and May, 1939 in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, construction and maintenance, logging and services being the industrial divisions mainly responsible for the marked improvement noted under both comparisons, supplemented in the second instance by an appreciable increase in manufacturing. Vacancies in May, 1940, numbered 46,274, applications 67,801 and placements in regular and casual employment 41,800.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.72 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.85 for May. The decrease was due to a fall in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.92 for June, 1939; $17.43 for June, 1938; $17.20 for June, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little week by week during June and was 81·6 for the week ended June 28 as compared with 81·7 for the week ended May 31. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 82·1 for May, 1940; 73·3 for June, 1939; 80·1 for June, 1938; 84·6 for June, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point during recent years; 93·4 for June, 1929; 97·8 for June, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 628 gives the latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was higher in May, 1940, than for the same month during the last twenty years. The increase over May, 1939, was about 16 per cent. During the month under review mineral production was somewhat lower than in May, 1939, while the other principal groups, manufacturing, construction, distribution, and electric power output were higher. Comparison with March and April, 1940, is affected by a change in the period covered by the export and import statistics certain of which are used in measuring the level of business operations. The index for March was artificially lowered by this change

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
(2) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	211,300,484	170,672,197	141,279,201	153,731,936	92,895,200
(2) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	100,536,837	85,979,519	63,709,402	72,957,808	41,908,347
(2) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	109,852,709	83,565,008	76,367,281	79,931,809	50,311,424
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	13,504,404	11,518,132	7,833,221	8,914,250	5,873,315
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,339,595,188	2,938,297,836	2,831,081,944	2,839,206,623	2,473,031,928
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	94,299,428	89,171,887	97,346,073	90,295,577	94,862,028
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,643,084,405	1,671,538,370	1,680,377,190	1,678,363,561	1,696,974,403
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	937,950,070	934,261,407	821,609,936	821,545,250	814,102,924
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	80·4	97·0	97·0	99·2	96·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	80·1	90·3	81·9	79·0	78·9
Index of bond yields, Dominion.....	.....	71·8	72·4	67·0	68·4	67·5
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	73·1	71·4	65·8	68·7	70·6
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†81·6	82·1	83·1	73·3	73·7	73·4
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·72	17·85	17·76	16·92	17·02	17·04
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	94·1	86·4	86·6	84·8	81·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	89·0	86·9	85·0	80·9	79·0
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	120·9	114·3	111·9	113·1	106·2	104·9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	7·9	9·6	10·8	11·7	13·9	15·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	230,172	212,207	201,817	172,534	184,020	171,595
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	22,359,937	20,281,335	17,666,164	15,189,521	16,842,266	14,452,302
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,708,319	13,178,000	13,300,239	12,055,142
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	13,511,521	12,043,924	10,354,157	11,994,295	10,113,601
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	11,047,138	10,097,844	9,290,839	10,087,339	9,200,452
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,784,653,000	1,819,447,000	2,431,109,000	1,957,395,000
(11) Building permits..... $	.....	13,137,281	10,927,440	.....	.....	.....
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	39,097,000	28,093,800	25,905,000	25,196,000	18,360,200	12,303,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	88,656	93,254	84,210	52,805	57,746	46,254
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	174,417	153,451	107,902	121,413	99,752
Ferro-alloys.....tons	10,128	10,272	13,989	10,015	4,925	4,284
Gold.....ounces	.....	442,521	418,636	436,783	432,359	406,795
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,997,247	1,769,839	2,876,694	1,809,789	1,465,525
Coal.....tons	.....	1,245,834	1,252,190	1,070,984	1,136,381	912,327
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	.....	53,370,000	155,320,000	127,530,000	45,210,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,699,666	6,935,000	5,079,000	6,734,000	3,492,000
Cotton raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	18,300,000	15,309,000	13,113,000	4,467,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	8,084,000	2,769,000	2,576,000	1,130,000
Bauxite, imports.....lbs.	.....	.....	10,719,000	117,903,000	58,406,000	5,314,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	304,984,401	292,229,696	366,764,251	344,682,956	264,192,251
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,282,906	1,344,293	1,187,875	1,191,778	1,113,693
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	107,509,859	93,878,138	59,710,134	94,105,028	98,295,223	45,101,072
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,192,983	2,186,128	1,850,673	2,038,517	1,774,578
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	86,180,000	79,957,000	74,844,000	75,272,000	73,246,000
Sales of insurance.....$	.....	31,369,000	31,899,000	35,415,000	33,144,000	27,938,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	323,560	268,947	240,550	250,020	220,843
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,677	13,487	10,585	11,585	12,791
(10) (8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	140·6	(10) 151·0	121·4	121·4	116·7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	146·9	159·8	124·4	123·3	119·1
Mineral production.....	.....	229·9	318·7	228·9	232·7	219·6
Manufacturing.....	8,739	139·8	142·4	112·9	113·3	109·5
Construction.....	.....	76·0	97·4	59·6	48·9	51·1
Electric power.....	.....	269·7	247·1	238·8	235·5	226·4
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	122·6	125·7	112·9	115·9	109·6
Trade employment.....	.....	142·1	140·4	137·5	138·0	137·2
Carloadings.....	.....	89·5	84·6	71·3	81·1	69·2
Imports.....	.....	107·6	136·6	87·7	91·2	78·0
Exports.....	.....	141·0	169·5	120·3	118·1	115·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended June 28, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 29, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 15, May 18 and April 20, 1940; June 17, May 20 and April 22, 1939.

(7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

(9) Excluding gold.

(10) The index for April, 1940, was artificially raised owing to a change in the period covered by the statistics of imports and exports

(11) Now based on 202 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly

while that for April was raised above the normal level. In the manufacturing group the production of newsprint, iron and steel, automobiles and coke were substantially higher in May than in April. Electric power output also recorded an advance. Information available for June shows employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, the gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways and the value of contracts awarded at higher levels both as compared with May, 1940 and with June, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts in June was 14, involving 7,154 workers and resulting in a time loss of 38,937 man working days, as compared with 22 disputes during May, involving 8,565 workers and causing 51,997 days' time loss. Strikes of some 5,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia and of 2,000 textile factory workers at Drummondville, P.Q., accounted for the comparatively small decline in the number of workers affected and caused a relatively large time loss. During May also the strike at Drummondville and disputes of coal miners in Nova Scotia had substantially affected the figures recorded.

In June, 1939, there were 14 disputes on record, involving 2,355 workers and causing a time loss of 8,616 man working days. Strikes affecting 700 rubber factory workers at Kitchener and Toronto, Ont., caused a loss of 5,000 days while a dispute of 800 coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., resulted in more than 1,000 days' time loss during that month.

All of the fourteen disputes recorded for June, 1940, were recorded as terminated during the month. One resulted in favour of the workers and two in favour of the employers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the results of nine disputes were shown as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of June reports were presented to the Minister of Labour by seven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Eight applications for boards were received and two boards were established.

Particulars of proceedings under the statute and of the findings of the seven boards will be found in the section commencing on page 635.

The National Resources Mobilization Act

On June 18, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King presented a resolution in the House of Commons, seconded by the Minister of Justice Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, declaring:

> That it is expedient to introduce a measure to confer special emergency powers upon the governor in council to admit of the mobilization of all the effective resources of the nation, both human and material, for the purpose of the defence and security of Canada during the continuation of the state of war now existing.

The preamble to the Bill stated that due to the special emergency which had arisen endangering the national safety of Canada, it had become expedient to confer upon the Governor in Council "special emergency powers to permit of the mobilization of all of the effective resources of the nation, both human and material, for the purpose of the defence and security of Canada" during the continuation of the existing state of war. The special powers conferred on the Governor in Council are defined in Section 2 of the Act as follows:

> Subject to the provisions of section three hereof, the Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of Canada, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community.

Section 3 of the Act states that the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council "may not be exercised for the purpose of requiring persons to serve in the military, naval or air forces outside of Canada and the territorial waters thereof."

Provision is also made for the imposition of penalties for the violations of orders and regulations made under the Act which may also prescribe "whether such penalties shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment."

The Bill was given Royal Assent on Friday, June 21.

Provisions of Department of National War Services Act

A measure complementary to the National Resources Mobilization Act was given its first reading on July 10. This Act, cited as the Department of National War Services Act provides for the establishment of a Department of National War Services.

The Bill indicates that the first major duty of the new Department (of which the Minister is the Hon. J. G. Gardiner who also holds the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture) will be to carry out the objects of the National Resources Mobilization Act in regard to registration, viz.:—

(*a*) conduct such national registration and make such survey as may be required for the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act and of *The National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940;*

(*b*) place the results of such registration and of such survey at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada;

(*c*) promote, organize and co-ordinate different forms of voluntary assistance with a view to the most effective use of personal services or material contributions for the prosecution of the war and the welfare of the nation;

(*d*) co-ordinate the existing public information services of the Government and originate or employ other means in order that the same may be used in the most efficient way for the obtaining of the utmost aid from the people of Canada in the national emergency which has arisen.

It is also provided that:

The Minister may establish national, provincial, or local councils, committees or boards and use existing organizations and agencies to assist him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Where a government department or any person or body of persons has, by virtue of any Act or Order in Council, power to obtain, for any purpose, information as to matters with respect to which the Minister is empowered to require information to be given or returns to be made,

(*a*) such department, person or body shall, if so required by the Minister, exercise that power for the purpose of assisting the Minister in obtaining any such information, and

(*b*) any information obtained by such department, person or body, whether upon a requisition of the Minister or otherwise, may, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment or order, be furnished to the Minister.

Establishment of National Labour Supply Council in Canada

Reference was made in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 524) to the establishment of an inter-departmental Labour Supply Committee for the purpose of facilitating the necessary supply of skilled labour for the industrial front of the war effort.

This Committee, after surveying the situation, recommended to the Minister of Labour the appointment, through Government action, of a national advisory body of representatives of employers and workers engaged in the execution of war work. This recommendation resulted in the issuance on June 19 of an Order in Council (P.C. 2686) establishing a National Labour Supply Council. This Order in Council declared:

His Excellency the Administrator in Council, in view of the circumstances set out in the Minute of Council P.C. 2685 of 19th June, 1940, setting out certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war, the acceptance of which by employers and workpeople would make for the avoidance of industrial strife and the utmost acceleration possible in production which is so essential in present circumstances, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to establish and doth hereby establish a body, to be known as The National Labour Supply Council, to advise on any matters touching labour supply for industry which may be referred to it by the Minister of Labour, the said Council to be composed of five representatives of Industry and an equal number of representatives of Labour, chosen in consultation with the most representative organizations of Industry and Labour respectively, and an impartial Chairman, to be appointed on recommendation of the Minister of Labour.

It further authorized payment of necessary expenses....chargeable to the appropriations for war measures, and directed "that the National Labour Supply Council report from time to time to the Minister of Labour."

On June 28 the Prime Minister announced the personnel of the National Labour Supply Council. It is composed of five representatives of industry and five of labour with an impartial chairman, all appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour. Each Council member has an alternate to act for him in case of his absence. The complete set-up of the Council with the alternates in brackets is as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR

R. J. Tallon, Esq., secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, chairman Division No. 4 Railway Shop Crafts (A. D'aoust, Esq., Canadian vice-president Iinternational Brotherhood of Paper Makers); J. W. Bruce, Esq., general organizer for Canada United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steamfitters Helpers (Fred Molineaux, Esq., Canadian general organizer International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America); James Somerville, Esq., Canadian general vice-president International Association of Machinists (Tom Moore, Esq., president Trades and Labour Congress of Canada); A. R. Mosher, Esq., president of All Canadian Congress of Labour (C. R. Millard, Esq., director of Steel Workers Organizing Committee); Alfred Charpentier, Esq., president Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada (Maurice Doran, Esq., vice-president of Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada).

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY

J. H. Stovel, Esq., incoming president Ontario Mining Association and General Manager of Dome Mines, Ltd. (R. A. Bryce, Esq., past president Ontario Mining Association and president of Macassa Mines, Ltd.); Allan M. Mitchell, Esq., chairman of Board of Robt. Mitchell Co. Ltd., Montreal (D. P. Cruikshank, Esq., president Steel Equipment Co. Ltd.); W. C. Coulter, Esq., past president Canadian Manufacturers' Association and president of Coulter Copper & Brass Co. Ltd. (W. H. McIntyre, Esq., vice-president Ottawa Car & Aircraft Co. Ltd.); C. N. Moisan, Esq., president Standard Paper Box Co. Ltd. (Louis Armstrong, Esq., Consolidated Paper Corporation); J. M. Pigott, Esq., past president Canadian Construction Association (Albert Deschamps, Esq., president Builders Exchange of Montreal).

In addition to the above, Mr. Arthur J. Hills, Chief of Personnel of the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Director of Labour Transference, Department of Labour, were appointed chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

The Council held its first meeting on July 3, being particularly thanked by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, for its contribution to an important phase of war activity. The Minister emphasized the necessity of an adequate supply of efficient labour and the extreme importance of assisting in ensuring such a supply, adding that the situation in Europe made Canada increasingly important as a centre of production of war materials. He also stressed the importance of giving intensive study to those industries definitely connected with prosecution of the war, and suggested that the Government might find it necessary to call on industry to assist in training its own workers. The transference of labour from non-war to war industry might be considered as a matter of great importance. It was also essential to promote a spirit of co-operation between employers and employees so as to ensure the uninterrupted production of essential war supplies.

A broad picture of some Government agencies closely connected with war activities was drawn by Hector McKinnon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, associated with the Department of Finance, R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service, and J. R. Tolmie of the Income Tax Division, National Revenue Department.

Establishment of Wartime Industries Control Board

Further action in the mobilization of Canadian industry in intensified war production was indicated by the issuance on July 2 of an Order in Council (P.C. 2715) establishing a Wartime Industries Control Board and the appointment of "controllers" for the major industries.

This Board has been set up under the provisions of the Department of Munitions and Supply Act and the War Measures Act to organize the sources of supply of munitions and agencies available for the same "and generally to take steps to mobilize, conserve and co-ordinate the economic and industrial facilities of Canada available in respect of munitions and supplies for the effective prosecution of the present war."

To the controllers are delegated some of the wide powers conferred on the Minister of Munitions and Supply to "conserve, co-ordinate, restrict and regulate, certain essential supplies."

It was therefore considered advisable that such controllers should "act in respect to common problems along similar lines and in conjunction with the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and should for such purposes be constituted as a Board."

The Board, with its headquarters in Ottawa, is to select its chairman from among its members, and is to be responsible to the Minister of Munitions and Supply.

Early in July the following appointed by Orders in Council, comprised the personnel of the Board: Hugh D. Scully, Ottawa, Steel Controller; G. C. Bateman, Toronto, Controller of Metals Production; H. R. MacMillan, Vancouver, Timber Controller, and George R. Cottrelle, Toronto, Oil Controller.

Typical of the powers vested in a controller are those delegated to the steel controller, Mr. H. D. Scully. In defining steel the Order in Council states:

"'Steel' shall mean and be deemed to include iron ore of any kind, pig-iron, scrap metal, and any raw materials or metals which go into the making of or are used to modify the qualities of steel....

Some of the powers of the steel controller as designated by the Order in Council, in part include:

To buy, take possession of, or otherwise acquire, manufacture, process, fabricate, machine, finish, store, transport, allocate, distribute, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and generally to deal in steel;

To enter any plant, factory or building for the purpose of inspecting any steel;

To take possession of steel, wherever found;

To enter on and take possession of any land, buildings or premises and to take possession of any plant, used or capable of being used for making, processing, finishing or storing steel;

Subject to the approval of the Minister, to fix maximum prices or maximum mark-ups at which steel may be sold or offered for sale;

Subject to the approval of the Minister, to fix or limit the quantity of steel which may be sold or distributed by or to any person, firm or corporation within specified periods of time and to prohibit the sale or distribution in excess of the quantities so fixed or limited;

To give directions to any person, firm or corporation owning or having possession of or control of or power to dispose of any steel requiring such person, firm or corporation to sell, process, finish, store, transport, or otherwise deal with such steel in such manner as may be specified in such directions, and in priority to any other business of such person, firm or corporation or otherwise as may be specified in such directions; Where directions are given to any person, firm or corporation as herein provided, then the compensation if any, to be paid shall be such as may be agreed upon between such person, firm or corporation and the Minister or, in default of agreement, the claim for compensation shall be referred to the Exchequer Court.

To issue permits or licences to any person, firm or corporation to buy, sell or otherwise deal in steel, and to suspend, cancel or refuse to issue any such permit or licence whenever the Steel Controller deems it in the public interest so to do....

To prohibit any person, firm or corporation from buying, selling, transporting, exporting, importing or otherwise dealing with or in steel unless licensed by the Controller....

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to advance moneys to any person, firm or corporation in the business of processing iron ores into pig-iron, and pig-iron scrap metals or any other raw materials into steel for the purpose of assisting such person, firm or corporation in the carrying on of such business: . .

Similar powers in varying degree according to the nature of the industry have been vested in the controllers of timber, metals, and oil (defined to "include crude oil, petroleum, lubricating oil, fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, asphalt, bitumen and all derivatives therefrom and by-products thereof....").

Prosecution of Alleged Combine of Paper Box Manufacturers

Hearings in the trial of parties to an alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard boxes concluded before Mr. Justice Hope in Toronto on June 28, when submission of argument by counsel for the Crown and for the accused was completed. The trial was adjourned to September 6 for delivery of the judgment of the Court.

Statistics of Relief Recipients for May

The total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief in Canada in May of this year was 680,000, according to preliminary figures from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in May. This total for May, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 26·4 per cent, while compared with May, 1938, the reduction was 28·9 per cent. Both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in May this year numbered 148,000, a decrease of 10·6 per cent from the revised April total. The figure for May this year showed a decrease of 12·3 per cent from May a year ago, and a decrease of 3·3 per cent from May, 1938.

A total of 559,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in May, a decrease of 10·3 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 10·7 per cent from the figure for May, 1939, and a decrease of 2·9 per cent from the figure for May two years ago.

Following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces, the Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before. A total of 24,500 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 121,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in May. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in May decreased by 7·3 per cent from the revised April figure; this total was 59·3 per cent lower than May, 1939, and 68·2 per cent less than in May, 1938. Saskatchewan figures for May showed decreases of 67·8 per cent and 75·5 per cent from May, 1939, and from May, 1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of persons on agricultural relief represented 66·5 per cent of the Dominion total in May this year.

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940

The Bill respecting the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress adopted by the House of Commons on June 25th, 1940, was passed without amendment by the Senate on June 27th. The Bill, when given Royal Assent, will be known as The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1940.

The Bill follows the terms of the statutes enacted during 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939. The Act will empower the Governor in Council to enter into agreements with any of the provinces for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress therein and to assist those in need, and also to enter into agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment.

The Act will expire on March 31st, 1941, but obligations incurred may be discharged after its expiration.

It is provided that a report shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act, or if Parliament is not

then in session shall be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour containing a full and correct statement of the monies expended or loaned, guarantees given and obligations contracted under the Act.

Labour conditions in United States Defence program

In connection with the United States Government's Defence Policy certain legislation affecting the Public Contracts Act of 1936 is of special interest. The Act applies to government contracts for supplies in any amount exceeding $10,000. It stipulates that, unless otherwise determined by the Secretary of Labour under certain conditions, the minimum wages payable on such work must be the prevailing rates for similar work as determined by the Secretary of Labour and maximum hours are to be eight a day and 40 a week. Wherever longer hours are permitted by the Secretary of Labour, an overtime rate of not less than one and a half times the hourly rate must be paid. The employment of boys under 16 or girls under 18 is prohibited. The Act also forbids the execution of a government contract under unsanitary or hazardous conditions.

The Army Defence Act, enacted on June 22, declares the Public Contracts Act to apply to all contracts covered by the latter Act which are entered into by the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, whether such contracts are let after advertising or by negotiation. The Navy Defence Act, passed on the same date, stipulates that the Public Contracts Act shall apply to naval supplies ordinarily bought in the open market through negotiated contracts. This provision removes an exemption made by the Public Contracts Act while the clause in the Army Defence Act does away with a limitation which had been expressly imposed by regulation under the Public Contracts Act by which the Act applied only to contracts let after advertising. Formerly, all such contracts had been so let pursuant to statute.

On the other hand, by an amendment in the Army Defence Act, the President is permitted to suspend the labour regulations of the Public Contracts Act if the public interest requires such action. Another section of the Army Defence Act suspends during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8 the provisions of the Eight-Hour Law for public works in so far as they prohibit work for more than eight hours in any one day of persons engaged upon buildings covered by Army, Navy and Coast Guard contracts.

Suspension of holidays in Great Britain

As the war crisis intensified with the approaching collapse of France, British industry and labour geared itself to further accelerated effort in meeting the menace of the totalitarian powers.

Reflecting the mood of the country, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, made the following statement on June 13:

The Government have asked for a general cancellation or postponement of holidays during this period of crisis in order that there may be no interference with the production of munitions and that transport should be left free as far as possible for the needs of evacuation and civil defence. The response has been magnificent and production has been greatly accelerated. But we must beware of any slackening of momentum. As far as is humanly possible we must, for some time to come, continue at the same high pressure the output of urgent war requirements of every kind. It must be recognized that seven-day working without adequate periods of rest for individuals is not an efficient method of production if continued for any length of time. Periodical rest periods for individuals are necessary even on urgent priority work if output is to be maintained at the highest level. Arrangements should be made to provide such rest periods, and they should include the building up as quickly as possible of a staff which will allow one day's rest periodically for the personnel. The details of the arrangements that may be practicable will vary from industry to industry; the managements of the various plants and the associations of employers and workers should set themselves at once to the immediate solution of this problem.

As regards holidays, the cancellation or suspension of complete stoppages must hold good. This will apply not only to holidays extending over several days but also to day holidays, such as the August Bank Holiday, which it is proposed to cancel by Defence Regulations, and other one-day holidays. When it is the practice for holidays to be taken in rotation by individuals and thus to be spread over a period of months, it should be considered whether they would interfere in any way with urgent war requirements or with other urgent requirements for transport or other essential services. If they would so interfere, they should not be taken now. When this is not so, however, it will in most cases be better that they should be taken as arranged. Those spending holidays in the country who are able to help in work on the land are urged to make inquiries locally whether their services can be used in this way.

In trades covered by the Trade Boards Act, agriculture and the road haulage industry, there is a legal obligation to give an annual holiday in certain cases within specified months of the year. Steps will be taken so far as necessary to extend the period within which such holidays must be given or otherwise to adjust the legal obligation to the needs of the situation. Questions will arise as to the rate of wages for work done on days that would ordinarily be holidays. It is the view of the Government that such questions should be settled in accordance with any provisions in agreements relating to this matter.

Administrative changes in Great Britain respecting factories, industrial safety and health

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* reported in its June issue that an Order in Council of June 7, transferred the powers of the Home Secretary under the Factory Acts to the Minister of Labour and National Service for the period of the War.

In order to assist him in giving effect to these powers and in stimulating and developing to the fullest extent the safety, health and welfare arrangements inside the factories, and the billeting, communal feeding and welfare arrangements outside the factories, the Minister of Labour and National Service has established a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, of which the Minister is Chairman.

The Minister has also established in the Ministry of Labour and National Service a Factory and Welfare Department, of which the Factory Department transferred from the Home Office forms a part, for the purpose of carrying out the new duties imposed upon him. This Department will work in close co-operation with the Industrial Health Research Board, local authorities, trade unions and employers' organizations, and voluntary organizations dealing with the various aspects of the safety, health and welfare of men, women and young persons engaged in industry.

Questions of health and safety at mines and quarries will continue to be dealt with by the Mines Department.

Trend of Personnel Relations Policies in U. S. Banks

Continuing its series on personnel relations policies, the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., has just issued another report entitled *Current Policies in Personnel Relation in Banks.*

The report covers the development of personnel relations policies in banks during the period 1934-39 and brings up to date information contained in a similar report published in 1935. Commenting on the progress during the five year period, the report states:

"Considering as a whole the personnel developments in banks in the past five years, it appears that they have felt to a lesser degree than industry the impact of labor legislation and other outside influences. The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Social Security Act have caused more immediate readjustments than the National Labor Relations Act or similar state laws. The hours' law has resulted in considerable effort to keep overtime to a minimum through more careful scheduling of work and is also a new incentive for reducing the public banking hours. The Social Security Act seems to have met with approval, and individual companies and bankers' associations are voluntarily adopting pension plans to supplement the protection afforded by law. Banks have been found to be within the scope of the state labor relations acts, and the National Labor Relations Board accepted as within its jurisdiction a charge of discriminatory dismissal in one bank. However, very few financial concerns have been involved in labor board cases. In line with the current interest in insurance against the costs of sickness, many banks have supported community group hospitalization plans."

Referring to the internal administration of personnel relations, the report declares that the most evident progress is in the organization and status of personnel departments and in the more frequent use of job classification. This "is not only an encouraging sign of sounder salary administration" it is stated "but also affords a basis for improvements in other personnel programs."

The report also refers to the progress being made in bank personnel management and in such matters as vacations and employee security comparing favourably with industrial relations policies in progressive industrial companies. However, in certain other policies it is stated that many of them lag considerably behind the standards accepted widely by industry. "In particular," the summary of the report concludes, "bank management may profit from a study of employee and supervisory training, grievance procedures, explicit statement of personnel policies, and methods of securing company-wide uniformity in all personnel practices."

The report is divided into nine sections and a bibliography. The headings of the various sections indicate the extent of the material covered and are as follows: Summary of Developments 1934-1939; The Personnel Organization; Employment Policies and Procedures; Salary Administration; Educational Plans; Plans for Financial Security; The Medical Department and Health Services; Employee Organizations; Hours of Work and Vacation.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

EIGHT applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently, as follows:—

(1) From certain hourly and monthly rated employees of the Kingston Elevator Company, including shovellers, deckmen, sweepers, bin-floor and basement assistants, leg operators, weighmen, etc. Seventy men are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the employees' request for increased wages.

(2) From 300 freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian National Railways on the Montreal Wharf being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the employees' request for increased wages.

(3) From 120 office and clerical employees of Tip Top Tailors, Ltd., being members of the Office and Store Employees' Association, Federal Local 93, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The dispute relates to the request for reinstatement of certain employees alleged to have been unjustly discharged; also for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions.

(4) From 320 bus chauffeurs in the employ of the Montreal Tramways Company being members of Division 210, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The request of these employees for recognition of the union and for a separate wage agreement providing improved wages and working conditions is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(5) From 150 employees of Canadian Vickers Limited, Montreal, being members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute relates to wage rates, hours of labour and working conditions.

(6) From 350 freight handlers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the Montreal Wharf. The dispute arises out of the employees' request for increased wages.

(7) From 140 employees of the Provincial Transport Company, Montreal, being members of Local 790, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The request of the employees for union recognition is the main cause of the dispute.

(8) From 52 employees of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., being members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists. The dispute arises out of a proposed agreement presented to the company by the employees, providing for increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. With the consent of the parties concerned this dispute was, on July 6, referred to the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on December 19, 1939, in respect of a dispute between the same company and its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union, Mr. George B. Bagwell, of Toronto, however, being appointed a member thereof in substitution for Mr. Charles Beattie in so far as concerns the dispute involving the machinists.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and its steel workers was also enlarged on June 20 to include the dispute between the same firm and certain of its railway employees engaged in switching service concerning which an application for a board had been received during May (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, page 533). In this case also Mr. George B. Bagwell, of Toronto, was appointed a member of the board in substitution for Mr. Charles Beattie. The chairman of the board is His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, of Port Arthur, and the board member nominated by the company is Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland.

Boards Established and Other Proceedings

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on June 17 to deal with a dispute between The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto and its distribution workers being members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, page 533). The personnel of the board is as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto, member nominated by the company; and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, member nominated by the employees.

On June 20 the Minister established a board to deal with differences between the Quebec Power Company and its operators and linemen, members of Local Union "B" 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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(LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 198). The members of the board are Mr. Wilfrid Edge, Protonotary of the Superior Court of Quebec, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Mr. Wilbrod Bherer, nominated by the company, and Mr. Joseph Matte, nominated by the employees. All three members reside in Quebec City.

The chairmanship of the board established to deal with differences between the Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., and Old Sydney Collieries, Ltd., on the one hand, and their employees being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, on the other hand (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, page 533), was filled during June by the appointment of Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, as third member and chairman. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., and P. G. Muise, nominees of the companies and employees, respectively.

The Minister of Labour also during June appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Halifax, as third member and chairman of the board established to deal with differences between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., and Canadian Vickers Limited, on the one hand, and certain employees in their aeronautical divisions who are members of the International Association of Machinists, on the other hand. The board members nominated by the companies and employees, respectively, Messrs. D. A. Paterson and J. A. McClelland, had failed to agree upon a person for appointment as chairman.

The Department was advised during June that agreements had been entered into between the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Ltd., and the following classes of its employees: (1) machinists, fitters, specialists and helpers, members of Vancouver Lodge No. 692, International Association of Machinists; (2) pipefitters, plumbers and helpers, members of Local Union No. 170, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; and (3) sheet metal workers, members of Local Union No. 260, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. The agreements are in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt recently with wages disputes between the company and these employees. The text of the board's report appeared in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 534.

Report of Board in Dispute between The Toronto Terminals Railway Company and the "Red Cap" Messengers Employed at the Toronto Railway Terminal

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between The Toronto Terminals Railway Company and the "red cap" messengers employed at the Toronto Railway Terminal were received by the Minister of Labour on June 8.

The report is signed by the chairman, His Honour Judge John T. Mulcahy, and the member nominated by the employees, Honourable James Murdock. Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., the board member nominated by the company, presented a minority report.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, Employer; and its "Red Cap" Messengers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Employees.

Application by the Employees for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Statute was made to the Department of Labour on 13th day of September, 1939. The reply thereto by the Employer consists of letter from the Company to the Deputy Minister of Labour dated 10th day of October, 1939, together with copy of letter, dated 18th day of June, 1939, from the "Committee representing Red Cap Messengers" to the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, enclosed therein.

This Board of Conciliation, consisting of His Honour Judge John T. Mulcahy of Pembroke, appointed by the Minister of Labour of Canada, Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto, and Honourable James Murdock of Ottawa, appointees respectively of the Employer and Employees, was duly constituted by Order of the Minister of Labour bearing date 9th day of March, 1940.

Sessions of the Board to take evidence and hear argument on behalf of the parties and for consultation by members of the Board have been held on 19th and 20th days of March, and upon 16th, 17th, and 18th days of April, and upon 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th days of May. On 17th day of May, there being no quorum owing to the sudden illness of a member of the Board, adjournment was

had until this time to agree upon and bring in a Report.

The Toronto Terminals Railway Company is a body corporate which owns and operates the Union Station in the City of Toronto. It is said before this Board that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway are the "parent Companies" of the Terminals Company and that they control the latter, presumably by ownership of the capital stock thereof.

It is not contended that the Minister of Labour was not justified in setting up this Conciliation Board—in other words this Board's jurisdiction is not now challenged. The contention of the Railway Company is that the Red Cap Messengers at the Terminals Railway Station at Toronto are not employees of the Company and that the Red Caps application should be refused by this Board upon that ground. If this preliminary objection by the Company be sustained, then it becomes unnecessary to go into the financial aspect of the situation which is put before us by the submissions and in evidence and argument.

The Red Cap force at the Toronto Station numbers between 65 and 70 men of ages apparently varying from about 21 to 45 years or over. Some of the present force have been on the staff for as long as 30 years, being engaged in the business of "Red-Capping" in the Old Union Station west of York Street. Of the total engaged at this class of work, ten are paid by the Railway $33.00 per month each, and the remainder are paid nothing at all. All the Red Caps, whether in the paid class or not, are permitted to retain for their own use whatever amounts come to them as tips or gratuities from the various members of the general travelling public whom they happen to serve from time to time.

The Board is advised by the Company's representatives that there is nothing in the agreement between the Company and the two parent Companies, namely, The Canadian Pacific Railway and The Canadian National Railway, calling for the maintenance of a staff of Red Caps at the Toronto Terminals Railway Station. It is a fair assumption that the establishment and maintenance of the force of Red Caps has come about upon the initiative of the proper officers of the Terminals Railway in the exercise of their administrative discretion as to provision of care and facilities for the travelling public.

It is clear that in building up this body of men (Red Caps) or in adding to their numbers, the Company has required each member and each applicant for membership on the Red Cap force to fill out and sign an application as in Exhibit No. 4 to Submission number 1 filed and argued before this Board on behalf of the Red Caps. We are informed that we may take it for granted that such application for each member of the present Red Cap staff has been "fully approved'" by the proper executive officer of the company. The degree of care with which the Company goes about selection of membership in the Red Caps is shown by the variety and importance of the questions set out in this application (Exhibit 4), and it is a fair assumption that great weight would be attached to the Company's consideration of, and investigation of, the applicant's answers.

The evidence before the Board is that the Red Caps have been considered as eligible for claims under The Workmen's Compensation Act. Five cases since 12th February, 1935, are cited to us where men injured in the course of their work have been paid compensation as set out in the Company's memo filed. There were no such cases in either of the years 1937 or 1939. The injuries sustained included: (1) a sprained ankle owing to fall on ice, (2) a sprained ankle, crossing the tracks, and (3) a hand and leg injury alighting from train. So far as the Board has been advised, no distinction was made by the Company, in treating the applications for Compensation, between the paid and unpaid classes of Red Caps. In this connection the Railway Company circular dated 7th June, 1938, Exhibit 7 to Red Caps Submission, directed be posted in various places in and about the Company's Station, inter alia in the Red Cap Room, gives notice that employees injured in the course of employment are the Company's care as to medical treatment and directs persons so injured to either of two named medical men. A further notice over the signature of Mr. J. R. W. Ambrose, Superintendent of the Company, dated 16th March, 1939, is filed as Exhibit No. 7 to the Red Caps Submission. This notice, dealing with the question of the course to be followed in event of an injury to "employee on duty", was also posted in the Red Cap Locker Room.

It is common ground between the parties that the Company supplies uniforms for the Red Caps which they must wear when on duty, and also that they are and always have been, in fact, subject to certain rules of conduct and discipline prescribed from time to time by the management of the Company. Working hours proposed by the Red Caps are subject to ratification by, and agreement with, the Superintendent of the Company.

It is, further, common ground that the history of Red Cap service in Toronto at the Terminals Railway Station, as well as at the Old Union Station, shows a situation as at present—namely, ten paid Red Caps and the

balance receiving no wages and both classes free to accept "tips". It appears that the "paid men" are senior Red Caps "who assist the Station authorities by being responsible for orderly arrangements in the performance of Red Cap service to the travelling public". This latter definition appears to include the furnishing of wheel-chairs for invalids, acting on the gate or doors upon request, running of elevator upon occasion, taking Company letters to yard cabins. In fairness it should be pointed out that an unrefuted statement was made before us by one of the men, that some of these various "chores" have, upon occasion, been performed by Red Caps of the unpaid class on direction from the Red Cap supervisors.

The above appears to be a concise statement of the salient facts from a consideration of which the Board, having in mind the arguments put forward by both applicants and respondent, is asked to decide whether the Red Caps have the status of "employees", or only that of "concessionaires", of the Company. According to the Oxford Dictionary (1933 Edition) a concessionaire is "one who has obtained a concession" or a right or privilege. The Company says, in effect, "these men have been granted by us the right to be in our station subject to certain rules of conduct which we shall make, in order to sell their services as baggage carriers to such members of the general public as may wish to avail themselves of the services of Red Caps". It must then be the logical contention that in the contract of "carrying" there is privity only between the Red Cap and the assisted passenger. It must logically follow that, no matter what damage to anyone by reason of negligence of a Red Cap in the performance of his work, the injured party has no redress except as against the negligent Red Cap. If this be the true position, publication of a finding by this Board to that effect will come as an eye-opener and as a decided shock to the public, who, notwithstanding the fact that the Railway is not bound to furnish Red Cap service at all, link that service, where supplied, with the Railway or Station Company, and naturally, we think, look to the Company for the smooth working and safety of such service.

Looking solely at the Red Cap staff and service, as it exists, and has existed, at this Company's Station at Toronto, what are the facts? To begin with, the staff has been organized and built up by the Company by the admission of persons found suitable after scrutiny of applications by officials of the Company signed by applicants on forms supplied by the Company (Form 104). This form is standard for applicants for all positions or employment with the Company. This Form is headed "Application for employment as.....". It states that "the applicant will not be deemed to be in the service of this Railway until his application has been fully approved, etc.....". In numerous p'aces Form 104, referring to the applicant, speaks of "employment" and "the service of this Company".

There exists a well-drawn set of regulations to which the Red Cap staff must conform in the carrying out of their duties and in their deportment, when acting officially upon the premises of the Company. These regulations make obligatory the wearing of a certain type of cap and uniform which the Company supplies. The regulations are drawn by the Company and invest in the Company officials the right to take disciplinary measures, by suspension or otherwise, against offending Red Caps. For example, a Red Cap who shows signs of resentment against a patron of the Railway because of the smallness of the "tip" received is subject to discipline, if not indeed actual dismissal, at the hands of Company officials.

Few judicial definitions of "employee" or servant are to be found, but some of these appear in cases cited in any legal text on Master and Servant. Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 22, page 112, has this to say: "whether or not, in any given case, the relation of master and servant exists, is a question of fact; but in all cases the relation imports the existence of power in the employer not only to direct what work the servant is to do, but also the manner in which the work is to be done.....a person may be a servant although remunerated otherwise than by wages". Cairns on Domestic Relations, 4th Edition, 1875, sets out, quoting Blackstone: "the relation of Master and Servant is founded in convenience whereby a man is directed to call in the assistance of others where his own skill and labour will not be sufficient to answer the cares incumbent upon him". Again, "a servant is a person who agrees, whether for wages or not, to subject himself at all times during the period of service to the lawful orders and directions of another in respect of certain work to be done".

Macdonnell on Master and Servant quotes from many decisions, *inter alia* the following: "a servant is one who for consideration agrees to work subject to the orders of another"; "the test is very much this, viz., whether the person charged is under the control and bound to obey the orders of his master"; "a servant is a person subject to the command of his master, as to the manner in which he shall do his work"; "the relation of Master and Servant exists only between persons of whom

one has the order and control of the work done by the other"; "the relation of Master and Servant is a certain status, a view which, though true of domestic servants, etc., does not hold good of one act, or a similar set of acts repeatedly".

The problem of the Board is to decide whether the facts regarding Red Caps brought out before us fit their case in under the definition of, and into the incidents of the relationship of, master and servant, of employer and employee, as above briefly outlined. It appears to the signatories of this report that the proper and consistent finding of the Board on the facts is that these Red Caps, both paid and unpaid, do have the status of employees of the Company. It is, it appears to us, no answer to say that the work performed by Red Caps is "personal service not part of the duty of the Railway". When the Railway provides the force of Red Caps to do this work, and establishes rules and regulations as to the manner in which this force shall function, the Railway makes this "service" its service, and the men comprising the force upon entry therein become employees of the Company.

The Board agrees that the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the United States, and even Court decisions of American Courts, are not of binding authority here and need not be followed by a Tribunal, Judicial or otherwise, in Canada. No case finding its way into the Law Reports of Canada bearing upon the question of Red Cap status has been cited to us. It was, however, stated before the Board that there have been instances where Canadian Railways have paid claims arising out of Red Cap negligence. While the Board does not accept the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission as binding, it does feel at liberty to examine and to apply the reasoning which led this very important and strong quasi-judicial body to come to the conclusion that u-paid Red Caps are employees of the Company. For this purpose we quote from the printed Exhibit No. 2 (page 4, 1st. column):

"The receipt of a stated wage is not essential to create the relation of Master and Servant, or of employer and employee, and it may exist although the servant or employee neither expects nor is entitled to any compensation. The test of such relationship is whether the alleged master or employer has the right to hire or discharge the servant or employee or exercise authority with respect to the manner and conduct of the work to be performed .... Red Caps are usually engaged in much the same manner as are the services of respondent's (Railway) employees generally, and Red Caps are under the general and continuing authority of the Station Master .... They are also subject to rules with respect to dress and manner of conduct, and usually to a variety of other rules, for infractions of which they are subject to reprimand and dismissal."

Eight legal decisions of State or Federal Courts are cited in the judgment of the Commission which bear upon this question of status, and in which the reasons for decision in favour of employee status is in line with the above-quoted reasoning.

In Booker v. Pennsylvania R. R. the point is squarely raised in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, as to the liability of the Railway for loss of baggage through the negligence of a Red Cap in the face of a defence alleging that the Red Cap was not an employee but the plaintiff's personal servant. It was held that employee status was established and that "the fact that a traveller gives a tip to a porter for courteous service in the carriage of his hand luggage does not make the porter his servant for whose negligence he is responsible. . . nor is it material that the R. R. Company has not filed tariffs covering the services of these porters. . . It does not file tariffs for their ushers, or the employees in their Bureau of Information or the many other attendants who furnish aid and assistance to travellers using their line, or are employed in connection with the facilities of transportation which a well managed Railroad in large centres of population furnishes to the travelling public to expedite its own business, as well as for the convenience and accommodation of its patrons." At this point this Board notes that the Schedule of Rates and Regulations of the Canadian Pacific Railway filed with us does not include Red Caps, nor does that of the Canadian National Railway, also filed. The reference in the latter, at page 125, means merely that the persons who framed this "Schedule of Rules governing working conditions and Rates of Pay" have agreed that the Schedule shall not apply to certain named workers or classes, amongst others, Red Cap messengers.

The reasoning set forth by the Interstate Commerce Commission for its finding of "employee status" appears to follow most exactly the cases upon the matter of Master and Servant which are to be found in our own legal texts, reference to some of which are hereinbefore set out. For the reason only that the Commission was dealing with a condition analogous to that with which this Board is faced, do we cite here the Commission's reasoning and its conclusion.

Notwithstanding that the conclusion upon the evidence is that employee status is established by the Red Caps, it is questionable whether any necessity, or advisability, exists for any such elaborate agreement between the parties as is proposed. As to all general regulations as to shifts, working hours, discipline, seniority, etc., the men and the Company officials appear to have been getting along very smoothly under the memo of

understandings dated June 13, 1938, filed as Employees' Exhibit No. 1.

The question of determining and setting out a consistent and proper wage for these Red Caps at Toronto we might find difficult. The evidence shows: (1) the ten senior Red Caps at Toronto are being paid $33 per month; (2) the amount of wages paid to all Red Caps in the joint Terminal at Ottawa; (3) the wages paid to all Red Caps by the C.P.R. at Windsor Street Station, Montreal; and (4) the wages paid to all Red Caps by the C.N.R. at Bonaventure Station, Montreal. It is our view that all Red Caps at Toronto should at once be placed on an equal basis as hereinafter set out.

It is true that the Board has no definite information as to earnings, even average earnings, in regard to individual Red Caps at Toronto, or in regard to them as a body, from tips. It is also true that such earnings are bound to be uncertain and fluctuating from day to day depending upon the extent of travel and upon the generosity of individual travellers.

There can be no thought of recommending for this peculiar class of employees "a living wage," in view of the fact that the tipping system cannot be abolished, unless a fixed charge for carrying luggage and parcels were adopted by the Company. According to the Schedule of Rates (both Railways) filed with us, call boys and messengers, without previous experience, are taken on at $45 per month. Baggagemen receive from $100 to $115 per month. These approximate figures are, of course, their only earnings; they cannot supplement their salary by tips from the public. Apparently it is necessary to have two selected Red Caps act as Captains and these should be paid Five Dollars per month more than the remainder of the ten senior Red Caps. Having in mind the continuance of the present right to receive tips from the public, at least a measure of justice will be done if the Company pays to the force of Red Caps a minimum of $25 per month. We suggest that the regulations governing the Red Caps might be amended so as to make each and all of them in rotation liable for his fair share of work customarily done by the Red Caps for the Company, other than the carrying of hand baggage, but the sphere of such work should not be enlarged, without agreement, merely because of the awarding, by our Report, of this minimum basic wage.

We are fully alive to the importance, from the point of view of industrial peace, which in these strenuous times is vitally important, of finding a solution to the problem submitted to us, so well based in logic and reason that it may receive the support of both parties to the dispute. We see nothing in this dispute, after settlement of the question of status, which ought not to prove capable of solution by negotiation between reasonable-minded representatives of both parties. Our best endeavours and our most sincere convictions upon the matters submitted are set forth in the foregoing Report and Recommendations, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. All Red Caps at Toronto Station have established their status as employees of Toronto Terminals Railway.
2. The existing regulations contained in memo of understandings dated June 13, 1938, with proper amendments which may be devised by agreement, are ample to cover working conditions.
3. All Red Caps at Toronto should be paid a minimum basic wage of not less than $25 per month and their right to take tips or gratuities from the travelling public should remain as heretofore and unaffected by these findings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) John T. Mulcahy,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) James Murdock,
Representing Employees.

June 1, 1940.

Minority Report

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Toronto Terminals Railway Co., Employer, and its Red Cap Messengers, Members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Employees.

To the Hon. the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter to enquire into the dispute between the said employer and certain of their employees commenced its hearings at the City of Toronto on March 19, 1940, continuing on March 20, when the hearings were adjourned until April 16, on which date they again proceeded, as also on April 17, 18 and 19, and adjourned for further consideration until May 13, meeting on the 13th 14th and 15th when the undersigned member of the Board was taken suddenly ill, and the sittings were resumed at the City of Ottawa on May 31 and June 2, when they were finally concluded. Unfortunately, the members of the Board have not been able to agree upon a uniform report and this report is

brought in by the undersigned representative of the employers as a minority report.

At the hearings the Railway Co. was represented as follows:—

> The Toronto Terminals Railway Co. by J. F. Pringle and N. McMillan, General managers, and J. R. W. Ambrose, Superintendent; while the Red Caps were represented by Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President, and at the hearings of April 17 and later Mr. W. R. Rowe, General Chairman, also appeared.

The representatives of both sides presented their case with great care and made submissions in answer and rebuttal on both sides and endeavoured to place before the Board the issues with clarity, conciseness and good feeling generally.

Two questions were at issue between the parties. First, as to the status existing between the Toronto Terminals Railway Company and the Red Caps, whether it constituted the relationship of employer and employee or that of concessionaires, and secondly, the rate of wages and working conditions to which the Red Caps would be entitled if the relationship of employer and employee was held to be established.

It would appear that there are about 67 Red Caps involved and that 10 of these receive a salary of $33 per month for services rendered by them to the Toronto Terminals Railway Company involving the handling of wheel-chair cases, delivering bulletins to signal towers, delivering other messages and weather reports, paging and acting as shift captains and crew captains and in a supervisory capacity, all being in addition to their services as Red Caps and for which the stated remuneration was paid but for their Red Capping services they received their tips as do those who are unsalaried. The remaining 57 Red Caps have no duties which they perform for the Company but only the personal service which they render to members of the travelling public who desire to avail themselves of their services and for which the sole remuneration is received from the travelling public who utilize their services.

As to the first question involved, there is a clear-cut distinction between the ten men who are paid by the Railway Company for special services rendered to the Company for which they are paid $33 a month and the service rendered purely as Red Caps for which neither they nor any of the other Red Caps receive any remuneration from the Company. It is admitted by the Red Caps that, up to the present at any rate, the relationship between the Company and the Red Caps has not been that of employer and employee but the Red Caps have been in the position of concessionaires, holding a concession from the Toronto Terminals Railway Co. allowing them to enter on their premises under certain regulations for the purpose of rendering service to the travelling public resorting to the Terminals Railway Company's premises for the purpose of dealing with their hand baggage and similar service which the travelling public might require them to render, and it is now contended that this relationship, instead of being as heretofore the relationship of concessionaire and the grantors of such a concession, has now become the relationship of employer and employee. The existence of such a relationship of employer and employee has been from the first denied and repudiated by the Toronto Terminals Railway Co. and constitutes the main issue between the parties.

It has been contended on behalf of the Red Caps that the fact that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been granted by the Department of Labour on the ruling of the Minister of Justice for Canada was a finding in favour of the contention of the Red Caps, but I would certainly find that this is not a fact because, in the first place, the finding was only with reference to the right to grant a Board, and as 10 of the applicants were employees of the Railway Company in respect to the duties which they rendered outside of their concession as Red Caps, there was a right to grant a Board in respect to these employees in any event. But in addition to this it was clearly acknowledged by the representatives of the Red Caps in their letter to the Deputy Minister of Labour dated October 30, 1939, that the employees' status question is one to be passed on by a Board if one was established, so that admittedly the mere granting of a Board in this case is not in any way a finding in favour of the status of the Red Caps as employees and the ruling of the Minister of Justice does not in any way affect the merits of the question.

Fortunately, the question of the classification and standing and rates of pay and other matters relating to the relationship of railroad employees has been dealt with and is now governed by the provisions of the McAdoo Award and its amendments and extensions and this Award and its amendments were all adopted by Order in Council being Privy Council of Canada Number 1768, passed on the 15th day of July, 1918, and which adopted the Award commonly known as the McAdoo Award as the same might be from time to time amended or extended, and from the time of the adoption of this Award and its amendments and extensions it is legally binding upon all railroad employees and has never been in any way repealed and still forms the basis

upon which the whole question must be determined, as the McAdoo Award and this Order in Council and its regulations and interpretations so far as classification of employees, wages and terms of employment has from that time on formed the basis of railroad law, practice and procedure and the whole basis of classification of railroad employees, their rates of pay and the methods of carrying on their work have been fully covered by this Award and as long as the railroads in the United States continued under the administration of the United States Government authorities the practice in connection with the McAdoo Award and its interpretations was uniform in both countries and no amendments by statute or otherwise have since been made which in any way alter the law and practice in this respect so far as Canada is concerned, although in the United States when the United States Government gave up the operation of the railroads the statutory amendments were passed in the nature of the Railway Labour Act, Fair Wage Act, which changed the whole law so far as the United States were concerned, while Canada remained as it had been.

The question of the standing of the Red Caps under the provisions of the McAdoo Award came up squarely for decision and under Interpretation Number 8 to Supplement Number 7 to General Order 27 of the United States Railroad Administration, which General Order had been adopted by Order in Council and by order of the War Board in Canada, the following question was submitted to the Railroad Administration as to the question of the standing of Red Caps in 1919:

"Question 6—Do station employees known as Red Caps come under the provisions of Section "C," Article 17? Decision: The service performed by Red Caps is personal service not a part of the duty of the carrier. Therefore neither General Order Number 27 nor Supplement Number 7 apply to them."

So that it was clearly held that they do not come within any of the classifications which they would otherwise come under and that they were performing a personal service to the travelling public altogether aside from the duty of the carrier and that therefore the McAdoo Award did not apply to them.

While this interpretation was dated after the Order in Council adopting the McAdoo Award, it was an interpretation of the Award as adopted and was recognized as one of the amendments and interpretations of the McAdoo Award as approved of by Canadian Order in Council and has constituted the authority of the Railroad companies to deal with Red Caps as rendering a personal service not part of the duties of a carrier and therefore one for which the railroad companies are not in any way responsible and were thus held not to be employees within the meaning of the McAdoo Award and its amendments. No change has been made in this decision, which has always been observed in Canada and has been recognized by both the railroad companies and the labour organizations as being the law applicable to the case of Red Caps. There was put in an agreement between the Canadian National Railways, Central Region, and the Union then representing the clerks and other classes of station employees as set out. This Union would naturally have been the Union to which the classification of Red Caps would belong had they been within the meaning of the Award, but at page 125 of the Agreement it states that it does not apply to individuals who only devote a portion of their time to the service of the railroads or individuals performing a personal service not part of the duty of the railroads such as Red Caps, travellers' aides, etc, so that this interpretation of the McAdoo Award has been fully recognized by organized labour, and in my opinion this interpretation is law in Canada and binding upon the railroad companies and in my opinion the unpaid Red Cap is excluded from any benefit of the provisions of the McAdoo Award and does not belong to any classification of labour under the McAdoo Award and is held to be performing services of a purely personal nature for the benefit of such members of the travelling public who employ them. It would appear to me that we are bound by the provisions of the McAdoo Award and its interpretations and that this is conclusive on the question of whether the Red Caps are employees or not and any reference to ordinary definitions of employees or law relating to employees other than those who are under the provisions of the McAdoo Award are not at all applicable nor do they have any bearing in my opinion on the question of whether the position of employer and employee exists, as this has been decided by the interpretation placed upon the McAdoo Award and which is in force.

The reason, in my opinion, why the question is now raised is twofold. In the first place, in 1938 there was a change of the Red Caps from one Union to another and while as members of the old Union they made satisfactory settlement of various points of difference, when they joined an entirely new Union it was necessary to show that the new Union was able to do more than the old one for them, but in addition to that the main argument of the Red Caps is founded on a ruling made by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States in Ex Parte No. 72, which purports to hold that Red Caps come within the definition of employee as contained in

paragraph 5 of Section 1 of the United States Railway Labour Act. This statute is not in force in the Dominion of Canada and by its terms it gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to decide by order who shall be deemed an employee within the meaning of the Railway Labour Act of the United States and this decision which is cited by the applicants as the main support of their contention is a decision given by the Interstate Commerce Commission in pursuance of the express terms of their Railway Labour Act authorizing them to make such a decision. No such statute is in force in Canada and therefore this decision is a decision under the special United States statute not in force here and in direct contradiction of the rule of the United States Railway Administration under the McAdoo Award, which is in force here. It is admitted in the submission of the Red Caps that this decision has no legal bearing in Canada but they proceed to ask that this Board recognize it as a precedent and as a decision on the principle involved, which is really asking the Board to govern themselves by a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States under a statute which is not in force in Canada and has no legal effect, but indirectly they desire to have it applied as a precedent and thus do away with the interpretation of the McAdoo Award, which is in force in Canada to the contrary.

I would hold most strongly that this decision is a decision based upon the express provisions of a United States statute which admittedly has no effect in Canada and that it cannot indirectly be used as a precedent to base upon it a decision of this Board. Otherwise it would be giving effect to a United States law which is not in force here and would be a method of introducing modern United States labour legislation into Canada contrary to the provisions of the Order in Council adopting the McAdoo Award. It would therefore appear to me very clear that the McAdoo Award as adopted by Canadian Order in Council settles the question of the status of the unpaid Red Cap completely and decides that he is performing a personal service to the members of the travelling public employing him altogether aside of any classification of railroad employees.

This ex parte order of the Interstate Commerce Commission is the main contention upon which the applicants founded their contentions, although they set up 26 reasons which they say should be considered by the Board in coming to their conclusion. One of these is that they have to sign the Company's official employment application form and considerable stress is placed upon this feature by the majority report. But I do not think there is anything conclusive in this because admittedly the Red Caps were not recognized as employees and any such status was denied by the Company and therefore it could not have the effect of making them employees where both the railroad companies denied any such relationship as being established and the employees admit no such relationship was established. But in addition I accept the explanation of the Terminal Railways Company that this form was used because there were so few applicants for the position of Red Caps that they had no special form of application for Red Caps and as the ordinary form of application contained the questions and information which they desired to obtain, they simply used it without question. Sometimes there would not be more than one application in a year and really it had no effect one way or the other.

It is quite true that in granting any concession involving dealings with the travelling public rules must be laid down with respect to the dealing of the concessionaires with the public and they must qualify themselves to be able to effectively carry out the requirements of the concession which is given them and for the purpose of assisting the travelling public a uniform was required and supplied. Also at the request of the Red Caps, various regulations have been made with reference to the principle of seniority and the filling of vacancies and various concessions were made such as free medical service, to make the concession more attractive to the Red Caps.

It was said that they were also entitled to workmen's compensation, which indicated that they were workmen. In this connection, of course, in spite of the objections of the railroad companies the Workmen's Compensation Board held that they were entitled to compensation and as there is no appeal from their decision the company simply had to carry it out, an arbitrary decision of the Board from which there is no appeal.

Attendance at class instructions, to give them a knowledge of the movement of trains and so forth, is a reasonable requirement to be demanded from any person who desires to exercise the concession granted and that they can be disciplined for the purpose of seeing that regulations made are carried out is a reasonable requirement after allowing them to become concessionaires and is not at all conclusive as to their being employees. The same provisions apply to employes of the news agencies selling magazines and candy on the trains, who must observe the rules of conduct laid down by the railroad companies and are subject to suspension at the railroad's request

if they do not carry out these regulations and treat the public with courtesy and decency.

I cannot find anything in the 26 reasons given which would establish the relationship of employer and employee between the Terminals Railway Co. and the Red Caps. The Terminals Railway Company simply have to provide the public with the facilities for carrying out the contracts of the various railroad companies using the station and there is no duty undertaken by the railway companies issuing tickets to travellers to take any responsbility in connection with their hand baggage or the carrying of it to and from the trains and therefore this is not one of the obligations which the Terminals Railway Company have any legal obligation to undertake so far as the travelling public is concerned or so far as is necessary to carry out their obligations to the railway companies.

Any suggestion made at the hearing as to the extra costs which would be put upon the general public by a change in the status of the Red Caps by which they would become entitled to a regular wage in addition to their fees which are paid them by the public was rather derided and the employees stated that that was always the cry raised when any increase was asked for but when an order was made the money was always forthcoming. But to my mind it is rather a serious question, as it was stated in evidence, that it would cost an additional forty thousand dollars to place the Red Caps upon an average wage basis in addition to their tips and if any such charge were assumed it would mean that, so far as the Canadian National Railway at least was concerned, it would have to be paid by the general public instead of by the travelling individual who desired to avail himself of the service of the Red Cap and clearly this traveller has no right to demand this service on his contract with the railroad companies, so it would be adding to the deficit of the Canadian National Railroad Company to the extent of their share of this additional $40,000 and would also take from the shareholders of the C.P.R., and ultimately the general public in the same way, their share of the costs and in my opinion there is no justification whatever for asking the general public to pay any costs of rendering a service to such members of the travelling public as desire to avail themselves of the services of a Red Cap who is given the concession to be on the platform of the railway companies and perform such service to any member of the travelling public.

The applicants cite practice at other railroad centres but I would consider that each particular case must be dealt with on its own merits and that without knowing all the facts in connection with the employment of Red Caps at Montreal and Ottawa and Quebec, it would not be proper to apply the experience there to the Red Caps at Toronto, who have for many years continued to carry on their concessions with satisfaction and apparent contentment and I think that our decision should be confined to the conditions existing at the Union Station in the City of Toronto and should not go into conditions existing in other terminals on which we have no definite information as to the different conditions existing.

It would appear to me, therefore, on the first branch of the case that the status of the unpaid Red Caps at Toronto Union Station is clearly governed by the provisions of the McAdoo Award and its interpretations and that these Red Caps are simply performing a personal service to such members of the travelling public as employ them and are not members of any classification of employees of the railroad companies within the meaning of the McAdoo Award and that the relationship of employer and employee does not exist between them and the Toronto Terminals Railway Company. Having come to this conclusion, on the second question as to the rates of wages and working conditions of the Red Caps, there is no necessity to go into the matter as they are not entitled to consideration as employees in my opinion and therefore not entitled to any rate of wages from the Terminals Railway Company but I do want to draw particular attention to the fact that there was an entire suppression by the Red Caps of any information as to their earnings and no evidence whatever was given as to what their earnings were or that they were not drawing a fair living wage and no case whatever was made out for an increased remuneration and any such finding by a majority of this Board is made entirely without any evidence to support it because the applicants did not file one tittle of evidence as to their earnings or as to their not having a fair living wage. And I would not consider that there is any justification whatever for the granting of a monthly wage to these Red Caps in addition to their tips. The allegations made by the Red Caps in their original submission that their status approaches that of peonage and that the employees did not get enough money to maintain themselves and their families in a state of health and decency and that it is truly a disgraceful state of affairs is not in my opinion borne out by the evidence placed before the Board. On the contrary, it would appear that the Red Caps have a very honourable and creditable history. That their relations both with the travelling public and with the Company have been of the best over a long period of years and that the Red Caps

have stayed by their concession and continue to hold their positions, some for over thirty years and the majority for over nine or ten years, and that there are practically no resignitions from the force although the Red Caps are free at any time to give up their concessions and seek other employment but on the contrary there have been practically no resignations from the service for years, any change of employment being for the purpose of advancement in the railway service in other branches and there has been no great desire manifested as shown by the positions open to the Red Caps to tender on to change their position, and through the years the Toronto Terminals Railway have given these concessionaires privileges such as free medical service, seniority standing and other advantages intended to make the concessions which they enjoy as attractive as possible and to enable them to have a definite standing which would be appreciated and valued by them and it appears to me that the applicants should consider very carefully before attempting to change a relationship which has existed so many years and has resulted in receiving sufficient earnings at least to make the concession attractive. Under all the circumstances, it is my opinion that any change in the present status would not be in the best interests of the Red Caps. On the contrary, such a change might necessitate other methods of operating which, as in the United States, would be less satisfactory to the men than is presently the case.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, this 6th day of June, A.D. 1940.

(Signed) V.A. Sinclair.

Report of Board in Dispute between The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, and Its Employees

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd., and its underground miners, millmen, etc., at Kirkland Lake, Ont., was received in the Department of Labour on June 8. The report is unanimous, except for a rider by Mr. G. C. Bateman, the member nominated by the company, in which he dissents from the findings of the other members, Honourable Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, chairman, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., the employees' nominee, on the subject of union recognition.

The text of the report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and its underground miners, millmen, mechanics, surface workers, steel sharpeners, hoistmen, cage tenders.

I

1. On November 28, 1939, an application was made to the Department of Labour by John R. Bland and Ernest Fisher, employees of The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 112. In the application it is stated that 510 out of 628 employees signed a petition authorizing Kirkland Lake Local 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, to represent the employees in negotiating with the management of the mine for an increase in wages of at least 15 cents per hour to compensate for an alleged increase in the cost of living; it is also stated in the application that at a meeting of the employees a motion was passed for the taking of a strike vote, that a strike vote was taken, with the result that 332 voted in favour of the strike, 68 against, and there were eighteen spoiled ballots. Following the strike vote a meeting of the employees was convened when J. R. Bland and Ernest Fisher were authorized to apply for a Board of Conciliation.

2. It appears that following the signing of the petition authorizing Kirkland Lake Union No. 240 to negotiate the matter of an increase in wages, a committee of the Union, consisting of T. Church and N. Rozok, interviewed Mr. J. G. McMillan, the Superintendent of The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Limited, and asked him to arrange for a meeting of the management with a Committee chosen by the employees. Mr. McMillan advised the Committee that he would submit the matter to the Board of Directors and would later inform them of the decision of the Board. Subsequently, Mr. McMillan advised the committee that the Board of Directors declined to negotiate the matter of wages with a committee of the Kirkland Lake Local No. 240.

3. Mr. McMillan, the Superintendent of the mine, on receipt of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, wrote the Department of Labour on December 7, 1939, stating that Local 240 represented only a small minority of the employees and that the petition circulated was merely a request for an increase in wages. Mr. Mc-

Millan also stated in the letter of December 7, that on November 11 he received a telegram from the Deputy Minister of Labour in which a telegram from T. Church was quoted as follows:

Teck Hughes Mines refuse to meet Union Committee elected by majority of Teck Hughes Miners. Unless attitude of Company changes strike vote will be taken Sunday 12th.

According to Mr. McMillan, the meeting on Sunday, 12th November, was so poorly attended that it was postponed for a week. At a subsequent meeting a strike vote was decided upon and during two days some of the leaders of the Union stood on the highway crossing the Company's property with a ballot box and solicited the employees to vote as the shifts went on and off work. On Sunday, November 26, a meeting was held to hear the result of the vote, and the result of the vote was announced as 332 for a strike, 68 against, with 18 spoiled ballots. Mr. McMillan complained in the letter of December 7, that during the time of the circulation of the petition and the taking of the vote mistruths were circulated in regard to the earnings of the Company, both verbally and by means of printed posters. He stated his opinion that the ballot was not a proper one and that the Union had, in reality, no majority.

4. Following the receipt of Mr. McMillan's letter it was decided by the Department of Labour to take an independent strike vote, and on January 23, 1940, the Deputy Minister of Labour wrote Mr. McMillan with respect to the application for the Board of Conciliation and asked that a list of the employees be provided the Department. On January 31, 1940, 47 employees, including the said Bland and Fisher, were dismissed by the management of the mine, and on the same day a telegram was dispatched to the Deputy Minister by the Union secretary complaining of the dismissal and alleged discrimination. The Deputy Minister, on February 1, 1940, wired Mr. McMillan pointing out the seriousness of the situation caused by the dismissal of the men at the time, and stated that it might necessitate the establishment of a Board at once without taking a preliminary ballot. The Deputy Minister also made reference to the letter he had addressed to Mr. McMillan on December 23, 1939, and to which apparently no reply had been received on February 1, 1940. On receipt of the telegram Mr. McMillan at once wired the Deputy Minister stating that "lists as requested were mailed to-day," and that tonnage had been reduced and 50 "least efficient men" had been paid off. On February 7, a strike vote was taken by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour. The ballot used was in the following form:

Failing an adjustment of the dispute now existing or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation I hereby authorize the calling of a strike.	YES NO

5. The result of the vote was that 383 voted to strike failing an adjustment of the dispute or the appointment of a Board, 247 voted "No" and there were two spoiled ballots. Six hundred and thirty-two employees voted out of a total of 657 eligible to vote. The Superintendent of the mine complains that as soon as the ballot was arranged for, a house to house canvass of the employees was conducted by Union leaders and that the employees were told, in some instances, that they were not voting for a strike but for a Conciliation Board and that the Government wanted the employees to vote "Yes" so that an investigation could be held. It is impossible to express an opinion from any information placed before the Board as to what was said by Union leaders in canvassing the employees; indeed the most thorough inquiry would, in all probability, result in doubt as to what was said on the occasion of the canvass of any individual. It was stated, however, that small notices were posted by some person or persons unknown on ladders and other places in the mine. One of these notices written in pencil was filed with the Board. It contained the following statement: "Don't be fooled by this, you are voting for a Conciliation Board not a strike." The representatives of the Union disclaimed any knowledge of these notices. The statement in the notice was, however, misleading and might have influenced employees to vote "Yes" and in favour of a strike by centering their attention on the Board of Conciliation. How far the employees were influenced by the notices or the deceptive propaganda alleged to have been carried on during the canvass cannot be ascertained. The meaning of the question submitted on the ballot is plain; each voter was asked whether he would or would not authorize a strike failing either the adjustment of the dispute or a reference of the dispute by the Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation, and as before stated 383 voted "Yes" and 247 voted "No." As a result the Minister of Labour, on February 26, appointed a Board of Conciliation to consider the dispute, and instructions were issued to the Board to deal with the matter of the discharge of 47 employees, along with the subjects in dispute referred to in the application of November 28, 1939, namely:

(1) The recognition of the Union.
(2) The matter of wages.

6. On the arrival of the Board at Kirkland Lake on March 6, it was considered ad-

visable to deal first with the discharge of the employees before proceeding with the other matters in dispute. The employees were represented by T. Church, John R. Bland and Ernest Fisher, and Mr. McMillan was present representing The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Limited. The representatives of the employees complained that the 47 men were dismissed on January 31, 1940, without notice, and with resulting hardship in many cases, and that in most cases no reason was given; it was, however, admitted that in some cases "reduction in tonnage" was given as the reason for dismissal. Mr. Church stated that in the opinion of the employees the dismissals were for the purpose of getting rid of men who were active in Union organization and with the object of intimidating other employees and preventing them from becoming members of the Union. It was also pointed out that the dismissals were made at a time when they would be likely to influence the employees in connection with the vote which was pending and which was to be taken by the Department of Labour in order to ascertain the will of the employees with respect to a strike. Complaint was also made that in selecting the men for dismissal the principle of seniority was not followed and that in a number of cases the vacancies caused were filled by men who were junior in point of service to these dismissed and who were either non-Union or non-active Union men. The Board was asked to at once arrange for the re-instatement of the men discharged and for proper recompense for the time lost by them by reason of the dismissals.

7. Mr. McMillan, the Superintendent of the Mine, informed the Board that the dismissals were an economic necessity because of certain reductions in tonnage which had been put in effect by the management. He pointed out that in 1934 tonnage was reduced from 1,350 to 1,000 tons per day, and that in July, 1939, it was decided to make a further reduction of 100 tons per day and that such reduction came into effect on September 1, 1939, necessitating a reduction of 48 in the number of employees; that only 16 were laid off at the time because it was thought that enlistment in the Army would take care of the necessary number; that only 6 enlisted but no further reduction was made. A few months later another reduction of 100 tons per day was decided upon, effective February 1, 1940 and 47 men, the normal complement of such reduction, were laid off. Mr. McMillan made the following explanation of the need for the reduction in tonnage—

> "Mining operations were commenced in 1913 but for a number of years were conducted at a loss. In 1921 high grade ore was encountered and from that date the mine was rapidly developed. Indications were for a long and profitable operation but development of the lowest levels was disappointing. The maximum tonnage and profit were reached in 1931 and 1932 but from then on tonnage, profit, ounce production and average value per ton showed steady decline. During the ten years from 1930 to 1939, inclusive, mine profit declined to one-third, ounces of gold per ton treated decreased from ·769 to ·248, and despite an increase of 70 per cent in the price of gold the dollar value per ton of ore treated decreased from $15.90 to $8.75. During this period there was not a corresponding decrease in tonnage of ore treated because of the re-treatment of old tailings in the years 1935 to 1938, inclusive, and also because the increase in the price of gold brought within the realm of profitable production large tonnages of ore which were not profitable at the old price. In many mines, including Teck Hughes, the payable ore was not confined within clearly defined limits but gradually faded into the walls; stopes were therefore worked to economic walls or to the limits of payability. When the stopes were abandoned there was left in the walls ore of too low a grade to mine. Over a period of time this material sluffed from the walls and large tonnages dropped into empty stopes. With the increase in the price of gold substantial parts of this material came within the limits of payability and the stopes were accordingly worked again, and this continued so long as there was hope of profit.
>
> "During 1939 it was realized that some of these sources of ore had become exhausted. The mine as a whole had been on the decline for a number of years and the tonnage lost could not be made up. The only solution was to reduce tonnage and consequently the number of men employed. Reductions in tonnage were accordingly made effective on September 1, 1939, and February 1, 1940, followed by the reduction in employees as before stated. The financial statements of the Company for the quarters ending November 30, 1939, and February 29, 1940, indicated that the action of the Board of Directors in reducing the tonnage of low grade ore treated, if profit is taken as the criterion, has proven to be wise. The dollar value per ton for the quarter ending November 30, 1939, was $10.09 for the quarter ending February 1, 1940, was $10.55, which amounts are considerably in excess of $8.75, the dollar value per ton in the fiscal year ending August 31, 1939."

8. Mr. McMillan also stated that he instructed the mine superintendent in laying off the necessary number of men to select the least efficient for dismissal. Ten of the men dismissed appeared before the Board, including Bland and Fisher who signed the application, and all ten were members of the Union. According to Bland, who is the President of the Union, 34 of those dismissed were Union men, while 13 were not members of the Union. Considering all the circumstances, the method and time of dismissal and the number of Union members dismissed, including Bland and Fisher, it is not surprising that some of the employees were of the

opinion that at least some of those discharged had been dismissed because they were members of and active in the Union. It may well be that in some cases the management was influenced in making the selection by the fact that certain men were active in organization matters because Mr. McMillan stated that Union activities in the plant were interfering with production. In certain cases where it was contended by the representatives of the men that there was nothing in the man's record to warrant his being laid off and that the only reason for dismissal was Union activity, information was presented to the Board which indicated that the man in question was not as efficient as it was claimed; in some instances the management might reasonably have selected the men for dismissal on the grounds of inefficiency or some neglect of duty. As to the great majority of those dismissed, however, no effort was made to show that there was any ground for considering them inefficient. In fairness to the management, however, it should be stated that Mr. McMillan said that he did not desire to go into details with respect to many of the men.

9. The right of the Board of Directors in deciding to reduce tonnage on September 1, 1939, and again on February 1, 1940, cannot be questioned; it was their right to so decide if, in their opinion, such action was necessary for the profitable operation of the mine, and if, as an unfortunate result of such decision it became necessary to reduce the number of employees, the management could not reasonably be expected to do otherwise than to take such action. The representatives of the employees, however, complained that seniority was not respected in selecting the men for dismissal and that senior men were dismissed and replaced by men junior to them. They also complained that there was discrimination on account of Trade Union activity. Seniority is, of course, an important consideration and should apply whenever possible. While, as before stated, the Board of Directors acted within their rights in deciding to reduce tonnage and in making the consequent necessary dismissals, their action in selecting February 1, 1940, for carrying out the plan was ill-advised. At that time a Committee of the Union had asked the management to meet it and negotiate in regard to an increase in wages, and the request had been refused; a strike vote had been taken and carried by a majority of 332 to 68 with 18 spoiled ballots; an application had been made to the Department of Labour for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and the Department was preparing to take an independent strike vote. It seems obvious that the dismissal of 47 men under these circumstances and the inclusion among them of the two men who signed the application for the appointment of the Board (and in addition a large percentage of Union members) would not tend to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute; on the contrary it would only tend to increase the tension which already existed.

10. After ascertaining the facts the Board was of the opinion that an effort should be made to obtain the reinstatement of at least some of the men discharged. The Board accordingly then suggested to the representatives of the employees and to the company management that six of the men, including Bland and Fisher, be reinstated at once, the other four to be selected by Mr. McMillan, the superintendent. This proposal was carried out—of the 47 men dismissed, nine, including Bland and Fisher, have since been reinstated and the Board is informed by the Company that others will be re-employed as new men are required. Some of the men, we are informed, have left the locality. Some, it was acknowledged, would be properly included in the lay-off. Having regard to the fact that a reduction in tonnage is a management prerogative and having regard to the fact that it is impossible accurately to ascertain which, or how many, of the remainder were included in the lay-off because of their Trade Union activity, the Board finds it difficult, if not impossible, to make any specific recommendation with respect to any of the 47 not yet reinstated. The Board does, however, recommend that in respect to lay-off or rehiring a plan or basis should be worked out which will give due regard to the principle of seniority.

II

1. Local Union 240 is a local of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a C.I.O. affiliate, with headquarters at Denver in the State of Colorado. The International Union is the successor of the Western Federation of Miners which was organized in 1893 under the American Federation of Labour and was confined largely to the Western States. In 1916 the name "Western Federation of Miners" was changed to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. In 1936 the American Federation of Labour suspended, and in 1937 expelled, certain Unions, among them the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, then an affiliate of the Committee now known as the Congress of Industrial Organization. The Board was informed by one, Alec Cashin, an International representative of the Union, who resides in the State of Connecticut, that the Union has 52,000 members in North America. District Number 8 has been formed

for the Province of Ontario and a board member, who must be a bona fide resident of the District is chosen by the Union Members of the District. Mr. T. Church, who was Secretary of Local 240 for several years, is the representative for District 8 on the Board of the International. In addition to Local 240 at Kirkland Lake it appears that Locals 241 and 242 have been organized at Timmins and Sudbury respectively.

2. The management of the Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, presented objections to extending recognition to Local Union 240, which objections are summarized by the Company as follows:

"(*a*) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the local Union, since its inception, has been largely dominated by the Communist Party.

(*b*) Local 240 is a local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers which, in turn, is part of the American Labour oraganization known as the C.I.O. Our observations of the methods and tactics of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Ontario and other provinces leads to the belief that it is an organization in which little confidence can be placed.

(*c*) The tactics of the local Union in its organizing campaign during the past few years leads us to the conclusion that untrue statements have been knowingly and deliberately circulated with a view to creating dissatisfaction among our employees."

3. As to (*a*)—The belief that the Local Union has been largely dominated by the Communist Party and that some of the local leaders in the Union are active in the Communist Party is very largely founded upon the political activities of T. Church, former Secretary of the local and now International Board member for District 8, and upon newspaper editorials. Church was a candidate for the Ontario Legislature in the general elections of 1937. In an editorial which appeared in the Toronto Globe & Mail of September 27, 1937, it was stated that at a district Communist convention at Timmins on September 4-6, 1937, he was endorsed as a party candidate and instructed to stand as a Farmer-Labour candidate, and that Alderman Stewart Smith, of Toronto, was present at the convention, representing the Communist Party Centre; that certain Communists were chosen members of the election Committee, namely—Jack Gillibanks, District Organizer for the Communist Party in Northern Ontario, Wm. Rogers and Wm. Dickey, both Communist organizers, and that $2,000 was allotted to "Comrade Church" by the Communist Party Centre. It was also asserted in the Globe & Mail editorial that subsequently Church was chosen candidate at a Farmer-Labour convention and that this convention consisted of delegates from Unions, Clubs, Language organizations and political organizations, the majority of whom were Communists.

Church was also a candidate for Parliament for the constituency of Temiskaming at the general elections of March 26, 1940. The Timmins *Daily Press*, in its issue of September 19, 1939, stated in reference to a meeting held in Timmins on the preceding Sunday evening, which was called to discuss the "attitude of labour in the War," that the chief speaker, Mr. Church, stated "it is foolish to fight for democracy when we have not democracy at home." The editorial also stated that Church has had the full backing of the Communist Party since he entered public life, that his election to the Teck Council was backed by the Communist Party, and that his proposed candidacy in the next Federal election had been given the blessing of the same body.

If it is assumed that the statements contained in these editorials are true they do not establish that Church is a Communist; all that can be said is that he has had the support of the Communists and the Communist Party Centre and that he has been unfortunate in his associations and careless in some of his remarks. It is not an unusual thing for candidates for election to accept the support of any elector or organization. Church has twice been elected a member of Teck Council, and at the present time is Chairman of the Finance Committee of that Council. In the Provincial election of 1937 he secured 6,500 votes, a number which compared very favourably with the number of votes secured by two other candidates and in the Federal election of March 26, 1940, he received a very substantial vote. All who supported him on these various occasions were not Communists; he must have had the support of many other citizens.

Church himself stated very definitely to the Board that he is not a Communist, and he also said that he did not know whether there were any Communists on the Executive of Local Union 240 or not. John R. Bland, who is now the President of Local No. 240, informed the Board that he was born in the County of Cumberland, England, that he was not a communist and had no sympathy whatever with Communistic doctrine and that before he joined the Union he made careful inquiry about Church and others interested in the Union and was satisfied, as a result of his inquiry, that none of them were Communists. There are eleven members of the Executive of the Union, and Bland stated that it is his belief that there is not a Communist among them.

So far as the personnel of the Local Union is concerned it does not appear that there is sufficient reason for concluding that it is not a proper body to be dealt with by the mine management.

4. As to (*b*)—The management states that the methods and tactics of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Ontario and other Provinces leads to the belief that little confidence can be placed in it. It is alleged that the C.I.O. has, on many occasions, been indicated as having direct Communist affiliations, and reference is made to the statement of Ben Gitlow, a former leader of the Communist Party in the United States, before the Dies Commitee investigating Un-American activities, that the Communist Party "was instrumental in a very large degree" in the establishment of the C.I.O. It should be stated, however, that while the Dies Committee in the report made to Congress early in 1940, named three Unions in the United States as having association with Communist activities and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was not one of them. It is a fact that affiliates of the C.I.O. have won very large support in the United States and have received very wide recognition by industries. Some of the largest employers of labour have made agreements with these Unions; a very recent example is that of the American Brass Co. of Connecticut, which entered into an agreement with Local 423 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Reference is made by the Company to the policy of the Communist Party in Canada, as evidenced by articles appearing in *The Worker* now replaced by *The Clarion,* which has recently been suppressed. *The Worker* in its issue of July 25, 1935, reported the Canadian delegate to the Third International at Moscow as saying "from a narrow sect the party in Canada has developed since 1930 into the leadership of 90 per cent of all strikes. The strike movement last year by Government figures involved 585,000 workers, four times the number in 1930. The Canadian Party has led and stimulated great hunger marches and local actions of the unemployed including the seizure of trains—". Statements contained in *The Worker,* however, are applicable to all Trade Unions; The Communist Party boasts of its activities in all labour disputes no matter what Trade Union is involved. Such statements are of little value in an inquiry as to the character and policy of a particular Trade Union unless some connection is established between the Union and the Communist Party.

The Board is informed that C.I.O. affiliates in Canada have a considerable number of members extending over many industries. So far as appears, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers has not yet received recognition in Canada. Reference was made to the recent strike in the Pioneer Gold Mine in British Columbia. In that case Local Union 303 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers went on strike in violation of the provisions of the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act," a Provincial Statute, and the President of the Local Union and his associates were fined for having declared a strike in contravention of the Statute. The Mine was closed from October 8, 1939, to March 8, 1940, with a loss of five months' production and five months' wages to the employees. While the tactics which appear to have been used in the Pioneer strike deserve criticism, the Board has no knowledge as to whether or not these were carried out with the sanction of the International Union, and as no such methods have appeared in the dispute of the Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, the Board would not be justified in finding that the methods or tactics of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers leads to the belief that it is an organization in which confidence cannot be placed.

5. As to (*c*)—The management of the Teck Hughes Gold Mines, Limited, complained of the circulation of untrue statements by Local Union 240 with the object of creating dissatisfaction among the employees. In support of the complaint the management submitted posters issued by the Union, under the signature of its Secretary. In one of these posters circulated about March 1, 1938, it was asserted that the management was trying to get machine men in drifts to use 8-foot steel and break 8-foot rounds; that no increase in wages was promised; that last year the mine made a profit of about $3,500 on every man employed, and that the aim of the Company was to have the employees drill forty additional feet for the same money. The statements contained in the posters were not true; wages had been increased in the Fall of 1937 and miners on development were paid a bonus according to the footage driven of from $1 to $6 per day in addition to the basic wage rate, and if 8-foot rounds were driven the bonus would have been proportionately larger. The statement that the Teck Hughes mine made $3,500 in 1937 for every man employed was greatly exaggerated.

Complaint was also made of remarks made by Church in addresses over the radio with respect to accidents in the mines, and of statements contained in a poster issued over his signature containing language, from which an inference may be readily drawn, that the proper precautions were not taken by the management to protect the lives of the miners. In a radio address Church is alleged to have said "I am confident that many lives could be saved if more regard was paid to human

life and less to profits." Statements of this kind or misrepresentations of fact are not calculated to create good feeling between employees and management, and the effort to capitalize accidents and to attribute them to neglect on the part of the management when no grounds exist for the imputation are improper. Excessive or untrue statements should be scrupulously avoided. Harmonious relations are certainly impeded if exaggerated or untrue statements are indulged in by anyone.

6. While most of the Provinces of Canada have on their statute books laws guaranteeing workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively, the Province of Ontario has not legislated to this effect. In the Provinces where such legislation has been enacted, Trade Union is defined as any association or organization of employees formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect of the terms and conditions of their employment and which is free from undue influence, domination or restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers.

The Statutes enact that it is lawful for employees to form themselves into a Trade Union or to join a Trade Union and to bargain collectively with their employers, and to conduct such bargaining through the duly chosen officers of the Union. It is made an offence for an employer to insert any clause in a written contract of employment or to impose a condition in any verbal contract of employment which seeks to restrain the right of free association or collective bargaining.

By Chapter 30 of the Statutes of Canada of 1939, Section 502A was inserted in the Criminal Code of Canada. By this enactment the Parliament of Canada recognizes the right of employees to become members of Trade Unions or associations formed for the purpose of advancing their interest in a lawful manner. The provisions of Section 502A are applicable to the Province of Ontario as well as to all other Provinces. According to a report contained in the Toronto *Globe* and *Mail* of January 18, 1940, Tom Moore, the President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and a delegation of labour representatives met the Attorney General of Ontario and other Provincial Cabinet Ministers at the Legislative Buildings on January 17, 1940. At this conference during a discussion on "Freedom of Association" Mr. Moore expressed the opinion that the Federal Statute (Section 502A of the Criminal Code) recognizing the right of the workman to join a Union was not effective in Ontario because of the lack of Provincial Legislation on the subject. With this statement the Attorney General, according to the report in the *Globe* and *Mail*, disagreed, stating that there was no question that the law of the land permitted workmen to join the Unions of their choice, and he added that if a complaint were laid under the Criminal Code, and if it appeared justified, the Department of the Attorney General would act.

In British industry, trade unionism and collective bargaining are firmly established. In the United States and Canada some employers of labour still refuse to admit the principle of collective bargaining and are opposed to the organization of their employees in Unions. According to the Honourable Norman Rogers, former Minister of Labour for Canada, half of the strikes which occurred in the United States in 1937 arose over the question of Union recognition and methods of collective bargaining, while in Canada these questions accounted for a large number of strikes during the same year (LABOUR GAZETTE, Vol. 38, 1938). Mr. Rogers also stated that a minimum of strikes had occurred in industries where the practice of collective bargaining is firmly established. In referring to the importance of collective bargaining as a factor in maintaining industrial peace he said in part (LABOUR GAZETTE, Vol. 38, 1938):

> "Whether the recognition of Unions is left to the discretion of employers or made obligatory by legislation there is no doubt that the organization of Unions will continue and their membership increase. . . In voluntary association for mutual benefits and collective bargaining wage earners feel that sense of self-reliance and definite status which only voluntary action can give. These qualities are of great importance in any democratic country. In England it has long been recognized that the Union with established traditions of good faith in meeting its engagements is a bulwark of democratic institutions and a stabilized influence in the economic organization of the state."

7. In view of the general recognition which has been given both by law and practice to the right of workers to organize and to the right of collective bargaining, it does not seem reasonable for any industry to refuse to recognize these rights unless there is some substantial justifying reason. In respect to this dispute, no sufficient justification has been shown to the Board for the refusal of the company to recognize Local Union No. 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

III

1. The petition signed by the employees authorized Kirkland Lake Local 240 to represent them in negotiating with the management for an increase in wages of at least 15

cents per hour to cover the increased cost of living. The representatives of the employees, in a brief submitted to the Board, founded their claim for an increase in wages on three main contentions:

(i) That living costs in Northern Ontario make the present wage rates inadequate for the maintenance of decent living standards and that the discrepancy has been growing steadily wider since the outbreak of war.
(ii) That the dangers and hardships of mining justify wage rates well above subsistence level.
(iii) That the period of a miner's peak earning capacity is so short that some opportunity for saving should be provided.

2. In support of the contention that present wage rates are inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living, reference is made to a study on the cost of living in Toronto conducted by the Welfare Council in 1939. The result of the inquiry has been published in a booklet, a copy of which has been furnished the Board. The Welfare Council decided to obtain detailed records of family expenditures as one source of information regarding the cost of living, and for this purpose secured the names of 225 families. These families were visited by members of the Committee and asked if they would keep a year's record of all their expenses. One hundred and sixteen families volunteered to co-operate but for various reasons only 40 completed the 12 months' record. From the records kept by these 40 families the Welfare Council formed its conclusions as to a subsistence wage, but in doing so stated that 40 was too small a number from which to draw general conclusions, although valuable observations could be made from them. The Welfare Council, after an analysis of the information obtained in the survey, concluded that an average family of five, man, wife and three children between 5 and 12 years of age, would require a minimum of $28.35 per week to cover bare essentials, and divided this amount among rent, food, clothing, operation, advancement and recreation, medical services and insurance.

It is claimed that the amount of $28.35 is not sufficient in Kirkland Lake because of the fact that the prices of essentials in Northern Ontario are higher than in Toronto, and also because there has been price inflation since the outbreak of War. The prices of foods at Timmins and Toronto, as listed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, in the issue of April, 1940, are quoted and it is contended that a comparison of these lists warrants the conclusion that prices of food in Northern Ontario are 12½ per cent higher than in the City of Toronto. To support the claim that prices of food have increased materially since the commencement of the war, comparative price lists were presented from several stores in Kirkland Lake, and it was asserted that the prices were 12½ per cent higher than in September, 1939. The Toronto Welfare Council fixed the sum of $8 per week as the amount required for food for a family of five; the representatives of the miners state that this should be increased by 25 per cent, namely, $10.

Information was also furnished as to the increased cost of clothing in recent months, and an advance of one-third was claimed over the amount fixed for clothing by the Toronto Welfare Council. The Welfare Council, in its suggested budget, fixed $4.46 per week as the minimum required by the family for clothing; the miners claim that in Kirkland Lake the amount should be $5.94. In calculating this increase any differential which may exist between prices in Toronto and Northern Ontario is disregarded, and the claim is founded upon the alleged increase in prices since the outbreak of War, and also upon the contention that a miner incurs additional expense for working clothes because of wear and tear, and his family requires more clothes because of the rigorous climate in the North.

The item of rent in the budget of the Welfare Council, namely $5.81 per week, is stated to be not sufficient in Kirkland Lake and the amount suggested is $8.14. The other items in the budget of the Welfare Council require no reference. Making the adjustments referred to in the budget of the Toronto Welfare Council, the miners claim that a subsistence weekly wage for a family of five in Kirkland Lake is $34.16. Compared with this subsistence wage it is stated that the average weekly wage for 676 men in the Teck Hughes Mine is $4.98 per day, and if 19 foremen and shift bosses are excluded, the average is $4.92. It is also pointed out that 94 per cent of the employees receive from $4.50 to $5.50 per day or $27 to $33 per week. In arriving at the average wages no account is taken of contract bonus or zone bonus, to which some reference will later be made.

3. Mr. McMillan and Mr. Harris for the Company presented a brief on the subject of wages in which it is contended that the average earnings of the men who work in the Teck Hughes Mine are higher than the average for any other Ontario industry; that when the cost of living was dropping, base wages at the Teck Hughes were maintained and average earnings were greater; and that the purchasing power of the dollar was greater in 1939 than in 1929.

4. In support of the statement that average weekly wages in the mines are higher than in

any other industry in Ontario, a statement was submitted showing the average weekly wage at the Teck Hughes mine for the years 1930-1939, inclusive, together with statements compiled from the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board showing the average weekly wage in all mines in Ontario, the average in the next highest industry and the average for all classes of industry for the years 1915-1938, the latest year available. The figures taken from the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board represent the average weekly earnings of the men in each industry who were, during any year, paid compensation by the Board, and it would perhaps not be accurate to say that the men in any industry who were paid compensation in a particular year represented a true cross-section of the wage-earners in the industry. However, when the average weekly wages given by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the entire mining industry for the past 10 years are compared with the average weekly wage in Teck Hughes in each year for the same period one cannot avoid the conclusion that the men in the mining industry, who were paid compensation, represented a true cross-section of that industry. Assuming then that the men paid compensation in each industry represented at least a fair cross-section in each industry, and that the averages given by the Workmen's Compensation Board at least approximate the actual average wage in each industry, it does appear that the miners in Ontario are paid the highest average wages. According to the report of the Wokmen's Compensation Board the average weekly wage in Ontario mines in 1938 was $31.29 and the average weekly wage in all Ontario industries was $19.84; in the Teck Hughes mine the average weekly wage in 1938 was $31.38 and in 1939 $31.32.

In calculating the average weekly wage of $31.32 the management excluded foremen and shift bosses, but included the contract bonus and the zone bonus, the latter of which is paid to men working below the 2,500-foot level. The Board was furnished with a statement for the years 1938 and 1939 showing the number of men in each month who were in receipt of one or other of the bonuses and the amount by which the total payroll was increased. In 1938 the average number of men in receipt of a bonus each month was 310, and the average monthly sum involved was $4,588, or an average of about $15 per man. In 1939 the average number of men in receipt of a bonus each month was 300 and the monthly average sum involved was $4,472 or nearly $15 per man. The inclusion of the bonuses in calculating the average monthly wage explains the difference between $31.32, the average wage stated by the management, and the average wage given by the representatives of the men, namely $29.52.

5. According to the statement compiled from the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board, the average weekly wages of men working in Ontario mines increased from $16.69 in 1915 to $31.29 in 1938, or by 87 per cent. On behalf of the mine management it is pointed out that according to the LABOUR GAZETTE the cost of living was 24 per cent higher in 1938 than in 1915; the Teck Hughes average wages prior to 1930 have not been computed but because of the close relationship in the wages for all mines given by the Workmen's Compensation Board and the averages in Teck Hughes for the years 1930-1939, it may be safely assumed that the wages in Teck Hughes prior to 1930 were at least similar to the averages given for all mines. This being so, the present Teck Hughes average wage is 87 per cent higher than in 1915 whereas there has been an increase of only 24 per cent in the cost of living. It is only fair to point out, however, that there has been a general advance in wage standards attributable, at least in part, to an increased standard of living. It should also be added that according to the wage scales contained in the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board the percentage of increase in miners' wages has been higher than in other industries.

The figures given in the LABOUR GAZETTE as to the cost of living in Canada are compiled from price lists of 29 staple foods for an average family of five, obtained from 69 cities in Canada. The budget used by the Department of Labour is employed for the purpose of determining fluctuations in the cost of living and does not purport to show the minimum cost for an average family. The index is set as 100 in 1913 and according to the LABOUR GAZETTE the cost of living increased only slightly until 1917 when there was an increase from year to year until a peak was reached in 1920. Following 1920 there was a steady decline until June, 1933, when a low point was reached. Following 1933 the trend has been upward but never very marked. In December, 1937, it was 133, in December, 1938, 131 and in December, 1939-135. In January and February, 1940, it was 135 as compared with 131 in September, 1939, an increase since the commencement of War of between 3 per cent and 4 per cent.

The average weekly wage for the period from 1930-1939, according to the figures presented by the mine management has increased during the period by 7 per cent; and it is contended that according to the prices re-

corded in the LABOUR GAZETTE for Kirkland Lake (based on Timmins figures which are assumed to be the same as Kirkland Lake) the cost of living has decreased by 9 per cent since 1930 and therefore the miner's dollar in 1939 was equivalent to $1.16 as compared with 1930. It so happens that according to the Labour Department index for all items including fuel, food, rent, clothing and sundries, the cost of living dropped in Canada from 151 in 1930 to 135 in 1931. Accordingly, if 1931 is compared with 1939, little change in the comparative cost of living took place. On the other hand, if the index given by the LABOUR GAZETTE for all items for any year prior to 1930 as far back as 1917 is taken as a basis for comparison, it will be found that the cost of living in any of these years was greater than in 1939 or in the first months of 1940. In the years 1932-1936, inclusive, the Labour Department index shows a substantially lower cost than at the present time. Throughout the entire history of the Teck Hughes Mine the management states that there has never been a wage decrease.

6. A memorandum was presented by the management setting forth the effect of the increased price of gold upon mining policies. Briefly, it is asserted that by reason of the increase in the price of gold from $20.67 to $35.00 per oz., millions of tons of ore formerly unprofitable came at once into the realm of profitable production, and that the increased price was not used merely to increase profits, but was used primarily to make available large tonnages, to lower the average grade treated, to increase employment, to lengthen the life of the mines and thus of the community dependent upon them. It is stated that as a result of the policy the ounce production per ton in all Ontario gold mines decreased and that the grade at Teck Hughes dropped from .605 oz. in 1932 to .382 oz. in 1934, the first year when the increased price of gold was effective. Moreover, it is stated that the average value per ton treated in Teck Hughes has dropped from $15.90 in 1930 to $8.75 in the fiscal year ending August 31, 1939.

7. Wages paid in the mining industry should be sufficient at least to cover reasonable living needs and costs. The wages at present paid in Teck Hughes are higher than at any time in the history of the mine, and if the figures compiled from the reports of the Workmen's Compensation Board are taken as a guide, wages in the mining industry are higher than in any other Ontario industry subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act. There are, however, two factors which should be taken into account—

(i) Living costs in the Kirkland Lake area are higher than in the City of Toronto, and it may be safely assumed in many other parts of Ontario.

(ii) The character of the industry, the nature of the work and other features of the employment make it appropriate that the wages in the industry should be on a high scale.

8. In dealing with the question of wages a number of factors should be considered, among them the following;

(i) What, in fact, is a proper standard of living? In considering this question due regard must be given to facts relating to the particular employment or area.

(ii) What is the cost of maintaining this standard?

(iii) Comparable earnings for comparable work in other industries.

(iv) What other factors, such as skill, strain, tenure or insecurity of employment should be considered?

(v) The relation of all these matters not only to the Teck Hughes company but to the economy of the mining industry as a whole.

In addition to these general questions there is the specific question of the effect which should be given any recent increase in the cost of living.

In the present case, the Board is of the opinion that it cannot consider the wage question in all its aspects because of the limitation of the inquiry. In the application for the appointment of the Board the request for an increase in wages is expressly based upon the single ground of the alleged increase in the cost of living. The language used in the application is "respecting a demand of the said employees for an increase in wages of at least 15c. per hour to cover the increased cost of living". While we were advised that it was not so intended by the men, the language appears to limit the matter which has been referred to us for investigation and to limit our jurisdiction to the question of whether an increase in living costs has occurred which should be covered by an increase in wages.

Notwithstanding this, both parties submitted considerable material bearing generally upon the wage structure in the mine and in the industry so that any such general information might assist the Board in its deliberations. In the opinion of the Board, however, the general subject of wage structure has not been sufficiently covered to permit a general finding being made at this stage even if the inquiry had not been limited by the terms of

the reference. On the other hand, it would not be fair either to the men or to the industry to limit the inquiry to a consideration of immediate living cost increases unless, at the same time, the question of wages can be comprehensively dealt with in all its aspects.

There has been an increase in the cost of living since the outbreak of the war. According to the Labour Gazette this increase is between 3 per cent and 4 per cent. In the Kirkland Lake area the increase in the cost of food is estimated at 7 per cent and in the case of clothing is perhaps more than 7 per cent.

The Company contends that other features of the prevailing wage structure offset this increase in living costs; the men on the other hand contend that the cost of living increase only aggravates the wage structure, which they claim is inadequate to begin with. Whether or not one or the other contention is correct involves the more general and comprehensive inquiry into the whole wage structure and wage question which, as above indicated, we are not authorized, and perhaps not sufficiently informed at this time, to deal with. We think it appropriate, however, to express the opinion that consideration of the whole wage question, either as to its basic adequacy or in relation to living cost changes should be deferred for the immediate present and considered at a later date—we suggest in six months. During that time the relevant facts may become clearer and there may be further surveys or data on the question of living standards and costs. Perhaps the Department of Labour, either Dominion or Provincial, may during the interval deem it advisable to institute some investigation into the facts involved.

9. It has come to our attention that virtually no feature of employees' welfare, with the exception of an Employees Benefit Fund, exists in the Teck Hughes Mine. It is not within our jurisdiction to deal with this subject but we suggest that it be given some consideration by both parties. Included in the subject is the matter of payment of wages for holidays.

10. In considering the subjects involved in our investigation we have had the benefit of the excellent manner in which both parties have presented their material and made their representations. We feel that they are to be congratulated on the manner in which the proceedings were conducted. We desire to express our hope that the findings and proposals of the Board will be accepted and implemented by the parties. We recommend to them that they do so. In these critical times the fullest co-operation is expected and due from all of us. It is particularly important that this be assured in this industry which is so essential today to the economy of the country.

Dated June 7th, 1940.

(Sgd.) W. M. Martin—Chairman
(Sgd.) J. L. Cohen—Member.
(Sgd.) G. C. Bateman (subject to my dissenting memorandum as to section 2).

Union Recognition—Statement by Mr G. C. Bateman

During the course of the presentation of this matter there were many charges and countercharges by the representatives of the management and of the Union. The Union claimed discrimination, while the Company claimed that the Union's organizing campaign had been characterized by untrue and misleading statements designed to create friction between the men and the management, and that since its inception the Union leadership had been closely allied with the Communist party. In my opinion all of these statements appear to be well founded.

It is an unfortunate commentary on such a measure as the Industrial Disputes Act that the Act itself creates an atmosphere which practically precludes the possibility of calm and impartial judgment being exercised. In this case the appointment of a Conciliation Board was dependent upon a strike vote being taken. Frequently in order to obtain a majority for a strike it is necessary to inflame the passions and prejudices of the men. Unless an overwhelming majority has voted for a strike there still remains a big element of uncertainty as to what the result would have been under conditions which would have permitted a reasoned appraisal of the whole situation.

Union recognition may come as a result of voluntary action or as a result of pressure. One primary requisite to voluntary recognition is confidence. In the material presented to the Board information was given regarding the methods used by the local Union in its organizing campaign at the Teck-Hughes, and also of the action of Local Union 303 in connection with the strike at the Pioneer Mine in British Columbia. Such methods, together with the fact that the real Union campaign at the Teck-Hughes may be said to have started in October, 1939, or shortly after the outbreak of war, do little to inspire confidence.

It does not seem necessary for me to go into details of all the different charges and the evidence or lack of evidence supporting them. The one thing which stood out most clearly was that at present an almost unbridgable gap exists between the Union and the management. Whatever the wisdom may

be of the ultimate recognition of some form of organization, my opinion is that no good purpose can be served by attempting to force such recognition at this time. There is too little confidence and perhaps too much prejudice on the part of management and too much suspicion, irresponsibility and lack of constructive leadership on the part of the Union to give grounds for the belief that this can be done without further aggravating the situation. The question of recognition or non-recognition is something which should be left for the future when calmer reason and judgment can prevail. In the meantime Canadian citizens have something more important to do.

(Signed) G. C. Bateman.

June 7, 1940.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, Ltd., and Its Mechanics, Labourers, etc.

A unanimous report was presented to the Minister of Labour on June 10 by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into differences between the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Ltd., and its mechanics, helpers, labourers, etc. Attached to the report was a Schedule of Regulations constituting the Board's recommendations. During the board's sessions both parties bound themselves in writing to accept and act upon the recommendations of the board. In view of this undertaking by each party to the dispute the regulations were drafted by the board in mandatory rather than in suggestive terms. While the basic wage rates remain unchanged, there is provision for a bonus or allowance in accordance with a formula set out in Section 17 thereof.

The board was composed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q., member appointed on the company's nomination; and Mr. Tancrède Ethier, K.C., of Hull, P.Q., member appointed on the employees' nomination.

Schedule of Regulations

Following is the text of the Schedule of Regulations recommended by the board and adopted by the company and employees:—

1. These Regulations shall be effective from and including June 3, 1940, and shall remain in effect during the continuance of the present War, thereafter until the completion of any contracts entered into by the Company previous to the suspension of hostilities and thereafter until cancelled by the Company or its employees through their proper representatives on thirty days' written notice to the other party.

2. Forty-eight hours per calendar week, without limitation of hours per day, shall constitute a week's work for each employee, irrespective of the nature of the work performed. Shifts shall be arranged by the Company, which may in its discretion operate with one, two or three shifts.

3. Time and one-half shall be paid for any excess over forty-eight hours in any week, double time for work on Sundays and time and one-quarter for cleaning oil tanks. (It must be recognized that the exigencies of the national service in time of War may require the uninterrupted operation of the Company's plant, but the Company will as much as possible avoid requiring its employees to work on the Sabbath.)

4. If employees, who are required to report for work outside of Lauzon and Levis, are instructed to call for material or equipment at the yard, travelling shall be done in the Company's time.

5. Employees cleaning oil tanks shall be provided with rubber boots and oilskin suits by the Company. Employees working in confined places affected with gas shall wear gas masks, which shall be provided by the Company.

6. If any employee considers that he has a legitimate cause of grievance or complaint he shall be entitled, in his negotiations with the Company's representatives, to the assistance of one or two other employees selected by him. If such grievance or complaint is not settled to mutual satisfaction within ten days, either party shall have the right to refer it to the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final and binding. The expression "grievance or complaint" as used in this Regulation does not include petty or insignificant differences, nor the allocation of jobs, nor the hiring of employees, with respect to all of which matters the Company must have uncontrolled discretion of decision.

7. When reductions or increases of staff are made by the Company preference shall be given to the senior qualified employees, subject always to the right of the Company to allocate employees as it sees fit.

8. Employees temporarily assigned to a higher-rated position shall receive the higher rate for the time employed in such position.

9. Employees shall have the right to post, in conspicuous places on the Company's property designated by the superintendent, notices of meetings of employees and such other notices as may be approved by the superintendent.

10. During the period stipulated in Regulation 1 above, there shall be no lockout or strike.

11. An employee called to start work between midnight and 4 a.m., both inclusive, shall be paid a minimum of two hours' wages.

12. Any employee suffering injury while in the employ of the Company shall report as soon as possible to the First Aid Department and shall also report to that Department on returning to work.

13. Any employee discharged for disobeying the rules of the Company shall be paid up to the time of discharge.

14. No employee shall be paid until he produces a receipt for any tools or equipment,

the property of the Company, that have been issued to him.

15. There shall be no discrimination against any employee by reason of his belonging to a Labour or Trades Union or to any similar organization.

16. The rates of wage payable to the employees shall, subject to the provisions of the succeeding Regulation 17, be those which were made effective on or about March 4, 1940, and which are in effect at the date of promulgation of these Regulations.

17. The employees shall be entitled to receive, and the Company shall pay them, an allowance or bonus of two cents per hour on account of each multiple of five per cent by which the costs of living in Canada may at any time rise above those of February, 1940, calculated at the times and in the manner detailed in the following explanatory note.

NOTE.—It is recognized that the employees should be protected against the possibility of increase in living costs, which they have frequently stated that they apprehend will occur during the War. Without in any way subscribing in principle to the view that wages should fluctuate up and down merely because of variations in the cost of living, it is felt that some assurance should be given to the employees of this Company, who have agreed to accept these Regulations for the duration of the War, that they may look forward to receiving consideration, not by increase in wage rates but by bonus or allowance, if their expressed apprehensions as to living costs should be justified by future events during that period. After having carefully considered various means suggested to safeguard the employees in this respect, it has been decided that a comparison shall be made at the end of every four months commencing August 31, 1940 (hereafter referred to as "Check Dates") between the figure known as All Items Index in the statement entitled "Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada" published by the Department of Labour of Canada in the LABOUR GAZETTE and the corresponding figure for February, 1940, and that, whenever at any such Check Date the figure exceeds that for February, 1940, by at least five per cent thereof, each employee shall receive during the four months following such Check Date a sum of two cents for each hour worked with respect to each full multiple of five per cent by which the Figure at such Check Date exceeds the figure for February, 1940. To illustrate:—an All Items Index number for August, 1940, exceeding that for February, 1940, by twelve per cent of the latter would involve the payment of a bonus allowance of four cents per hour to each employee during the last four months of the year 1940; similarly, a figure for December, 1940, exceeding that for February, 1940, by only nine per cent of the latter would in turn reduce the bonus or allowance to two cents per hour for the first four months of 1941; and so on. The basic wage rates will remain constant and the bonus or allowance will fluctuate in accordance with what, on the best evidence obtainable, appears from time to time to be a reasonable proportion of the lessened purchasing power of the employees' wages. The Index figure for February, 1940, is taken as the criterion for the reason that the current wage scale became effective within the first few days of the succeeding month. The flat bonus or allowance of two cents per man per hour is intended to provide all wage-earners with equal indemnity against increased costs of living, without regard to their respective rates of wage, and is therefore preferable to a percentage increase, which would result in the various classes of employees being differently treated.

18. These Regulations and the schedule of basic wage-rates payable hereunder (except to foremen and the like) shall be kept posted in English and in French in a conspicuous place at the Company's plant where they may be seen by all employees.

June 7, 1940.

(Sgd.) J. G. Gillanders,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) F. Curzon Dobell,
(Sgd.) Tancrède Ethier,
Members.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, and Its Pattern Makers

A unanimous report was presented to the Minister of Labour on June 13 by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., and its pattern makers, at Toronto, Ont., being members of the Toronto Association of Pattern Makers. The dispute related to the matter of wages. The board found that the current and prevailing wage rate for pattern makers in the manufacturing shops in the Toronto area on the date the application for a board was made, April 2, 1940, was 77 cents per hour, and by agreement of the parties to the dispute that rate is to be made retroactive.

The board was composed of Professor Norman A. MacKenzie, of the University of Toronto, chairman, Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., the member nominated by the company, and Mr. John Munro, the member nominated by the employees.

The text of the board's report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian General Electric Company, Employer; and its Pattern Makers at Toronto, Ontario, being Members of the Toronto Association of Pattern Makers League of North America.

To The Honourable N. A. McLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The members of the Board met on May 10, to have themselves sworn in and constituted as a Board, and on May 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th 28th, 30th, June 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th. The

matter in dispute arose out of a demand that the rate of pay for pattern makers in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company should be increased to 80 cents per hour. The number of employees (pattern makers) concerned in this matter as set out in the application of the Association was 11. Their then rate of pay was 70 cents an hour. This particular dispute arose out of a demand of the Pattern Makers' Association of Toronto that wages in the Toronto area should be set at 80 cents minimum per hour in manufacturing shops and 92½ cents per hour in jobbing shops. This aim or demand was decided upon about December 20, 1939. The Canadian General Electric Company refused to accede to this demand of 80 cents per hour on the ground that they made a practice of paying wages equal to or better than the rates paid in the community industries for comparable work requiring equal skill and efficiency and that this community rate was not 80 cents per hour. They cited as evidence of this that they had hired 10 pattern makers after March 15th of this year at the rate of 70 cents per hour. Representatives for the men replied that this 70 cents per hour had been accepted after March 15th on the understanding that this rate would be raised in due course. This understanding was disputed by the representative of the Company and the amount of the increase which the employees stated they expected to receive was also in question. On this particular matter the Board were unable to obtain conclusive evidence. My own impression is that both the men and the management were sincere and honest in their contention about their respective claims in respect of the matter.

A preliminary question as to the representative character of the individuals applying for the arbitration was raised by the employer in his reply but after friendly discussion this point was dropped and the employer agreed that the individuals applying for the Board and representing the men were acting in a representative capacity. Certain evidence, marked Exhibit C, with reference to this point is attached hereto.

After a good deal of discussion it was agreed by the parties and the members of the Board that the matter in issue to be decided by the Board was the current or prevailing rate of wages for pattern makers in the Toronto area. The date agreed upon as a test date for the facts in issue was April 2, 1940, the date on which the application for the Board was made. In order to determine this it was necessary to decide whether all of the pattern makers in the Toronto area, that is, those employed in jobbing shops as well as those employed in manufacturing shops, should be included in estimating the prevailing wage rate. On the evidence submitted I would feel myself bound to find that there was no real distinction between the pattern makers employed in jobbing shops and pattern makers employed in manufacturing shops for they seem to be engaged interchangeably and very few of them seem to be in permanent employment, as witness the fact that on the 2nd of April there were 14 pattern makers employed in the Canadian General Electric plant whereas on May 23rd there were only 4 pattern makers employed in that plant. However, as the Pattern Makers' Association itself, in their letter of December 19th, as set out in the employer's brief (marked Exhibit B) at page 5, differentiated between manufacturing shops and jobbing shops, and as in the evidence submitted and agreed to by the parties, there is a difference in the wages paid, in that the pattern makers in the jobbing shops are in receipt of at least 90 cents an hour whereas those in the manufacturing shops run from 65 cents to 85 cents, I feel that for the purposes of this dispute at least we are bound to distinguish between the two groups and confine our conclusions to the matter of the employees in the Canadian General Electric works, one of the manufacturing shops.

Another matter in issue involved the question of the area or territory included in the "Toronto area" in deciding upon a prevailing rate of wages. The Toronto Association of pattern makers seems to supply the demand for pattern makers in Toronto, Oshawa, Brantford and Kingston, but does not supply pattern makers in Hamilton. The rate of wages in these places varies considerably. In Brantford and Kingston it seems to be lower and in Oshawa higher than the prevailing rate in Toronto itself. In the discussion, representatives of the Association and of the Employer agreed to leave Brantford out of the discussion but they did not agree as to whether or not Oshawa should be included. It seems that most of the pattern makers employed in these places—Toronto, Brantford, Oshawa and Kingston—ordinarily reside in Toronto and the Association supplies the demand for pattern makers from these places out of the members of the Association ordinarily resident in Toronto itself. It was agreed that as of May 23, 1940, there were about 68 pattern makers members of the Toronto branch of the Association and employed in the places supplied by this Association. Of this 68, 27 were employed in jobbing shops and received 90 cents or more. Of the remaining 41, presumably employed in manufacturing shops, 26 received 80 cents or more, 15 less than 80 cents. On April 2nd, the test date decided upon, there were in the manufacturing shops

in Toronto itself 36 men employed, of whom 19 received 80 cents or more, 17 receiving less than 80 cents. On this date there were 12 pattern makers employed in Oshawa, 10 receiving 80 cents or more, 2 receiving less than 80 cents. These figures for April 2nd do not include 14 men in the Canadian General Electric Company who were, on that date, in receipt of 70 cents per hour. From this it will be seen that as of May 23rd there were more pattern makers in Toronto, even in the manufacturing shops, receiving more than 80 cents an hour than there were receiving less than 80 cents an hour, while on April 2nd, excluding the Canadian General Electric employees and excluding Oshawa, Brantford and Kingston, there were slightly more employees receiving more than 80 cents than there were receiving less than 80 cents. Including the Canadian General Electric pattern makers on that date, April 2nd, and again excluding Oshawa, there were more employees in Toronto receiving less than 80 cents than there were receiving more than 80 cents. In all of these later examples, the pattern makers employed in the jobbing shops who receive 90 cents an hour or more are not included.

From the facts set out above which were submitted in evidence and generally agreed to by the parties, it would seem that there are a number of methods by which one could estimate the prevailing rate in the Toronto area. For the reasons set out above I have decided not to include, for the purposes of this dispute, the pattern makers employed in the jobbing shops, although as I have said they seem to be employed interchangeably and if included would make an appreciable difference in the rate arrived at. I also think it wise to rely upon the test date agreed, April 2nd, in coming to our decision and also to confine our investigation to the pattern makers employed in Toronto itself. This would exclude Brantford, Oshawa and Kingston and, while in respect of Oshawa it works to the disadvantage of the employees, in the case of Brantford and Kingston it works to the disadvantage of the employer.

Having disposed of these preliminary questions there remains the question of the prevailing rate on April 2nd in the manufacturing shops in Toronto itself. Because the Canadian General Electric plant is itself in issue I consider it advisable to exclude this plant from our calculations and to reach our conclusions on the basis of the other manufacturing shops in Toronto. Here, as pointed out, there were 19 employees receiving 80 cents or more and 17 receiving less than 80 cents. I gather that this situation in part has arisen out of the determination of the Pattern Makers' Association to have the wages in the Toronto area raised to at least 80 cents an hour in the manufacturing shops, and to a willingness, on the part of certain employers at least, to meet this demand. It is also my opinion that, having made this decision and having persuaded certain employers to accept the rate of 80 cents, it is unlikely that the members of the Pattern Makers' Association will feel themselves able to accept anything less than this amount, particularly in the present state of industry with its increasing demands upon skilled workers due to the wartime emergency. At the same time, I do not feel that in all fairness to the parties involved I could decide that the prevailing rate of April 2nd in the manufacturing shops was 80 cents an hour or better whatever the expectations of the Association may have been and whatever the facts at the present time may be. On that date the average rate of wages for pattern makers in the manufacturing shops in Toronto, excluding the shops in dispute, was about 77 cents. As pointed out by the representatives of the Association, certain of the employees in the shops receiving less than 80 cents are in a special class due to their age or for other reasons, but, on the other hand, the representative of the employer argued that certain of those receiving 80 cents or more were in special positions because of their seniority or because they were in charge of the shop. I feel that these arguments pretty well cancel each other out and that in any event the number involved is so limited that they do not materially affect our decision one way or another. It was brought out in evidence that a few of the men employed in the shops in Toronto, notably two or three men in the Massey-Harris Company, are not members of the Association, but there was no attempt made by the representatives of the Association to insist upon anything in the nature of a closed shop and it appears from the evidence that practically all the pattern makers in Toronto are members of the Association. Again, because of the smallness of the number involved this matter would not vitally affect the result arrived at.

My general conclusion, therefore, is: (1) at the present time there seems to be no real distinction between pattern makers employed in manufacturing shops and pattern makers employed in jobbing shops, but that, by reason of the Association's own action, for the purpose of this dispute we are limited to the pattern makers employed in the manufacturing shops; (2) there were more pattern makers in Toronto on April 2nd employed at 80 cents or more than there were employed

at less than 80 cents—the figures given us were 19 and 17 respectively; this excludes 14 workers in the Canadian General Electric plant who were involved in the dispute before us. Including them there were, of course, more employed at less than 80 cents than there were at more than 80 cents, the figures being 31 and 19 respectively; (3) the average general rate prevailing in Toronto on April 2nd and excluding the employees in the Canadian General Electric was about 77 cents. In view of the developments which have occurred since April 2nd, it would be my opinion the prevailing rate today was higher than it was at the earlier date, and, in view of the apparent determination of the Association to raise the rate to at least 80 cents and of the demand by employers for experienced pattern makers, I would feel that this rate was likely to be paid in the future, but, as this was not the question submitted to the Board for decision, we have limited our findings to the date of the dispute in question, April 2nd.

I therefore find that the current or prevailing wage rate for pattern makers in manufacturing shops in the Toronto area on April 2, 1940, as based on the evidence and conclusions set out above, was 77 cents per hour. By agreement of the parties this rate is to be made retroactive.

(Sgd.) Norman MacKenzie,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) John Munro.
(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair.

Toronto, June 11, 1940.

Report of Board in Dispute between Canada Veneers, Limited, and Its Employees at Saint John, New Brunswick

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in April to deal with a dispute between Canada Veneers, Limited, and its employees being members of Local 2533, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, presented to the Minister of Labour on June 20 a unanimous report. Attached to the report was a contract which had been drawn up by the board and accepted and executed by both parties to the dispute.

Early in its proceedings the Board drafted a labour classification acceptable to both parties. The Board obtained authority to retain the services of a chartered accountant to audit and inspect the books and records of the company and to make a detailed report on its financial standing. "This action," the Board stated, "was found necessary because of the contention of the company that it had not been able to pay higher wages in the past because of lack of earnings. The company produced balance sheets for several years back showing that it had sustained losses consistently throughout its operations. During the present year, however, by reason of war conditions, the prospect of increased earnings was much improved and it is because of this that the Board has been able to recommend and to have the company agree to a substantially increased wage scale."

Members of the board were as follows: Mr. T. Louis McGloan, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. James A. Whitebone, nominated by the employees; and Mr. L. M. Ritchie, nominated by the company. The three members are residents of Saint John, N.B., where all meetings of the board were held. During the course of its proceedings the board made two thorough inspections of the company's plant and held several informal meetings with representatives of the parties to the dispute.

Text of Agreement

Following is the text of the agreement which was signed by representatives of both parties:—

This agreement made this seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1940, BETWEEN CANADA VENEERS, LIMITED, a duly incorporated Company having its head office at the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick (hereinafter called the "Company") of the First Part; and Local No. 2533, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA (hereinafter called the "Union") of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that it is agreed by and between the Parties hereto as follows:—

1. That the Company hereby recognizes the Union as the sole bargaining agent for the employees of the Company who are members of the Union and recommends that all employes eligible for membership belong to and remain in good standing in the Union.

2. That the Company upon the written request of the Union, signed by the President and Secretary, will provide desk space in the Company's office on any pay day during the time when pay is being regularly distributed for the purpose of facilitating the collection of Union dues from Union employees by an authorized representative of the Union. The Company shall not be obliged to pay for the time of such representative when so engaged.

3. That so far as practicable and all things being equal, employees laid off due to curtailment in operations shall be given preference as opportunities for employment occur.

4. The regular working week shall be six days of not more than eight hours each, namely, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m., to 5 p.m., excepting the vats and peeling beds where, due to the nature of the operations, the working day shall be nine hours, namely, 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 12.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., provided,

however, that temporarily or in times of stress the working day may be extended to nine hours whenever the mill superintendent deems it necessary so to do, but this extra hour shall be a continuation of the working day without interruption and for such extra hour the regular rate of wages shall apply.

5. That the Company may work one, two or three shifts per twenty-four-hour day at the regular rate of wages as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed. Excepting work on the dryers, in the boiler room and on maintenance, to which this paragraph shall not apply, all overtime work by the same shift except for the extra hour mentioned in the last preceding paragraph hereof shall be paid for at one and one-half times the regular rate. Work performed on Sundays and Dominion statutory holidays (which shall be New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day (May 24), July 1, Labour Day and Christmas Day) shall be paid for at double the regular rates. The working week for employees on the dryers, in the boiler room and on maintenance shall be six days; that is, they shall have one day off in every seven.

6. That the minimum regular wage scale shall be as per Schedule "A" hereunto annexed, which schedule is made a part of this contract.

7. That notwithstanding anything contained in the wage schedule, if any employee is now receiving more than the amount specified in such schedule the Company will continue to pay such employee at his present rate of wages during the period of his employment, and shall not reduce such wages to the level set out in the said schedule; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Company from adopting the said minimum schedule rate and applying it to any new employee.

8. When female employees are required to do work ordinarily performed by men, they shall be paid the same rate of wages as that paid to male employees for the same class of work, but it shall be in the discretion of the Company, so long as fair judgment is exercised, to determine what is women's work and what is men's work.

9. The authorized representatives of the Company and the Union shall meet to discuss such questions or grievances as may arise from time to time which are of importance to either party or to both.

10. That this agreement shall be subject to the continuance of the present contract between the Company and Saro Laminated Board Products, Limited, of London, England, and to any governmental rules, orders or regulations made under the Defence of Canada Act, the War Measures Act or any statute, proclamation or order made by a lawfully constituted authority and appertaining to industrial production.

11. This agreement shall commence as and from the 1st July, 1940, and shall continue until the 31st March, 1941, and thereafter from year to year unless written notice shall be given by either party to the other at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the then current term. Any notice to be given by the Company under this agreement shall be given by posting the same on the bulletin or notice board in the Company's office in some conspicuous place to which employees have access and any notice to be given by the Union shall be mailed to the Company by registered letter addressed to it at Saint John, N.B.

In witness whereof Canada Veneers, Limited, and Local No. 2533, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have caused their respective corporate seals to be hereunto affixed and this Agreement to be subscribed in their respective names by their respective proper officers in that behalf the day and year first hereinabove written.

CANADA VENEERS, LIMITED,
(Sgd.) R. E. McMillan, President,
(Sgd.) P. R. Walsh, Secretary-Treasurer.

Witness as to execution by Company
(Sgd.) L. McC. Ritchie.

LOCAL NO. 2533, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
(Sgd.) R. I. Fortune, President,
(Sgd.) Geo. L. McQueen, Vice President.
Witness as to execution by Union,
(Sgd.) Jas. A. Whitebone.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

1. *Log Yard:*
   - Crane Operator .. 55
   - Labourers .. 34
2. *Drag Saw & Log Room:*
   - Operator .. 40
   - Asst. Operator .. 35
   - Scaler .. 40
   - Labourers .. 34
3. *Water Vats:*
   - Vat Men .. 40
4. *Sawdust or Steam Vats:*
   - Vat Men & Labourers .. 34
5. *Peeling Bed:*
   - Peelers & Labourers .. 34
6. *Lathes:*
   - 126" Operator .. 60
   - Asst. Operator .. 40
   - 102" Operator .. 50
   - Asst. Operator .. 35
   - 56" Operator .. 50
   - Asst. Operator .. 35
   - Skilled Labourers—Scaling and Inserting logs into lathes (1 on each lathe) .. 35
   - All other Labourers on all lathes .. 30
7. *Clippers & Sizers:*
   - 126" Operator .. 50
   - 102" Operator .. 45
   - 66" Operator .. 45
   - 86" Operator .. 40
   - 54" Sizer .. 35
   - Labourers on all Clippers and Sizers as last above .. 26
8. *Small Dimension Saws, Clippers* (other than as above) *Planers, Sanders & Stitchers:*
   - Operators .. 35
   - Labourers and Helpers on all machines as last above—Beginners up to three months' employment .. 23
   - After three months .. 26
   - (This classification includes Box Mill.)
9. *Lathe Mill Clerk* .. 40
   - Assistant do .. 26
10. *Veneer Hog:*
    - Operator .. 35
11. *Dryers:*
    - Foremen .. 50
    - Labourers—Beginners up to three months' employment .. 23
    - Labourers—After three months .. 26

12. *Boiler Room:*
Firemen—with certificate one senior each shift.. 45
Helpers.. 34
13. *Commercial* (Finishing Room) *Veneer Dept.:*
Inspectors—Packers.. 40
Dry Clipper Machine—Operator.. .. 34
Heading up and Trucking.. 34
Sorting Veneer.. 30
Taping—Beginners up to three months. 23
Taping—After three months.. 26
14. *A.I.D. Dept.:*
Foreman for Storage and Crating.. .. 50
Assistant do.. 34
Foreman—Inspecting.. 50
Inspectors.. 40
2 Senior Gaugers.. 35
3 Junior Gaugers.. 30
Sorters, Craters and Storage—Beginners up to three months.. 23
After three months.. 26
2 Packers.. 30
Dry Clipper.. 34
Heading up and Trucking.. 34
15. *Shipping Room:*
Factory Shipper.. 40
Assistant do.. 34
16. *Ricker Saw:*
Operator.. 40
Helpers.. 30
17. *Crate Making Dept.:*
Foreman.. 40
Crate Maker Asst.. 34
Helpers.. 34
18. *Handling Lumber in Yard & Mill:* 34
19. *Maintenance:*
Knife Grinder.. 45
Pipe Fitter.. 45
Asst. do.. 40
Millwright.. 45
Carpenter.. 45
Saw Filer.. 40
20. *Cleaning Up:* 26
21. *Female Employees:* 20

(If any employee is now receiving more than the rate specified above he shall continue to receive his present rate of wages during the period of his employment. This schedule shall not affect men on salary nor wages for electricians and watchmen, they being outside the Union.)

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., and Employees in Its Sydney Steel Plant

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on June 24 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., and the employees in its Sydney steel plant. During its proceedings the board prevailed upon the parties to reopen negotiations, as a result of which agreement was reached on twelve of the points in dispute. On the issues which were not settled by negotiations the board submitted its recommendations.

The members of the board were Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, of the Quebec Superior Court, chairman, Dr. Thomas O'Reilley Boyle, of Cheticamp, N.S., the employees' nominee, and Major John S. Roper, K.C., of Halifax, N.S., the company's nominee.

Following is the text of the board's report:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, Employer; and The Employees in its Sydney Steel Plant.

To the Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation established by you to investigate this dispute, and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon, Chairman, Major J. S. Roper, K.C., nominee of the employer, and the Reverend T. O'R. Boyle, nominee of the employees, has the honour to report to you as follows:

The Board has held sittings at Sydney, Ottawa, and Montreal. A large amount of evidence was produced before the Board; numerous exhibits were filed by both parties.

The dispute in question may best be described by quoting from a copy of the application for a Conciliation Board, which was signed jointly by the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Limited, and by Lodge 1064 of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, under date of March 21, 1940: "Although many conferences between representatives of the union and of the corporation have been held from June, 1938, to this date, the parties have not been able to agree upon the terms of the proposed agreement. The representatives of the union insist upon an increase in wages, and the corporation asserts that it is unable, under present conditions, to grant any increase or concession by which the cost of its products will be increased." It will thus be seen that the dispute concerned an agreement or contract to be entered into by the corporation and the union. The parties were in disagreement on the majority of the points to be settled by the contract.

When this Board commenced its sittings at Sydney on April 10, it found itself faced with a task of unusual magnitude. Unlike other disputes in industries where collective bargaining is well established and where disagreement is on one or two points only, here conciliation was necessary on some sixteen

of the twenty-seven points to be covered by agreement. Collective bargaining had thus far failed to produce a formal agreement; each of the parties had submitted its own conception of how the clauses of the agreement should read and subsequent negotiations had failed to produce a contract satisfactory to both parties.

In the autumn of 1936, the Sydney employees of the corporation had been organized into a local union of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, an affiliate of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In accordance with the usual practice, the corporation and the union entered into negotiations with a view to signing an agreement on the rates of wages, hours of labour, and working conditions. These negotiations took place in meetings between the parties which were held in June and July, 1938. The terms of an agreement were settled by the negotiating committee, and the then executive of the Union agreed to submit that agreement to the employees for acceptance or rejection. On August 6, 1938, the agreement was rejected upon a ballot of the employees.

In May and June, 1939, the management and the union executive held meetings, when another attempt was made to arrive at a contract. This time the union submitted a draft of an agreement, which was unacceptable to the management. Negotiations were then suspended until February, 1940, when further meetings took place, which continued until March 18, 1940.

Before entering into these negotiations, the union had on February 12, 1940, decided by a vote of 2,263 to 298 to strike, if necessary, for higher wages and better working conditions. After negotiations were finally broken off on March 18, 1940, the Federal Department of Labour intervened, and, as a result, the parties to the dispute agreed, on March 21, 1940, to make a joint application to the Minister of Labour for a Conciliation Board, to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Your Board has listened to briefs containing the general statement of the case, which were submitted by the parties to the dispute. Attached to these briefs were voluminous exhibits and appendices. The Board then directed that one of the proposed agreements —that voted upon in 1938, and which had been submitted in evidence—should be discussed before it, clause by clause, with both sides giving their views on each item. In the course of these discussions, the Board took several occasions to point out that success in negotiating contracts of this sort depended largely upon real willingness to bargain on either side, and that the parties should approach the problem in a frame of mind ready for conciliation and willing to approach the case from each other's point of view. In accordance with Section 24 of the Act, the Board then made an offer to adjourn for a period of twelve days, if the parties to the dispute would consent to re-enter negotiations. This was accepted by both the corporation and the union, and, during the period of recess, agreement was reached on twelve of the sixteen points on which, before, they were deadlocked.

When the Board resumed its sittings on Tuesday, April 23, the parties reported on the points on which they were in agreement. From that time on, the Board is pleased to report that relations between the corporation and the union executive have been marked by friendliness and mutual goodwill. Of the points which remained to be settled, several dealt with minor matters in sections of which there was agreement in principle. The important issues which were not settled by negotiations all dealt with the matter of wages. In the remaining public sessions, therefore, which were held at Sydney, the Board was asked to deal with:—

1. The definition of the word "employee";
2. That part of the section on adjustment of grievances which deals with the umpire;
3. The clause dealing with the expiration of the contract;
4. Apprenticeship in shops;
5. Classification of rates;
6. The eight-hour day;
7. The forty-eight-hour week;
8. Vacations with pay;
9. Rates of pay.

1. *Employee*

The difficulty under this heading arises from the following circumstances: In 1937 the Legislature of Nova Scotia enacted "An Act respecting the right of employees to organize." Section 3 of this Act says, " 'Employee' as used herein, shall not include officers, officials, or persons employed in any confidential capacity." Since only employees may join a labour union in Nova Scotia, and an employee, under the Act, is one whose position is not that of an official, nor one who works in a confidential capacity, there are some men working on the Sydney plant on whose status the corporation and the union could not agree. It is the opinion of the Board that no purpose would be served by our further extending and defining the words and principles involved. However, as the discussion proceeded, we found that the men whose status is in doubt could be conveniently classified, and we, therefore,

make the following recommendations on the groups in question:—

(*a*) The rollers in the various mills should not be eligible for Union membership;

(*b*) The laboratory workers who are classified as chemists, metallurgists and research workers should not be eligible for Union membership;

(*c*) Foremen, working foremen and gang leaders not within the category covered by (*d*) are not eligible for membership. We believe that the section of the Nova Scotia Act referred to includes those who, when their regular departments are not working, are given employment as producers;

(*d*) We recommend that temporary foremen and temporary gang leaders shall be considered as being eligible for Union membership.

2. *Umpire*

The corporation and the union have agreed to set up machinery for the adjustment of grievances. The final step in the adjustment of grievances is the reference of the matter to an impartial umpire, to be appointed by mutual agreement of the parties thereto. The union desires that an umpire be chosen for each matter in dispute. The corporation contends that one man should be chosen to serve as umpire during the life of the contract. The Board agrees that the reasons behind the corporation's contention seem to be weightier than those which the union advances, and recommends that one man be chosen as umpire, to serve during the life of the contract.

3. *Expiration of Contract*

The point in dispute here is the length of time during which the contract is to run. The corporation asked that it shall remain in force and effect for a period of two years. The union is of the opinion that the contract should be subject to reopening after it has run one year.

The Board agrees that in normal times a contract for a two-year period would be most desirable on account of the stabilizing effect such a contract would have on industrial conditions. However, since economic conditions are at this time in a state of flux and subject to rapid change, the Board recommend that a one-year contract is most feasible at this time. Such a contract should go into effect immediately after it has been ratified and signed.

It should contain a provision whereby the contract shall continue in effect from year to year thereafter unless either party notifies the other, not later than 30 days prior to the expiration date, of its desire to reopen negotiations with a view to changing some of the terms of the contract. Then both parties should meet immediately so that all negotiations shall be completed before the then existing contract shall have expired.

It has been brought to our attention that one of the reasons of industrial unrest in some industries is the unnecessary delay between the arriving at an agreement between the officers of the union and the officers of industry and the actual signing and putting into force of such an agreement. Consequently, the Board recommends that in the case of a formal contract, the union should take a vote of its members not later than ten days after negotiations have been completed. Should that vote result favourably to the agreement, then the Board recommends that the contract be signed within five days thereafter.

4. *Apprenticeship in Shops*

The employees in their brief made this request of the Board: "We further ask the Board to investigate the apprentice system in operation at the Sydney plant up to 1938, with a view of making recommendations regarding the systematic training and advancement of young men in different trades." The Board listened to the views of both parties on this important question, and finds that the factors are far too complex for the consideration of a Board set up under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

5. *Classification of Rates of Wages*

From the evidence submitted the Board finds that the rate structure which has been heretofore in effect in the service shops of the plant is not altogether satisfactory. The system in vogue until recently has grown up over a long number of years under changing management. In some of these shops there are too many rates in existence. On this matter both the corporation and the union are agreed that some change is necessary. The corporation has submitted to the Board (exhibits "G" and "H") schedules of present and proposed rates for the machine shop. The Board recommends that similar schedules be worked out for the other service shops so that eventually the present unsatisfactory system will be eliminated.

6. *Eight-hour day*

We find that the principle of the eight-hour day is already in effect throughout the Sydney Steel Plant; indeed, the corporation has reprensented that it was the first of the basic steel producing plants to introduce the eight-hour day throughout all operations. The Board feels, however, that its application

should be safeguarded. For this purpose we recommend that time and one-half be paid for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in any twenty-four-hour period, this provision to apply only when the time worked in excess of eight hours exceeds fifteen minutes.

The Board finds, however, that it is necessary to make certain exceptions to this provision, as follows:

(*a*) Men Working on Jobs of a Seasonal Nature

There are certain operations carried on which are of a seasonal nature, e.g., the docks, ore and limestone stockpiles, coal banks, coal washer, brick plant, slag crusher. By mutual consent, the practice has been for the men employed on such operations to "double up", that is, work two eight-hour shifts in one day, so that the number of men employed shall be kept to a minimum in order that when work is plentiful they might take advantage of it so as to compensate for those periods in each year when work is scarce. The extra time worked by these men is not to be classed as overtime and should be paid for at straight time rates.

(*b*) Absenteeism

Where a man "doubles up" or works extra time on account of absenteeism such extra time should be done on a straight time basis.

(*c*) Mills

We find it is necessary at times for the mills to work beyond the usual shut-down time. The provision for payment of time and one-half for overtime should not apply where these conditions are outside the control of the management.

7. *The Forty-eight-hour Week*

We recommend that present conditions in respect to the forty-eight-hour week be continued.

8. *Vacations with Pay*

The union asks that two weeks' annual vacation with pay be granted all employees who have spent ten years or more in the service of the corporation. The Board finds that the financial position of Sydney steel plant does not warrant the granting of this request at the present time.

9. *Rates of Wages*

The facts and figures submitted by the company have been carefully examined and considered by the Board with the assistance of an independent auditor, Mr. C. G. Wallace, C.A., appointed, at the Board's request, by the Minister of Labour. It should be noted here that the examination made by Mr. Wallace was conducted both at Sydney and Montreal, requiring a period of some five weeks. The financial position of the company as at December 31st, 1939, does not, in the opinion of the Board, warrant any recommendation that the present scale of wages be increased.

Moreover, since the Board was established an important declaration of policy has been made by the Government of Canada in Order in Council No. 2685, of the 20th June, 1940, Paragraph 2 of which reads as follows:—

> "2. That fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions should be recognized and that where any temporary adjustments in remuneration are made due to war conditions they might well be in the form of bonus payments."

In view of the foregoing the Board makes no recommendation with respect to any change in the current wage scales, which, if the parties accept the Board's findings, will be continued without alteration in the contract to be concluded between them.

10. *Conclusions*

The Board, throughout its deliberations, has been faced with the instability of conditions generally due to the war, and the possibility of far-reaching changes taking place in the not too distant future.

Consequently, the Board, giving due weight to the provisions of the Order in Council quoted above, holds the view that the very uncertainties which the future holds are in themselves a justification for some departure from the economic principles which in normal times might form the sole basis for a recommendation, whether affirmative or negative on the union's request.

It is, we think, of utmost importance that, insofar as such objectives can be attained, the apprehension of the employees as to the possible adverse effect of future events be relieved, and the company be reasonably assured of stable and continuous operations, even though some temporary sacrifice and concession on both sides prove necessary.

Being of opinion that the present emergency may well call for some relief against possible increases in living costs, the Board has given consideration to this aspect of the situation and has reached the conclusion that some provision in the nature of insurance against disturbances in the domestic economy should be made. After reviewing the data and evidence available, the Board finds that a bonus payment equivalent to 15 cents per shift of eight hours worked, payable to all employees of the steel plant, should be recommended for a period of six months from the date upon which both parties accept this recommendation, and that should the index number (all items), as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time, show an increase of ten

per cent as at December 31, 1940, over the figure as at June 30, 1940, then the company and the officials of the union are to re-open and adjust the bonus payment, failing such increase this bonus to continue to be paid during the life of the contract.

The Board recommends that the union and the management sign a contract, based on the findings of this report. This contract should also include all those clauses which were agreed to by both parties and submitted to the Board as follows:—

1. Preamble;
2. Recognition;
4. Management;
5. Discharge Cases;
6. Seniority;
7. Check-off;
8. Re-employment of Officers;
9. Bricklayers;
10. Call Time;
11. Adjustment of Grievances;
13. Safety First and Health;
14. Holidays;
15. Changes in Equipment;
16. Military, Air and Naval Service.

We wish to think Mr. C. W. Wallace, C.A., the auditor appointed by the Minister of Labour to assist and advise us, for the courtesy and fairness with which he explained the financial situation of the corporation. This also applies to his assistant, Mr. Thompson. All parties and persons who appeared before us did their best to help us come to the conclusions which are summarized in this report.

We trust that both parties to this proceeding will recognize that their interests are mutually interlocked and will accept the recommendations herein.

All of which are respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Lucien Cannon,
Chairman.

(Signed) Jno. S. Roper,
Member.

(Signed) T. O'R. Boyle,
Member.

MONTREAL, 22nd June, 1940.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Standard Clay Products, Limited, and Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Standard Clay Products, Ltd., and employees in its plant at New Glasgow, N.S., being members of the local union of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, forwarded its findings to the Minister of Labour on June 25.

The board was able to persuade the parties concerned to negotiate a satisfactory adjustment of all matters in dispute except that of wages, and on this subject the chairman, Mr. George Patterson, and the employees' nominee on the board, Mr. Drummond Wren, presented a majority report. The board member nominated by the company, Mr. George D. Macdougall, in a minority report stated that he found himself unable to go quite as far as his colleagues in respect to the wages recommended for the two lower paid grades.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between The Standard Clay Products, Limited, hereinafter called the "Company", and its employees, being members of Local 1231, *Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, hereinafter called the "Employees".*

To the Honourable MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Conciliation Board in above, after being duly constituted, held its first meeting in the Town Hall, New Glasgow, on the morning of Tuesday, June 18th, at 10 a.m. Representatives of both parties to the dispute were present. The chairman, with the concurrence and approval of the other members of the Board, urged the respective parties to go into conference and see if they could not by negotiation arrive at a friendly settlement, pointing out the advantage of such a settlement over any finding the Board could make. Both parties cordially agreed to the suggestion and the Board having adjourned for two hours negotiations were at once begun. When the Board resumed work it was reported to them that all differences or—to use the language of the application for the Board—all "grievances" had been smoothed out and satisfactorily adjusted; but that on the question of wages they had reached an *impasse* and there was no hope or expectation that on this question they could reach agreement. The Board then proceeded to hear evidence.

Though there was now no question of working conditions before us we thought it well to visit the plant of the company, which we did in the afternoon, and were most courteously shown through it by representatives both of the company and the employees.

All the next day was spent in hearing what the employees had to allege in support of their claim for an increased wage. The matter was not dealt with as in a court of law, though the evidence was given under oath, but as the various points or statements were made there would be a general and we are

glad to say a friendly discussion upon them, which to us was most helpful.

On the third day we heard the case of the company, presented in much the same way. On the fourth day we had before us, meeting *in camera,* the auditor of the company to prove and explain to us the financial statement of the company for the past year, which obviously the company did not wish to make public. At the conclusion of this sitting we adjourned until Monday, June 24, at 10 a.m., when we met to draw up our report. The whole day was spent in that work. At the end of it we were able to hand it to the stenographer to be transcribed. We met again on the morning of June 25th to sign report and complete the other details of our work.

The employees based their claim to an increased wage upon the ground that their wages were not sufficient to provide them and their families with the actual necessaries of life, let alone live with any degree of comfort and provide properly for the education of their children. They cited figures from official documents to show that the cost of living at a decent standard was more than the lower paid men in the company's plant were getting. They asked for a general increase of ten cents per hour.

The company's answer was honest and straightforward. It did not claim that the employees were highly paid, but it did say that they were paid as well as the business of the company would permit and as well as other employees in the district were paid for similar labour. It pointed out that of its own motion it had increased wages in 1937 and 1938 and though the market had for eight years been depressed, though no dividend had been paid for seven years nor any contribution made to its sinking fund during same period, and sound business did not warrant its doing so, it had again offered a substantial increase, though much less than the employees had asked for.

After a careful consideration of the evidence and what was alleged by both interests in support of their claims we have reached the conclusion that an increase in wages in all classifications must be given. In the case of the lowest paid men the increase must be substantial. We take the company's counter proposal to request of employees for a general increase of ten cents per hour as a basis; that proposal was as follows:

Old Rate	New Rate
30c. per hour	33c. per hour
33½c. " "	35c. " "
34½c. " "	36c. " "
35½c. " "	37c. " "
36½c. " "	38c. " "
37½c. " "	39c. " "
39c. " "	40c. " "
42c. " "	43c. " "
44c. " "	45c. " "
47½c. " "	48c. " "
49½c. " "	50c. " "

We fix upon the following as the rates hereafter to be paid:—

Old Rate	New Rate
30c. per hour	36c. per hour
33½c. " "	36c. " "
34½c. " "	36c. " "
35½c. " "	37c. " "
36½c. " "	38c. " "
37½c. " "	39c. " "
39c. " "	40c. " "
42c. " "	43c. " "
44c. " "	45c. " "
47½c. " "	48c. " "
49½c. " "	50c. " "

That is to say, except on the first two items we have adopted as the new scale the rates offered by the company. The new rates are not what we would like to give—are not considered as sufficient to maintain the desired standard of living in this community—but are as much as the ability of the company can be expected to provide at this moment.

We do not regard this report as final and conclusive of the matter referred to us. We propose the schedule above go into force as and from July 1st and continue until October 1st, when if difficulties have arisen and either party desires it, the Board will reconvene. We most sincerely hope that no difference nor difficulty will arise that cannot be settled by friendly negotiation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) George Patterson
Chairman

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren
Member

New Glasgow, N.S., June 25, 1940.

Minority Report

I regret I am unable to agree with the report of my colleagues in the matter of wages.

In order that an industry may carry on, it is necessary that there should not be a deficit. In the case of the Standard Clay Products, Limited, there has been a deficit during the last eight years of $170,038.46. The balance sheet for 1939 shows a deficit as of December 31, 1939, of $15,367.58. No dividends have been paid on the common stock for a number of years and no sinking fund for bond redemption has been paid for the same length of time.

In February, 1940, an offer of increase of wages was made to the men as per copy in hands of the Board and transcribed above in this report, suggesting an advance of ten per cent, that is, three cents per hour to the lower paid men and lesser advances to those

then getting higher wages. While the letter does not so state, the company averred at the hearings of the Board that they did so "in order to afford some measure of relief and with full knowledge that we could not afford to do so."

However, in order to further afford some relief I have with many misgivings agreed to advancing the lowest rate from 30 cents to 34 cents and the next above rate from 33½ cents to 35 cents, and also agreed that the other rates shall be as set forth in the letter of February 5, 1940, above referred to.

In doing this I am convinced that I have gone, if not too far, at least far enough to imperil the industry in this town and I sincerely hope I may not have to reproach myself at a later date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Geo. D. Macdougall.

New Glasgow, N.S., June 25, 1940.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1940, TO JUNE 30, 1940

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period April 1, 1940, to June 30, 1940. (An article covering the period January 1, 1940 to March 31, 1940, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 328.)

HOIST OPERATORS, ETC., BRITT AND JACK FISH, ONT.—The April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 331, referred to a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain employes at Britt and Jack Fish, Ont., being clam tower operators, riggers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the employees' request for increased wages and for either an agreement covering the employees at Jack Fish or the inclusion of this group in the agreement at Britt. Through the conciliation service of the Department conferences took place and subsequently a settlement was reached. The agreement, which provided certain wage increases, became effective May 16. The employees at Jack Fish were not included in the agreement as it was learned that operations at that point were to be terminated in the near future. The Board application was accordingly withdrawn. It was stated that 125 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

OPERATORS, LINEMEN, ETC., QUEBEC, P.Q.—In the April, 1940, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 330, a reference was made to an application which had been received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., and its operators, linemen and metermen, members of Local Union "B" 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The union had requested the deletion from the agreement of part of the clause relating to overtime and conferences had failed to bring about any satisfactory arrangement. A conciliator of the Department endeavoured to bring about an adjustment of the dispute but he was not successful and a Board was subsequently established. In this instance it was stated that 34 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

COAL MINERS, COLEMAN, ALTA.—On March 28, 1940, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, Coleman, Alta., and their

employees. The application, submitted by officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, stated that the demands of the men included recognition of District 18 as the sole bargaining agency for all employees, and adjustments and revisions in the general clauses of the wage agreement. Approximately 800 miners were stated to be involved. The statement in reply from both Companies, which are under one management, and representations made by an officer of the Coleman Miners' Association, indicated that a dispute existed between two groups of miners as to whether the majority desired to be represented by the United Mine Workers of America, or the Coleman Miners' Association. It appeared obvious that if a method could be found to solve this question there was every likelihood that Board procedure would be unnecessary. The Department therefore took this question up with the interested parties and it was agreed that the views of the miners would be ascertained through a secret ballot taken by an officer of the Department of Labour. This ballot, taken on April 18 and 19, resulted in a substantial majority in favour of the United Mine Workers of America. Subsequently an agreement was concluded with this organization in terms similar to other agreements with members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association with the exception that the "closed shop" clause was omitted.

Seamen (Unlicensed Personnel), Great Lakes.—Early in April, 1940, the Department of Labour became aware that a dispute had arisen between certain shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes and their unlicensed personnel, members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, in respect of wages and working conditions to govern employment for the forthcoming season of navigation, and that negotiations had become dead-locked and had been discontinued. Later on press reports indicated that a strike was to be called on the 13th. It is of interest to note that the Department had not been approached by officials of the union for assistance in bringing about a mutually satisfactory agreement. On April 11 the Deputy Minister telegraphed the president of the union reminding him that disputes of this character come directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that it would be illegal for the employees to go on strike or employers to declare a lockout without first having the dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The union president's attention was also directed to Section 58 of the Act which places the responsibility for making a Board application on the party proposing the change in wages or in hours. Despite this intimation a strike occurred at midnight on April 14 and the crews of a number of ships were called out notwithstanding the fact that they had already signed ship's articles. Immediately following the strike conferences were held in Ottawa with representatives of the Canadian Seamen's Union and subsequently between officers of the Department of Labour and representatives of certain shipping companies in an endeavour to find a basis of settlement. These discussions were continued in Toronto with the same parties, and finally, on April 20, the Honourable Mr. McLarty, Minister of Labour, succeeded in terminating the strike, both parties agreeing to refer the various matters in dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was estimated that approximately 6,000 workers and more than 200 vessels were affected.

Steel Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—On April 6, 1940, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and certain of its employees in the Marine Division being steel workers, mechanics, helpers and labourers. Demands for wage increases of 15 cents per hour for all classes had been turned down by the Company. This matter was taken up with the employers and representatives of the employees, and a settlement followed which provided for substantial wage increases. The application, which stated that 600 employees were directly affected, was accordingly withdrawn.

Steel Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On April 17, 1940, a complaint was received in the Department of Labour that six employees of Canada Works, Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario, had been discharged, allegedly because of union affiliation. The men in question were members of Lodge No. 1005, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, a C.I.O. affiliate. On April 22 a conciliation officer of the Department visited Hamilton in this connection. It was learned that in each instance the dismissal had been because of serious infraction of the Company's regulations which, the Management stated, would not permit of reinstatement, and that union affiliation had no bearing on the situation. At a meeting with the union officers and the men involved the cause of the dismissals was admitted by those concerned, but it was maintained that the Company's action had been too severe. However, in view of the Company's definite

attitude there was nothing the officer could do beyond clarifying the situation.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS AND LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On April 24, 1940, approximately 174 workers in the foundry and machine shop of the Dominion Wheel and Foundries, Limited, Toronto, ceased work to enforce a demand for wage increases, union recognition and other concessions. The employees were members of Local No. 1089, Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America (Steel Workers Organizing Committee). Following the strike it was ascertained that this Company was engaged on war work. The union officials were advised by this Department that in view of this situation the strike was illegal under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as extended by Order in Council of November 7, 1939 (P.C. 3495), and that the men should return to work and have the matter dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The union officials stated that they were prepared to follow this course. Subsequently conciliation officers of the Department conferred with both parties and a basis of settlement was found, the men returning to work with the understanding that negotiations would be resumed between the committee of the workers and the management with the object of working out a permanent basis of settlement of all matters in dispute.

GLASS FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—On May 6, 1940, a request was received in the Department of Labour for mediation in a strike of employees of the Consumers' Glass Company, Montreal, P.Q., which had occurred the previous day. The employees, said to number approximately 375, ceased work to enforce their demand for recognition of the Canadian Brotherhood of Glass Workers (All-Canadian Congress of Labour), and a collective labour agreement. A conciliation officer of the Department at once conferred with representatives of the strikers and officials of the company. The Management stated that if work was resumed they would meet a committee of the employees regardless of whether they were union members or not, but definitely refused to meet any committee while the strike continued, or to concede union recognition. The Provincial conciliation service functioned in the matter without success, and was unable to secure the consent of both parties to allow the dispute to be dealt with under Provincial legislation. On May 12 operations were resumed, the arrangement being that all employees who had not been involved in the disorders which had occurred during the strike period returning to work as required.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, SYDNEY AND LOUISBURG RAILWAY, GLACE BAY, N.S.—Under date of May 6, 1940, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act covering approximately 150 employees of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, being roundhouse employees and certain miscellaneous groups, members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute related to wages and working conditions. A question arose as to what union the employees directly affected desired the Company to recognize as the bargaining agency. With the consent of all parties concerned a secret ballot of the employees was taken on May 28 by an officer of the Department, and the outcome indicated conclusively that a substantial majority desired to be represented by the Joint Committee of the Transportation Brotherhoods. Consequently Board procedure was unnecessary and later an agreement was entered into between the Company and the Joint Committee covering these employees.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FACTORY WORKERS, DRUMMONDVILLE, P.Q.—On May 11, 1940, a strike occurred of approximately 2,000 workers in the plant of the Canadian Celanese, Limited, Drummondville, P.Q., when the Company made effective changed conditions in respect of the weavers. Recognition of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of Drummondville was also demanded. Following the strike the Minister of Labour of Quebec and officials of his Department held conferences with the management, following which the Company issued a statement to the press as to the conditions under which the employees could resume work without discrimination. This arrangement was not accepted by the strikers, and a delegation visited the federal Department of Labour requesting assistance. The Deputy Minister of Labour, accompanied by the Chief Conciliation Officer, visited Montreal on June 20 and discussed the matter with the Vice-President of the Company. They succeeded in clarifying to some extent the conditions offered by the Company which had been somewhat misunderstood by the strikers. These conditions were made definitely clear in a letter addressed to the Deputy Minister of Labour at Ottawa, a copy of which was given to the representatives of the union. Shortly after the receipt of this document the employees returned to work.

GAS PRODUCTION WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On May 18, 1940, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour to deal

with a dispute between the Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto, and its employees in the production and distribution departments, members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers. Wages, conditions of employment, and a request for union recognition were stated to be the causes of the dispute which directly affected 700 employees. The Company was quite willing to confer with the committee in so far as employees in the distribution service were concerned, but refused to discuss matters relating to the production plant on the ground that the committee did not represent the employees in that department, but the committee refused to continue negotiations for the one department only. A conciliator of the Department held several conferences with the disputing parties with a view to reaching a direct settlement, but due to the stand taken by the Company and the committee as above mentioned his efforts were unsuccessful and a Board was subsequently established to deal with the disputes in the distribution plant, with the understanding that if the committee could show that it had authority to negotiate on behalf of the production department employees that phase of the dispute would be referred to the Board as well for consideration.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, JONQUIERE, P.Q.—On May 31 a request was received in the Department of Labour for the services of a conciliator in connection with a dispute between the Saguenay Telephone Company, Jonquiere, P.Q., and its telephone operators. Early in June a Departmental officer conferred with officials of the Central Council of the National Catholic Syndicates of Jonquiere and the Manager of the Company. It was learned that requests for wage increases and improved working conditions had been refused, also that two employees had been dismissed, allegedly for union activities. The Manager of the Company stated that the dismissals had been because of insubordination, and that the question of union affiliation was not involved. On June 7 the dispute was terminated, both parties making concessions, and an agreement was signed. Thirteen employees were affected in this instance.

FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Early in June a dispute arose between the Pacific Bolt Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver, and its employees, members of the Vancouver Metal Workers' Union (All-Canadian Congress of Labour), engaged in the manufacture of rivets, bolts, nuts, etc., regarding wages and working conditions. A conciliation officer of the Department maintained close contact with both parties, and conferences have taken place from time to time. Some wage increases have been made effective, but at the end of June a final disposition of the matter had not been made. Approximately 40 men were stated to be involved in this dispute.

GRAIN ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES, KINGSTON, ONT.—Differences between the Kingston Elevator Company (Canada Steamship Lines, Limited), Kingston, Ont., and miscellaneous groups of hourly and monthly rates employees, including shovellers, deckmen, sweepers, etc., resulted in an application being made to the Department of Labour on June 11, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The dispute related to wage increases and changed working conditions generally. As there were indications that a basis of settlement might be found without the necessity of Board procedure arrangements were made through the conciliation service of the Department for further conferences between the parties concerned in which an officer of the Department would participate, and at the end of June the case was still receiving attention. The employees, stated to number approximately 70, are members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Workmen's Compensation Statistical Manual

Manual on Industrial-Injury Statistics is the title of a bulletin (No. 667) issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. As stated in a preface to the bulletin, the purpose of the manual is to make available to administrators and their statistical staffs simple and practical methods of statistical procedure.

The report states that "Too often statistics have been attacked as 'bulky and ill-arranged tomes' serving no practical function." In the administration of workmen's compensation the manual declares that statistical facts are desirable along three directions: (1) The volume of work handled, the speed with which it is handled, and the difficulties which cause delay, in short, facts concerning the efficiency of administration; (2) the practical functioning of the medical and benefit provisions of the law, i.e. how the law affects injured workers; (3) the incidence and cause of accidents.

The material given in the manual is organized around these three factors. Suggestions are given of the type of statistical tables to be developed, the codes to be utilized for this purpose, and the objectives for which the statistical material can be used. In an appendix specific illustrations are given of significant practices in some States.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1940.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*June, 1940	14	7,154	38,937
*May, 1940	22	8,565	51,997
June, 1939	13	2,355	8,616

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for June was substantially smaller than in May, the decline was less in the number of workers involved and in the time loss as strikes involving upward of 5,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia and 2,000 textile factory workers at Drummondville, P.Q., caused relatively heavy time loss, in fact nearly all that for the month. During May the strike at Drummondville accounted for a large portion of the numbers involved and time loss recorded for the month and there was also considerable time loss in coal mining strikes. In June, 1939, strikes of rubber factory workers at Kitchener and Toronto, Ont., involved 700 workers in a loss of 5,000 days while a dispute of 800 coal miners at Glace Bay, N.S., resulted in more than 1,000 days' time loss.

Two disputes, involving 2,011 workers, were carried over from May and twelve disputes commenced during the month. All of these fourteen disputes were terminated during the month. One resulted in favour of the workers and two in favour of the employers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the results of nine disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were no strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress.

A number of strikes against the employment of workers of alien enemy origin occurred in various collieries in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, between June 10 and June 24, following the declaration of war by Italy against Great Britain and France. It is reported that later the employees in some cases objected to the continued employment of any workers of foreign origin. Work was resumed in a short time in each case on the understanding that each worker of alien enemy origin would be investigated by the authorities. In one case the miners ceased work in protest against the action of a minority in refusing to work with a naturalized worker.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one such dispute, namely: fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939—October 31, 1939.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A strike of twenty-three employees in a plating establishment in Toronto, Ont., on May 27 was reported too late for inclusion in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The men ceased work in protest against the discharge of one employee but returned after one-half day. Fifteen only were taken back.

A dispute as to the price to be paid to fishermen for blueback salmon by the canning operators caused a delay in the commencement of fishing generally from June 1, when the season opened, until June 8. About 1,000 fishermen were reported to be affected. The representatives of the canning companies met a committee of the representatives of the various unions of fishermen but a price had not been agreed to by June 1. The representatives of both parties stated that the delay in operations was not a strike as negotiations had not been completed or broken off The canners proposed a reduction in the price from that paid last year, owing to the uncertainty of European markets. Most of the fishermen began operations at the prices offered, some expressing the hope that these might be raised later. Negotiations as to prices for the sockeye season were then in progress.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1940				
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hat factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	11	40	Commenced Mar. 18, 1940; for recognition of union; terminated June 5, 1940; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Artificial silk factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.	1	2,000	30,000	Commenced May 11, 1940; for recognition of union and against alleged increase in production without increase in wages; terminated June 25, 1940; conciliation (provincial and federal); compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Westville, N.S.	1	500	2,000	Commenced June 5; *re* delay in re-engagement of miner who left to enlist; terminated June 8; return of workers pending negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Minto, N.S.	1	325	325	Commenced June 5; against employment of a certain man as foreman; terminated June 6; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Glace Bay District, N.S.	4	1,165	965	Commenced June 10; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated June 10; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	270	270	Commenced June 12; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated June 12; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	350	350	Commenced June 13; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated June 13; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	17	100	Commenced June 13; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated June 19; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	16	32	Commenced June 20; against employment of miner of alien enemy origin; terminated June 22; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced June 21; against refusal of a minority to work with miners of alien enemy origin whose employment had been approved after investigation; terminated June 22; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	400	400	Commenced June 24; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated June 24; return of workers; indefinite.
Shipping pier workers, North Sydney, N.S.	1	65	130	Commenced June 25; *re* misunderstanding as to wage deduction; terminated June 26; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	1,200	3,600	Commenced June 27; *re* contract rates in one section; terminated June 29; negotiations (referred to I.D.I. Board); indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Building trades workers, Halifax, N.S.	1	135	25	Commenced June 11; against employment of workers of alien enemy origin; terminated June 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

A number of employees, about 27, in an automobile manufacturing establishment at Windsor, Ont., left their work at noon on various collieries in Cape Breton Island, June 5 when notified to take one hour for lunch instead of half an hour, owing to a shortage of materials. Apparently there was a misunderstanding that working hours were being changed and the men returned next day.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to June

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute which commenced on March 18, to secure union recognition, was terminated as a result of negotiations and work was resumed on June 6. It was reported that the employer agreed to re-employ those on strike as needed and to withdraw legal proceedings, apparently in connection with picketing and an injunction, instituted in April.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FACTORY WORKERS, DRUMMONDVILLE, P.Q.—As a result of arrangements made at the end of May, negotiations between the management and representatives of the strikers, assisted by provincial and Dominion Department of Labour officials, it was arranged that work would be resumed on June 13 by some departments and by others on the three following days, a committee consisting of two members elected by employees in each of the six departments to be then set up to deal with the management as to all working conditions. Some delay in complete resumption of work occurred as some of the strikers held out for union recognition. As a result of further conciliation by Dominion Department of Labour officials the management announced its willingness to publish for the information of the employees the results of any decisions reached with the new committee when appointed, and stated that the dispute causing the strike would be dealt with by the committee. All employees were re-employed without discrimination by June 26.

Disputes Commencing During June

COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.—A number of miners ceased work on June 5 in protest against the refusal of the management to immediately re-engage a miner who had been absent for some days to enlist in the army. It appears that the miner's place had been filled and there was some question as to why he had not been accepted for the army. The matter was taken up with the Federal Minister of Labour who communicated with the management and the union. Work was resumed on June 10 and the miner was re-engaged on June 11. The union and the management made arrangements as to holding open the positions of miners intending to join the forces.

COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.—A number of employees in one mine refused on June 5 to work under a new foreman. The management telegraphed the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Labour who replied that the stoppage was in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which provided for dealing with disputes in mining and certain other industries. Operations were resumed after one day's work had been lost by all shifts.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—A number of employees ceased work on June 27, owing to a dispute as to contract rates of pay in one section, and were supported by others. As a result of negotiations it was agreed to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation already established to deal with a dispute as to the wage scale of the collieries in the renewal of the agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, page 533). Work was resumed July 2, the first working day after this decision.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all

strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during May was 92 and 13 were unterminated at the end of April, making a total of 105 in progress during May. The number of workers involved was 35,800 and the resultant time loss was 91,000 man working days.

Of the 92 strikes which began during May, 21 arose out of demands for increased wages and 28 were over other wage questions. Questions regarding working hours led to 5 disputes; 21 were over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons; 15 arose out of questions respecting working conditions; and one was over a question of trade union principle. One stoppage of work was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

During May final settlements were reached in the case of 87 disputes. Of these 13 were settled in favour of the workers, 52 were settled in favour of the employers, and 22 resulted in compromises. In nine other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during May, began on May 7 when 2,090 workers employed by a firm engaged in the manufacture of rubber tires near Birmingham went on strike demanding increased wages; 1,630 workers were indirectly involved. Work was resumed the next day and certain wage increases were subsequently conceded.

On May 1, 2,500 building trades workers employed by one firm in Staffordshire went on strike due to dissatisfaction with amended travelling arrangements and demands for additional allowances and revision of train timings. Work was resumed the same day when revised train timings were put into operation. The question of additional allowances was to be considered.

At Wrexham, Denbighshire, 2,500 labourers employed on a civil engineering contract ceased work on May 7 demanding a subsistence allowance of 3s. 3d. per day and payment of travelling expenses. Work was resumed May 10 when wage rates were raised by 2½d. per hour and it was agreed that travelling expenses would be paid.

On May 8 dissatisfaction with the method of calculating average weights of empty tubs led to a strike of 950 colliery workers near Doncaster, Yorkshire; 1,450 workers were indirectly involved. Work was resumed May 11 on the advice of trade union officials.

At Luton, Bedfordshire, 1,866 workers employed by a firm engaged in the manufacture of ball bearings went on strike on April 25 for increased wages. Work was resumed unconditionally on May 4.

A demand for the dismissal of a foreman to whose conduct the workers objected led to a strike of 1,200 bricklayers near Liverpool on May 8. Work was resumed on May 12 and at a subsequent inquiry a joint committee unanimously found in favour of the foreman.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1939

The May issue of *Ministry of Labour Gazette* contains a statistical review of strikes and lockouts which took place in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1939.

The number of disputes resulting in stoppages of work reported as having begun during 1939 was 940 as compared with 875 in 1938. The number of workers directly involved in these disputes was about 246,000 and about 90,600 workers were indirectly involved. In addition, about 700 workers were involved, directly or indirectly, in eight strikes which were unterminated at the end of 1938. The number of workers involved either directly or indirectly in all disputes in progress during 1939 was about 337,300 as compared with 275,300 the previous year, the resultant time loss being 1,356,000 man working days as compared with 1,334,000 in 1938.

The disputes of 1939 were approximately evenly proportioned as between the eight pre-war and the four wartime months.

The industry most affected by industrial disputes was coal mining: the 404 strikes in this industry involved 61·0 per cent of workers involved in all disputes and the resultant time loss was 41·7 per cent of the total for the year. In the building and contracting industry there were 122 strikes which involved 10·5 per cent of the total number of workers and accounted for 9·7 per cent of the total time loss. In the engineering industry there were 61 strikes, which involved 8·9 per cent of the workers and resulted in 12·3 per cent of the total time loss. The 81 strikes in the iron and steel industry involved 6·4 per cent of the total number of workers and resulted in 9·4 per cent of the total time loss.

Wage questions were the cause of 482 or 51·3 per cent of the strikes which were recorded during 1939. Employment of particular classes or persons caused 217 strikes or 23·1 per cent of the total. Disputes over working arrangements, rules and discipline accounted for 124 or 13·2 per cent, and differences on matters of trade unionism were responsible for 74 strikes or 7·9 per cent of the total number.

The statistical analysis of results shows that 47·8 per cent of the number of strikes in which 51·2 per cent of all workers who took part in strikes were involved were settled in favour of the employers. Those strikes which

were settled in favour of the workers and those which resulted in compromises numbered 245 in each case but the percentage of workers involved in the first class was 26·8 while that in the other 22·0.

The most frequent method of settlement of disputes in 1939, as in previous years, was direct negotiation, 64·6 per cent of all strikes and lockouts being settled in this way. Disputes in which work was resumed on the employers' terms without negotiations accounted for 26·7 per cent of the number of strikes.

New Zealand

The Dominion of New Zealand has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes which took place during the first three months of 1940. During the quarter there were 24 strikes which involved 4,776 employees of 43 firms and which resulted in a time loss of 13,586 man working days. The estimated loss in wages was approximately £13,900. During the first quarter of 1939 there were 23 strikes which involved 5,710 workers with a resultant time loss of 23,611 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in April, 1940, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received show 225 strikes as having begun during the month, which with 100 unterminated at the end of March made a total of 325 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 56,000 with a resultant time loss of 475,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 250 strikes in progress involving about 44,000 workers with a resultant time loss of about 400,000 man working days.

STRIKES IN 1939

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has recently published in their Monthly Labor Review for May, 1940, an analysis of strikes in 1939. Lockouts are included in the record.

During 1939 there were 2,613 strikes, in which 1,170,962 workers were involved with a resultant time loss of 17,812,219 man working days. About 43 per cent of the workers involved and 51 per cent of the total time loss resulted from three strikes, the bituminous coal stoppage in April and May, the strike of Works Progress Administration workers in July and a strike of employees of the Chrysler Motor Corporation in October and November.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919 TO 1939

Year	Strikes	Workers involved (a)	Time loss in man working days
1919	3,630	4,160,348	(b)
1920	3,411	1,463,054	(b)
1921	2,385	1,099,247	(b)
1922	1,112	1,612,562	(b)
1923	1,553	756,584	(b)
1924	1,249	654,641	(b)
1925	1,301	428,416	(b)
1926	1,035	329,592	(b)
1927	707	329,939	26,218,628
1928	604	314,210	12,631,863
1929	921	288,572	5,351,540
1930	637	182,975	3,316,808
1931	810	341,817	6,893,244
1932	841	324,210	10,502,033
1933	1,695	1,168,272	16,872,128
1934	1,856	1,466,695	19,591,949
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937	4,740	1,860,621	28,424,857
1938	2,772	688,376	9,148,273
1939	2,613	1,170,962	17,812,219

(a) The number of workers involved in strikes between 1919 and 1926 is known for only a portion of the total. However, the missing information is for the smaller disputes and it is believed that the total here given is fairly accurate.
(b) Figures not compiled.

Strikes in 1939 followed the usual seasonal trend, increasing in number during the spring months, maintaining a fairly high level during the summer and fall and then decreasing in number with the approach of winter. The largest number of strikes beginning in any month was 281 in April while the smallest was 106 in December.

Measured in terms of time loss, the industries most affected by strikes in 1939 were bituminous coal mining with 41·0 per cent of the total and automobile manufacturing with 14·1 per cent. Of the 1,171,000 workers involved in strikes about 33 per cent were in mining, 12 per cent in Works Progress Administration projects, 11 per cent in transportation-equipment manufacturing, 8 per cent in textiles and 7 per cent in transportation and communication. The largest number of strikes occurred in the textile industries, due to a large number of small strikes in the women's clothing industry.

In 1939, 53·5 per cent of the strikes which occurred arose out of various questions of union organization and these disputes involved 54·4 per cent of the strikers and resulted in 74·7 per cent of the time loss. Causes grouped under "wages and hours" accounted for 26·5 per cent of the strikes, 29·9 per cent of the workers and 17·9 per cent of the time loss. "Miscellaneous" causes led to 20·0 per cent of the strikes, involving 15·7

per cent of the workers and causing 7·4 per cent of the time loss.

The method of classifying strikes by results used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics differs from that used in Canada. In this country results of strikes are classified as being in favour of workers, in favour of employers, compromise or partially successfull, and indefinite or unterminated. In the United States results are classified where possible according to the degree of success from the workers' standpoint. Strikes arising out of jurisdictional or factional disputes are not classified as to results. The results of strikes which would be shown as indefinite in the Canadian classification are shown in the United States as "not reported" but a footnote states that during 1939 many of the strikes so classified were small disputes in the women's clothing industry, and while the union involved regarded many of them as being satisfactorily settled the exact terms were not reported. Results according to this classification are shown in the accompanying table.

RESULTS OF STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES, ENDING IN 1939

	Strikes		Workers involved		Man-days idle	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Substantial gains to workers	1,048	39·7	493,149	41·8	8,874,685	48·0
Partial gains or compromises	852	32·3	397,776	33·8	6,896,797	37·2
Little or no gains to workers	494	18·7	209,478	17·8	1,951,930	10·5
Jurisdiction, rival unions or factions	156	5·9	49,539	4·2	633,634	3·4
Indeterminate	40	1·5	24,805	2·1	143,526	·8
Not reported	49	1·9	3,136	·3	19,931	·1
Total	2,639	100·0	1,177,883	100·0	18,520,503	100·0

Other subjects dealt with in this analysis of strikes are as follows: states and cities affected, number of workers involved, number of establishments involved, duration, sex of workers, labour organizations involved, methods of negotiating settlements and sit down strikes.

Recent Developments of Labour Control in Great Britain

In an editorial headed "Going To It," the *London Times* of June 21 emphasizes the intensification of Labour's effort in the war emergency. Latest manifestations of the impressive contribution of the Labour movement is thus dealt with in the editorial:

"Never before has it been known that organized labour should concede to a Government Department the right to order it about from one job to another and from one part of the country to another. That is what Mr. Bevin's own union has done in respect of dockers by acquiescing in the plan for the regional pooling of port labour with an extending provision that, if the situation so requires, men will be expected to transfer to ports outside a region. . . The Minister of Labour has power to order all labour where it is wanted, but the procedure of gaining the assent of the unions of the men concerned is by no means superfluous. Nevertheless the Minister has compulsory powers and that fact is well known.

"As remarkable as the acquiescence of the dock workers in compulsory transfer is the agreement of the Yorkshire miners and the coalowners to set up joint committees, the equivalent of industrial courts, to try men for absenteeism and to fine them if the accusation is upheld. The fines will not be legally enforceable; and in reserve, with the concurrence of the miners' association, will be the right of the owners to bring delinquents before the ordinary magistrates' courts, claiming damages.

"Rather more nebulous, but perhaps useful, is the arrangement that miners' lodge officials may bring for hearing before the same joint committees, complaints that colliery managements are culpably impeding production. Strikes are, of course, to be forbidden until all the resources of negotiation have been exhausted.

"The extension of the double-shift to more mills engaged on Government orders is no less desirable for expediting work urgently needed and for distributing employment; and the formidable difficulties in the way should be examined with a resolution strong enough to remove them."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR WARTIME REGULATION OF LABOUR CONDITIONS

Terms of Order in Council Governing Industrial Relations in War Effort

PARTICULARS were given in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 530-532) of an important conference on wartime labour relations, held on June 13, between the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet and the representatives of Canadian Labour. Featuring that conference was the statement of the Prime Minister that an Order in Council would be issued setting forth the principles which should govern industrial relations in wartime "as an obligation that should be lived up to by all parties concerned."

On June 20, the Prime Minister, in accordance with his statement at the conference, tabled in the House of Commons a copy of the Order in Council (P.C. 2685) containing "a declaration by the Government of Canada of principles for the avoidance of labour unrest and for the regulation of labour conditions during the war."

Wartime Regulation of Labour Conditions

The text of this Order in Council is as follows:

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated June 15, 1940, from the Minister of Labour, representing as follows:—

The Government has received from representative bodies of industry and of labour expressions of their desire to co-operate with the Government in the present crisis to the end that the industrial capacity of Canada requisite to the successful prosecution of the war may be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

The establishment and maintenance of good relations between firms engaged in the execution of war contracts, and the production of necessary materials therefor and their workpeople is of the utmost importance at this time, and the same is true indeed of the operations of distributive agencies and services required to meet the needs of the civil population. In wartime the safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens and no element in the communitiy can be permitted to benefit from wartime necessities. The best interests of industry and labour are inseparable and since organized society alone makes possible industrial production to the mutual benefit of those engaged therein, the needs of the community at large, especially under war conditions, must be regarded as paramount.

The development of Canada's war effort has not been hampered to date by the occurence of any serious labour troubles, and means have happily been found, through negotiation, conciliation and inquiry, of dealing effectively with any disputes as to wage rates and working hours which have arisen. While the causes of industrial unrest have not thus far arisen from the war they might well be accentuated by it. It is clear that any differences that might arise would extend beyond wage scales or hours of labour and include the right of association in labour bodies and the right of organized workpeople to enter into collective agreements through which they may be expected to exercise a more organic influence on the processes of industrial life; all of them aspirations which, under wise direction, will make for the removal of prejudice and for fuller co-operation between employers and employed. Statutory provisions have been made since the outbreak of hostilities to obviate the making of undue profits on war work, and the operation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is designed to safeguard the interests of the consuming public against undue enhancement of the prices of the necessaries of life.

The policy is re-affirmed which was previously announced by the Prime Minister of Canada, that the full weight of the Government's power will be exerted to prevent the exploitation of wartime needs by any form of profiteering.

It would conduce to the removal of misunderstandings and to the extension of common interests and national purpose were a declaration to be made by the Government at this time of certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war, the acceptance of which by employers and workpeople would make for the avoidance of industrial strife and the utmost acceleration possible in the production which is so essential in present circumstances.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, advise, with respect

to the foregoing, that the following principles for the avoidance of labour unrest during the war be approved:—

1. That every effort should be made to speed production by war industries;
2. That fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions should be recognized and that where any temporary adjustments in remuneration are made, due to war conditions, they might well be in the form of hours payments;
3. That hours of work should not be unduly extended but that where increased output is desired it should be secured as far as practicable by the adoption of additional shifts throughout the week, experience during the last war having shown that an undue lengthening of working hours results in excessive fatigue and in a diminution of output;
4. That established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of the workers should not be relaxed, but that every precaution should be taken to ensure safe and healthful conditions of work;
5. That there should be no interruption in productive or distributive operations on account of strikes or lockouts. Where any difference arises which cannot be settled by negotiation between the parties, assistance in effecting a settlement should be sought from the Government conciliation services, and failing settlement of the difference in this manner, it should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which has been extended under the War Measures Act to apply specifically to all war work;
6. That employees should be free to organize in trade unions, free from any control by employers or their agents. In this connection, attention is directed to Section 11 of the provisions of Chapter 30, 3 George VI, an Act to Amend the Criminal Code, under which it is declared to be an offence, subject to prescribed penalties, for any employer or his agent wrongfully and without lawful authority to refuse to employ, or to dismiss from employment, any person because of his membership in a lawful trade union, or to use intimidation to prevent a workman from belonging to a trade union, or to conspire with other employers to do either of such acts;
7. That employees, through the officers of their trade union or through other representatives chosen by them, should be free to negotiate with employers or the representatives of employers' associations concerning rates of pay, hours of labour and other working conditions, with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement;
8. That every collective agreement should provide machinery for the settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement, and for its renewal or revision, and that, both parties should scrupulously observe the terms and conditions of any agreement into which they have entered;
9. That workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, should use neither coercion nor intimidation of any kind to influence any person to join their organization;
10. That any suspension which may be made of labour conditions established by law, agreement or usage, requisite to the speeding of wartime production, should be brought about by mutual agreement and should be understood as applying only for the period of emergency.

The foregoing declaration by the Government of principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war is necessarily subject to the provisions of any enactment by the Parliament of Canada or made under its authority for the purpose of meeting any special emergency whereby the national safety of Canada has become endangered.

The Committee further advise that the attention of employers in meeting their requirements as to labour supply be drawn to the available facilities of the local offices of the Employment Service of Canada in all of the provinces, where thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers whose training and experience qualify them for war work and employment in industry generally have already been registered, and that advantage be taken of this service to the fullest possible extent.

Many employers have established contacts with trade unions in meeting their requirements as to labour supply, and the Minister of Labour is of opinion that the more general adoption of this practice would assist in the avoidance of unnecessary labour shortage.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN CANADA FOR WAR PRODUCTION

Dominion-Provincial Co-operation in Establishing Special Summer Courses in Technical Schools

IN order to meet the increasing demands for skilled and semi-skilled operators in industries engaged in war contract work, the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, recently requested the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and the Technical School Boards in making available certain of the vocational shops in technical schools or universities during the summer months. This co-operation has been unstintingly given by all the Provincial Governments and the Technical School Boards in making the existing facilities available. Reports so far received would indicate these schools will be available as follows: Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 6; Quebec (Approx.), 12; Ontario, 24; Manitoba, 2 or 3; Saskatchewan, 3; Alberta, 2; British Columbia, 5 or 6.

The purpose of the project is to provide training for production workers in those industries which are engaged in war contract work, particularly aircraft manufacturing and munitions work. The time factor (the three months summer holiday period) precludes the possibility of turning out trained mechanics, but the purpose is rather to give pre-employment instruction for general production workers or machine operators.

Where necessary facilities are available in the Technical School shops, they have been requested to open classes in the following occupations: Aircraft manufacturing (wood and metal); machine shop; sheet metal work; welding; motor mechanics and, where there is a sufficient demand among local employers, wood-working.

Provincial authorities and heads of schools have been asked to carry on the project in the closest co-operation with employers engaged in war production work, so that the classes opened and the curriculum of instruction followed should meet the requirements of local industries. If these industries desire the establishment of classes in subjects other than those outlined above, such classes can be opened. In addition to training men for war industries, the classes will also be available to train technicians for the armed forces.

The schools have been urged to have representatives of employers inspect the classes, to make suggestions regarding the details of training and also to arrange for the subsequent placement in industry of those who finish their training. Additional arrangements for placement are also being made by the schools with the officers of the Employment Service of Canada.

Wherever possible, the schools have been asked to provide approximately three months intensive training with a minimum of forty-four hours instruction per week. As a general rule the classes will operate from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch. The greater part of the time would be spent in practical work in the shops, but provision is being made where necessary, for technical instruction in related subjects, such as shop arithmetic, drafting and mechanical drawing, blue-print reading, etc.

Where local conditions warrant and where competent instructors can be obtained, two shifts of trainees may be operated at each school. Enrolment is restricted to men, but where employers ask for some specialized training for women, such a class may be established, subject to approval of the Dominion Department of Labour. The minimum age for enrolment is 16 and is not necessarily restricted to unemployed.

In the case of men over 30 years of age, enrolment is restricted to those who have had some previous trade experience. These will be given refresher courses in their former occupations. The great majority of the present course will be drawn from senior students of the Technical Schools. The Department of Labour has suggested that in other cases, preference might be given to those who have been rejected for enlistment on account of medical reasons, including those in the upper age group, because in such cases, the prospective employer has more assurance that such men will be stable in their employment, i.e., they will not be liable to enlistment in the armed forces.

In order to simplify procedure and avoid duplication, the administration of this project is being co-ordinated with the existing administration for youth training and for the rehabilitation of older workers. Services of the regular shop instructors of the technical schools will be used together with any additional instructors who may be needed. These, wherever possible, will be drawn from men with actual trade experience. Reports will be submitted to the Federal Department of Labour covering the operations of each school, giving the number enrolled, the type of training given, the number who have been placed in employment, estimate of costs and other relevant information as required.

Funds will be made available to the Department of Labour from the special war appropriation to finance the project. The following costs will be borne entirely by the Dominion:

(1) Salaries of instructors and teachers.
(2) Materials, supplies and hand tools.
(3) Necessary travelling expenses of trainees to the school and to employment on the completion of their training.
(4) Allowances to trainees to enable them to attend a course away from home.
(5) Breakages to school equipment.
(6) Half the cost of the purchase of necessary machinery for the project subject to approval by the Dominion Department of Labour.

The Province will bear any additional administrative costs entailed by the operation of the project. The Municipality will make the school available without any charge for rental or depreciation. Extra costs for light and power may also be borne by the Dominion where necessary.

The first schools under this project commenced operation about June 20 and it was expected that all would be operating by July 8. Initial reports received indicate that somewhere between six and seven thousand will be enrolled.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

The Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor has recently completed five years of occupational research and one of the major results emerging therefrom is a "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" which defines 29,744 job titles applied to 17,482 different jobs in farms, mines, factories, businesses and homes in the United States. A summary of the industrial scope contained in the dictionary is given in the June issue of the *Monthly Labor Review,* published by the United States Department of Labor, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

This dictionary of occupations gives an unprecedented amount of data concerning jobs—what they are, where they are, and how they are performed. The material on which the volume is based was gathered from approximately 55,000 job-analysis schedules in 15 States from New England to California. These materials were prepared with the co-operation of 6,500 individual employers and business establishments, and the information was checked for accuracy by numerous labour unions, trade associations, and professional societies.

In addition to the job title or titles each definition includes an "industrial designation," indicating the type of business or industry with which the job is associated, an occupational code number identifying the job for statistical and other uses by public employment offices, and a digest of the duties and responsibilities of the job.

Some of the job titles defined in the dictionary may appear rather odd to those unfamiliar with their use. A *cat skinner,* for example, is the operator of a tractor. A *pulpit man* works in a steel mill charging and discharging a furnace, rather than in a church as might be assumed. A *screen ape* is not necessarily employed in motion pictures, for he works in a coal-mine, screening coal. A *Zoogler* is a real job title—in New England it denotes the job of loading and unloading sleds or drays used to skid logs.

The same title is frequently used on jobs in different industries. In illustration, a *metal man* may take out dents in automobile bodies or remelt printer's type metal to be used again. A *bulldozer operator* may drive a tractor-like grading machine, bend or shape metal on a forging press, or form heads on rivets in structural-steel work. A *modeler* may cut vamps and tops from hides and skins or model plaster-of-paris designs to use in making decorative tile.

An *oven tender* may bake the enamel on painted parts of automobile bodies, dry freshly sprayed hats, assist in loading tobacco-drying ovens, or tend bread- and cake-baking ovens. An *underwriter* may apply premium rates to various types of insurance or glue labels on bundles of roofing material. A *wheelman* may steer a fishing boat, or buff automobile body parts prior to painting, or press residual oleo oil from oleo stock in manufacturing butter substitutes.

The occupational dictionary was prepared mainly for public employment offices to facilitate the classification of applicants and their referral to appropriate openings. It will, however, probably be helpful to workers in industrial-personnel and vocational-guidance fields and other persons interested in labour and occupations.

LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA

British Parliament Enacts Amendment to B.N.A. Act According Dominion Government Exclusive Jurisdiction in National System—Summary of New Bill—Contrast with 1935 Legislation

THE British North America Act was amended in the British Parliament on July 10 by the addition to Section 91 (as Class 2A) of the words "Unemployment Insurance." By such amendment the Dominion Government now is invested with exclusive jurisdiction in this legislation which is now before the Parliament of Canada, the Bill being given its first reading on July 16.

Previous to the presentation of this amendment to the British Parliament, the provinces had consented to such revision enabling the Dominion Government to establish a national system of unemployment insurance, and the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, had announced in the House of Commons the steps leading up to this agreement on the part of the provinces (LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 527-28). The Prime Minister, in tabling the correspondence with the premiers of the provinces on this subject, referred to the historic nature of these documents.

The amendment to the British North America Act originated as an Address to His Majesty the King in the Canadian House of Commons, on June 25, 1940, moved by the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

The Minister of Justice detailed various methods which could have been adopted to secure provincial co-operation in this legislative field, saying that the first which suggested itself was for the provinces to delegate to parliament the powers in relation to unemployment insurance. He mentioned, however, that it was extremely doubtful that such delegation would be legally effective because by such action parliament cannot acquire jurisdiction. Other recognized methods of co-operation discussed from the legal point of view were legislation by reference, conjoint legislation and conditional legislation.

The Minister proceeded as follows to detail various practical objections to any of these methods of acquiring Dominion jurisdiction:

"1. You would have to get the concurrence of nine legislatures each of which will, quite properly, have its own ideas, influenced by local requirements, as to the proper provisions of an unemployment insurance act.

"2. You must hold this concurrence through the difficult first years of the application of the act, when, by practice and experience, amendments will be found desirable; and then you would have to have in each case the consent of every one of the nine legislatures before proposing these amendments.

3. You must persuade nine provinces to submit to administration by a body which is not responsible to them.

4. The necessary levy to provide insurance benefits must be imposed on the clear understanding that the funds raised thereby and turned over to the commission are to be utilized to pay benefits throughout Canada. The result might be, for example, that Quebec contributions would, in certain circumstances, be utilized to pay benefits outside Quebec.

The final and the most important objection of all is that there is nothing to prevent one or two or three provinces from withdrawing from the scheme and then the whole undertaking would be compromised."

The Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. R. B. Hanson, in mentioning that his party was committed to the principle of unemployment insurance, said that he believed the Minister of Justice had adopted the proper method of attaining the end which the government now have in view.

"As far as we are concerned," stated the Opposition Leader, "I promise the co-operation of this party in passing this address, and when the legislation itself comes down I promise him that we will examine the bill with the greatest care, will endeavour to strengthen it so far as may be necessary or desirable, and will in no way obstruct the principle of what is in my opinion very necessary social legislation for Canada."

Mr. M. J. Coldwell also expressed approval saying that the proper time to put a measure of this kind into effect is when industry is on the upturn and employment is increasing. "It is not unlikely," he observed, "that when the war ends unemployment insurance will be as great a necessity as something of the kind was following the last great war."

Action of British Parliament

As already stated the British Parliament on July 10 completed its action in adopting a Bill to amend the British North America Act, thereby empowering the Parliament of Canada to enact national unemployment insurance.

According to the Canadian Press, there was little debate. Sir William Jowitt, Solicitor General, told the Commons that the British Parliament was merely carrying out the wishes of the Canadian Parliament which sought an extension of its powers to deal comprehensively with unemployment in Canada and with the problem of unemployment insurance.

Sir William said that under the Statute of Westminster Canada had been given full sovereignty over her own affairs, and that "we are morally bound to act on this case on the ground we have here a request from the Dominion Parliament."

C. G. Ammon, Labour, suggested the occasion might be taken to institute reciprocal unemployment insurance arrangements between Britain and Canada. (Such reciprocal arrangements are provided in the draft bill now before the Canadian Parliament).

On July 11 the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, placed on *Hansard* the record of the action of the British Parliament in amending the British North America Act. He stated:

"The address of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada requesting the introduction of a measure in the parliament of the United Kingdom to amend the British North America Act by adding unemployment insurance to the powers enumerated in section 91 was duly submitted to His Majesty. A bill providing for the amendment was introduced on July 3 and, after passing the House of Lords and the House of Commons, has now received the royal assent."

Resolution Preceding Bill

On July 16 the Dominion Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, moved the following resolution prior to the introduction of the Bill:

"Resolved that it is expedient to introduce a bill to enact a scheme of national unemployment insurance to be administered by a commission appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and to create an unemployment insurance fund from contributions from specified persons and from moneys provided by Parliament, for the payment of insurance benefits, to be administered by the commission assisted by an advisory committee; with provision also for the organization and maintenance of an employment service administered by the commission with the advice and assistance of a national employment committee; also with power to the Governor-in-Council to establish committees and boards subsidiary to the commission and to enter into agreements with the governments of other countries for reciprocal arrangements relating to unemployment insurance; with provision for the remuneration of the commissioners and the appointment and remuneration of such officers, clerks and employees as may be required for the due carrying out of the provisions of the act and for the costs of administration."

Minister of Labour on Necessity for Adoption

In speaking to the resolution the Minister of Labour emphasized the reasons for the adoption of the Bill at the present time as follows:

"To sum up, this measure is necessary at this time to anticipate and in some degree counteract the probable dislocation which will follow demobilization and the cessation of war work. If it is to be effective in accomplishing this purpose it should be placed in operation at the earliest possible moment. The employment services should be taken over and made to function at maximum efficiency; the personnel to make the plan effective should be set up and given the opportunity to function smoothly. We should begin at once to establish the necessary fund to create a backlog when the readjustments which will inevitably accompany peace require to be made.

"The surest foundation on which to base democratic government is a happy and contented people. Nothing militates more against happiness and contentment than fear. By this measure fear will be removed to some extent from 4,660,000 of the Canadian people.

"Approved in principle as it is by every major labour organization in this country, endorsed by every commission and committee charged with the responsibility of giving it consideration and making recommendations in respect to it, endorsed several times by this chamber, meeting as it does with the unanimous approval of all the provinces, this resolution should be passed by parliament at this time—not six months from now—and, by the legislation to follow, clothed with the force of law.

"This done, it will be recorded of the present generation that at a time when we were bending every effort and endeavour to overcoming the enemy at our gate we were not unconscious of our duty and our obligation to promote the welfare and happiness of our own people."

The Prime Minister also noted another cogent reason for the adoption of the measure at this session and observed:

"There is another reason why it is desirable to proceed with this measure this session. No one can say what matters we may have before us at another session of parliament. To-day the way is sufficiently clear for us to give our thought, time and attention to measures of this kind; but to what matters this parliament may be called upon to give consideration at another session, I think almost any one of us would hesitate even to surmise."

Outline of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1940

Principles

Some of the important principles involved in the new unemployment measure (as introduced) are as follows:—

1. First is the fact that insurance benefit is a right established by contributions previously made, and not a form of relief. The benefits will be in proportion to the contributions made, at the same time entitling the low-paid worker to a relatively high percentage of his wages.

2. Weekly insurance benefit should not be as great or greater than normal weekly earnings.

3. The normal standard of living of the wage-earner should be protected.

Administration

The Bill provides for administration by three Commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed after consultation with organizations representative of workers and the other after consultation with organizations representative of employers. The Chief Commissioner is to hold office for ten years and each of the other Commissioners for five years.

Insured Classes and Exceptions

The benefits of the scheme will apply to all persons who are employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, with certain exceptions. The exceptions include workers in agriculture and forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring, private domestic service and workers earning more than $2,000 per annum. Young persons under 16 years of age cannot draw benefits but may accumulate benefit rights at no cost to themselves; the same holds for those who earn less than 90 cents in a normal full day.

It is estimated that the scheme would cover 2,100,000 wage-earners by 1941. Adding to this figure an estimate of 940,000 adult and 1,620,000 child dependants, the cloak of insurance benefits would be spread over 4,660,000 people. The Bill provides for extending the scope on the recommendation of a National Advisory Committee to be set up under the Act.

Contributions

An Unemployment Insurance Fund, with the Bank of Canada as fiscal agent, is to be created. Employers and workmen contribute amounts which would bring approximately equal totals over the country. Parliament adds a grant of one-fifth of the aggregate contributions made by employed persons and employers, and, also assumes the whole cost of administration, which will be provided through annual votes of Parliament.

It is estimated that the income of the Fund in 1941 would be about $58,500,000—being approximately $23,400,000 each from employers and workers, and about $9,700,000 from the Government. The cost of administration will be about $5,250,000 per annum.

Benefits

Insurance benefit is paid as of right on fulfilment of four statutory conditions:—

1. The payment of not less than 30 weekly—or 180 daily—contributions within two years, while in insured employment.

2. Proper presentation of the claim, and proof of unemployment.

3. That the contributor is capable of and available for work.

4. That he has not refused to attend a course of instruction if required.

Disqualifications for benefit include: loss of work due to misconduct or a labour dispute in which he is involved; unwillingness to accept suitable employment; receipt of an old age pension; being an inmate of a public institution, or earning less than ninety cents a day while in employment.

The weekly benefit rates are shown below:—

Class No.	Description of Class	Single Persons	Persons Maintaining Dependents
		$ cts.	$ cts.
0	Under 16 years of age, or earning less than 90c. in a day		
1	Earning $ 5.40 and less than $7.50 in a week	4 08	4 80
2	" 7.50 " " 9.60 "	5 10	6 00
3	" 9.60 " " 12.00 "	6 12	7 20
4	" 12.00 " " 15.00 "	7 14	8 40
5	" 15.00 " " 20.00 "	8 16	9 60
6	" 20.00 " " 26.00 "	10 20	12 00
7	" 26.00 " " 38.50 " and certain other cases	12 24	14 40

Daily rates are one-sixth the weekly rate. The amount of daily or weekly benefit is 34 times the average daily or weekly workman's contribution for insured persons without dependents, and 40 times the average contribution for married persons mainly or wholly maintaining one or more dependents. It will be seen that the benefits are adjusted with regard for the normal wage, i.e., the normal standard of living of the employed person.

The Benefit Formula

No benefit is payable during the first nine days of unemployment in a benefit year. After that a worker may draw one payment for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefit payments received in the previous three years. Under the Bill the whole of the benefit is related to the employment history of the insured individual. In so far as a man's future benefits are reduced by his past claims, he might be likely to proceed more cautiously in applying for benefit. Moreover, he is made aware that the more he works the greater his benefits in any period of unemployment, through regular contributions.

Umpires and Court of Referees

The Commission is to set up regional divisions under insurance officers, and create a court of referees, representative of the interested parties, to handle claims. Umpires and deputy umpires appointed by the Governor in Council from among the judges of the Exchequer court and the Superior Courts of the provinces, are to be the final adjudicators of claims through procedure clearly outlined.

Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors with power to make examinations concerning compliance.

Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, will advise and assist the Commission, report on the condition of the fund, and make recommendations if the fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. The committee is to consist of a chairman and from four to six members, some of the latter being representative of the employers and organizations of workers respectively.

Employment Service

The Commission is to organize a Dominion Employment Service with regional divisions and local offices. The central office of each division is to be used as a clearing house for vacancies and applications for employment, making the information available through local offices and elsewhere. Loans may be granted to workers travelling to places where work has been found.

National, regional and local committees, representative of workers and employers, are to be set up to advise and assist the Commission on employment problems.

Contribution Rates

Ref. No. for class	Class of Employed Persons	Weekly Rate	
		Employer	Employed Person
0	While earning less than 90 cents a day (Sec. 19 (3)) or While under 16 years of age (Sec. 19 (4))	18 cents	9 cents paid by the employer
1	Earning $ 5.40 but less than $ 7.50 in a week	21	12
2	Earning $ 7.50 but less than $ 9.60 in a week	25	15
3	Earning $ 9.60 but less than $12.00 in a week	25	18
4	Earning $12.00 but less than $15.00 in a week	25	21
5	Earning $15.00 but less than $20.00 in a week	27	24
6	Earning $20.00 but less than $26.00 in a week	27	30
7	Earning $26.00 but less than $38.50 in a week or $2,000 a year (First Schedule (m))	27	36

Daily Rate: in respect of each class, the daily rate of contribution shall be one-sixth of the weekly rate (Section 17 (4)).

Contrast Between the Unemployment Insurance Bill 1940, and the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935

The new Bill differs from the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 in a number of respects:—

1. It embodies the principle of graded rather than flat contributions and benefits. A flat-rate scheme of benefits must be geared to the lowest wages received in the country, or else benefits may easily exceed normal wages. A system which gives benefits as a proportion of normal wages avoids this anomaly; benefits are given under a graded system with regard for the normal standard of living of the insured worker. The special rates for women, for persons between 18 and 21 years, between

16 and 17, and between 17 and 18 become superfluous under a graded system, and are omitted.

II. The qualifying number of contributions is reduced from 40 weeks in the two years preceding a claim for benefit, to 30 weeks, or more properly 180 days. Thus many persons would be insured under the new Bill who would, under the 1935 Act, have been paying contributions without ever qualifying to receive benefits.

III. Provision is made for daily rates of contributions as well as for weekly rates. Thus persons partially unemployed are dealt with automatically; a contribution is payable for every day worked. Under the 1935 Act a formula was provided to deal with cases of partial unemployment; the words "continuous unemployment" were given an extended meaning—

> 1935 Act, Section 20 (4)—"Any three days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and any two such continuous periods separated by a period of not more than six weeks shall be treated as one continuous period of unemployment."

Under the 1935 Act, if an insured person was unemployed during part of a week, contributions would be payable in respect of him in the first instance for the whole week, but he would (on his claim for benefit) be entitled to a refund of contributions paid for such days of unemployment.

The new Bill, by allowing for the payment of contributions on a daily basis in those cases, makes automatic provision for periods of partial employment.

IV. The provision for dependency is simplified. The 1935 Act provided a low-flat rate of benefit with additions of 15 cents a day for a dependent child and 45 cents a day for a wife—but in practice these benefits were given only if the wages had been 125 per cent of the theoretical amount of benefits. These provisions imply investigation and administrative detail, and would have prevented benefits from being related closely to contributions. The 1940 Bill grades contributions and benefits with regard for the normal standard of living; insured persons maintaining one or more dependent persons are automatically entitled to a higher rate of benefit than single persons with no dependents. There is no danger of over-insurance, and the burden upon the administration is minimized, under the new system.

V. A new benefit formula,—the "ratio rule,"—is introduced. The 1935 Act allowed a period of 13 weeks' benefit to all persons who had paid forty weekly contributions during the two years preceding a claim for benefit; and "additional days" were allowed in accordance with a ratio rule, up to a maximum of fifty-two weeks. The new Bill dispenses with the "flat-duration plus additional days," and substitutes therefor a period of benefit directly related to the employment record of the insured person. He is permitted to draw one payment (either daily or weekly) for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefit payments received in the previous three years.

The ratio rule is simple and automatic; it protects the fund against bad risks; it prevents anomalies from persistent claims from casual, intermittent and seasonal workers; and it gives a workman the incentive to draw on his own resources for short periods of unemployment, thus keeping his rights intact for more serious times.

VI. The purely permissive sections, in the 1935 Act, dealing with Health Insurance, with training of the unemployed, and with the provision of aid to employable persons, have been omitted. Education is a provincial responsibility, and therefore it seems likely that no direct provision could be made by the Federal Government for training. The Sirois Commission recommended that Health Insurance should be a provincial responsibility, and it is not yet certain whether aid to employable persons is a responsibility of the Federal Government.

VII. The Governor in Council is enabled to establish reciprocal arrangements on unemployment insurance with another country. This provision would apply in particular to a worker living in Canada and working in the United States, or vice versa.

On June 24, it was announced by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that an Order in Council had been passed prohibiting except under licence, the export from Canada of fish livers, fish oils, fish liver oils, and fish visceral oils. This action follows similar steps taken some months ago by the Board when the export of cod liver oil and cod livers was prohibited except under licence.

This action has been taken in order to conserve the Canadian supply of fish oils having a vitamin content. The unrestricted export from Canada of fish oils and livers might endanger the supply available for Canadian consumers.

As with cod livers and cod liver oil, licences for export will be issued and regulated by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA AND ONTARIO

Alberta

IN Alberta the legislature, during its session from February 8 to 16, enacted statutes to continue the unemployment relief measures which had been in effect during the past year and to provide for building associations to construct low-cost houses. Amendments were made in Acts dealing with the recovery of wages, teachers' superannuation and the hours of work in barber schools in Calgary.

Recovery of Wages

An amendment in the Masters and Servants Act provides that a worker may bring an action for a maximum of six months' wages instead of two as before, while the limitation upon the time during which proceedings may be instituted has been extended from three to six months from the termination of employment.

Early Closing of Shops

The Calgary Charter was amended to permit the extension by by-law to barber schools and similar institutions of the provisions relating to the closing of beauty parlours and barber shops in which case they will be deemed to employ barbers. Should such a by-law be passed it will require the establishments to close at 6 p.m. except on Saturday when they will be permitted to remain open until 7 p.m., and on Wednesday when the closing hour will be 1 p.m. Such a by-law is not to become operative so long as the barber schools are required by some other law or regulation to be closed on a half-day during the week other than the one specified.

Unemployment Relief

The provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, which enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make arrangements instituting and carrying out relief measures either alone or in conjunction with the Dominion and local governments within the province and to contribute to the cost of these measures, and authorizes local governments to borrow money for relief purposes, have been extended as in previous years until March 31, 1941.

Superannuation

The School Act was amended to make possible the participation of any school board in schemes for insuring teachers and other employees without, as formerly, submitting the by-law to the proprietory electors of the district concerned for their approval.

Building Associations Act

This Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, provides for the setting up of building associations for the purpose of building and selling low-cost houses, the value of which, including land, must not exceed $3,500. These houses may be sold either for cash or on credit terms which require that at least 20 per cent of the purchase price be paid in cash at the time of sale and the remaining amount over a period of less than 20 years, in instalments at intervals not exceeding three months, the rate of interest chargeable being limited to four per cent per annum of the unpaid purchase price and arrears of interest.

The administration of the Act is to be vested in a Buildings Advisory Board under the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Board having power to examine and pass on applications for incorporation, to make inquiries into the affairs of associations and to report to the Minister who is to instruct the registrar under the Act to take suitable action in regard to applications and other matters. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations, especially with reference to the terms and conditions of contracts and agreements for sale, the maximum margins of price over cost, the forms to be used by the building associations, and authorizations of the Board to administer and liquidate defaulting associations.

The building associations are incorporated and have powers similar to a limited liability company, their capital structure being made up of common shares of either par or no-par value, preferred shares and, if necessary, debentures. They differ from ordinary corporations in the control over their activities by the Government which in return may guarantee their debentures up to a sum total for the province of one million dollars. The Act prescribes that interest on preferred stock must not exceed five per cent and that on debentures three per cent. A reserve fund must be established after a sinking fund has been set up and the interest on debentures and preferred stock has been paid, and from this fund may be paid dividend on common stock provided that the fund is not required for capital purposes and the dividend declaration is approved by the Board.

In return for the guarantee of debenture issues the Government requires that Alberta labour be used exclusively and, wherever

suitable, materials made in the province; that the total amount of debentures may not exceed a volume four times as great as the capital stock of the association; that the debentures must be a first charge on the assets of the association and limited in term to 20 years; and that the sinking fund for repayments of debentures be satisfactory to the Provincial Treasurer through whose office the guaranteed issues must be handled.

The appointment of an auditor for an association is subject to the approval of the Minister and an annal certified return giving details of operation and financial status must be supplied to the Board in addition to other information which it requires.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature which sat from January 10 to February 24 facilitated the making of lump sum payments by employers to employees' pension funds by permitting for a fixed term a part of the sum to be deducted yearly from income calculated for income tax purposes. The Act providing pensions for teachers and school inspectors was tightened so as to conserve the fund and public library boards were given wider discretion in fixing the amount of employees' retiring allowances. The penalties for selling trade school courses not approved under the Act regulating such schools were increased. Bus drivers were given the privilege of voting at advance polls.

Conciliation in Public Utility Disputes

Among amendments in the Ontario Municipal Board Act was repeal of a section providing that whenever a strike or lockout of the employees of any railway or public utility company occurred or was threatened the Board was to endeavour to effect an amicable settlement; also that where such strike or lockout existed and the general public was thereby likely to suffer injury or inconvenience and the Board had failed in conciliation it had power to investigate and make public its findings in regard to the dispute. The section was first inserted in the Railway and Municipal Board Act, 1906. Another section enacted at the same time and unrepealed permits the Board to arbitrate in the case of a dispute if both parties agree in writing to abide by the award.

Unemployment Relief

The approval of the Minister of Public Welfare must now be obtained before removal from office of an unemployment relief administrator or his assistant appointed by the local municipal council.

Trade Schools

The penalty section of the Trade Schools Regulation Act, 1938, is extended to provide penalties for persons who sell or offer for sale courses of instruction which have not been approved under the Act. The penalties that may be imposed for violation of the Act are increased. The fine was formerly a minimum of $100 with imprisonment in default of payment up to six months. Now there is a maximum penalty of $1,000 for a first offence and $2,000 for a second or subsequent offence. The amendment allows a prison term up to six months either in default of payment of a penalty or in addition to it. In the case of companies the magistrate may increase the money penalty to a sum not exceeding $25,000. Penalties may be recovered in the manner provided by the Summary Convictions Act.

Advance Polls

An amendment in the Muncipal Act extends to bus and transport drivers who, by the nature of their employment are required to be absent from the municipality on election day, the right to vote at the advance poll.

Superannuation and Pensions

Employers who make a lump sum payment on account of an employees' pension fund are permitted, under an amendment to the Income Tax Act, to deduct from income in each of 10 successive years commencing in the year in which the payment is made, one-tenth of the lump sum payment but where the employer has already paid the lump sum, he may deduct one-tenth in 1939 and a similar proportion in each succeeding year until 10 years have elapsed from the year of the lump sum payment.

An amendment in the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Act which is effective September 1, 1940, raises the payments into the fund to be made by teachers and inspectors from three to three and one-half per cent of salaries. In order to conserve the fund and to reduce the deficit some of the provisions have been tightened. The annual allowance formerly payable after 39 years' service is now to be paid after 40 years. In line with this a teacher or inspector retiring on account of disability after 30 years' service is entitled to an allowance actuarially equivalent to that provided on retirement after 40 years' service instead

of 39. Further, the benefits have been reduced in certain cases. Instead of limiting the amount of the annual payment to three-fifths of the average salary it is now stipulated that where the average salary is $660 or less the maximum annual payment is $330. Where the salary exceeds $660 annual payments are limited to three-fifths of the average salary or one-half of the average for the last 10 years during which contribution has been made to the fund. The rate of interest on the total amount contributed by a teacher or inspector which is payable on his death to his personal representative is fixed at three per cent instead of being governed by the current rate paid by the Province of Ontario Savings Office. Special provision retroactive to September 1, 1939, is made for persons found on medical examination at the time of their application to the Ontario College of Education, the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers or a normal school to have a physical condition which may subsequently incapacitate them.

An amendment in the Public Libraries Act leaves it to the discretion of the library board to fix, subject to approval by the municipal council, the gratuity or retiring allowance that may be paid to any employee retiring by reason of advanced age, ill health or other disability. The stipulation that limited the sum to the aggregate of the employee's salary for the last three years of service is removed.

Credit Unions and Co-operative Societies

The Credit Unions Act, 1940, consolidates the former legislation (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 575) and makes minor changes to bring its provisions and the terms used into line with those of similar Acts in other provinces. During passage of the Bill through the legislature the number of persons capable of contracting who may be incorporated as a credit union was raised from 10 to 20. Membership is limited to persons having a common bond of occupation or association or to those within a well-defined neighbourhood or community. It is open to persons under 21 with certain restrictions. The Bill as introduced limited to $5,000 the annual value of the land which could be held by a credit union but this provision was dropped. Instead of providing that the amount of each share was not to be less than $1 there is now a maximum of $10.

The guarantee fund of 10 per cent of the yearly net profits is replaced by a reserve against uncollectible loans and losses of 20 per cent. A credit union is empowered, after providing for this guarantee fund and before declaring a dividend to set aside up to five per cent of the net earning for educational purposes.

The clause dealing with objects of incorporation is amended to allow incorporation for the purpose of receiving money as payment for shares as well as on deposit from members and making loans to members with or without security. The last named power is now limited to "provident and productive purposes." Loans to any officer or board member in excess of the aggregate of his paid up shares and deposits may be made by a two-thirds majority of the board of directors and credit committee. No credit union may borrow more than 50 per cent of its capital, deposits and surplus. The clause prohibiting appeal to the courts in case of disputes involving $100 or less has been omitted.

The board of supervision, now called the supervisory committee, is to consist of three members instead of two, and is to hold office as long as the by-laws prescribe instead of being limited to one year. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a registrar of credit unions to whom are granted certain powers formerly given to the Minister. There may also be appointed an inspector of credit unions and such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary. The use of the words "credit union" is forbidden in the name of any business not under the Act. The by-laws of a credit union may, among other things, prescribe the purposes for which the profits may be appropriated, the number of shares a member may hold, place a maximum on deposits and loans to members and provide for their expulsion and withdrawal. The Minister is now required to give two months' notice of dissolution instead of three.

An amendment in the Securities Act exempts shares of credit unions from the registration provision.

Workmen's Compensation

A Bill which failed to pass second reading would have amended the Workmen's Compensation Act to allow an appeal to be taken from a decision of the Board to a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR LAWS

REVISED minimum wage orders have been issued in Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. In Alberta the new regulations apply to women working in restaurants, in British Columbia to women in hotels in summer resorts and to bus drivers on Vancouver Island. In Nova Scotia the revised regulation has to do with women employed in shops. In Quebec several orders of the Fair Wage Board have been extended and rules for the interpretation of Order 4 have been made. Minimum wages have also been fixed in Quebec for lumber workers for the 1940-41 season.

Regulations relating to trade schools have been made in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. In the latter province, too, restrictions have been imposed for the protection of persons employed in the fumigation of premises.

Alberta Minimum Wage Act, 1925.

Minimum wages and other conditions of employment for female employees in restaurants have been varied by an order of the Board of Industrial Relations which came into force on June 30, repealing former Order 3 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 36, 62). The minimum rate for experienced employees remains unchanged at $12.50 per week, but the learning period has been reduced from six to three months, increases from the initial $9 wage for inexperienced employees to $10, $11 and $12.50 being made monthly instead of bi-monthly as under the former order. The number of inexperienced workers is again limited to 25 per cent of the total number.

Employees who work for less than the ordinary week are to be paid not less than 30 cents an hour with a minimum of $1.20 each time they are called for duty. This provision formerly applied only to those employed for less than 40 hours in a week. The clause of the superseded order allowing employers to pay a weekly wage bearing the same proportion to the minimum wage as the hours worked bore to 48, with the proviso that such wage was not to be based on a smaller number of hours than 40, has not been continued. This has the effect of increasing the minimum wage for some employees working in an establishment in which the hours are less than 48 per week.

Overtime rates remain the same as in the previous order, time and one-half being paid for work in excess of nine hours a day and 48 a week, and the ordinary rate being paid for the ninth hour of a day if the weekly hours do not exceed 48.

The provision of the old order authorizing the employer to deduct payment for board at not more than $5 per week or 75 cents per day has not been continued. No deductions may now be made by the employer in respect of furnishing, repairing or laundering such special uniforms or other clothing as he requires his employees to wear.

Alberta Trade Schools Regulation Act

The above Act, which requires that schools in which persons receive vocational training in designated trades be licensed, inspected and generally regulated, has been extended to cover numerous business colleges by an Order in Council of May 22 naming as trades within the meaning of the Act the occupations of stenographer, typist and comptometrist.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

The usual summer order varying for resort hotels in rural districts Order 52 covering the hotel and catering industry has been declared effective from June 17 to September 14. Instead of the maximum 48-hour week and eight-hour day fixed by Order 52 women employed in these establishments may, as last year, work up to 54 hours a week and 10 a day. The time and a half overtime rate is payable as usual for time worked after 48 hours a week but not after eight hours a day. The provision for 24 hours' consecutive rest in a week must be observed.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

A variation in the recent order relating to bus drivers on Vancouver and Saltspring Islands (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, p. 343) clarifies its intention regarding payment for time during which a driver is at the disposal of his employer but not actually engaged in driving, and became effective on June 27. It is made clear that the driver must be paid not only for all time from his reporting at the garage or headquarters of his employer to his return to this place but also for the time spent travelling as a non-paying passenger to the station where he is to take charge of a bus. The overtime rate is not to apply to waiting time when the driver is engaged on special trips, charter trips, excursions and overloads.

British Columbia Trade Schools Regulation Act

An Order in Council gazetted June 20 makes regulations governing hours, fees and other

operating conditions for hairdressing schools to replace those of March, 1937.

Some of principal provisions assure that such establishments operate as schools and not as shops and limit the hours of instruction to 41 per week, a complete course of study to comprise 1,000 hours of instruction. Before a student may begin such a course the Minister of Labour must approve the contract between the student and the trade school operator. The sale of services is restricted to those persons acting as models for the students who may be charged only prescribed nominal prices. Misleading advertising and the use of Help Wanted columns to attract students is prohibited. Specific requirements are laid down concerning the qualifications and registration of teachers.

Nova Scotia Minimum Wage for Women Act

Order 7 of the Minimum Wage Board which fixes minimum wages for females in shops in cities and incorporated towns (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1934, p. 532, 1936, p. 1002) has been revised and became effective July 16.

Some changes in the order relate to hours of work and payment for part and overtime work, while the provision of the earlier order permitting a three months' probationary period during which wages were unregulated has been omitted. Two other discontinued provisions are those requiring seats to be furnished for employees in the proportion of one to four and forbidding employers to discriminate in any way against employees who made complaints to the Board. Both these conditions are, however, required by statute, the Children's Protection Act stipulating that a seat shall be provided for every woman employed in a shop and the Minimum Wage Act prohibiting discrimination in any way against an employee who testifies or may testify in any inquiry by the Board.

The main wage provisions remain as before with separate scales of rates for female workers in cities and towns of below and above 17,000 population, the higher rates thus applying only to Halifax, Sydney and Glace Bay. For experienced workers the higher rate is $11 a week and the lower $10, for inexperienced workers over 18, the higher rate ranges from $8 to $9 to $10 at six-monthly periods and the lower from $7 to $8 to $9. Inexperienced females under 18 must receive over the same period in the three large centres from $7 to $8.50 to $10 and in the other towns $6 to $7.50 to $9.

The minimum rates are now to apply to a maximum of 48 hours a week or the number of hours usually worked in an establishment if less than 48, instead of to a work-week of from 44 to 50 hours with special provision for a 60-hour week from December 15 to 31. Work in excess of 48 must be paid for at the usual hourly rate of the establishment as fixed by the order, and payment on a part-time basis may be made if the number of hours worked is less than 48 or less than the usual working time, the same hourly rate being applicable. The former order provided overtime pay for all hours worked over 50, and part-time payment was permitted for all hours under 44.

Nova Scotia Motor Carrier Act

Amendments in the regulations under this Act tighten the requirements for obtaining licences to drive public vehicles. Although the former regulations called for the submission of medical and optical certificates, they were in general terms, while the new orders require the certificates to report on specified details and to be renewed annually. In addition, the applicant must now have had at least one continuous year's driving experience and must be competent by reason of experience and training to operate the type of vehicle he is required to drive.

Nova Scotia Trade Schools Regulation Act

An Order in Council gazetted July 3 designates as trades to which the Act and the general regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1000) apply the following vocations: accounting, advertising, barbering, chemical analysis, clerical work, civil service occupations, commercial art, cosmetology, drafting and design, hairdressing, household arts, industrial and business management, pharmacy, printing, radio construction and service, showcard writing, sign painting, surveying and transportation occupations.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Order 16, governing employees in establishments in the City and Island of Montreal engaged in wholesaling and exporting butter and cheese, which was to expire on May 15, has been continued in force for a further period of 12 months.

Orders 9, 17 and 19 of the Board have been continued in force for a further year from their expiration dates in June, 1940, and Order 23 has been extended for six months from January 21, 1940, unless the Board or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council decides otherwise. These orders govern teachers in Verdun, employees in laundries and allied establishments, full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing establishments, and taverns, respectively.

An amendment in Order 5 applying to silk textile industries extends the provisions of the

order to the manufacture of silk velvet which was formerly specifically excluded.

Notices gazetted on June 1 require employers to post, in a place accessible to the employees, all permits of the Fair Wage Board granting exemptions from its orders including any extension of hours of work without wage increases and allow employers under Order 4 to retain from the wages of their employees with their written consent sums for subscriptions to the war savings certificates of the Government of Canada.

Several amendments or rules for the interpretation of Order 4 were gazetted on June 1 and June 15. In the provision of the order limiting to 10 per cent of the total number of employees of a given employer in any one zone those that may be classed as apprentices "the total number of employees" is not to be interpreted as including apprentices.

Employees in the mining industry in Abitibi and Temiscamingue Electoral Districts are authorized to deduct $1.17 per day for board and room and the prevailing rates for house rent, provided that in each case the employee is free to live elsewhere. Where tools are bought from the employer, he may deduct the current prices and providing the workman is free to buy elsewhere the price of supplies bought at the Mine Dry House may be withheld. For medical services $1 per month and for athletic associations not over $1 per month are deductible.

Another rule, approved by the Board on March 28, lays down that the levy on employers of one-third of one per cent to aid in meeting the cost of administering the Act is payable quarterly, each payment relating to the previous quarter, subject to adjustment by the Board if necessary. A final rule makes it clear that the levy applies to wages for holidays which are part of the engagement contract, sick leave, wages in lieu of notice of dismissal and living allowances as well as wages paid to employees temporarily engaged within the province. No levy is payable on the cost of meals supplied gratuitously by the employer during overtime work or payments in the nature of pensions to employees no longer working for the employer.

Banks and insurance companies are declared to be commercial establishments and, except for those especially covered by other articles, their employees are governed by the provisions relating to office employees or employees of commercial establishments. The minimum rate in their case applies to a 48-hour week except for bank messengers engaged by the year at a minimum of $600.

Among the rules of interpretation of Order 4 which were gazetted on June 15 is a provision that the weekly limitations of hours to 55 a week for women and boys under 18 and 72 for men do not apply to employees for whom a longer regular week is fixed by the Board.

A resolution gazetted on June 15 again renews for three months from August 1 the resolution adopted by the Board on September 13, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1112), suspending the hours provision of Order 4 due to the war time emergency.

It is also pointed out that firms under contract with the Federal Government for war supplies or other materials are subject to the orders of the Board including the order requiring payment of an assessment of one-third of one per cent of payroll.

Quebec Forest Operations Act

An order gazetted on June 15 and amended by an order gazetted July 6 fixes minimum wages for the 1940-41 season for different classes of workmen employed in cutting spruce and balsam, the woods principally used in the manufacture of cellulose pastes and paper. The order must be posted in each shanty or camp in a conspicuous place along with a price list of goods to be sold or rented to employees. These prices must be reasonable. The order applies also to women employed in any kind of forest work but not to contractors or sub-contractors. The employer must have all employees sign a form giving the date of hiring and a detailed statement of his account is to be given to each worker on completion of his work.

The rates are for a 26-day month. A $52 minimum with board and lodging is fixed for those engaged in felling, removing stumps, branches or bark, piling, hauling, loading, transporting and unloading timber. For inexperienced or handicapped workers or those over 60, which classes may not make up more than 20 per cent or less than 10 per cent of the total number of workers in any operation, the minimum rate is $35 a month. The Minister of Lands and Forests may increase the percentage to 30 in the case of small businesses employing workmen at a time rate. For them the timber licence fee may also be reduced to insure the payment of wages.

Joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, saw-filers, dynamiters, mechanics, employed as such, must be paid $60 a month. Woodcutters who do the work of one of these classes for 15 days or less can only claim $52 for a month of 26 days.

Stablemen are to receive $55, handymen and watchmen $52, truck and tractor drivers,

enginemen and motormen $60, teamsters and "portageurs" $55 with an additional $17 a month for horse and harness and $20 for horse, harness and wagon.

Depending on the number in the camp, special rates for cooks vary from $52 to $80 a month and assistant cooks must be paid $50 or $60. The minimum for choreboys is $35.

Contracts by the job and monthly contracts are not interchangeable without the mutual consent of the employer and the employee. Time workers are to be supplied with proper tools. When obliged to walk more than a mile from the camp to work, a man must be paid for the time it takes. A time worker who quits work without a reasonable or lawful motive less than 15 days from the date on which he commenced work can claim neither travelling expenses nor lodging and board in the course of his trip but is to receive the minimum of an apprentice for the time worked. Piecework contracts must be given to apprentices up to 15 per cent except in the case where the apprentices will, with the passage of time, have become skilled workers.

As to hours, except for cooks, assistant cooks, choreboys, stablemen and teamsters, "portageurs" and guards, the maximum working hours are 60 a week. Time and a quarter is paid for overtime on week days and time and a half on Sunday.

The employer may make no deduction from wages due to a time-worker for medical assistance, hospital fees, first-aid assistance, board, lodging, bedding, insurance premiums, nor the cost of tools broken or depreciated by use.

The rate for piece-workers is to be calculated by taking as a basis the unit price of $2 per cord. Wood of four and five feet is to be measured by the cord of 128 cubic feet. For men employed by the job, a maximum of 60 cents a day may be deducted for board. Those who cut and trim timber up to six feet in length are entitled to a monthly minimum net wage of $35 or $58 depending on the fixed average daily production. Above the fixed daily averages in the case of logs over six feet in length, the minimum rate is one cent per cubic foot. For preparing pulpwood the rate for peeling is $1 per cord for logs four to six feet long and $1 per hundred cubic feet for logs over six feet long. In camps where contracts by the job are in force, the contractor or sub-contractor cannot employ in forest operations more than 20 per cent of workmen at monthly rates. Men producing 1·3 cords of wood and less in a day are not to make up more than 15 per cent of workmen employed by the job.

Saskatchewan Public Health Act

Among regulations gazetted on June 15 for the protection of persons exposed to hydrocyanic acid gas used in fumigation are those protecting workers employed in the process. The penalty fixed for breach of the regulation is from $5 to $100.

Fumigation may only be performed by a person holding a permit, renewable annually, from the Minister of Public Health. An applicant for a permit must produce a certificate of physical fitness from his municipal health officer and an insurance policy in an approved form against liability arising out of the death of any employee or the injury to or death of any other person resulting from negligence in fumigating. The amount of the insurance must not be less than $3,500 in the case of an employe and $10,000 in the case of any other person. A factory or shop employee who fumigates only the establishment where he is employed is not required to carry insurance.

Persons engaged in fumigating are to use an approved type of gas mask and refills for the masks must be available. Accurate records are to be kept of the period during which the gas mask canister has been used in order that it may be replaced as required.

Saskatchewan Trade Schools Regulation Act

The general regulations under this Act (Labour Gazette, 1940, p. 125) were amended by an order in council gazetted on June 15 to allow admission to trade school courses of children under 16 with the consent of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.

There were 6,206 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of June, as compared with 5,945 during May, and 5,207 during June a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $550,009.71, of which $443,402.46 was for compensation and $106,607.25 was for medical aid.

The total of benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 amounted to $3,457,257.20, as compared with $3,039,136.85 during the corresponding period of 1939.

The accidents reported during the first six months numbered 33,396, as compared with 26,664 during the same period last year.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1939

Twentieth Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

EMPLOYMENT in Ontario was at a lower level in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939 than in 1938, but was higher than in 1937 according to statistical information presented in the twentieth report of the Ontario Department of Labour. The decline in employment is reflected in eleven of the thirteen divisions, the index numbers being lower than in the preceding year. The decline was particularly marked in the logging and construction divisions in which the decrease was 77·9 and 22·3 points respectively. In mining the index number of employment advanced 6 points to 265·5, the highest level since 1926, while the services index advanced 5·1 points.

The decline in employment was also indicated in the reports on unemployment among trade union members in Ontario. The percentage of unemployment was reported as 12·9 for 1939 compared with 8·4 in 1938. A decline in the volume of employment in the building industry was indicated by a decrease of $644,661 in the value of building permits issued in Ontario during 1939. The total value in the period reviewed by the report amounted to $24,889,967 compared with $25,531,628 in 1938.

Industrial Disputes.—During the fiscal year there was a decided decrease in the amount of time loss due to strikes and lockouts. There was a total of 54 strikes in 1939, a decrease of 73 compared with the total of 127 in 1938. Time lost amounted to 86,997 man-working days, a decrease of 207,909 when compared with the 294,906 man-working days lost in 1938. A corresponding decrease in the number of workers involved is recorded, 5,795 workers being involved in strikes during 1939, a decline of 16,954 compared with the 22,749 so involved in 1938.

The saving in time-loss, amounting to 207,909 man-working days, is the equivalent of a full year's work for approximately 700 men.

The rubber industry suffered the greatest loss in the year reviewed, with a total of 23,120 working days. This total, however, was less than last year when the rubber industry was third on the list with 29,405 days lost. The miscellaneous wood products came second with a total of 17,761 days, mostly among sawmill workers, as compared with 13,129 in 1938. The metal products industry was third with a total of 12,668 working days lost, or less than one-fifth of the total in 1938, when the total was 71,904. The textile and clothing industry stood fourth with a total of 10,434 working days lost. In 1938 it stood first with almost ten times this loss, or 102,812 days. A decided decrease in time-loss in the logging industry was reported for 1938. In 1939 there were no strikes in this industry.

The settlement of 22 strikes, involving 3,423 workers in a loss of 39,752 days, was effected through compromise; 15, involving 474 workers in a loss of 19,422 days, were settled in favour of employers; 12 strikes, involving 713 workers in a loss of 4,217 days, were settled in favour of the workers; and the remaining 5 were indefinite as to outcome.

Conciliation and Negotiation.—The report states that the Chief Conciliation Officer and other officials of the Provincial Department of Labour assisted in the settlement of strikes which involved approximately 86 per cent of the total number of workers involved in strikes in the province.

The Chief Conciliation Officer also acted as arbitrator in many cases at the request of both employers and employees and in all instances, the report states, his decision was accepted by both parties concerned. Such cases affected approximately 7,500 employees in various industries.

Youth-Training.—During the eight months of the fiscal year reviewed in the report, in which the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training plan was in operation, 1,733 young persons were given training or assisted under the programme, and 1,424 were placed in permanent employment. The courses of instruction and training were planned with a view to meeting existing needs for skilled workers, and as a result of this policy 82 per cent of those trained or assisted obtained jobs on the completion of their training period without causing any displacement of workers already employed.

Employment Service.—During the fiscal year, 315,116 applications for employment were made and 126,142 vacancies were registered at the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The placements numbered 123,307, and of this total 1,787 were handicapped ex-service men. As in the preceding year, the Employment Offices took an active part in the selection of trainees under the Youth Training Programme, in the work involved in their transportation to training centres and their placement in jobs on the completion of the training period. Approximately 97 per cent of the vacancies were filled, which figure is five points higher than that of last year.

Factory Inspection.—The report of the Factory Inspection Branch indicates an increase in the volume of work accomplished by that Branch during the fiscal year 1939. The number of inspections totalled 32,605, an increase of 5,180 as compared with 1938, and

the number of orders issued relating to various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act totalled 6,057, an increase of 181. Fewer permits were required to be issued and they covered such matters as overtime, double shift, homework and fruit camps, the number being 4,088, or 482 fewer than last year. The number of complaints received, most of which concerned long hours, dropped 75 to 106 this year. There was also a decrease in the number of accidents reported to the Branch, and in the number of these which were fatal, the figures being 2,805 with 36 fatal, as compared with 3,646 and 40 fatal in 1938.

Boiler Inspection.—The scope of the work of the Boiler Inspection Branch was extended during the fiscal year by the assignment to the branch, under authority of an Order in Council approved December 30, 1938, the responsibility for the annual inspection of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels in the province. Inspectors for this purpose and for the enforcement of the Steam Boiler Act will be located in eight centres of Ontario, as well as in Toronto. The change resulted in a decided increase in the volume of work being accomplished by the branch, and in the first three months under the new arrangement, ending with the close of the fiscal year, 116 of these inspections were made and 80 certificates issued.

The regular work of the branch was carried on in the usual manner. Totals of 334 drawings and specifications of boilers and pressure vessels to be constructed for use in the province were surveyed and registered; 801 first, 543 second and 787 final inspections were made of new pressure vessels; 1,352 inspections were made of used pressure vessels, being extensively repaired, sold or exchanged, and 2,778 certificates were issued, in addition to the 80 certificates of annual inspections. As a result of these inspections and other activities there was transmitted by the branch to the Treasurer of Ontario an amount of $18,407.80, compared with $19,599.87 in 1938.

Industry and Labour Board

Industrial Standards Act.—During the fiscal year there were 54 official conferences held pursuant to the Industrial Standards Act, 37 of which submitted schedules for approval. Of this number, 30 were approved and 7 were being held for further consideration. At the end of the year 85 schedules were in effect in the province.

A total of $5,092.15 was collected from 109 employers on behalf of 286 employees as arrears of wages. This is an increase of $672.32 compared with the previous year. There were 198 prosecutions under the Act, resulting in 157 convictions, with fines amounting to $1,440.

Apprenticeship.—The report states that at the close of the fiscal year 1939 there were 1,421 apprentices registered, being the largest number in any year. The increases were mostly in the hairdressing and motor vehicle repair trades. Efforts were made to have evening classes established in vocational schools for apprentices in these two industries, and in the motor vehicle repair trade examinations for apprentices and for those making application for certificates of qualification were held in a number of centres throughout the province. Considerable progress was made it is stated in improving the standard of instruction in licensed hairdressing schools, and in eliminating the practice of fee-charging by establishments not licensed to teach. A total of $341.82 was collected as fees wrongfully charged by such establishments and refunded to students.

Minimum Wages.—A special feature of the work of the Minimum Wage Branch during the fiscal year 1939 was the collection, for the first time, of wage returns for male, as well as female employees. Returns were received from 15,059 firms reporting on 358,068 employees, of whom 251,257 were male and 106,811 female workers. The returns were grouped under 35 classifications and analysed, and the fact that the returns this year covered almost two and a half times the number of employees, as compared with last year, is indicative of the increase in the volume of work undertaken by the branch. These figures do not include the returns from over 200 primary textile mills subject to the provisions of Special Order No. 1, nor those received from firms subject to the provisions of the wage schedules pursuant to the Industrial Standards Act.

Analysis of the wage returns revealed the underpayment of a considerable number of female employees and adjustments were made by 884 employers on behalf of 1,446 such employees. The number of complaints received totalled 462, all of which were investigated but not all were justified, and arrears of wages amounting to $13,544.98 were collected from 309 firms for 453 employees.

During the year it was found necessary to prosecute 22 employers in connection with 28 breaches of the law. Nine convictions were registered, with fines amounting to $195.

At the end of the fiscal year permits were in force authorizing 116 employers to pay to 259 employees, who were handicapped or learners, rates lower than those established by orders of the Board, and in addition, 165 employers, whose piecework rates had been approved by the Board, held homework permits.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS POLICIES IN UNITED STATES DEFENCE INDUSTRIES

Results of Survey by Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University

OF particular interest at this time in view of the intensification and expansion of industrial war work in Canada, and the resultant problems in industrial relations, is a report entitled *Outline of Industrial Relations Policies in Defence Industries* issued last month by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dealing with the situation in the United States, the report states that the material requirements for war and defence have made "production" synonymous with "patriotism" in a large part of American industry. Resulting from the impetus of war production, "new concepts of organization, management techniques, standardization of products, streamlining of procurement, and expansion of labour forces will be necessary." Pointing out that while the problems of engineering and finance involved will be complex, the report declares that these will be over-shadowed in difficulty by those of developing greatly expanded staffs of supervisors, technicians, foremen and employees capable of converting raw material and blueprints at top speed into tens of thousands of airplanes, tanks, guns and shells.

Referring to the necessity for large volume production the report observes:

> In moving into large volume production, defence industries will find no ready-trained group of supervisors, technicians, and skilled labour at hand. Rather than obtaining personnel to fill in an existing pattern of plant organization and lay-out, organization and processes will have to be adapted to the personnel available. But meanwhile, the volume of production necessary is making mass production possible. Instead of one man completing ten steps in fabricating a product, ten men will need be put to work on one step. This change involves mental and physical adjustments of heroic proportions. But such adjustments are already being made. Once consummated, the possibilities of intensive training of thousands of new employees on single steps in production open up vast supplies of usable labour. With this change in many industries, the bottleneck becomes not skilled labour, but the availability of competent supervisory and technical personnel at all levels.

Machine Tool Industry

Among the industries studied, the machine tool industry apparently offers the greatest obstacles to a shift from job-shop to any large degrees of mass production organization. In its own protection, the industry has maintained a considerable degree of diversification. Orders for particular products have usually been small. The niceties of machine-tool fabrication have required the use of many highly skilled mechanics who, like custom tailors, possessed a "feel" for the finished product as a whole. To raise production to the levels now necessary, much less skilled labour will need be absorbed. The adjustment of shop lay-out and operations to make the most of such labour will require the highest degree of ingenuity and vision. At the same time the industry will face, along with other defence industries, the accumulation of industrial relations problems which comes with rapid expansion of forces. In many ways, the attainment of large-scale production in the machine tool industry will be the test of American engineering and American industrial relations in the face of a national emergency. . . .

Labour Relations

Many industrial relations policies and techniques that have evolved over the years take an added importance in industry's adjustment to rapid expansion. The development of effective, harmonious labour relations is vital in defence production. Collective bargaining procedures, including mediation or arbitration where necessary, will need be smoothed and stream-lined to avoid any danger of interruptions. Grievances, instead of being allowed to accumulate under the surface, with adverse effects on morale and efficiency, will need to be cleared justly and quickly through established, functioning machinery. Where such machinery does not already exist, experience shows that its early development is of fundamental importance. In all matters of joint concern, the active participation of both labour and management in determining policy is from all evidence imperative to the highest level of efficiency.

Seniority Protection

The problem of seniority protection has already taken on added significance. Skilled workers in non-essential industries will frequently face the loss of valuable rights in moving to defence industries. Protection of these workers by furlough privileges will release many otherwise willing employees and reduce turnover in the companies in which their services are for the time most valuable to the nation. Such furloughs with preservation of seniority rights are already contemplated in many instances in regard to absence for military service. It now appears in the public interest to encourage their use where employees can be spared for defence production.

Other problems of an increasingly acute importance include:

The development of continuous and effective wage and salary administration.

The maintenance of ratings upon which to base promotions in expanding forces.

Supervisory training in industrial relations techniques.

Expanded health services for executives, supervisors, and employees.

Re-study of work schedules and strains to obviate fatigue.

Examination of the special problems in the employment of women.

In more isolated locations, the planning of adequate housing and transportation facilities.

Industrial Recruitment

Dealing with the recruitment of production workers it is stated that in spite of the large volume of unemployment, machine tool and aircraft industries report "a serious shortage of qualified skilled labour, particularly tool and die makers". The problem in this regard is stated as follows:

Although there are thousands of unemployed workers who are classified as skilled labour, company executives have indicated that a very small proportion of those applying for skilled work possess the experience and qualifications required in those industries which have already had sharp expansion of production. Another difficulty is that the demand for skilled workers has been concentrated to date in specific areas rather than evenly distributed throughout the country. Thus the shortage is much more serious in some communities than in others.

In some cases, skilled workers have been laid off by companies that have reduced forces. Such workers, however, are not anxious to jeopardize their seniority standing with their regular employers by accepting permanent employment in such lines as the machine tool, aircraft, or shipbuilding industries. A company expanding its operations in response to defense requirements may be forced to hire certain skilled workers with the knowledge that they will return to their original employment when needed. If related industries are called upon to expand operations in the near future, the skilled labour shortage will become increasingly serious.

The problem of securing semi-skilled help and workers who can be trained quickly for single operations was of less concern to the employers interviewed. In some communities, however, nearly all available graduates of vocational and trade schools have been absorbed. Selection from among general applicants favours those with some technical training or previous mechanical experience. Women have not yet been hired extensively for unskilled work as they were in 1918, because the supply of male unskilled labour is more than sufficient to meet the demand.

Because of the shortage of skilled workers relative to semi-skilled, some of the companies studied are being forced to develop, as best they can, skilled personnel by intensive training of helpers and other semi-skilled workers who show capacity for promotion.

Industrial Training

The training of skilled and semi-skilled workers is divided into four parts viz.: (1) apprentices; (2) short-period, intensive training in the plant; (3) vocational and technical school training; and (4) co-ordination and supervision of training.

Apprentices.—The report refers to the fact that during the depression years many companies suspended apprentice training programs with the result that there is now a shortage of apprentice graduates. Faced with a sudden increase in operations only a few companies in the United States are expanding their apprentice groups while in many cases it has been found more practical to transfer apprentices with one or two years' training to regular production jobs. It is further stated that most company executives interviewed regarded apprentice training more as a long-range program for developing supervisory material rather than as a means of training skilled productive labour needed in the immediate future. In the development of skilled or semi-skilled labour it appears that more emphasis has been placed on short-period intensive training for specific jobs or operations.

Short-Period, Intensive Training in the Plant.—Commenting on this means of meeting the problem the report states:

As production expands, it is often possible to break down skilled operations through the division of labour. In a relatively short period, new or unskilled workers with the proper mechanical aptitude can be trained to perform one or two operations normally part of a skilled job. By intensive training on the job, supplemented in some cases by limited class-room instruction, unskilled workers may become qualified to perform particular types of work on a single machine. Such short-period intensive training programs are not usually introduced until after the jobs have been broken down. A definite knowledge of anticipated production schedules and the types of operations to be performed is usually pre-requisite to any program of specific job training of this kind.

An emergency training program has two objectives. The first is to qualify new or unskilled employees for specific semi-skilled jobs; the second is to continue the training of promising semi-skilled workers or learners to enable them to qualify for more skilled and more responsible jobs such as set-up men or group leaders. In both cases individual workers are trained step by step as they demonstrate ability. In many companies, training of this nature is a responsibility of the foreman, but the expense involved is charged to a separate training account rather than directly to the department. Some companies have their own "vestibule" training schools; others rely mainly on local educational institutions.

Vocational and Technical Schools.—Dealing with vocational and technical training school facilities, the report continues:

From the standpoint of defense industries, the training given in trade and vocational schools is important. Many aircraft companies now give preference in hiring to young persons who have completed the full-time day courses in vocational schools. There is an increasing need for the expansion of evening training courses to equip adult employed workers for promotion to higher positions. Finally, some vocational schools, which have the proper equipment, have recently set up short, intensive-training courses for out-of-school youth and adults. Such courses, conducted with the co-operation and active assistance of defense industries, are designed to equip trainees in from three to six weeks' time for single, specific operations . . .

Co-ordination and Supervision of Training.—Referring to the question of responsibility

for training the opinion is expressed in the report that training would be neglected unless it is carefully organized and that decentralized training was often more efficient and most flexible, "but central co-ordination is essential in developing a program adequate to production requirements and in maintaining training schedules and standards."

Wages and Hours of Work

The report indicates that an attempt is being made, by the employers interviewed, to avoid "the distortion of wage rates prevalent at the time of the World War." To this end, it is stated, the established job classification and improved rate-setting methods are factors which would help companies foresee and forestall great variation in accepted differentials.

Organization of two and three shift operations.—In determining shift schedules the report states that employee habits and attitudes, as well as the number of available supervisors and skilled workmen must be considered. "A rotation of shifts is customary in continuous-operation companies, but is not practised where employees have formerly been used to one shift only. New employees may be assigned to a second or third shift more easily than old employees can be transferred. It is found necessary, however, to have enough experienced workers on the extra shifts to instruct and assist the new workers. In some plants there is insufficient skilled personnel to operate three full shifts. In such cases, two shifts of ten or twelve hours may be required."

Wage Differential for Night Work and Overtime Rates.—Summarizing the situation in regard to wage differentials for night work and overtime rates, the report observes:

> Most companies which have normally worked on one-shift schedules pay a bonus for the additional second and third shifts, ranging from five to ten per cent, to overcome the objection to night work. In order to induce older workers to accept night work one company was considering paying a basic differential of five per cent to men of three years' service plus one-half per cent for each additional six months' service. In continuous process industries where shifts are commonly rotated, differential pay for night work is not so common.
>
> Overtime beyond eight hours per day and forty hours per week is commonly paid at the rate of time-and-a-half. Such a practice, of course, is very costly, but is necessitated by shortages of available skilled personnel.

In the foregoing the most important sections of the report from the viewpoint of labour have been summarized. Other sections of the report deal with the expansion of management organization and employee-management co-operation in accelerated production.

Copies of the report (price 75 cents) may be obtained on application to the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Price Regulation of Goods in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June reports additional Orders governing the prices of goods.

The *Prices of Goods (Price Regulated Goods)* Order, 1940, made by the Board of Trade on May 10, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Prices of Goods Act, 1939, came into force on June 10, 1940, and brings under the price regulation machinery of the Act an extensive list of articles in common use in daily life.

The Order revokes an earlier Order, made on December 18, 1939, and covers not only the goods specified in the revoked Order (mainly the cheaper grades of clothing and household goods and textile and leather materials used in their manufacture), but also all kinds of clothing, boots and shoes, domestic ironmongery and hardware, cutlery and household textiles. Among other goods covered are domestic furniture, wireless sets, and gramophones, cycles, perambulators, clocks and watches, drugs, soap, candles and matches. The more important classes of materials needed for the manufacture of most of the above-mentioned goods are also covered, unless their prices are otherwise controlled. Goods intended for export are exempted.

The *Prices of Goods (Permitted Prices)* (No. 1) Order, 1940, also made on May 10, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Prices of Goods Act, specifies permitted wholesale and retail prices for a number of branded and price-maintained goods, in respect of which applications had been made by the Central Price Regulation Committee, at the instance of the manufacturers. This Order came into force on May 11, 1940, and the goods covered by it include underwear, men's shirts and pyjamas, half hose, rayon and cotton dress materials and knitting yarn, manufactured or in one instance marketed by certain named firms.

Any trader charging not more than the specified prices for these goods will be regarded as having complied with the provisions of the Act, and no complaint against him will be entertained. Applications for permitted prices for a considerable number of other goods are still under consideration.

The *Prices of Goods (Permitted Prices)* (No. 2) Order, 1940, made on June 4, also under the provisions of Section 5 of the Prices of Goods Act, specifies permitted retail buying prices and selling prices for a number of branded goods. The Order came into force on June 5 and the goods covered by it include certain brands of knitting yarn, hose, silk and other stockings, foundation garments and raincoats.

WARTIME REGULATION OF LABOUR SUPPLY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Action Taken Under Emergency Powers Defence Act—Composition of Labour Supply Organization

REFERENCE was made in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 528) to the adoption of a measure—the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1940—by the British Parliament on May 22, which extended powers conferred by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act of 1939 to include "power by Order in Council to make such Defence Regulations making provision for requiring persons to place themselves, their services, and their property at the disposal of His Majesty, as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the Realm, the maintenance of public order, or the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, or for maintaining supplies or services essential to the life of the community."

Regulations made under the Acts on the same day vest in the Minister of Labour and National Service the control and use of all labour by giving him power to direct any person in the United Kingdom to perform such services as may be specified by directions issued by or on behalf of the Minister, to require persons of any class or description to register particulars about themselves, and to enter and inspect premises and require employers to keep and produce such books, accounts and records as may be necessary.

Labour Supply Organization

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June states that in order to give effect to the powers under the 1940 Act and to ensure the fullest use of the man-power and woman-power in the country, the Minister of Labour and National Service has established under his own Chairmanship a Labour Supply Board.

The following sections from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* indicate the composition of the labour supply organization, the action taken in regard to certain key industries, and the provisions respecting transference of workers:

"The Minister intends that the new organization which is being created to carry out the additional duties and responsibilities imposed on him should work in the closest possible co-operation with the trade unions and employers' organizations, both nationally and locally.

"It is necessary that detailed questions of labour supply should be dealt with area by area, and the Minister of Labour and National Service has accordingly established a provincial organization for the purpose. The main machinery will be the Employment Exchange service directed by the Divisional Controllers, who will be the Minister's principal representatives in each area. These Controllers will in future be Chairmen of the Area Boards which were previously appointed by the Minister of Supply and have now been placed under the general control of the Minister of Labour and National Service.

"In each important area a Local Labour Supply Committee is being established by the Minister of Labour and National Service. This will work in close conjunction with the Employment Exchange and will consist of a Chief Labour Supply Officer, the Exchange Manager and two other Labour Supply Officers specially appointed for the purpose. These will be drawn from persons who have practical working knowledge of industry and industrial conditions. Local panels for particular industries will also be appointed for work in association with these Local Labour Supply Committees.

"The duty of inspecting firms with a view to ensuring that skilled labour is used to the best advantage and that all necessary training facilities are provided will be entrusted to officers to be known as 'Inspectors of Labour Supply,' who will work in close association with the Area Boards and the Labour Supply Committees.

"In carrying out his duties under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1940, the Minister will operate through Officers to be known as 'National Service Officers,' who will be empowered on the Minister's behalf to require persons where necessary to undertake work of national importance."

Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order, 1940

"By virtue of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations referred to above, the Minister of Labour and National Service has made the *Undertakings (Restriction on Engagement) Order*, 1940. This Order, which came into force on Monday, June 10, regulates the engagement of workers in engineering, building, and civil engineering and of male workers in agriculture and coal mining.

"Under the Order no employer in the building industry, the civil engineering contracting industry or the general engineering industry may engage a worker or seek to engage one, except by notifying particulars of the vacancy

to the Local Office of the Ministry and engaging for that vacancy a worker submitted to him by such a Local Office. Similarly, workers may obtain work in those industries only by applying at a Local Office of the Ministry. It follows that advertisements for workers and unregulated transfer from one employer to another in these industries will be illegal.

"The Order also provides that a man who is normally, or who has recently been, a coal mine worker or an agricultural worker may not be engaged by an employer in any other industry unless sent to it by an Employment Exchange.

"Employers are, however, permitted, without reference to a Local Office, to re-engage workers who were last employed by them at some date not more than fourteen days before the date of the re-engagement, or after a period of sickness or on resumption of work after cessation of employment due to a trade dispute.

"The industries are defined in the Order and the definition of general engineering is widely drawn. All workers in the industries are concerned except managers, salesmen, clerks (other than costing clerks, progress clerks, and draughtsmen) and domestic workers. All who are concerned are advised to make themselves acquainted with the Order and in any case of doubt to consult the Employment Exchange service.

"There are severe penalties for infringements of the Order, which is necessary in order to secure the best use of the country's labour supply for war purposes."

Payment of Lodging Allowances and Travelling Expenses

"Workers who, in future, are transferred by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to a new area to undertake work of national importance may, in certain circumstances, be entitled to receive lodging and travelling allowances.

"Lodging allowances will be paid by the Ministry to a married worker (or an unmarried worker with similar responsibilities) who continues to maintain a home in the town from which he has been transferred, provided that the employer to whom he is transferred does not pay lodging or similar allowances under customary practice or industrial agreement. The lodging allowance will be at the rate of 3s. 6d. a night (including Sunday) and will be payable only in those cases where the new place of work is beyond reasonable daily travelling distance from the worker's home.

"It will be a condition of payment of lodging allowances that the employer will be responsible for providing certain free fares and for payment of travelling time at the beginning and end of the job."

Licensing of Exports of Hides and Leather

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced on July 9 that exports from Canada of hides and skins (other than fur skins and leather will be subject to licence by the Board. This action, which brings all export shipments under the scrutiny of Mr. Maurice Samson, Hides and Leather Aministrator, is to ensure that adequate supplies of both raw materials and finished products will be available when required for military and civilian needs.

Roughly one-third of the hides tanned in Canada are imported, but this proportion varies greatly for different branches of the tanning industry. On the other hand, about one-third of the hides taken off in Canada are exported in normal times. The control now established over exports will mean that domestic requirements will first be met but that those hides which are not required by Canadian tanners will continue to find a market elsewhere.

Expenditures for Home Furnishings in United States

Among the moderate-income city families in the United States about one-twelfth of the total expenditure is absorbed by household expenses, other than rent, heat, and light. This approximation is made in a survey of expenditures for home furnishings which appears in the June issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the United States Department of Labor.

These expenditures are for furnishings and household equipment, cleaning supplies, laundry and domestic service, telephone, water rent, insurance on furniture, and other items connected with the running of the home. The average annual expenditure of all families for furnishings and equipment was $60 and for household operation, $58. Expenditures for furnishings and equipment were severely restricted at the lowest income level where they amounted to only 2 per cent of total expenditure but rose to about 4 per cent at about the $2,000 income level after which they tended to decline, while expenditures for household operation increased from about 3 per cent at the lowest income level to almost 4½ per cent at the highest. The increase in the amount paid for household operation was due principally to greater use of laundry service and paid help. The total amount spent for operating the family home, including fuel, light, and refrigeration, averaged for all the families covered in the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey $528 or about $44 per month, ranging from about $20 per month for families with incomes of $500 to $600 a year to over $50 for those with incomes over $2,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MAY, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 12,091, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,183,210 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,984 having an aggregate membership of 255,653 persons, 7.9 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1940, as Reported by Employers

There was further important expansion in industrial activity at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,091 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,183,210, compared with 1,118,232 at May 1. This increase of almost 65,000 employees, or 5.8 per cent, resulted in a generally higher level of employment than at June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1929.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index stood at 120.9, compared with 114.3 at the first of May, 1940, and 113.1 at June 1, 1939; the figure for June 1, 1929, had been 122.2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 118.7 in the preceding month to 120.9 at the date under review; this adjusted figure (which coincided with the crude index) was higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

While the increase at June 1, 1940, substantially exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, it was rather smaller than the advance reported at the beginning of June in 1939. The unusually large gain then indicated had been partly due to an exceptionally late spring which had delayed the resumption of work in a number of industries at the normal season, with the result that the expansion at May 1, 1939, had been considerably below the average and that at June 1, considerably above normal. The latest increase was also smaller than that recorded at June 1, 1937, but the index was then lower by 5.8 per cent.

There was very general improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of June, increased activity, on the whole, being recorded by establishments in all provinces, in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, and in most industries. The largest gains reported in the various industrial groups were those of 26,768 employees in construction and maintenance and 17,999 employees in manufacturing. Within the latter, there was widespread activity; the additions to the staffs were most pronounced in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions, but the movement was also very decidedly upward in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and petroleum and other non-metallic mineral products divisions.

The increase in iron and steel (in which the co-operating establishments absorbed over 5,400 additional workers) raised the index for that group to a level which, in this record of some twenty years, was only exceeded by that reported in the first half of 1929. A slight slowing-up in textiles was due to seasonal influences; however, the decline was substantially below normal for June 1 in the experience of the period since 1920, and employment in those industries continued at an exceptionally high level. In addition, leather, rubber and tobacco factories were quieter.

The non-manufacturing groups also reported substantial gains; these were mainly of a seasonal character but in most cases they exceeded the increase indicated as normal at

June 1 in the period, 1921-1939. As already stated, construction provided work for a large number of additional employees, while logging, mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were also much more active.

A review of the situation in the various industries is given in greater detail following the analysis for the provinces and the leading cities.

Important improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1939. The 11,718 employers then making returns had employed 1,098,908 men and women, compared with 1,032,068 at May 1; the unusually large increase had partly resulted from the tardy resumption of spring-time activities following a prolonged winter, particularly affecting transportation, while the visit of the King and Queen had also then caused heightened employment in a number of industries.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:— 1940, 120.9; 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; and 1927, 107.2.

Employment in Financial Institutions

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 408 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,614 persons, compared with 33,493 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the June 1 survey of employment to 1,216,824 in 12,499 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 120.9 in the industries above enumerated, to 120.6; the May 1 index of 114.3 was lowered by the inclusion of the data from financial institutions to 114.2, while that for June, 1939, stood at 112.9 when such returns were included, as compared with

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



113.1 for the industries enumerated in the third sentence of this paragraph.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in each of the provinces, with firms in Quebec and Ontario showing the greatest expansion; the workers added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments numbered 25,926 in the former and 22,385 in the latter, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3·4 in New Brunswick to 9·3 in Saskatchewan. Employment generally was at a very high level as compared with earlier years. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at the peak for June 1 in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys have been made; that in the Prairie Provinces was the highest since 1930, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia was brisker than at the first of June in other years since 1930 execpt 1937.

Maritime Provinces.—Considerable increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 851 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 86,809 persons, as compared with 83,701 at May 1. This gain was rather smaller than the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was substantially less than that which took place at June 1, 1939; the index of employment then, however, was much lower than that of 117·0 at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions, logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker.

The 833 firms reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 79,998 workers, or 6,061 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.—Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to staffs in logging, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, iron and steel, lumber, food and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries. On the other hand, curtailment was shown in the leather and rubber groups. Statements were tabulated from 3,015 firms employing 351,911 workers at June 1, 1940, or 25,926 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns greatly exceeded the average at June 1 in the years 1921-1939, but was rather smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
June 1, 1928	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
June 1, 1929	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
June 1, 1930	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
June 1, 1931	103·6	105·2	104·3	104·2	103·3	97·9
June 1, 1932	89·1	96·4	87·8	89·9	89·3	83·7
June 1, 1933	80·7	82·8	79·3	81·6	82·7	76·2
June 1, 1934	96·6	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1
June 1, 1935	97·6	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6
June 1, 1936	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
June 1, 1937	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
June 1, 1938	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
June 1, 1939	113·1	108·4	121·0	113·6	101·0	106·6
July 1	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1940	100·0	7·3	29·7	42·7	11·9	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	June 1, 1940	May 1, 1940	June 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	56·1	129·2	125·7	111·4
Animal products—edible	2·5	148·0	137·4	139·0
Fur and products	·2	120·7	115·9	102·5
Leather and products	2·0	116·8	122·5	110·1
Boots and shoes	1·3	113·0	120·5	112·1
Lumber and products	4·4	97·5	85·8	88·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	91·6	74·5	80·4
Furniture	·7	91·6	89·8	83·8
Other lumber products	1·0	122·9	120·4	117·2
Musical instruments	·2	62·1	61·5	42·1
Plant products—edible	3·2	121·1	115·4	112·2
Pulp and paper products	6·2	117·6	112·9	108·2
Pulp and paper	2·8	110·7	101·6	96·4
Paper products	1·0	141·6	139·9	128·0
Printing and publishing	2·4	118·2	118·1	116·5
Rubber products	1·1	107·5	108·4	107·2
Textile products	10·6	144·6	144·9	119·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·1	157·6	158·2	123·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·1	121·6	122·2	94·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	171·0	171·8	126·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	·8	511·0	510·7	427·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	139·4	141·3	121·3
Garments and personal furnishings	3·5	138·0	136·6	116·0
Other textile products	1·1	133·8	135·3	113·5
Tobacco	·7	100·3	134·5	96·0
Beverages	·8	172·9	171·6	171·8
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	191·4	190·4	161·8
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	106·0	95·5	94·0
Electric light and power	1·5	137·5	133·9	126·9
Electrical apparatus	1·7	147·3	143·8	129·1
Iron and steel products	14·0	126·4	122·2	98·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	158·3	151·6	129·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	134·0	132·9	115·7
Agricultural implements	·6	81·4	77·7	56·2
Land vehicles	5·9	115·3	112·3	91·9
Automobiles and parts	2·0	168·0	164·9	143·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·7	206·2	170·9	71·3
Heating appliances	·4	132·7	134·8	126·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	142·5	137·5	106·4
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	124·8	122·6	102·4
Other iron and steel products	2·2	132·0	129·6	101·6
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	180·5	175·9	155·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	172·7	165·2	157·7
Miscellaneous	·5	154·2	156·5	144·5
LOGGING	2·6	105·2	60·5	97·1
MINING	6·6	166·7	164·5	160·5
Coal	2·0	86·4	86·2	82·4
Metallic ores	3·8	354·9	353·1	342·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	145·9	135·0	139·7
COMMUNICATIONS	1·9	87·1	83·8	83·8
Telegraphs	·5	98·2	90·0	94·8
Telephones	1·4	84·0	82·1	80·8
TRANSPORTATION	9·3	90·3	88·8	86·5
Street railways and cartage	2·6	133·7	128·7	125·1
Steam railways	5·2	77·5	77·2	74·1
Shipping and stevedoring	1·5	91·1	89·1	91·9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9·3	90·5	68·4	115·3
Building	2·5	68·4	54·0	53·8
Highway	4·1	126·1	91·7	227·6
Railway	2·7	79·9	61·4	73·1
SERVICES	2·7	142·5	138·2	141·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·6	135·8	130·4	136·6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·1	154·3	151·8	150·9
TRADE	11·5	140·7	138·3	136·6
Retail	8·6	146·2	143·6	143·1
Wholesale	2·9	126·7	124·6	119·5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	120·9	114·3	113·1

[1]The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2,897, had reported 344,477 employees, as compared with 317,521 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1940, together with smaller increases in employment in mining, services, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, iron and steel and food divisions showed the largest additions to the forces, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical appliance, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and other groups; on the other hand, textile, leather and tobacco works were slacker; the comparatively small loss in textiles follows a succession of important gains, and leaves employment in that group at an unusually high level for the season. The staffs of the 5,250 co-operating establishments in Ontario aggregated 505,126 at the latest date; as compared with 482,737 at May 1,

this was an increase of 22,389 employees, an advance that was much greater than average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment, at 126·6 at June 1, 1940, was higher than at that date in any preceding year of the record. A combined staff of 450,932 had been reported by the 5,115 concerns furnishing data for the same date last spring.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while there was little general change in mining, and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber and clay, glass and stone. The expansion resulted in a generally higher level of activity than at June 1 in any other year since 1930. The 1,716 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 140,331 employees, as against 130,901 in the preceding month; the situation greatly improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area. Smaller increases on the whole had been indicated at June 1, 1939, when the 1,672 establishments making returns had employed 130,576 workers, compared with 122,152 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level.

British Columbia.—An aggregate working force of 99,033 was reported by the 1,260 co-operating employers, who had 94,908 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also larger than that noted at the same date in 1939; however, it was not equal to the expansion shown at the beginning of June in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record. The latest index of employment was higher than at the first of June in 1939 or 1938, and was practically the same as at that date in 1937. Manufacturing recorded marked improvement, that in lumber, food and iron and steel factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1939, statements had been received from 1,201 employers of 92,925 persons.

Table 1 gives monthly index numbers for the five economic areas since 1936, together with figures for June 1 in the years 1927-1936.

Employment by Cities

The trend was favourable in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement. The largest additions to the staffs were reported in Montreal and Toronto, while the most pronounced percentage gains were in Quebec City and Ottawa, being 8·6 per cent and 6·2 per cent respectively. The index numbers of employment in those two cities were higher than in any other June since that of 1931; in Montreal and Winnipeg, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor to 1929, while the index in Vancouver was at its maximum for the beginning of June in the years for which statistics are available.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,779 co-operating firms employed 176,777 persons, or 3,529 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which took place in the iron and steel, while there were also gains in textile, food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories; on the other hand, the leather division was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, building, services and trade afforded more employment. The index, at 113·5, was nearly five points higher than in June, 1939, although a greater advance had then been recorded in the 1,685 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 168,215.

Quebec.—There was an exceptionally large gain in industrial activity in Quebec City, manufacturing, transportation and construction reporting greatly heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 214 employers having 17,427 workers, as against 16,044 in the preceding month. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,800 business houses in Toronto with 154,752 employees, compared with 152,208 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was decidedly brisker, there being gains in many of its branches, notably in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment. The general index in Toronto was nearly eleven points higher than at June 1, 1939, when statistics from 1,740 establishments indicated a combined staff of 140,075, or 1,953 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.—Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; construction and trade also showed improvement. A total working force of 15,993 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1940, by the 237 co-operat-

ing firms, who had 15,062 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 228 establishments had reported 15,048 workers, a gain of 466 from their May 1, 1939, forces, while the index was then 8·1 points lower than that of 117·9 at June 1, 1940.

Hamilton.—There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were furnished by 333 employers who had 39,902 persons on their paylists, or 719 more than at the beginning of May. This advance was of almost the same size as that indicated at June 1, 1939, when employment was, however, at a much lower level. Improvement was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel products, while transportation and construction reported smaller gains. The 328 concerns reporting for June 1, 1939, had employed 34,049 workers; the index then stood at 104·6, compared with 122·3 at June 1, 1940.

Windsor.—Employment in Windsor showed an advance at June 1, for which statistics were received from 194 firms with 22,122 employees, an increase of 658 since the beginning of May. There was a gain in the food and the iron and steel industries; construction and trade also reported moderate improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last summer, a decline had been indicated by the 198 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 18,864; employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 160·0, the highest June 1 figure in the record except that of 1929.

Winnipeg.—A personnel of 43,516 men and women was reported by the 537 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 42,339 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing and trade, but communications, transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general increase was rather larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 521 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 40,116 persons, as against 39,064 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 92·4, compared with 99·4 at June 1, 1940.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in the production of food, lumber and iron and steel goods; communications, construction, services and trade also recorded moderate gains in Vancouver, while shipping was quieter. Statements were tabulated from 550 firms with 40,184 workers, as compared with 39,227 at May 1, 1940. A small decrease had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 521 establishments with 36,547 persons on their staffs. Employment then was generally quieter, the index being 8·7 points lower than that of 118·6 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed further, general improvement at the beginning of June, when the number of workers reported in such industries was substantially greater than in any other month for which statistics are available. Data were received from 6,662 establishments which had enlarged their staffs from 646,080 at May 1, to 664,079 at June 1, 1940; this gain of 17,999, or 2·8 per cent, raised the index from 125·7 at the former date to an all-time peak of 129·2 at the latter. The maximum figures in the pre-war period were those of 121·7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121·6 at Aug. 1, 1929.

The movement in manufacturing at June 1 in the last twenty years has almost invariably been upward; while the latest increase substantially exceeded the average, it was rather smaller than that reported at June 1, 1939, and was also smaller than the expansion indicated at the same date in 1937. However, employment was then at a much lower level than at June 1, 1940. After correction for seasonal influences, the index advanced from 124·8 at May 1, 1940, to 126·7 at the date under review; the latter was the highest seasonally-adjusted figure on record.

The gains at June 1 were widely distributed, there being advances in all provinces, and in most of the industries in the manufacturing classification. The general exceptions were leather, textiles, rubber and tobacco and in some cases, the downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. The contra-seasonal advance in iron and steel provided work for over 5,400 men and women, and resulted in the highest level of activity in that industry in any month since the summer of 1929.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years (based on the 1926 average as 100) are as follows: 1940, 129·2; 1939, 111·4; 1938, 112·3; 1937, 117·9; 1936, 103·4; 1935, 98·4; 1934, 93·2; 1933, 80·0; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 99·4; 1930, 113·6; 1929, 121·2; 1928, 112·6 and 1927, 106·9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1939, shows that the 6,386 manufacturers then

co-operating had reported 569,881 employees, as compared with 554,072 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further pronounced increases in employment in this group; the improvement extended generally to the dairying, meat and fish preserving divisions, and to all provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 338 firms having 29,018 workers, as compared with 26,933 in the preceding month. While this advance was not quite so marked as that reported at June 1, 1939, the index then was nine points lower.

Fur and Fur Products.—There was an upward trend in fur factories, 81 of which enlarged their payrolls from 2,799 persons at the beginning of May to 2,914 at June 1. A larger gain had been made at the same date last summer, but activity was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group was further curtailed, the seasonal loss greatly exceeding that indicated in June of last year; the index then, however, stood at 110·1, compared with 116·8 at the date under review. The working forces of the 341 co-operating employers comprised 23,906 men and women, as against 25,075 in the preceding month. The declines were mainly in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued, seasonal improvement on a large scale took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in furniture, container and other wood-using plants. Returns were compiled from 977 plants in the lumber group having 52,488 workers, compared with 46,116 at the beginning of May. All five economic areas shared in the favourable movement at June 1, that in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being especially pronounced. On the whole, smaller additions to staffs had been made at the same date last year, and the index then was over nine points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,737 persons were added to the forces of the 540 co-operating manufacturers, who had 37,196 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, bakery and other vegetable food establishments reported marked improvement. The general increase registered at June 1, 1939, did not provide work for so many persons, and the employment index was then decidedly lower than that of 121·1 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills showed important increases in personnel, and paper product factories were also busier. The index number in the pulp and paper group as a whole stood at 117·6, compared with 108·2 at the beginning of June of last year, when the gains recorded were much smaller. An aggregate payroll of 73,009 workers was reported by the 721 firms whose statistics were compiled, who had employed 70,091 at May 1, 1940.

Rubber Products.—Fifty-four rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 13,429 persons, or 113 fewer than in their last return. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of June a year ago, when an advance over the preceding month had been indicated.

Textile Products.—There was a moderate, seasonal decline in textiles at the date under review; this took place chiefly in knitting, headwear and cotton factories. On the other hand, garment manufacturing was busier. Data were received from 1,241 firms employing 125,790 men and women, as against 126,033 in the preceding month. A greater decrease had been reported at June 1, 1939, and employment was then at a decidedly lower level than at the date under review, when it was at its maximum for June 1 in the years of the record.

Beverages.—Activity in this group slightly advanced, according to 147 employers whose staffs were enlarged from 9,451 in the preceding month to 9,523 at the beginning of June in the present year. Improvement had also been noted at the same date of last year, when the index was much the same as at June 1, 1940.

Tobacco.—There was a large decrease in employment in tobacco; 48 establishments reported 8,276 workers at June 1, compared with 11,094 in their last report. Activity in this industry was at a higher level than at June 1 of last summer, although the tendency had then been favourable.

Chemical and Allied Products.—Statistics were tabulated from 322 chemical factories, which provided work for 22,818 employees, as against 22,737 at the first of May. There were considerable gains in Quebec, while the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces. Employment in these industries was in greater volume than in any other month for which statistics are available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further marked improvement was noted in building material plants, 222 of which employed an aggregate working force of 11,988 persons, or 1,183 more than at May 1. The index stood

at 106·0; this was the highest figure recorded since the summer of 1931. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain in this group, to which factories turning out clay, glass and stone products contributed.

Electric Light and Power.—A considerable advance as compared with May 1 was shown in electric light and power plants, in which employment was brisker than at the same date a year ago. The 102 co-operating companies enlarged their staffs by 450 workers to 17,444 at the beginning of June, 1940.

Electrical Apparatus.—Further expansion was shown in electrical appliance factories, 128 of which reported a combined payroll of 20,104 at the date under review, or 478 more than in the preceding month. A similar gain had been recorded at June 1, 1939. Employment at the latest date was more active than in any month since the end of 1937.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was an important contra-seasonal increase in iron and steel at June 1, 1940; the largest additions to staffs were in the crude, rolled and forged, boiler, engine and tank, vehicle (land, water and air), and structural iron and steel divisions. Returns were tabulated from 946 manufacturers employing 166,011 persons, compared with 160,587 at May 1. Considerable improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while the change in the Prairie Provinces was slight. A smaller advance had been made at June 1, 1939, and the index was then many points lower than at June 1, 1940, when it was higher than in any other month since the summer of 1929.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—These industries reported heightened employment, according to 199 firms employing 28,423 men and women, compared with 27,701 in the preceding month. The increase took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario, although the tendency was generally favourable. Improvement on a smaller scale had been recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level.

Mineral Products.—Continued, seasonal expansion was noted generally in the manufacture of oil, coke and other mineral products; this was on a scale similar to that which was reported at June 1, 1939, and employment was then in decidedly smaller volume. An aggregate payroll of 13,704 persons was employed at June 1, 1940, by the 100 co-operating employers, who had 13,142 workers at May 1.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 125 employees having been added to the forces of the 120 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 6,266 at the beginning of June.

Logging

Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while curtailment was indicated in the Prairies. Returns were received from 399 firms employing 31,031 workers, or 13,192 more than in the preceding month. This gain was exceptionelly large for the time of year. Pronounced improvement had also been indicated at the same date in 1939, but the index, at 97·1, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present summer, when it stood at 105·2.

Mining

Coal-Mining.—Employment in the eastern and British Columbian coal-fields showed some improvement, but there was seasonal curtailment in Alberta. Statements were compiled from a total of 107 operators with 23,732 employees, or 61 more than at the beginning of May. The index was four points higher than at June 1, 1939, when a small gain had also been recorded.

Metallic Ores.—Further expansion was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Quebec and British Columbia; 210 employers enlarged their staffs from 43,981 workers at May 1, to 44,212 at the date under review. A much greater increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower than at June 1, 1940.

Non-metallic Minerals (other than coal).—According to data received from 101 firms in this group, they employed 9,765 persons, or 730 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last summer, although larger additions to the personnel had then been reported by the co-operating firms.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—An increase was registered in local transportation at June 1, 1940, when 312 companies added 1,161 employees to their payrolls, bringing them to 30,839. Employment had shown expansion on a smaller scale at the beginning of June, 1939, and the index was then lower than at the date under review.

Steam Railways.—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 101 co-operating companies and branches

enlarged their personnel from 61,557 in the preceding month to 61,839 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported a seasonal contraction, while there were increases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Activity generally was at a higher level than at June 1 of last year, although much more extensive gains had then been shown in the statistics tabulated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, and the trend was also downward in British Columbia; however, the declines there were more than offset by the additions to staffs elsewhere indicated. Information was received from 123 firms with 16,905 employees, as compared with 16,532 in the preceding month. Following a delay in the opening of navigation as a result of prolonged winter conditions last year, there had been an increase on a very large scale at June 1, 1939; the index then stood at 91·9, compared with 91·1 at the date under review.

Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 86 companies and branches reporting had 23,260 men and women on their paylists at the beginning of June, or 881 more than at May 1. Employment was at a rather higher level than at the same date a year ago, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—An aggregate staff of 29,284 was reported by the 861 contractors furnishing statistics, who had had 23,108 workers at May 1. Activity generally advanced, but the largest increases were in Quebec and Ontario. The expansion, which was seasonal, was on a greater scale than that noted in other Junes of the record; employment in building operations was more active than in that month in any other year since 1931.

Highway.—The 391 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 48,369 persons in their employ, or 13,209 more than at the beginning of May. Most provinces shared in the seasonally upward movement, Quebec reporting the greatest gains. The number engaged in road work was much smaller than at the beginning of June, 1939, when more pronounced improvement had been indicated.

Railway.—Important advances were again registered by the track departments of the railways; the working forces of the 29 co-operating employers included 31,924 workers, as against 24,541 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted at June 1 of last year, and the index of employment was then nearly seven points lower. The most noteworthy gains at the date under review were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but all five economic areas reported heightened activity.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improvement. Statements were compiled from 600 firms employing 31,515 men and women, as compared with 30,560 at May 1. The index, at 142·5, was slightly higher than at the same date in 1939, when much larger advances had been made to a considerable extent as a result of the Royal Visit.

Trade

An upward movement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 2,109 establishments employed 136,456 persons, or 2,345 more than in their last return. Most of the improvement was in retail trade, while that in the wholesale division was also pronounced. Rather smaller gains, on the whole, had been noted at June 1, 1939, when employment in the distributive industries was not quite so active.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

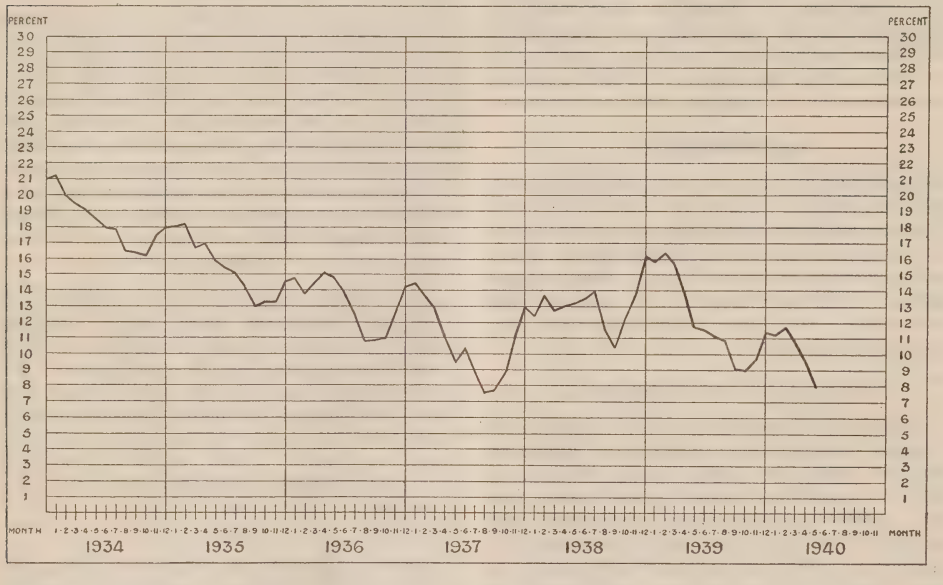
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1940

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The outstanding feature in the trade union situation at the close of May was that the percentage of 7·9 in unemployment recorded was smaller than that indicated in the corresponding month in any previous year since

1929 and also below that registered in any month since September, 1937. At the end of April this year 9·6 per cent of the members reported were without work, while in May, 1939, unemployment stood at 11·7 per cent. Reporting for the month under review were 1,984 labour organizations, with 255,653 members, 20,241 of whom or 7·9 per cent were idle on the last day of the month. A general upward employment tendency was noted in a large number of trades and industries, partly due to seasonal influences, and in substantial measure to activities consequent upon the struggle in which we are now engaged. Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan unions reflected moderate advancement in work afforded from

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



April, and in Nova Scotia and Alberta fractional gains occurred. Activity for Manitoba and British Columbia members eased off very slightly. In New Brunswick the percentage of unemployment remained identical with that of April. The trend of employment in every province was more favourable during May than in the corresponding month of 1939, New Brunswick unions particularly showing large gains while in Ontario also, the expansion evident was quite noteworthy. Improvement on a more moderate scale was apparent among Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta members, and in Manitoba and British Columbia activity increased by less than one per cent.

Statistics of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Montreal unions during May registered a gain in available work of over 3 per cent from April, and in Toronto advances of 2 per cent were shown. Employment for Halifax members, on the contrary, was retarded by over 4 per cent, while declines on a smaller scale occurred among Winnipeg and Vancouver unions. In Saint John, Edmonton and Regina the tendency was toward reduced activity, though the variations from April were but fractional. Contrasted with the returns for May a year ago Toronto, Halifax, Saint John and Montreal unions all reflected a considerably better level of employment during the period under survey, and lesser increases were apparent among Edmonton, Regina and Vancouver members. In Winnipeg the variation from May last year was so slight as to be almost negligible.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date. The curve during May showed a moderate decline in level from both the previous month and May a year ago, the divergence being greater in the latter comparison and indicative in both instances of a more marked employment prevalence during the month under survey.

A fractional rise in employment was evident in the manufacturing industries as a whole during May from the preceding month, but the advancement registered over May last

year was of rather noteworthy degree. Reports for May were tabulated from 602 organizations of workers engaged in the manufacturing industries, embracing a total of 103,934 members, 7,079 or 6·8 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 7·3 in April and 11·6 in May last year. Fur workers and metal polishers were decidedly busier during May than in the previous month, but as their membership was small they did not materially affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Heightened activity in substantial measure was reported by general labourers and rubbers workers, and a favourable employment movement was indicated by jewellery, glass, iron and steel, wood, brewery, and textile and carpet workers, bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, electric current employees and paper makers, though the changes from April were quite slight. Hat, cap and glove workers, on the other hand, showed noteworthy recessions in work afforded, and moderate declines were apparent among leather and garment workers. Activity for meat cutters and butchers subsided slightly. In comparing with the returns for May, 1939, the iron and steel trades showed the greatest improvement considering the number of members involved, though viewed from a percentage basis the gains recorded by textile and carpet and leather workers and metal polishers were more pronounced. Increased activity, on a pronounced scale, was also evident among meat cutters and butchers, papermakers, jewellery, and hat, cap and glove workers. Employment expansion of more moderate degree was reflected by wood and fur workers, general labourers, and bakers and confectioners. The situation also tended favourably for brewery workers and printing tradesmen. Rubber workers, on the contrary, were much quieter than in May last year, and among garment and glass workers noteworthy recessions in activity occurred. Nominal contractions only were recorded by electric current employees.

Little variation was apparent in conditions for coal miners during May from the previous month, though the tendency was favourable according to the returns compiled from 57 local unions covering a membership of 21,178 persons. Of these, 2,373 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 11·2 in contrast with 11·4 per cent of inactivity in April. Moderate gains in work afforded, however, were manifest from May last year when 15·1 per cent of idleness was reported. Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions during May were somewhat more active than in April but this improvement was largely offset by the moderate drop in employment evident from Alberta and the slight recessions in activity noted in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all shared in the better employment movement shown from May last year, the improvement recorded by Nova Scotia members being the most noteworthy. In New Brunswick, however, the tendency was in a slightly unfavourable direction. In addition to the members reported as wholly unemployed a number were shown as working at reduced time.

The building and construction trades during May indicated a sharp upward turn in employment from both the preceding month and May a year ago as manifest by the reports furnished by 225 associations including a membership of 24,914 persons. Of these 4,959 or 19·9 per cent were without employment at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 30·2 in April and 30·4 in May, 1939. Carpenters and joiners especially were decidedly better engaged during May than in the preceding month and important gains were apparent among tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen. Bridge and structural iron workers showed but a slightly better employment tendency. Activity for granite and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·2
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
May 1929.....	3·9	·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
May 1930.....	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3
May 1931.....	6·4	10·3	20·5	15·6	13·0	12·8	22·0	14·2	16·2
May 1932.....	8·5	14·2	26·3	23·6	21·0	14·0	26·5	20·4	22·1
May 1933.....	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	23·8
May 1934.....	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	18·5
May 1935.....	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
May 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
May 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
May 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	·41	0·31	8·11	3·8	13·2
May 1939.....	6·3	14·1	13·5	11·0	10·0	7·5	18·3	10·0	11·7
June 1939.....	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	11·6
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	9·7
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
Jan. 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	11·3
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	11·7
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	10·8
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	9·6
May 1940.....	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	7·9

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	....	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	....	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
May, 1931	1·1	31·8	12·8	17·9	5·7	12·5	25·2	7·4	....	31·7	47·3	8·7	52·5	7·4	12·0	10·7	6·9	20·6	0	32·0	37·7	9·2	23·5	10·3	1·1	7·1	7·2	0	4·9	8·8	2·1	16·8	16·2
May, 1932	0	26·7	14·3	24·2	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·7	....	36·7	29·8	25·1	30·2	27·4	25·3	26·0	22·2	36·2	0	63·4	57·2	12·5	41·5	13·7	1·5	15·8	16·0	0	2·3	13·8	9·5	20·5	22·1
May, 1933	2·1	31·5	21·5	28·5	16·8	17·0	23·0	14·5	0	32·4	24·4	23·2	25·0	10·0	25·1	35·4	26·7	20·9	0	66·4	65·6	12·2	29·4	14·0	·9	13·2	13·5	0	·6	11·7	5·2	21·6	23·8
May, 1934	4·3	6·1	21·1	15·6	9·5	7·2	2·8	10·3	0	18·4	9·0	23·5	8·8	1·3	11·1	19·2	33·3	6·9	0	59·3	63·7	9·9	37·6	9·9	·9	11·9	12·1	4·3	6·6	6·3	1·8	14·7	18·5
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	11·8
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
May, 1939	4·0	8·0	15·3	11·6	5·4	7·7	8·6	6·3	5·3	8·9	6·2	12·9	3·1	18·5	27·8	16·1	2·7	48·4	1·5	27·5	30·4	6·6	31·0	7·0	1·5	6·2	6·4	0	·2	4·0	1·1	6·7	11·7
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	40·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	29·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·8	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	1·6	3·9	7·9

stonecutters, on the other hand, was somewhat curtailed and declines on a small scale were recorded by electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers. As in the previous comparison employment for carpenters and joiners was at a much higher level during May than in the corresponding month of last year. Pronounced improvement was also manifest by hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and steam shovelmen. Gains in activity of much lesser degree were recorded by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and slight advancement was evident among plumbers and steamfitters. The situation for electrical workers remained approximately unchanged from May, 1939. Granite and stonecutters, however, suffered heavy losses in activity during the month reviewed and noteworthy recessions were evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The transportation industries with 830 organizations reporting at the close of May a total of 70,508 members indicated that 3,324 or 4·7 per cent were without employment, contrasted with percentages of 6·5 in April and 6·6 in May last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 81 per cent of the entire group membership reported, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs were all afforded a better volume of employment, both when compared with the April returns and those of May a year ago. An unchanged situation from April was reflected by street and electric railway employees, but the tendency from May last year was toward increased activity.

Retail shop clerks, with 5 associations at the close of May reporting an aggregate of 1,878 members indicated that all were busily employed compared with 0·1 per cent of inactivity in April and with a percentage of 0·2 in May last year.

The 82 unions of civic employees making returns for May with a membership numbering 9,601 persons showed that 156, or 1·6 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with percentages of 2·0 in April and 1·1 in May, 1939.

A nominally upward employment movement was evident in the miscellaneous group of trades during May from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 3·9 per cent as compared with a percentage of 4·7 in April. Gains on a somewhat larger scale were manifest from May last year when 6·7 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns tabulated from 143 labour organizations, including 10,587 members, 409 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Theatre and stage employees reflected moderate increases in activity from April, and the situation was slightly improved for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers. In contrasting with the returns for May, 1939, theatre and stage employees, and unclassified workers showed noteworthy increases in work available during the month under review, and advances of lesser degree were apparent among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. Hotel and restaurant employees alone indicated a slight tendency toward retarded activity.

Fishermen with 5 local unions at the close of May reporting a membership total of 2,710 persons, showed that 529 or a percentage of 19·5 were idle, compared with 18·2 per cent of inactivity in April. Heavy increases in unemployment, however, were recorded from May last year when 4·0 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

The 6 unions of lumber workers and loggers from which reports were received at the end of May, with 2,525 members, showed that 369 or a percentage of 14·6 were unemployed as contrasted with percentages of 11·8 in April and 9·0 in May last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1939 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for May of each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and for each month from May, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during May, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of 37 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively, over that of the previous month and also that of the corresponding period of a year ago. Substantial gains under the first comparison in construction and maintenance, logging and services, followed by others of smaller proportions in manufacturing, transportation, trade and mining, accounted for the marked improvement shown in this instance, while under the second comparison the largest increases in placements were registered in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, services and logging, with moderate gains also being reported in transportation, farming and trade. The only industrial divisions to show declines were farming, in which a moderate loss was

recorded from April, 1940, and mining, which reported a very minor decrease from May a year ago.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1938, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications was decidedly upward during the first half of the month and although that of vacancies continued that marked upward course during the entire period under review, that of placements remained practically stationary during the latter half of the month. At the close of May both levels were considerably higher than those attained at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65·8 and 70·3 during the first and the second half of May, 1940, respectively, in contrast with the ratio of 56·1 throughout the same periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the month under review were 61·4 and 61·9, as compared with 52·6 and 53·9 during May last year.

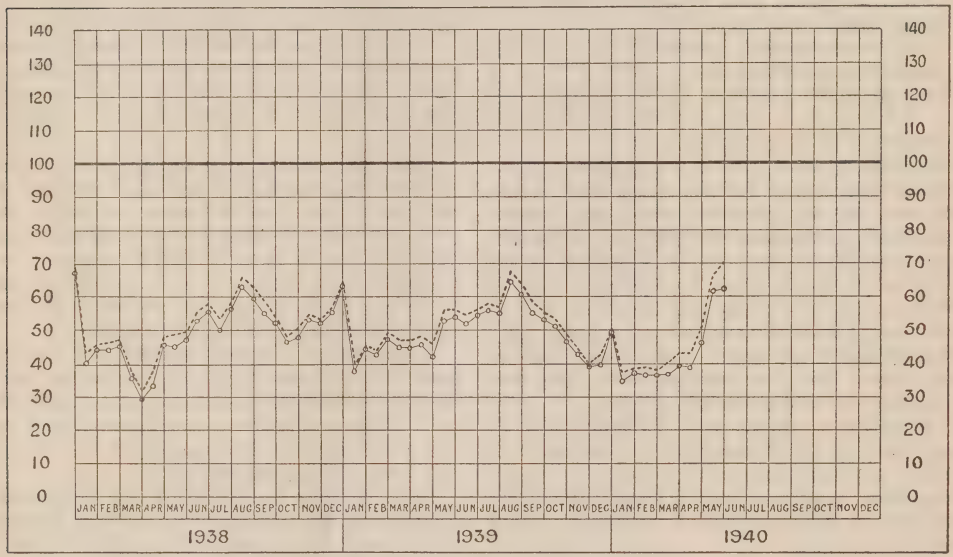
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1940, was 1,780, as compared with 1,304 in the previous month and with 1,367 in May, 1939.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,608, in comparison with 2,759 in April, 1940, and with 2,436 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1940, was 1,608, of which 1,018 were in regular employment and 590 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,173 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,296 daily, consisting of 734 in regular and 562 in casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



During the month of May, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 43,020 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 41,800 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,458, of which 21,171 were of men and 5,287 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 15,342. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 30,901 for men and 15,373 for women, a total of 46,274, while applications for work numbered 67,801, of which 48,917 were from men and 18,884 from women workers. Reports for April, 1940, showed 33,892 positions available, 71,729 applications made and 30,497 placements effected, while in May, 1939, there were recorded 35,539 vacancies, 63,320 applications

for work and 33,694 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (5 months)	89,112	56,276	145,388

Nova Scotia

During the month of May, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were 34 per cent more than in the preceding month and over 75 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 40 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 74 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. The large increase in placements over May of last year was due to substantial gains in construction and maintenance and services, as, although there was a moderate decline in logging, all other industrial groups showed minor changes only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 40; logging 73; farming 39; construction and maintenance 1,068; trade 48 and services 1,246, of which 836 were of household workers. There were 1,007 men and 171 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during May, called for nearly 13 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Increases were also reported in placements of over 13 per cent when compared with April and of over 22 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. Except for a nominal decline in mining, all industrial groups showed gains in placements over May of last year, the most important being in services and construction and maintenance. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 504 and in services 979, of the latter, 715 were of household workers. There were 167 men and 139 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Quebec

There was an increase of nearly 22 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during May, when compared with the preceding month and a gain of over 30 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 26 per cent higher than in April and over 17 per cent above May, 1939. With the exception of a fairly substantial loss under construction and maintenance, increased placements were reported in all industrial divisions over May of last year, the most important gains being in logging, manufacturing, services and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 569; logging 1,609; farming 169; transportation 254; construction and maintenance 1,946; trade 179 and services 4,091, of which 3,577 were of household workers. During the month 4,583 men and 1,812 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during May, were nearly 67 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 47 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 61 per cent when compared with April and of nearly 40 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. Farm placements were fewer than during May of last year and there was a nominal decline in mining, but gains were reported in all other groups. The increase under construction and maintenance was quite large, and there were fairly substantial advances in manufacturing, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,588; logging 2,256; farming 1,081; transportation 255; construction and maintenance 7,264; trade 426 and services 5,871, of which 3,248 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 10,694 of men and 1,625 of women.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during May, were over 19 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 10 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 24 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of 8 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. A reduction in farm placements accounted for the decrease for the province as a whole from May of last year. Of the changes in other

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**2,596**	**98**	**3,213**	**2,550**	**1,178**	**1,372**	**5,413**	**521**
Halifax	1,236	92	1,731	1,184	581	603	3,082	73
Kentville	404	0	525	404	213	191	1,384	115
New Glasgow	461	6	463	467	205	262	374	289
Sydney	495	0	494	495	179	316	573	44
New Brunswick	**1,604**	**37**	**1,614**	**1,593**	**306**	**1,287**	**1,152**	**180**
Chatham	349	0	349	349	2	347	49	0
Moncton	609	37	601	598	174	424	330	127
Saint John	646	0	664	646	130	516	773	53
Quebec	**11,644**	**2,593**	**16,992**	**9,893**	**6,395**	**2,492**	**15,729**	**5,608**
Chicoutimi	677	0	1,583	677	672	5	498	442
Hull	457	29	948	524	465	53	395	841
La Tuque	307	8	365	318	298	3	36	171
Matane	1,949	923	986	1,197	1,177	19	336	196
Montreal	4,787	948	6,943	3,953	1,385	1,900	2,926	1,721
Quebec	1,100	500	2,651	642	455	130	10,423	1,322
Rouyn	621	53	903	637	553	56	356	338
Sherbrooke	358	28	561	409	321	38	98	160
Thetford Mines	135	8	508	200	126	2	293	.....
Three Rivers	997	82	1,130	1,053	694	278	90	269
Val d'Or	256	14	414	283	249	8	278	148
Ontario	**20,310**	**916**	**29,787**	**18,987**	**12,319**	**6,530**	**46,282**	**7,133**
Barrie	2,127	69	899	1,645	1,598	47	0	.....
Belleville	277	0	565	287	174	113	494	59
Brantford	316	12	369	333	213	120	909	91
Chatham	284	0	333	271	35	236	492	132
Ft. William	909	0	984	909	810	99	773	726
Galt	149	21	317	128	113	15	700	.....
Guelph	280	34	409	209	124	66	327	105
Hamilton	1,232	70	2,381	1,185	600	572	4,706	299
Kenora	175	0	289	175	140	35	158	231
Kingston	263	12	468	243	170	73	598	267
Kitchener	169	12	342	206	115	88	1,058	121
London	665	51	896	688	404	247	1,528	229
New Toronto	284	7	622	269	228	41	587	22
Niagara Falls	382	27	340	386	320	62	657	133
North Bay	608	0	654	617	507	110	913	118
Oshawa	382	0	555	399	119	280	1,189	72
Ottawa	2,224	72	3,112	2,107	664	1,425	2,899	623
Owen Sound	253	5	171	259	70	189	382	55
Pembroke	482	2	1,482	411	329	82	362	105
Peterborough	237	16	271	242	153	89	451	115
Port Arthur	1,898	90	1,583	1,637	1,624	13	650	1,299
St. Catharines	657	44	736	624	427	197	1,787	233
St. Thomas	290	3	316	282	204	78	338	32
Sarnia	260	7	355	254	97	157	761	76
Sault Ste. Marie	384	113	441	277	61	213	223	45
Simcoe	85	0	139	88	66	22	17	65
Stratford	117	0	224	117	81	36	1,298	92
Sudbury	262	0	693	287	189	99	358	159
Timmins	555	0	1,299	555	219	336	1,193	184
Toronto	3,101	173	7,205	2,884	1,843	1,041	15,903	1,023
Welland	151	31	282	160	95	23	1,077	70
Windsor	605	36	741	617	376	241	3,208	202
Woodstock	247	9	314	236	151	85	286	150
Manitoba	**2,399**	**28**	**3,627**	**2,528**	**1,720**	**793**	**15,678**	**1,906**
Brandon	490	25	357	449	431	17	1,070	125
Dauphin	131	0	154	131	112	19	190	87
Portage la Prairie	73	0	117	73	61	12	412	36
Winnipeg	1,705	3	2,999	1,875	1,116	745	14,006	1,658
Saskatchewan	**1,841**	**187**	**2,737**	**1,777**	**972**	**806**	**8,675**	**1,118**
Estevan	60	8	63	57	57	0	131	52
Moose Jaw	387	32	432	373	215	159	1,629	243
North Battleford	40	9	38	35	18	17	246	23
Prince Albert	262	25	230	241	55	186	327	45
Regina	370	49	576	383	196	187	3,057	302
Saskatoon	325	2	1,066	325	183	142	2,324	213
Swift Current	94	26	79	75	56	19	581	27
Weyburn	162	21	134	153	129	24	198	102
Yorkton	141	15	119	135	63	72	182	111
Alberta	**2,633**	**145**	**3,914**	**2,412**	**1,955**	**457**	**6,548**	**1,328**
Calgary	968	96	1,361	800	628	172	2,272	367
Drumheller	175	0	541	153	124	29	236	37
Edmonton	1,024	12	1,616	1,005	879	126	3,421	746
Lethbridge	210	24	190	202	185	17	337	104
Medicine Hat	256	13	206	252	139	113	282	74
British Columbia	**3,247**	**42**	**5,917**	**3,280**	**1,613**	**1,605**	**17,630**	**1,196**
Kamloops	102	0	157	99	89	10	207	45
Nanaimo	529	1	589	510	497	13	775	519
Nelson	174	0	183	176	18	158	17	51
New Westminster	170	0	154	170	95	75	1,007	35
Penticton	75	2	119	77	44	33	231	42
Prince George	4	0	52	1	1	0	31	0
Prince Rupert	123	1	116	122	77	49	166	21
Vancouver	1,296	36	3,343	1,353	390	897	13,620	345
Victoria	774	2	1,204	772	402	370	1,576	138
Canada	**46,274**	**4,046**	**67,801**	**43,020**	**26,458**	**15,342**	**117,107**	**19,073***
Men	30,901	1,645	48,917	29,312	21,171	8,003	98,381	13,825
Women	15,373	2,401	18,884	13,708	5,287	7,339	18,726	5,248

* 83 Placements effected by offices now closed.

groups, none of which was large, the most important were gains in construction and maintenance and manufacturing and a loss in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 108; logging 254; farming 337; construction and maintenance 661 and services 1,073, of which 814 were of household workers. There were 1,384 men and 336 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During May, orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan, called for nearly 12 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with April, but an increase of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. The most important change in placements by industrial groups from May of last year was a decline in construction and maintenance, but all other groups showed improvement. The largest gains were in logging, farming and services. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 59; logging 126; farming 469; transportation 73; construction and maintenance 186 and services 839, of which 600 were of household workers. During the month 605 men and 367 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment Offices in Alberta during the month of May listed orders for nearly 56 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 36 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Gains were also reported in placements of over 56 per cent in comparison with April and of nearly 34 per cent when compared with May, 1939. A large increase in farm placements was responsible for the increase over May of last year, although placements in services and manufacturing were also higher. These gains were partly offset by declines in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 77; farming 1,102; transportation 100; construction and maintenance 298 and services 736, of which 500 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,531 of men and 424 of women.

British Columbia

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during May, was over 9 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but 14 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 9 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decrease of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with May, 1939. Placements under construction and maintenance were considerably fewer than during May of last year and there were minor losses in mining and logging. These decreases, however, were partly offset by gains in all other groups, the largest of which were in manufacturing, services, farming and trade. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 239; farming 192; mining 55; construction and maintenance 1,501; trade 83 and services 1,084, of which 683 were of household workers. During the month 1,200 men and 413 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 26,458 placements in regular employment, 14,792 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,990 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,839 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 151 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during May 28 certificates for reduced transportation were issued at the Hull office to bushmen bound for employment in the Pembroke zone. Persons securing certificates from offices in Ontario during May were 1,701 in number, all of whom were destined to provincial employment. For centres within their respective zones the Port Arthur office despatched 1,087 bush workers, 7 airport construction workers, 3 cookees, one carpenter, one labourer, one hotel waitress, one mine worker and one sawmill foreman; the Fort William office 513 bush workers and the Sudbury office 32 bush workers. In addition, from Sudbury 45 bushmen were conveyed to Port Arthur. Travelling from North Bay 3 carpenters went to Barrie and 2 mill hands and one trucker to Sudbury. The Windsor office was responsible for the despatch of 2 tool and die makers to Brantford and of one moulder to Galt. Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during May numbered 125, of which 3 were provincial and 122 interprovincial. Provincially the movement was from Winnipeg to points within the same zone and included

2 labourers and one farm hand. Proceeding outside the province 99 bush workers, 10 mine employees, 3 sawmill labourers, 3 hotel employees, 3 cooks, one carpenter, one boilermaker, and one highway construction worker were transported to Port Arthur and one tractor operator to Prince Albert, all of these travelling on certificates secured at the Winnipeg office. Business transacted by Alberta offices during May involved the issue of 130 certificates, 129 of which were to provincial centres and one outside the province. The latter was granted at the Edmonton office to a farm hand going to Saskatoon. Within the province the Edmonton office assisted in the despatch of one farm hand to Lethbridge and of 68 water transportation employees, 22 fish company employees, 11 mine workers, 6 carpenters, 5 farm hands, 3 hotel employees, 2 cooks, 2 oil refinery workers and one bushman to employment at various centres within the Edmonton zone. Receiving certificates at Calgary 6 farm hands went to Drumheller and 2 farm hands to points within the territory administered by the Calgary office. Profiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during May 6 persons travelled to provincial employment. These were despatched by the Vancouver office, among whom were 3 mine workers going to Kamloops and one farm hand, one hotel cook and one mine cook destined to points within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,990 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate during May 645 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 1,341 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1940.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its May report of building permits includes returns from 171 of the 202 municipalities in Canada which have systems of issuing such permits and of this number 167 reported detailed operations. The remaining 4 advised

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, MAY, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits.....Total Value	13,137,281	12,650	395,315	330,082	2,895,214
New Construction	10,516,960	8,500	348,558	275,885	2,336,331
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	2,620,321	4,150	46,757	54,197	558,883
Residential	8,749,605	10,500	150,269	85,507	1,950,482
New Construction	7,765,457	6,500	123,795	52,635	1,739,543
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	984,148	4,000	26,474	32,872	210,939
Institutional	1,110,947	.....	106,380	199,400	223,385
New Construction	940,860	.....	106,100	196,900	171,600
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	170,087	.....	280	2,500	51,785
Commercial	2,084,403	2,150	107,503	44,825	458,085
New Construction	1,320,410	2,000	88,500	26,000	231,300
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	763,993	150	19,003	18,825	226,785
Industrial	873,743	.....	9,510	.....	148,165
New Construction	301,147	.....	8,510	.....	116,075
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	572,596	.....	1,000	.....	32,090
Other Building	318,583	.....	21,653	350	115,097
New Construction	189,086	.....	21,653	350	77,813
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	129,497	.....	.....	.....	37,284

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits.....Total Value	6,121,643	655,341	119,238	943,206	1,664,592
New Construction	4,824,334	440,337	82,003	689,210	1,511,802
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	1,297,309	215,004	37,235	253,996	152,790
Residential	4,313,059	455,937	82,480	459,632	1,241,739
New Construction	3,829,415	391,362	58,840	381,215	*1,182,152
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	483,644	64,575	23,640	78,417	59,587
Institutional	65,124	48,900	5,400	216,015	246,343
New Construction	50,800	.....	5,000	211,460	199,000
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	14,324	48,900	400	4,555	47,343
Commercial	1,032,461	80,240	5,028	229,661	124,450
New Construction	751,310	41,300	4,818	64,157	111,025
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	281,151	38,940	210	165,504	13,425
Industrial	580,478	59,360	24,960	13,570	37,700
New Construction	139,512	.....	12,950	9,000	15,100
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	440,966	59,360	12,010	4,570	22,600
Other Building	130,521	10,904	1,370	24,328	14,360
New Construction	53,297	7,675	395	23,378	4,525
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	77,224	3,229	975	950	9,835

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	May	First 5 months	First 5 months	First 5 months		May	First 5 months	First 5 months	First 5 months
1940.....	13,137,281	36,904,765	[1]	[1]					
1939.....	6,722,431	19,676,036	32·8	87·5	1932.....	5,488,845	19,312,720	32·1	78·8
1938.....	6,599,318	19,275,095	32·1	90·7	1931.....	12,115,291	50,356,550	83·9	83·6
1937.....	5,416,299	22,050,984	36·7	95·1	1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,498	111·2	95·7
1936.....	4,836,358	13,666,195	22·8	84·3	1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	161·2	99·4
1935.....	4,728,340	19,535,656	32·5	81·2	1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	132·0	95·8
1934.....	3,019,761	7,999,917	13·3	82·5	1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	104·1	96·1
1933.....	2,065,372	6,726,695	11·2	75·2	1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	100·0	101·3

[1] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN MAY, 1940, AND IN MAY, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	May, 1940	May, 1939		May, 1940	May, 1939
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario**—*Conc.*		
Charlottetown	12,650	13,000	Sarnia	No report	42,954
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	155,348	63,109
*Halifax	No report	97,547	*Stratford	23,903	4,695
New Glasgow	1,470	9,240	*Toronto	1,057,518	810,845
*Sydney	241,572	67,280	East York Twp	90,775	47,130
New Brunswick—			Welland	39,785	19,390
Fredericton	233,730	34,400	*Windsor	205,479	65,136
*Moncton	31,323	45,985	Riverside	6,200	3,200
*Saint John	44,654	75,710	Woodstock	24,072	23,407
Quebec—			York Twp	141,650	162,300
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	1,550,867	1,078,494	**Manitoba—**		
*Quebec	126,500	135,102	*Brandon	59,461	38,965
Shawinigan Falls	137,635	202,200	St. Boniface	65,400	30,691
*Sherbrooke	90,250	273,900	*Winnipeg	490,450	278,850
*Trois-Rivières	53,630	216,210	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Westmount	38,513	92,155	*Moose Jaw	26,893	316,774
Ontario—			*Regina	No report	40,212
Belleville	22,325	18,250	*Saskatoon	34,885	30,544
*Brantford	18,149	14,395	**Alberta—**		
Chatham	49,773	34,190	*Calgary	184,903	166,319
*Fort William	162,278	54,053	*Edmonton	664,010	150,315
Galt	5,896	40,983	Lethbridge	88,643	46,137
*Guelph	42,217	32,156	Medicine Hat	1,050	4,140
*Hamilton	348,218	230,565	**British Columbia—**		
*Kingston	90,120	40,473	Kamloops	34,918	6,651
*Kitchener	No report	76,784	Nanaimo	115	7,896
*London	176,230	75,825	*New Westminster	72,500	53,005
Niagara Falls	43,115	33,870	Prince Rupert	5,335	5,200
Oshawa	32,400	25,380	*Vancouver	1,162,715	600,410
*Ottawa	651,150	359,350	North Vancouver	31,840	12,275
Owen Sound	13,720	5,420	*Victoria	274,765	80,061
*Peterborough	102,941	125,537			
*Port Arthur	142,470	59,652	Total 58 Municipalities	9,623,112	6,722,431
*St. Catharines	177,492	28,630			
*St. Thomas	23,686	8,014	Total 35 Municipalities	8,369,742	5,825,948

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

that no permits had been issued during the month of May while 31 municipalities failed to report by June 10.

The total value of permits reported as having been issued in the month of May is $13,137,281. Revised values for the month of April include returns from all municipalities and aggregate $10,927,440. Reports were received from 54 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $9,623,112 for May. The corresponding revised value for April, including all returns, is $7,102,897 and the May, 1939 value was $6,722,431.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the first five months of

the current year is $36,904,765. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $26,750,138, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $19,676,036.

During the month of May new construction of all types amounted to 80 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 59·1.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busily attending their growing crops and farm produce at the market was abundant, with prices good. Activity in logging consisted chiefly in the cutting of pit props, pulpwood and mill work. Poor weather conditions and a heavy run of dog fish had somewhat hampered fishing; however, there was a salmon catch and plentiful supplies of cod, haddock and mackerel. Lobster traps had been lifted and canning factories closed as that season was over. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 3¾ to 6 days. Nearly all manufacturing plants were busy, especially those handling ice cream and mineral waters, July and August being the peak months when considerable extra help is hired in these factories. No idleness was reported by the iron and steel companies. Very little new building construction was started, but all work under way was progressing satisfactorily and road construction showed marked improvement. Transportation, both passenger and freight, by rail and motor, was heavy. Passenger traffic by boat was not made known, but a number of freighters were in port loading and unloading cargoes. Trade, as well as collections, was fair. A lively demand also existed for household help in the Women's Division.

Although rain and cold weather had delayed seeding operations in parts of Quebec Province, a fairly good call was reported for farm hands. Activity in bush work was pronounced in all logging districts, but particularly so at LaTuque, where more than 2,000 men had been hired. Manufacturing plants for the most part were working to capacity, the chief centres to report increased production being Chicoutimi, Hull, LaTuque, Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke. Unfavourable weather had hampered road work, but building construction was very brisk, especially at Arvida, where many thousands of men were employed. Enlargement of ammunition plants in Montreal and work on a dam at Rouyn had also created additional employment. Trade was sluggish, but services were active.

Continued rains retarded haying in Ontario and reduced the early fruit crops, but the demand for farm hands was steady, with capable men still scarce, for enlistments had seriously affected the regular supply of agricultural workers. Some young men, however, had been placed under the D.P.Y.T.P.; experienced boys had found work at $20 per month with room and board, while wages for older and more competent hands ranged from $25 to $40 per month. Woods operations were slacker, the few orders listed being chiefly for hooksmen, pulpwood cutters and peelers and river drivers. Reports from Timmins and North Bay stated that sawmill activity was at its peak. In the latter locality a few small portable units had closed down due to exhaustion of available logs, but despite developments in other fields and increasing military requirements, labour remained stable, with sufficient bush workers to fill satisfactorily the local demand. At Timmins, mining was normal, but first class drift and raise miners were becoming difficult to secure. Elsewhere, slackness prevailed. No marked change appeared in the industrial situation, a number of factories, particularly where war contracts were handled, were absorbing skilled workers very quickly, most noticeably in the iron and steel trades, abrasive plants and silver plating factories. Textiles also were very busy and fruit canning operations were getting under way. Some slackness, however, was reported by shoe and hosiery firms, but this was mostly of a seasonal nature and would not likely be prolonged. Building continued active and highway construction was progressing, although somewhat curtailed in volume. Conditions among skilled and semi-skilled tradesmen were much better than in former years and few carpenters, plumbers, electricians and bricklayers were unemployed. National Defence projects at Petawawa and elsewhere also absorbed many workers. Trade was better and transportation fair. A few extra gang labourers had also been placed with the railways. The demand for experienced domestic help continued to exceed the supply and while factory employment for women showed an increase, there was a surplus of registrations for this class of work.

Normal conditions prevailed throughout the farming districts of the Prairie Provinces. In Manitoba, large numbers of beet workers had been placed daily, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta there was less activity. Crop prospects showed improvement, although rain was needed in some districts where grasshoppers proved a menace. Logging was steady, but mining quiet. Stimulation of industry occasioned by war orders was evident in manufacturing, as well as in the building construction, where military projects of importance were under way and in Winnipeg it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain all the skilled carpenters required. Trade was fair and calls for domestic workers in the Women's Division numerous.

Lack of suitable farm applicants was reported from British Columbia, although wages for competent hands had increased considerably. At Penticton, large crews were handling cherries in the packing houses and canneries. Logging and sawmills were still restricted in operation and were likely to stay so until shipping facilities showed improvement in the sending of lumber to Great Britain. Exports to the United States, however, had been maintained. At Nanaimo, practically all lumber camps were closed down. Some of these would re-open later, while work in others would remain suspended until the existing fire hazard was reduced. Mining was quiet, with no calls for additional help. At Prince Rupert some few men secured employment on the fishery patrol, with the opening of the sockeye fishing season. Halibut landings were fairly high and prices steady. Building construction was very active and shipyards and waterfronts at Vancouver and Victoria were busy. Trade was better and calls for domestic workers in the Women's Division were favourable, although the usual shortage of experienced help proved a handicap.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further reduction in unemployment between April 15 and May 20. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 91,873.

As compared with May 15, 1939, the number unemployed at May 20, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 611,460.

The industries in which the reductions in unemployment between April 15 and May 20 were most marked included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, agriculture and horticulture, local government service, coal mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering, and road transport. On the other hand, unemployment increased in dock and harbour service, paper manufacture, the linen industry, and the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry. In the cotton industry, a slight increase in the numbers on the register was due to temporary stoppages in some districts on the day when the count of the unemployed was taken.

It is to be noted that in addition to unemployed persons absorbed into the industries engaged on war work, there is also a steady flow of transfer into those industries from less essential industries which is not reflected by the reduction in the total numbers unemployed. The recorded reductions in unemployment, therefore, are not an adequate measure of the changes in employment in the industries engaged upon war work.

There was a reduction in the numbers registered as unemployed in every division. The decreases were numerically greatest in the London Division and in Scotland and Wales; there were also large decreases in the Eastern, Midlands and Northern Divisions.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at May 20, 1940, represented 6·1 per cent of the total number of insured persons aged 16 to 64, at July, 1939, as compared with 6·7 at April 15, 1940. At May 15, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 10·2.

United States

An increase of approximately 240,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries between April and May brought the level of employment in these industries to approximately 1,000,000 above the corresponding period of last year, according to an official report issued on June 26 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour.

The following, taken from the official report indicates the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

In general, the changes in employment from April to May were about usual for the season. A comparatively small net decline of 50,000

employees in factories reflected seasonal slackening in textile, apparel, and automobile plants, which more than counterbalanced gains in war-materials industries and in the seasonally active food and building materials industries. Substantial gains were reported in both public and private construction, with approximately 130,000 more workers employed in May by construction contractors.

Wholesale and retail stores took on nearly 60,000 workers and more employees were engaged in transportation and public utilities, as well as in the maintenance of State highways and in the service industries. In coal mining, employment was about the same as in April, but 180,000 greater than last year at this time, when some coal mines were still shut down following the delay in the signing of new wage agreements.

In manufacturing there was a decline of 0·6 per cent in employment and a slight expansion of 0·1 per cent in pay rolls. The most important development was the continued rapid expansion in the war-materials industries, particularly airplane and engine manufactures (including aero-engines), private shipyards, machine tool factories, steel mills and certain other industries affected directly or indirectly by war orders, such as woollen mills, explosive manufactures, and metal working plants.

Currently the level of employment in the majority of manufacturing industries, is still below the recent peak levels of 1937. It is only in the war-materials industries that there has been a great expansion, as shown in the table which follows:

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN WAR-MATERIALS INDUSTRIES

Industry	May 1940	April 1940	Average 1937	Gain or loss between May 1940 and— April 1940	Average 1937
Shipbuilding	85,800	83,100	62,300	+2,700	+23,500
Aircraft	65,200	60,600	24,000	+4,600	+41,200
Machine tools	62,400	61,200	47,200	+1,200	+15,200
Engines	47,700	44,700	32,900	+3,000	+14,800
Aluminum mfrs.	26,500	26,200	23,700	+ 300	+ 2,800
Explosives	7,000	6,700	5,400	+ 300	+ 1,600

In aircraft manufacture, for example, employment in May was nearly triple that in the year 1937. In the engine industry there has been an increase of 50 per cent. It is almost entirely in these industries, some of them highly localized, that the current tightness in the labour market is centered.

Outside of manufacturing, the principal increase in employment in May was in retail stores where there was a gain of 1·6 per cent, particularly in shops selling general merchandise, in limited price variety stores, and by dealers in lumber and building materials. In wholesale trade, there was a slight decline of 0·7 per cent, almost entirely of a seasonal character, centering in reduced employment by farm supply dealers of all kinds, and by dry goods and apparel stores. There was some increase, however, in employment by wholesalers dealing in lumber and building materials, hardware, and so forth.

Anthracite mines reported an employment increase of 1·0 per cent, while bituminous mines laid off 1·4 per cent of their men. In both industries, increased production in May resulted in substantial gains in pay rolls. Employment in metal mines increased 2·3 per cent, reflecting increased activity due to the war situation. In quarries, there was the usual seasonal expansion.

In addition to the nation-wide seasonal increase in employment in private building of 12·3 per cent, public construction projects employed more men than in April, particularly on regular Federal construction, on residences for the United States Housing Authority, and on State financed road projects. The Work Projects Administration had a smaller force, of 1,838,000 persons, at work in May, after a reduction of 173,000 from the April level.

In public utilities there was little change in employment during the month. Increased stock market activity resulted in a slight expansion of employment in brokerage firms (0·4 per cent). Insurance companies took on a small additional number of employees. In the other service industries, notably dyeing and cleaning and laundries, there was the customary seasonal expansion.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Couuncil of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935", which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reason-

able hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Govern-

ment of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A' CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Development of aerodrome at Hagersville, Ont. Name of contractors, Dufferin Paving and Crushed Stone Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 1, 1940. Amount of contract, $114,364.50 estimated. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Tsphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Shovel operators (gas)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Penhold, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Mannix, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 1, 1940. Amount of contract, estimated $10,930. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0.40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operator:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operator	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Development of airport at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 12, 1940. Amount of contract, $232,707.50 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an airport at Vanscoy, Sask. Name of contractors, Western Canada Construction Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, June 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $79,757. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and finishers	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of airport at Osler, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, June 17, 1940. Amount of contract (estimated), $8,259. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Drivers	0 40

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of the aerodrome at Alliston, Ont. Name of contractors, Armstrong Brothers, Construction, Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1940. Amount of contract, estimated, $15,640. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development of airport—R.C.A.F. —Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1940. Amount of contract, estimated, $287,565.62. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Axemen	0 40
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 45
Road roller operator (steam or gas.)	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development of airport—civil aviation—Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1940. Amount of contract, $186,552.15. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Erection of airport control tower at the airport at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,152. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Roofers—felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Riggers	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 85
Waxers and polishers: floor	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Development of an aerodrome at Kohler, Ont. Date of contract, June 25, 1940. Name of contractors, Law Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Amount of contract, $123,806 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas or elec.)	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Edenvale, Ont. Name of contractors, Law Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1940. Amount of contract $137,585.50 (estimated). A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmith' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Edwards, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Whitmore & McArthur, Russell, Ont. Date of contract, June 26, 1940. Amount of contract, $22,570. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oiler	0 50

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Hawley Products Canada Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Monarch Overall Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms.	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Satchels	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Socks	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Braces	Montreal Suspenders and Umbrellas Ltd., Montréal.
Service Shirts and Trousers.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Pillow Slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Moccasins	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Bath Towels	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Riding Boots	Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Blue Cloth Caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Haversacks	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Gymnasium Shoes	Dominion Rubber, Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Hat Bands	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blanket Straps	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Dunnage Bags	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Hand Towels	Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Woollen Mitts	Hanson Woollen Mills, Hull, P.Q.
Woollen Stockings	Penmans Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Yellow Worsted Cavalry Braid	Belding-Corticelli Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Web Waist Belts	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A CERTAIN DRYDOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 482.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 692.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 170.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 280.

See below under "Construction: Shipbuilding".

Construction: Shipbuilding

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A CERTAIN DRYDOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 482.

Agreement to be in effect from April 8, 1940 until September 7, 1940, in so far as wages are concerned, and to March 7, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, in so far as conditions are concerned.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week. When three shifts are worked, in each 8 hour shift, 30 minutes for lunch to be allowed, and for those on the second and third shifts, time and one eighth to be paid.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight; thereafter and work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates for machinists and fitters: 70 cents (an increase of 5 cents over the previous rate); helpers 43 cents (an increase of 3 cents over the previous rate).

Apprentices to serve four years and to be paid 20 cents per hour during first six months, with 5 cents per hour increase each six months.

Any employee who feels he is unjustly dealt with may have the matter taken up by the employees' committee and the management, and if a satisfactory settlement is not reached, it will be referred to arbitration, as provided for by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL 692.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 for the duration of the war and thereafter until completion of any contracts entered into previous to the cessation of hostilities.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44 hour week for the day shift; 7⅓ hours, a 40 hour week, second shift, with 8 hours' pay allowed for 7⅓ hours' work; 7⅓ hours, a 40 hour week for third shift, with 9 hours' pay for 7⅓ hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates: machinists and fitters 90 cents; specialists (those who do a particular line of work recognized as being connected with the trade) 65 cents; helpers 50 cents during first six months, 55 cents during second six months and 60 cents after one year. "The above rates to be subject to adjustment quarterly in accordance with the cost of living, and wages to be increased or decreased in an equal percentage to the increase or decrease in cost of living, as ascertained by the Department of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, it being understood that the cost of living figures as at December 1, 1939, be the basis of this arrangement. It is also understood that the above rates are to be the minimum rates to be paid during the life of the agreement."

Time and a quarter to be allowed for all dirty work.

Every man to be paid for at least four hours if hired after starting time.

In case of any dispute arising the representative of the Union to meet the company representative to seek an adjustment, and if they cannot agree it will be referred to arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 170.

Agreement to be in effect from June 20, 1940 for the duration of the war and thereafter until completition of any contracts entered into previous to the cessation of hostilities.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for machinists employed by this company, with these exceptions:

Wages per hour: plumbers and pipefitters 90 cents, helpers from 50 cents during first six months to 60 cents after one year's employment. Wages to be adjusted according to changes in the cost of living as in the machinists' agreement.

Time and a quarter to be paid for all dirty work and to men working in confined spaces full of gas or wet paint fumes.

No mention is made of means to be used for settling disputes.

Vancouver, B.C.—A Certain Shipbuilding Firm and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local 280.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1940, for the duration of the war and thereafter until the completion of contracts then in effect.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for machinists employed by this company, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rate for journeymen sheet metal workers: 90 cents per hour. The wage rate to be adjusted according to changes in the cost of living as in the machinists' agreement.

No mention is made of means to be used for settling disputes.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Saint John, N.B.—Certain Steamship Companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1571 (Checkers and Coopers).

Agreement to be in effect from February 10, 1940, to November 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It may also be terminated on any date after the termination of the war, after sixty days' notice is given.

Hours for checkers and coopers (cargo repairmen): 9 per day or per night. Saturday half holiday between June 1 and September 30.

Double time for work on Sundays and six specified holidays and for work on Saturday afternoons in June to September.

Wages: checkers $3 per half day (or half night) plus a war bonus of 30 cents, or a total of $3.30 per half period; coopers (cargo repairmen) $2.75 per half day (or half night), plus a war bonus of 27½ cents per half period, or a total of $3.02½ per half period.

Where checkers or coopers are put to work they shall be paid for at least two hours (67 cents per hour plus a war bonus of 7 cents per hour, a total of 74 cents per hour for checkers, and 61 cents per hour plus a war bonus of 6 cents per hour, a total of 67 cents per hour for coopers). If employed for more than two hours they shall be paid for the full half period.

In case of any grievance, employees to continue to work and their representative will take the matter up with the employer concerned or the Steamship Committee.

Quebec, P.Q.—Certain Steamship Companies (Ocean Navigation) and the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society (Longshoremen).

Agreement to be in effect from May 17, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wages: the basic wage rate for day work, that is between 7 a.m. and 12 noon and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. is 70 cents per hour; and from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. the rate is $1.05 per hour. In addition, a war bonus of 7 cents per hour is added, making the rates 77 cents per hour for day work and $1.12 per hour for night work; this war bonus under changing war conditions is subject to revision upon 60 days' notice.

Double time to be paid for work during meal hours, except that on Sundays the rate for working meal hours shall be the same as the rate paid for Sunday work, that is double the basic rate of 70 cents per hour.

Montreal P.Q.—Certain Steamship Companies (Ocean Navigation) and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Locals 233 and 566 (Checkers and Coopers).

Agreement to be in effect from April 24, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 859 and July, 1938, page 795, with this exception:

The basic wages for checkers of 64 cents per hour and for coopers of 63 cents per hour for day work with 10 cents per hour extra for both classes for night work is unchanged, but there is now added to the basic rates, a war bonus of 6 cents per hour, making the rates 70 cents per hour for checkers and 69 cents for coopers for day work, with 10 cents per hour extra for night work. This 6 cents per hour bonus under changing war conditions to be subject to revision upon 60 days' notice.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and correction to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Three Rivers (correction).

Building Trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal.

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke.

Garages and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Valleyfield (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

Nova Scotia

Electrical Workers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Plumbers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Ontario

Barbers, Gananoque.

Barbers, Newmarket and Aurora.

Saskatchewan

Bakers, Regina.

Plumbers, Regina.

Gravel Hauling Industry, Regina (amendment).

Alberta

Taxi Drivers, Calgary (correction).

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of three new agreements, the correction of one agreement and the amendment of five others, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* as follows: an agreement affecting the fur industry in Montreal, in the issue of June 15; agreements affecting checkers and coopers (ocean navigation) at Montreal and longshoremen (ocean navigation) at Quebec, in the issue of June 22, an agreement affecting retail stores at Quebec and one for sash and door factories at Jonquière, Kenogami, etc. in the issue of June 29. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during June, correcting the by-laws of one joint committee and others approving the levying of assessments by other joint committees, as listed below.

Mining: Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—See below under "Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.".

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL MANUFACTURING, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved June 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for the industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 496, and June, page 608) by replacing the clause which stated there shall be no reduction in wages while the agreement is in effect by one reading: "There shall be no reduction in wages, except when an employee

is transferred from one classification to another, in which case he shall be paid the rate of wages specified for the classification in which he is actually working."

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—See below under "Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc." in the Building Materials Industry agreement.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved June 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between: (1) certain owners and operators of granite quarries and granite cutting plants, (2) certain owners of quarries of limestone, sandstone, artificial stone and all other kind of stone except granite and marble (3) certain owners of marble ad terrazzo plants, (4) certain manufacturers and contractors in ornamental iron and bronze, and the following unions: La Fédération Nationale Catholique des Métiers du Bâtiment (The National Catholic Federation of Building Trades) and its branches comprising Le Syndicat National des Tailleurs de Pierre de Montréal (The National Union of Stonecutters of Montreal), Le Syndicat National Catholique des Briqueteurs-Maçons et Tailleurs de Pierre du Canada, Section No. 1, Quebec (The National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Stonecutters of Canada, Section No. 1, Quebec), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Tailleurs de Pierre des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Stone Cutters of Three Rivers), Le Syndicat Catholique des Travailleurs aux Carrières de St-Marc (The Catholic Union of Quarry Workers of St. Marc), and The Canadian Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers Union of Montreal.

The Order in Council to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941, except for the part affecting the ornamental iron and bronze industry for which it will be in effect from April 30, 1940 to April 30, 1941. It shall remain in effect from year to year, subject to notice. As under the previous Orders in Council, the conditions in the granite industry, marble industry and stone industry are effective throughout the province, while those for the ornamental iron and bronze industry are effective in Montreal and district only.

This Order in Council is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 628, September, page 951, and February, 1940, page 172) with these exceptions:

Granite Industry

Wage rates: in addition to classes in the previous agreement, journeymen granite cutters on surfacing or sandblasting machines are added at the same rate as other granite cutters, that is 70 cents in the city of Quebec, the Island of Montreal, the cities of Sherbrooke and Three Rivers and 60 cents in the rest of the province; surfacing machine operators and stationary enginemen are added, at 50 cents per hour; watchmen at $15 per week, with no limitation in hours of watchmen.

The clause in the previous agreement allowing the joint committee to issue piecework permits in small establishments is not in this agreement.

Marble Industry

Wages: watchmen are added to the wage scale at $15 per week, with no limitation in their hours.

Stone Industry

Wages: watchmen are added to the wage scale at $15 per week with no limitation in hours.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Industry

Wage rates in this industry are increased 4 cents per hour for those previously receiving 66 cents and 5 cents per hour for others, making the rates: 70 cents per hour for mechanics and erectors, 60 cents for fitters and 50 cents for helpers (shop or field).

In the establishments governed by this part of the agreement, 17 per cent of the employees to receive 70 cents, 33 per cent 60 cents and the remaining 50 per cent, 50 cents. For erection works, apprentices to be considered as helpers after a 6 month probation period during which they shall receive 50 cents per hour.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—A correction was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 15 in the wording of one sentence in this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 497) which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 693, October, page 1173, November, page 1299, July, 1939, page 729, November, page 1183, April, 1940, page 390, June, page 609).

The wage scale as summarized in the April, 1940 LABOUR GAZETTE is amended as follows. The rate for contractor painters and paperhangers (personal services) is now 65 cents in zone I instead of 60 cents. The rate for journeymen carpenters and joiners in Magog, and within 5 miles of it is 55 cents per hour.

Special conditions are now specified for Granby and within 5 miles of it. Hours are 48 per week: 8 per day, 6 days per week between October 1 and March 1; 9 per day Monday to Thursday, 8 on Friday and 4 on Saturday between March 1 and September 30.

Minimum hourly wage rates in Granby and within 5 miles of it are:

Trades	Hourly rates
Bricklayers:	
Contractors (personal services)	$0 85
Journeymen	0 75
Plasterers and masons:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 70
Journeymen	0 60
Cement finishers:	
Journeymen	0 50

Trades	Hourly rates
Carpenter-joiners:	
Contractors (personal services)	$0 65
Journeymen	0 55
Painters and paper hangers:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 50
Journeymen	0 40
Pipe mechanics:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 45
Junior journeymen:	
1st six months	0 35
2nd six months	0 40
Tinsmith-roofers:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 45
Electricians:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 70
Journeymen	0 50
Enginemen—steam stationary or portable engines	0 50
Boiler firemen	0 40
Enginemen—steam mixers	0 50
Enginemen—steam cranes	0 50
Enginemen—Gas or electric cranes	0 40
Marble, terrazzo or tile setters	0 50
Terrazzo polishers (dry)	0 50
Men on terrazzo polishing machines (wet)	0 45
Structural iron workers:	
Erectors	0 55
Helpers	0 30
Sprinkler fitters	0 55
Ornamental iron workers (erection)	0 40
Common labourers	0 30
Night watchmen (per week, maximum of 72 hours)	14.00

The wage rates for apprentices in Granby and in Arthabasca County are fixed in this amendment.

In the county of Arthabasca, maintenance men employed by churches, colleges, convents, hospitals and charitable institutions to be paid the following minimum rates: for journeymen $17.50 in zone I; $15.50 in zone II; for common labourers $11.45 in zone I and $10.25 in zone II. Maintenance men employed in the county of Arthabasca in office or public buildings, apartment buildings or residences of any kind, hotels, factories, manufacturing establishments and stores to be paid the following minimum rates: for journeymen, $18.75 in zone I, $16.80 in zone II; for common labourers $14.40 in zone I, $12 in zone II.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 29, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between on the one part; the Builders' Exchange, Inc. of Montreal, the Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, l'Association des Maîtres-plombiers de la province de Québec section de l'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada, Inc., (the Association of Master Plumbers of the Province of Quebec, section of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Inc.), the Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal and Vicinity, the Insulation Contractors, the Sheet Metal and Roofing Contractors; and on the other part Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal (the council of building trades union of Montreal), La Section des compagnons plombiers et mécaniciens en tuyauterie du Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal, inc. (the journeymen plumbers and pipefitters' section of the building trades council of Montreal), The Building and Construction Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity, the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers of Canada, the United Association of Sprinkler Fitters of the Province of Quebec, Local 319, the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of Montreal and Vicinity, local 144, the Sheet Metal Workers International Association of Montreal and Vicinity, Local 116.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 24, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and if necessary for a further 30 days pending adoption of an Order in Council to replace it. Repair work not exceeding $500 (wages and materials included) on residences estimated by municipal authority to be not more than $15,000 value, is exempt.

General

The territorial jurisdiction comprises Montreal and Bizard islands with the exception of work on permanent dwellings of less than $5,000 done in the rural parish municipalities under the county council of Jacques Cartier. For the structural steel trade and for steam generating mechanics and boiler makers, the agreement covers the whole province of Quebec except in any district in which these trades are already covered by a collective labour agreement.

The industrial jurisdiction applies to "all constructional engineering and building operations, including all the operations of skilled tradesmen employed in public buildings, landscape work (with the exception of maintenance landscape work), road work, and covering erection, repair and demolishing work." It shall not apply to agricultural concerns nor work performed in cemeteries.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, with these exceptions: landscape workmen, shovel operators and pile driver men and their crews, team drivers and general trucking, cartage and hauling employees may operate on a 55-hour week basis without any daily limitation of hours; mastic floor workmen, cement finishers and terrazzo workmen may be employed one hour extra per day at regular rates, when the employer considers same necessary; common labourers may work 9 hours per day, a 50-hour week; watchmen, material checkers and yardmen not to be subject to any limitation or regulation as to hours; tile layers and linoleum layers, etc., to be on a 48-hour week with no daily limitation of hours.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates:

Trades	Hourly rates
Asbestos coverers	$0 66
Bricklayers and Cement block layers	0 88
Caulkers (construction)	0 50
Carpenters, joiners and millwrights in construction (including the erection of concrete forms, shop or job, screens, wooden or metal sashes, windows, steel partitions, weatherstrips, restaurant equipment and counters and shelving whether moveable or immoveable)	0 77
Cement finishers	0 61

Trades	Hourly rates
Cork insulation setters	$0 66
Electricians	0 83
Enginemen (hoisting)	0 72
Enginemen (steam mixers)	0 61
Enginemen (gas mixers)	0 55
Enginemen (compressor)	0 55
Firemen (construction)	0 55
Hod carriers	0 50
Labourers (common)	0 44
Landscape foremen	0 50
Landscape workmen (common)	0 33
Lathers (metal)	0 83
Lathers (wood and all other material)	0 61
Lathers (wood per thousand)	3 50
Linoleum tile layers, waxers and polishers	0 60
Helpers and apprentices in linoleum tile laying	0 40
Marble setters	0 88
Masons (stone), including cutters on the job	0 88
Painters, spraymen, decorators and glaziers	0 70
Painters (structural iron)	0 70
Plasterers (plain or ornamental)	0 88
Tile setters	0 77
Shingle layers (composition)	0 55
Asphalt shingle layers	0 72
Mastic floor layers	0 72
Mastic floor finishers	0 55
Kettlemen (flooring only)	0 61
Concrete reinforcing steel erectors	0 61
Sheet metal erectors	0 75
	Per week
Shovel operators (steam, gas, electricity)	44 00
	Hourly rates
When employed less than 44 hours during the week	0 99
Structural iron erectors (all categories)*	0 83
Rubber and asphalt tile layers	0 60
Riggers	0 55
Boiler makers, erectors and including steam generator mechanics	0 83
Helpers	0 61
Terrazzo layers	0 66
Terrazzo polishing machine operators (dry)	0 55
Terrazzo polishing machine operators (water polishing)	0 50
General trucking, cartage and hauling	0 33
Carters, teamdrivers	0 33
	Per Week
Material checkers and timekeepers (without daily limitation as to hours of work)	$19 80
Watchmen (without daily limitation as to hours of work)	16 50
Yardmen (without daily limitation as to hours of work)	19 80
Watchmen employed also as firemen, requiring certificate of competency	25 00

*All operations performed on the site of any proposed or existing structure involving the erection (or fabrication) of structural steel, tank and other plate work and the installation of portable boilers and tanks to be paid at 83 cents per hour. The installation of portable tanks and boilers under two tons in weight is to be considered in the "rigging" class and paid at 50 cents per hour.

Workmen hired in the city of Montreal to be employed elsewhere to be paid the above minimum rates.

Contractors who do not employ skilled tradesmen but who do the work themselves must be paid at least 25 per cent more than the above minimum rates.

Elevator Erection Trade

The territorial jurisdiction includes the territory bounded on the east by a line running due north from a point 25 miles west of Quebec city, on the south by the American border, and on the west by the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec and a line running north from the western limits of Hawkesbury (Ontario). The work includes the erection, assembling and repair of elevator machinery and also contract service for the regular examination or care of the apparatus.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Where necessary to have two shifts on contract work, shifts to be 8 hours, one shift on holidays; 52 hours' pay for 48 hours' work.

Overtime: work on Sundays and holidays, double time; call backs on contract service, time and one-half.

Minimum wage rates in elevator erection and maintenance trades from May 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940: on construction, repair and modernization work—mechanic 91 cents, helpers 64 cents; on contract service and contract inspections—mechanic 82 cents, helper 58 cents. Minimum wage rates in elevator erection and maintenance from January 1, 1941 to April 30, 1941; on construction, repair and modernization work—mechanic 98 cents, helper 69 cents; on contract service and contract inspections, mechanic 88 cents, helper 62 cents.

Maintenance Men

Maintenance men permanently employed in churches, colleges, hospitals, charitable institutions, etc. to be paid $24.20 if journeymen, $17 if common labourers, for a week of 48 hours. Maintenance men permanently employed in public or office buildings, porters, lodges or dwellings of any kind, hotels, manufacturing establishments and stores to be paid $26.60 if journeymen, $19.40 if common labourers, for a 48 hour week. Overtime work performed by maintenance men to be paid at the hourly rates for the trades concerned as established in the schedule of trades given above, except for emergency work in the case of maintenance men receiving an annual salary of at least $1,560. The annual salary for maintenance men in the plumbing and sheet metal trades is $1,560 per year.

Employers may deduct $3 per month per room if the workman lodges in the establishment and 25 cents per meal if he is boarded in the establishment.

Apprentices

Conditions are specified for the age, registration and conditions of apprenticeship. The period for most trades is four years, but for asbestos coverers, cement finishers, wood lathers, insulation system workers it is three years and for structural steel workers two years. The wages for apprentices are fixed: for trades requiring four years apprenticeship, 30 per cent to be paid the first year increasing each year to 75 per cent of journeymen's rate for all trades in their fourth year of apprenticeship, except apprentice electricians and plumbers, for whom wages are 25 cents per hour during first year and 30 cents during the other three years.

Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers

The conditions for these trades form a separate part of this agreement. The territorial jurisdiction includes St. Lambert and Longueuil, as well as the Island of Montreal and Isle Bizard. For the insulating, refrigera-

tion and sprinkler fitting trades, the territorial jurisdiction comprises the whole province of Quebec.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and on ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates: journeymen plumbers and steamfitters and sprinkler fitters 85 cents, junior journeymen 60 cents; refrigeration mechanics (low pressure) 75 cents, refrigerator mechanics (high pressure) 85 cents; oil burning system mechanics, blower fitters and pipe welders 85 cents; labourers 44 cents; insulation and asbestos mechanics 75 cents; sheet metal workers, tile, slate, asphalt shingle layers 75 cents; roofers (composition and gravel) 55 cents.

Trade

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved June 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 22, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des épiciers-bouchers des Cantons de l'Est (The association of grocers and butchers of the Eastern Townships) and Le Syndicat des employés de magasins de Sherbrooke, Inc. (the union of employees of stores of Sherbrooke, Inc.).

Order in Council to be in effect from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 1045, October page 1174 and November, page 1300, with these exceptions:

Hours: the regular hours not to be more than 63 per week except that in restaurant-grocery establishment hours to be as required by the business, but groceries may not be sold except during the regular hours established for grocery stores.

Overtime; time and one-half.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay each year after one year's service.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 1, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218, April page 435, May, page 529 and June, page 630).

For skilled employers, artisans or wage earners who hire their services or contract to do the work under this jurisdiction are to charge for their services at least $1 per hour between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., $1.10 between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m., $1.50 between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., $1 for greasing a vehicle, $1 for washing a vehicle, 50 cents for the repair of an inner tube.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 8, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1174, November, page 1300, January, 1940, page 70 and February, page 173), by making minor changes in conditions.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, VALLEYFIELD.—An Order in Council, approved June 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 8, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 801) by providing that the agreement be extended from June 4, 1940 to June 3, 1942, and by making certain changes in the schedule of rates to be charged customers.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committee set up under the following agreement were corrected and the correction approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 8:

Building trades, Sherbrooke (correction).

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 1, 8 and 29 that authorization was given by Orders in Council to levy assessments under the following agreements:

Longshoremen (inland), Montreal.

Barbers, Missisquoi County.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to

assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Nova Scotia

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated May 31, 1940, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, June 5 and 12, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for electrical workers in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1176, with these exceptions:

The minimum wage rate for journeymen electricians is 95 cents per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour). The wages for apprentices in their first, second and third year are increased 5 cents per hour to 30, 40 and 50 cents per hour respectively. No mention is made of a fourth year of apprenticeship.

PLUMBERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council dated May 31, 1940, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, June 5 and 12, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for plumbers and steamfitters in the city of Halifax and town of Dartmouth.

The schedule is to be in effect from May 20, 1940 to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The employers agree to employ union members, if skilled members available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half to 10 p.m. All other overtime and work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 95 cents (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate).

One apprentice allowed to each three journeymen. Apprentices to serve five years.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of any disputes.

Ontario

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, GANANOQUE.—An Order in Council, dated June 11 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, June 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the town of Gananoque, to be effective from July 2, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours are those allowed by municipal bylaw, with no work on eight specified holidays nor on any Monday afternoon except Monday of the week in which one of these holidays occurs.

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those employed full time on a percentage basis, $12.50 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; those employed evenings and Saturdays $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday only, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included.

BARBERS, NEWMARKET AND AURORA.—An Order in Council, dated June 11, and pub-

lished in *The Ontario Gazette,* June 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the towns of Newmarket and Aurora, to be effective from July 2, 1940 "during pleasure".

Hours are those permitted by municipal by-law, with no work on eight specified holidays: nor on any Wednesday afternoon except Wednesday of the week in which one of these holidays occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a salary basis, $17 per week; for those employed full time on a commission basis, $10 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $16 from the work of the employee; for those employed 4 hours or less on Mondays to Fridays and all day on Saturdays, $7.50 per week, plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for those employed Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3.50 per day or part thereof, plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it, from June 25, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 54 per week.

Overtime: time and one quarter except in case of a week-end holiday, when overtime rates need be paid only when more than 99 hours have been worked in the two weeks which includes the holiday. Nine holidays are specified, and any employees working on any of these days to be granted another day in its place.

Minimum weekly wage rates: foreman $27.50, doughman or ovenman $25.50, bench hand $23.50, shipper $18.50, apprentices from $10 during first six months to $18 during sixth six months; truck drivers and relief outside salesmen or special delivery men and male bread wrappers $18; inside sales persons and female finishers, wrappers or packers of cake or bakery products other than bread $10 per week of 48 hours during first six months and $14 per week of 48 hours thereafter; stablemen $20 with no limitation of hours; outside salesmen $18 during first three months and $20 thereafter; delivery salesmen furnishing their vehicles $35. Temporary and part time to be paid pro rata, but not less than $3 for each day's work, such day not to exceed 9 hours. Any employee receiving higher than the above minimum wages may not have his wage rate reduced.

Employees now employed and not in one of the above classes are to be classed as improvers and paid $18 per week.

One apprentice or improver per shift may be employed for every three journeymen bakers or fraction thereof.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLUMBERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council approved June 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the plumbing and steamfitting industry in the city of Regina and within 5 miles of it.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 733, the minimum wage rate for journeymen remaining at 90 cents per hour with a 44 hour week, but with these changes:

Minimum wage rate for helpers is fixed at 40 cents per hour. A rate for fifth year apprentices at 75 cents per hour is added.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

GRAVEL HAULING INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved May 3, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 15, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 502) by providing that the schedule does not apply to a contract entered into by the Government of Saskatchewan or the Government of Canada.

Alberta

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, CALGARY.—Corrections published in *The Alberta Gazette* of May 15 and May 31, do not alter the summary of this schedule as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 503 and February, 1939, page 220.

Profit-Sharing Savings Plan of International Harvester Company

EFFECTIVE May 1, the International Harvester Company of Canada and the United States inaugurated a plan to reduce the hazard of unemployment and provide for old age. Approximately 3,000 employees in Canada and 50,000 in the United States will benefit from the operation of the plan. Managerial groups of employees are not included but it was announced that such groups would be provided for in another way.

Contributions and Participation.—Under the scheme, an individual account will be created for every participating employee. Employees who have more than one and less than three years of service, whose participation will therefore be limited, may deposit up to 10 per cent of their salary or wages and receive interest from the company.

Employees with three or more years of service will receive the full benefits of the plan. Into their accounts will go money derived from three sources:

1. The employee voluntarily may save up to ten per cent of his salary or wages.

2. If he does save, the company will match his savings on a 50 per cent basis up to a maximum of five per cent of his salary or wages. That is, the company will give him special matching credits up to a maximum of two and a half per cent of his income. It will also pay him interest on both his savings and the matching credits.

3. The company will distribute to employees 25 per cent of all earnings in excess of $3 per share on the common stock. The individual employee's share in this extra compensation will be determined in proportion to his salary or wages. Every eligible employee will receive extra compensation when it is paid, regardless of whether or not he takes part in the savings features of the plan.

It was estimated that the savings features of the plan will cost the company more than $1,000,000 annually, and it was stated that it was not possible to predict the amounts resulting from profit-sharing, since they would be dependent upon company earnings in the future.

Withdrawal of Savings Accounts.—The rules governing the withdrawal of money from employees' accounts are, briefly:

1. An employee may withdraw his own unmatched savings deposits at any time for any purpose.

2. He may also withdraw at any time the savings deposits on which he has received matching credits from the company. But, if he withdraws these deposits for any reason except unemployment or retirement, he forfeits the matching credits on the amount withdrawn.

3. As to extra compensation from profit-sharing, the employee may withdraw one-half at any time for any reason. The other half may not be withdrawn for any reason except unemployment, retirement, or termination of service with the company.

4. In any week during which an employee receives less than 60 per cent of his normal full-time earnings, including any government unemployment benefits or income from outside employment, he may apply for and receive from his account enough to bring his income for that week up to 60 per cent of normal. Such withdrawals involve no forfeiture of matching credits.

5. When an employee retires he receives the entire amount standing to his credit in his account, usually in the form of annuities. Other forms of settlement may be made if the employee and the company agree that they are more suited to his needs.

6. If an employee resigns or is discharged for cause before retirement age, he will receive all his savings and all extra compensation credits, but will forfeit matching credits on his savings. However, if his employment is terminated before retirement because of lack of work or a physical disability, there is no forfeiture and he receives the entire amount in his account. In the event of death before retirement, his entire account is payable to his estate.

This plan is in addition to the company's already comprehensive program of employee welfare activities which include a pension plan, a vacation plan and under the Employees' Benefit Association provisions, a plan for sickness, accident, hospitalization and death benefits.

It was stated that funds arising from the operation of the profit-sharing savings plan would be invested in bonds of the Dominion Government.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1940

Cost of living, prices of staple articles and index numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, entering into a family budget was down somewhat at the beginning of June from the level of the preceding month due to a fall in the cost of foods. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices also recorded a minor decline during June.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.62 at the beginning of June as compared with $8.76 at the beginning of April. Seventeen items in this list were lower in cost than in the preceding month, four were higher and eight were unchanged. Except for a substantial fall in the cost of butter changes were slight the most important being decreases in bacon, cheese, flour and rolled oats and advances in sirloin steak, lamb and sugar. Comparative figures for the cost of the list at certain other dates are $8.05 at the beginning of June, 1939; $8.56 for June, 1938; $8.52 for June, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $11.10 for June, 1930; $10.18 for June, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.72 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.85 for May; $16.92 for June, 1939; $17.43 for June, 1938; $17.20 for June, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.44 for June, 1930; $20.58 for June, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. Both fuel and rent were unchanged from the level of the previous month.

The movement of wholesale prices during June, as indicated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number, was again slightly downward. The figures for the week ended June 28 were 81·6 as compared with 81·9 for the week ended June 7 and 83·0 for the week ended May 3. The Vegetable Products group declined during the month from 71·8 in the first week to 70·6 for the week ended June 28 influenced mainly by lower prices for grains, hay and flour. Changes in other groups were fractional, increase being recorded in four and declines in two. Comparative figures for the index on a monthly basis are 73·3 for June, 1939; 80·1 for June, 1938; 84·6 for June, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933 the low point in recent years; 93·4 for June, 1929; 97·8 for June, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920; the post war peak.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in some of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market

(Continued on page 746)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1936	June 1937	June 1938	June 1939	May 1940	June 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	76·8	83·0	63·2	60·4	76·2	76·0	44·0	46·6	56·6	57·0	56·8	57·0	58·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	55·6	54·2	35·0	33·0	48·2	48·6	23·8	25·4	31·4	32·2	32·0	33·0	33·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·9	27·7	19·1	19·1	24·5	24·1	11·8	13·2	14·2	16·0	15·4	16·6	16·4
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	36·3	38·4	29·3	31·4	31·2	31·9	21·3	22·6	24·2	25·8	24·7	*29·2	*30·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	37·7	40·4	31·3	30·7	31·2	30·8	15·7	21·1	21·8	24·8	23·8	23·2	22·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	69·6	72·2	53·6	56·0	55·0	54·4	30·2	40·0	39·8	43·2	42·4	43·0	41·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	50·7	55·8	41·3	42·6	39·6	40·3	20·2	29·1	28·8	33·1	30·2	29·7	29·0
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	73·8	76·4	44·0	48·6	44·0	42·8	25·4	31·4	33·8	30·6	23·8	22·0	21·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	44·8	56·0	33·5	35·2	35·1	35·6	19·2	24·2	25·2	27·9	25·5	26·8	26·5
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	38·7	50·1	31·7	31·9	31·1	31·7	15·3	20·6	21·3	23·7	21·3	22·6	22·3
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	71·4	88·8	69·0	69·6	72·0	72·0	54·6	61·2	64·8	65·4	64·8	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	92·0	119·4	71·4	74·8	81·2	69·6	41·8	44·2	50·6	56·0	44·8	55·4	49·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	51·7	66·8	42·0	41·3	44·7	38·7	23·9	25·2	28·5	31·4	25·5	30·5	27·6
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·5	40·4	29·8	‡31·6	‡33·2	‡32·6	‡19·3	‡20·3	‡22·6	‡23·8	‡21·4	‡25·4	‡24·5
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·5	38·2	26·1	‡31·6	‡33·2	‡32·6	‡19·3	‡20·3	‡22·6	‡23·8	‡21·4	‡25·4	‡24·5
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	144·0	103·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	82·5	93·0	106·5	108·0	97·5	100·5	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	50·0	‡53·0	‡48·0	‡49·0	‡30·0	‡34·0	‡45·0	‡42·0	‡29·0	‡36·0	‡35·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	42·5	28·0	28·5	31·0	31·0	23·5	25·5	29·5	28·5	25·0	27·0	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	23·0	33·6	19·6	‡21·8	‡20·6	‡20·4	‡16·0	‡15·8	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·2	‡17·8	‡17·8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·4	24·0	17·8	15·6	24·0	19·0	8·0	9·8	15·8	10·8	10·0	14·6	14·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·8	29·2	24·1	19·8	21·5	20·9	14·8	15·6	15·8	15·4	15·2	14·9	14·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	17·6	27·5	19·7	15·8	13·6	16·4	11·3	10·9	11·7	11·0	10·8	11·7	11·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	90·4	31·2	31·6	28·4	27·2	31·6	24·4	26·0	26·0	26·0	28·4	29·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	42·0	14·6	15·0	13·6	13·0	15·4	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·8	14·0	14·4
Tea, black	¼ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	14·5	16·5	13·7	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡15·1	‡10·2	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·7	‡14·7	‡17·1	‡17·0
Tea, green	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	13·9	16·9	15·0	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡15·1	‡10·2	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·7	‡14·7	‡17·1	‡17·0
Coffee	¼ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·1	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	14·3	9·8	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·4	11·3	11·3
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·7	216·9	45·7	100·7	43·7	90·4	34·4	56·6	50·9	31·1	49·6	58·5	58·2
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·49	$ 12·79	$ 16·92	$ 10·18	$ 11·06	$ 10·92	$ 11·10	$ 6·84	$ 7·79	$ 8·52	$ 8·56	$ 8·05	$ 8·76	$ 8·62
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·7	c. 4·9	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·8	101·6	107·4	106·6	100·6	100·1	92·4	90·2	88·2	88·6	89·1	93·8	94·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	58·1	72·6	68·2	63·6	62·7	63·0	58·4	58·5	58·4	58·5	58·8	61·3	61·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	67·4	81·7	76·9	76·8	76·5	76·4	62·0	59·7	59·0	60·5	59·7	61·2	61·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	49·6	62·1	57·4	55·9	55·2	54·2	46·3	45·1	44·9	44·9	44·4	44·9	44·6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·6	36·6	31·2	30·7	31·1	30·9	26·7	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·6	26·5	26·4
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·75	$ 3·55	$ 3·41	$ 3·34	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 2·86	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·79	$ 2·79	$ 2·88	$ 2·88
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·77	$ 6·30	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·96	$ 7·06	$ 5·67	$ 5·70	$ 5·86	$ 6·04	$ 6·05	$ 6·18	$ 6·18
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·27	$ 20·36	$ 26·81	$ 20·58	$ 21·31	$ 21·18	$ 21·44	$ 15·41	$ 16·33	$ 17·20	$ 17·43	$ 16·92	$ 17·85	$ 17·72

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	12·65	17·04	10·30	10·24	10·89	11·12	7·11	7·89	8·47	8·52	8·12	8·84	8·71
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	....	15·08	9·50	10·39	10·04	10·42	6·75	7·66	8·08	8·44	7·81	8·38	8·35
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	12·51	16·24	10·29	11·28	10·74	10·89	7·18	8·05	8·50	8·66	8·22	8·99	8·83
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·84	12·51	15·99	9·54	10·54	10·04	10·14	6·24	7·35	7·73	7·98	7·61	8·17	8·06
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	12·74	17·12	10·08	11·17	11·80	11·03	6·79	7·84	8·48	8·47	8·05	8·67	8·58
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	12·45	16·83	9·89	10·27	10·54	10·88	6·60	7·42	8·60	8·39	7·62	8·43	8·47
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	12·74	16·47	10·03	10·56	11·21	11·21	6·70	7·19	8·43	8·63	7·51	8·52	8·25
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	13·15	17·12	10·02	10·56	11·21	11·40	6·57	7·41	8·46	8·50	7·81	8·91	8·86
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	13·65	18·18	11·48	11·81	12·32	12·46	7·63	8·59	9·69	9·65	9·05	9·64	9·44

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

*Lamb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb. (c)	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**29·0**	**24·8**	**21·6**	**16·5**	**13·9**	**16·4**	**30·0**	**22·8**	**20·5**	**29·0**	**32·4**	**56·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·5**	**23·9**	**21·0**	**16·2**	**13·8**	**13·8**	**30·5**	**23·2**	**19·5**	**28·0**	**31·2**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	32	25·5	23	18	15·5	14·5	30·7	26·2	19·6	28·4	31·6	52·1
2—New Glasgow	30·7	25·5	23·4	16·7	14·9	12	28	24·3	19·2	28	30·7	54·7
3—Amherst	28·1	21·9	18·5	15·1	11·3	14	33·5	22·4	17·8	28·2	30·5	55·6
4—Halifax	27·7	22·2	20·9	15·2	14	11·7	28·2	22·6	19·6	27·3	30·9	56·4
5—Windsor	30	25	22·5	18	15	15	32	20	20·8	28·5	32·2	56·7
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	17·7	14·3	12	15·5	.....	23·7	20	27·8	31·5	54·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·3**	**23·0**	**21·3**	**15·1**	**13·5**	**13·5**	**29·5**	**22·6**	**19·3**	**29·3**	**33·2**	**56·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**32·7**	**24·7**	**22·1**	**16·8**	**13·3**	**14·0**	**30·0**	**23·1**	**20·8**	28·8	**32·3**	57·8
8—Moncton	31·8	24	21·1	16·2	12·4	14	32·5	23·6	20·3	28·6	32·3	59·5
9—Saint John	33·6	24·7	25	16·9	13·9	13·6	28·9	23·6	20·8	29·5	33·5	57·3
10—Fredericton	32·9	25	19·6	15	12·7	13·5	.....	22·7	20·1	30·2	32·2	56·7
11—Bathurst	32·5	25	22·5	19	14	15	28	22·5	22	27	31·1	.....
Quebec (average)	**28·1**	**24·8**	**20·8**	**15·9**	**11·6**	**12·9**	**27·8**	**21·5**	**18·9**	**26·9**	**30·9**	**55·1**
12—Quebec	27·8	24·8	17·1	15·4	10·2	12·6	26·7	21·7	18	23·4	28·8	46·5
13—Three Rivers	26·9	23·3	22·1	15·9	12·4	13·8	26·6	21·9	18·3	27·8	31	56·2
14—Sherbrooke	32·5	27·4	21·4	18·9	14·1	14	28·9	22·9	20	24·6	28·2	56·2
15—Sorel	26	23·8	17·1	13·7	10·4	10·1	27·5	19·7	18·5	31	33·3	54
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·4	22	20	14·6	12	13·2	.....	18·9	15·9	29·2	33·9	54·2
17—St. Johns	32·7	27·5	26·3	18	11·2	12·8	32	23·3	19·2	27·2	30·5	59·2
18—Thetford Mines	.....	23·5	15·5	13·5	10·2	15	25	20	18·8	25	31·7	55
19—Montreal	30·5	26·3	25·5	16·2	12·7	10	28·6	22·3	20·6	27·1	29·9	57
20—Hull	27	24·6	22	16·8	11·3	14·3	27·4	23·2	20·7	27·2	30·9	57·6
Ontario (average)	**29·3**	**25·4**	**22·0**	**17·1**	**14·5**	**18·1**	**30·3**	**23·1**	**20·7**	**28·6**	**31·8**	**55·6**
21—Ottawa	32·1	26·1	25	19·2	14·5	15·2	28·1	21·9	20·5	28·9	31·8	57·2
22—Brockville	34·3	28·7	26·3	18	13·9	15·7	.....	22·3	21·6	29·7	31·3	57·9
23—Kingston	27·5	24·2	21·4	16·4	12·3	14·6	28·2	22·7	19·9	25·7	29	52·5
24—Belleville	24·8	21·2	20·4	15·1	10·7	16·6	29·7	20·2	17·7	28·4	30·7	53·2
25—Peterborough	28·5	25·5	21·8	17·6	15·3	18·7	31	22·7	21	29·5	33·2	54·7
26—Oshawa	26·8	24·6	22·2	17	14·3	18·8	28·7	21·9	18	28·1	31·9	57·3
27—Orillia	27·5	24	24	16·5	15	19	30	24	22	28·9	32·7	54·5
28—Toronto	31·4	26·5	24·7	17·3	16·7	18·1	30·6	23·5	21·4	29·9	34·6	56·7
29—Niagara Falls	30	25·8	22·5	18	13·6	18·8	31	22·8	22	28·9	31·3	56·9
30—St. Catharines	27·8	24·4	22·9	17·2	11·9	14·7	30·7	22·2	17·7	24·6	28·9	52·4
31—Hamilton	30·4	26·9	24	18·1	16·5	18·3	32·1	22·7	25·7	27·6	31·3	55
32—Brantford	28·6	25·3	21·7	17·5	12·7	18·3	.....	23·4	17	28·1	31·4	53·6
33—Galt	29·2	25	22	18·8	15·6	21	32·6	25·7	.....	29·5	33	57·2
34—Guelph	28·7	25·7	22·5	17·1	15·3	19·3	28·3	20	21·3	27·7	31·2	57·2
35—Kitchener	26·9	25	19·2	16·8	14·4	18·3	31·7	21·1	20	29·5	32·3	54
36—Woodstock	31·2	26·4	21·8	17·5	15·3	19·8	32·5	24	21·3	27·7	31	52·4
37—Stratford	29	25	20	16·5	15·2	20	28·5	23·7	.....	29·6	32·4	56·4
38—London	29·5	26·3	23·1	17	14·7	17·7	33·6	22·9	.....	28	31·2	55·3
39—St. Thomas	29·8	25·7	23·3	16·7	15·6	19·4	28	24·2	20	28·1	32·5	57·1
40—Chatham	27·7	24·7	21·2	17	13·7	19·5	28·7	22·4	19·1	29·6	32·1	55·1
41—Windsor	28·5	24·7	22·1	16·3	14·9	18·2	29·9	24·2	20·3	27·7	31·1	57·7
42—Sarnia	29·7	25·7	21·7	18·7	14·8	20·4	29	23·3	22·4	28·6	32·1	55·8
43—Owen Sound	27·7	24·6	19·7	16·1	14·8	19·2	30·3	22·6	21·5	28·9	32·6	52·5
44—North Bay	30·7	26·7	25·2	17·5	15·5	18	.....	23·3	19·8	29·9	32·4	56·7
45—Sudbury	28·2	25·2	20·2	15·8	14	.....	30·3	24	19·5	27·6	30·8	54
46—Cobalt	35	28	19	17	16·5	.....	.....	24	22	29·2	31	55·7
47—Timmins	28·1	24·8	21·8	17·8	14·1	17·8	32·7	25·2	24·4	28·5	32	57·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28	24·1	20·9	15·9	12·8	17·6	32·2	23·7	19·2	29·2	31·9	56·1
49—Port Arthur	30	25	19·9	15·2	13·7	16	27·3	23	22	30·8	33·4	56
50—Fort William	30·9	26·2	19·7	17·7	15·7	17·8	31·7	24·8	21·3	29·8	33·7	59·3
Manitoba (average)	**26·8**	**22·8**	**23·0**	**15·6**	**14·3**	**16·1**	**29·5**	**21·9**	**21·0**	**32·7**	**35·8**	**57·3**
51—Winnipeg	28·6	23·5	23·4	14·7	14·9	15·7	29	23·7	21	31·9	34·6	56·9
52—Brandon	25	22	22·5	16·5	13·7	16·5	30	20	.....	33·5	37	57·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·6**	**20·6**	**18·6**	**13·3**	**11·1**	**13·8**	**27·8**	**20·3**	**18·8**	**29·0**	**33·4**	**56·3**
53—Regina	26·1	21·4	19·2	13·9	12·6	14	29·7	20·6	20	28·2	30·2	56·8
54—Prince Albert	18·5	16	15	11	9·6	12·6	24·7	20·4	16·7	29·1	36·7	56
55—Saskatoon	25·1	21·1	20·6	13·5	10·6	12·9	28·4	19·8	15·6	29·2	33·7	54·3
56—Moose Jaw	28·5	24	19·5	14·7	11·7	15·7	28·3	20·3	22·7	29·6	32·8	58·2
Alberta (average)	**27·6**	**23·7**	**20·8**	**15·9**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**29·5**	**20·7**	**19·7**	**29·9**	**33·2**	**55·5**
57—Medicine Hat	31·5	26	23·5	17	15	17	29	23·5	20	31·5	35·3	60
58—Drumheller	27	25	19·3	17	11·7	18	30	20	20	29	31·2	56
59—Edmonton	24·9	23·5	22	14·9	11·1	14·7	28·2	21·8	20·5	30·1	33·2	53·6
60—Calgary	26·1	21·4	20·5	15·4	14	15·7	32·5	19	19·8	30	34·6	53·6
61—Lethbridge	28·3	22·6	18·9	15·3	11·5	15·9	27·6	19·3	18·3	29·1	31·9	54·3
British Columbia (average)	**30·7**	**26·4**	**23·3**	**17·8**	**16·7**	**19·3**	**32·5**	**25·8**	**23·3**	**32·0**	**35·2**	**58·5**
62—Fernie	29	25	20	17·5	16	18·5	30	24	22·3	30·3	32·7	59·7
63—Nelson	28·4	26·2	24·9	18·1	15·5	19·5	32·7	27	25	28·5	31·7	60
64—Trail	32	28	24·3	18·2	15·9	22·8	33·5	27	23·5	33·5	37·6	60·5
65—New Westminster	30·6	26·3	21·4	17·1	17	16·6	31·2	23·6	22·5	30·6	34·8	56·6
66—Vancouver	31	26·1	22·8	17·6	17·8	16·6	31·3	24·5	23·2	33·4	36·3	57·9
67—Victoria	33·8	28·8	26·2	18·9	18	20·6	35·7	25·6	21·8	33·3	36·5	57
68—Nanaimo	32·3	27·7	22·5	18·3	17·9	19·3	32·5	24·8	24	29·4	32·3	58·1
69—Prince Rupert	28·3	23·3	24	16·7	15·8	20·7	32·7	29·7	24·3	37	40	58·5

a. Price per single quart higher.
b. Grocers' quotations. c. Formerly the prices were for mutton and included prices for lamb.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**25·0**	**17·6**	**11·5**	**49·0**	**18·8**	**18·0**	**23·8**	**10·9**	**26·5**	**22·3**	**11·0**	**24·7**	**27·6**	
10·3	**24·7**	.....	.....	**41·2**	**13·9**	**14·3**	**17·9**	**11·6**	**31·0**	**27·5**	**10·3**	**27·2**	**31·7**	
6·7	23·6	.....	.....	43·7	13·6	14·7	17·6	12·1	32	28	10–12	26	30·3	1
12·5	25	.....	.....	47·1	13·6	15	18·8	10·8	29·8	26·5	10–11	27·7	33·2	2
10	25	.....	.....	41·2	14·7	15	18·6	11·5	28·9	25·8	8b	27·9	31·6	3
12·1	25	.....	.....	40	13·2	11·2	16·6	12	33·3	26·7	12	25	31·9	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	14·2	.....	19·2	11	30·2	.....	10	.....	32	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·9	15·5	16·6	11·9	31·8	30·7	10	29·3	31·1	6
.....	**29·0**	.....	**5·0**	**50·0**	**13·5**	**15·5**	**18·8**	**12·1**	**26·0**	**22·3**	**9·0–10·0**	**26·7**	**30·1**	7
15·3	**26·4**	**15·0**	**5·0**	**43·7**	**14·9**	**17·0**	**21·2**	**12·0**	**27·9**	**23·6**	**10·8**	**28·0**	**30·5**	
14	23·5	.....	5	49·4	14·8	15·8	17·9	11·8	28·3	23·2	10	29·5	30·7	8
13·4	28·8	15	.....	41	14·8	15·1	29	11·6	31	27	12	27·4	29·9	9
15·8	29·1	.....	.....	47	15	17·1	20	13·2	28·5	24·8	11	29·6	31·7	10
18	24	.....	.....	37·5	15	20	17·7	11·4	23·7	19·4	10b	25·6	29·6	11
14·8	**28·3**	**19·7**	**9·0**	**50·0**	**17·5**	**17·2**	**17·6**	**11·7**	**27·6**	**24·0**	**10·2**	**23·8**	**26·1**	
12	27·5	15	8	.....	18	15·5	19·9	11	28·9	24·5	11	22·5	26·3	12
14·7	31·5	.....	10	50	18	18	17·2	11·6	27·4	24·6	11	23	25·6	13
18	25	22	.....	.....	17·7	19	18·6	14·5	28·9	25·8	11·1a	23·4	26·1	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	11·1	26·1	22·4	9	25	26·5	15
15	30	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	17·6	12·6	25·9	22·5	9	.....	26·6	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·8	11·1	27·8	25·1	9	26	25·8	17
15	29	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15·4	12	23·7	20·2	9	23·2	26·4	18
13·8	28·9	22·2	8	50	21·1	18·3	22·9	10·6	30·4	25·5	11–12	24·8	26·6	19
.....	26·5	.....	10	50	17·5	15·3	17·5	10·8	29·6	25·5	11	23	25·1	20
17·0	**25·0**	**20·5**	**9·6**	**56·9**	**18·1**	**17·6**	**27·7**	**10·6**	**26·7**	**22·6**	**11·4**	**24·9**	**26·9**	
16·5	27·9	18·3	13·7	60	21·3	17·2	28·5	10·4	28·7	26	12	24·4	26·6	21
.....	25	25	8·3	.....	18·6	17	25·9	9·8	25·5	21·5	11	24	25·8	22
15	22·5	17·5	10	.....	17	15·7	24·2	10·4	25·5	21·5	11	22·8	25·1	23
.....	23	17·5	.....	.....	19	16·5	24·9	10·5	26·1	23·3	10	26	26·3	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	11	22·4	20·2	11	24·4	26·3	25
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	29	10·4	27·6	24	11	26·5	27·7	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18	.....	28·8	9·9	23·4	19·8	11	25·3	27·5	27
16·9	26·4	23·6	15·7	60	21	19·3	32	10·7	28·2	23·1	12	25·2	27·2	28
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	17·7	16	28·3	10·7	27·5	24·2	12	25	27·1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	27·3	10·5	27·5	.....	12	26	27·2	30
18·5	28·7	24·9	.....	52·5	.....	.....	31·5	10·3	28·8	25·9	12	25·5	27·6	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·5	.....	29·1	10	24·2	19·7	11	25	26·5	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	21·7	30·6	10·2	24·5	20·1	11	.....	27·1	33
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	18	15	25·6	10·5	24·4	19·1	11	25·7	26·7	34
20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	27·2	10	24·9	21·9	11	23·8	26·5	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·5	10·5	23·4	19·3	11	25	27·4	36
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	18·2	16·7	29·6	10·1	24·6	20·9	11	24	26·5	37
12·5	20	18·5	6	50	17	17·5	32·5	10	25·5	22·1	11	24·3	26·1	38
13	26	25	.....	.....	17·5	18·3	33·1	10·5	25·5	23·4	11	26·5	28	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	27·7	9·8	22·9	19	11	26	26·1	40
15	24·2	25	5	60	18·5	16	29·6	10·5	26·3	21	12	.....	25·8	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	33·3	11·3	26	22	11	26·3	26·7	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	10·9	23	21·2	11	25	27·4	43
20	25	.....	.....	.....	17	20	26·8	10·7	30·3	.....	12	23	27·4	44
.....	.....	.....	8·3	.....	18·5	.....	26·8	12·2	31·2	27	13	.....	27·5	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	16	18·7	12·9	32·5	.....	11	.....	28·7	46
20	20·7	.....	.....	67·5	20	20·7	25·5	12·6	32·1	27·7	14	26	26·5	47
.....	.....	15·8	.....	.....	17	.....	26·4	11·1	29·8	27	12	22	26·7	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	17·4	25·1	10·1	29·6	23·6	11	.....	26·9	49
18	25	19·5	.....	50	15	17·2	26·1	10·6	29·4	24·8	11	25	27·6	50
20·5	**25·8**	**19·1**	.....	.....	**22·1**	**17·1**	**25·9**	**10·2**	**23·3**	**19·2**	**10·5**	**21·0**	**25·1**	
20·5	26·1	16·2	.....	.....	21·2	17·6	30	9·8	24·9	21·8	11	.....	24·7	51
.....	25·5	22	.....	.....	23	16·5	21·8	10·6	21·7	16·6	10	21	25·4	52
21·3	**23·9**	**11·1**	**13·8**	.....	**24·7**	**18·8**	**19·6**	**9·2**	**21·1**	**16·8**	**10·8**	**22·2**	**26·0**	
22·5	25·8	11·3	12·5	.....	24	18·8	17·5	9·3	24·5	19·1	11	20·3	25·1	53
17·5	21·7	10·3	.....	.....	25	19·3	19	9·2	17·1	14·8	10	22·7	26·8	54
21	23·2	10·7	.....	.....	.....	17	19·2	9·1	22·6	17·8	11	21·8	25·6	55
24·2	24·8	12	15	.....	25	20	22·6	9·1	20·3	15·6	11	23·8	26·4	56
21·6	**23·6**	**12·6**	**16·6**	.....	**23·1**	**20·8**	**22·9**	**9·9**	**22·0**	**17·4**	**10·8**	**21·0**	**26·5**	
22·5	23·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	19·7	10·3	21·5	18·2	11	19·6	26·6	57
22·5	25	.....	18	.....	25	20·7	20·7	10	22·5	18·1	10	21	28	58
21·2	22·9	15·3	15	.....	20	21	22·8	10·1	22·2	16·8	11	22·1	25·6	59
20·7	22·8	12·5	16·8	.....	24·5	20	27·3	9·3	23·5	18	11	20·4	25·6	60
21·2	23·8	10	.....	.....	22·7	19·8	23·9	9·7	20·1	15·9	11	22	26·5	61
17·8	**22·1**	**13·2**	**14·0**	.....	**24·2**	**21·0**	**24·6**	**11·3**	**26·4**	**22·2**	**11·7**	**25·6**	**29·1**	
23·5	25	14	19	.....	25·8	23·3	21	10·7	27	22·3	11b	27	28·3	62
21·5	25	12	20	.....	25	23·5	18·5	10	24·3	.....	12·5a	25	29	63
22·7	25·8	13·5	20	.....	24	23·5	29·8	10·9	26·9	.....	12·5a	.....	28·9	64
14·6	18	.....	8·3	.....	24·5	16·8	20·9	10·8	24·7	21·2	10	25	28·8	65
14·1	18·5	.....	10	.....	21·9	17·9	28·3	12	25·6	22·4	10	24	28·9	66
13	20·1	.....	11	.....	24	19·3	29·3	11·3	25·6	21·7	12	24·1	28·9	67
15	22·5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	27·6	12	26·6	22·5	11a	28·5	29·9	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	21·5	12·7	30·3	23·3	14·3a	.....	30·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std. per can (28 fld. oz.) (i)	Peas, standard per can (16 fld. oz. (j)	Corn, std. per can (16 fld. oz., (j)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·5**	**6·7a**	**17·4**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**8·9**	**11·1**	**13·1**	**11·7**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**24·1**	**7·1**	**18·7**	**3·8**	**5·2**	**8·5**	**13·0**	**13·9**	**11·7**	**10·9**
1—Sydney	23·8	6·7-7·3	19·1	3·7	5·2	7·6	12·4	13·1	11·1	11·1
2—New Glasgow	24·5	6·7-7·3	18·7	3·8	5	9·3	14·4	13·6	11·3	10·4
3—Amherst	23·3	7·3	19	3·8	5·1	8·4	12	13·6	11·9	10·4
4—Halifax	24·7	6·7-8	18·7	3·8	5·4	9·6	13·7	13·9	12	11·4
5—Windsor	23·6	7·3f	18·7	4	5·3	8	13	14·8	11·8	11·2
6—Truro	24·8	6·7	18·1	3·8	5·3	8·3	12·4	14·2	11·9	10·8
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**24·2**	**7·3**	**18·3**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**8·4**	**13·6**	**13·2**	**12·5**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**24·9**	**7·5**	**18·5**	**3·6**	**5·4**	**8·7**	**14·0**	**13·7**	**11·9**	**11·5**
8—Moncton	24·7	8	19·1	3·7	5·7	9·5	14	13·6	12	11·9
9—Saint John	27·4	6-7·3	19·3	3·5	5·6	9·5	14·2	13·7	11·3	10·9
10—Fredericton	23·8	7·3	18·1	3·7	5·3	8·5	13·8	14·1	12·2	11·6
11—Bathurst	23·8	8f	17·5	3·6	5	7·2	.....	13·3	12·2	11·7
Quebec (average)	**21·7**	**5·4**	**15·0**	**3·6**	**5·1**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**11·7**	**10·9**	**10·6**
12—Quebec	24·7	5-9·5b	16·6	3·8	5·5	8·9	11·6	11·9	11·2	11
13—Three Rivers	22·2	5·3	14·2	4	5	7·9	12·3	12·5	11	10·7
14—Sherbrooke	22·8	5·3	14·1	3·4	5·7	8·1	11·1	12·1	10·9	10·9
15—Sorel	21·8	4·7	14·8	3·4	5	7·1	10	12	10·8	10·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·8	4	14·3	3	5·3	9·1	11·1	10·7	11·1	10·7
17—St. Johns	20·1	4·7-5·3	15·7	3·6	5	8	10·2	11·4	10·5	10·7
18—Thetford Mines	20	5·3	14·5	3·9	4·7	8	10·4	11·3	11·1	11
19—Montreal	22·2	5·3-6·7	15·6	3·7	4·9	8·7	10·1	11·4	10·6	10·1
20—Hull	21·9	5·3-6·7	14·8	3·6	5·1	8·4	11·6	11·8	10·6	10·4
Ontario (average)	**24·2**	**6·2**	**16·2**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**12·5**	**11·3**	**10·8**
21—Ottawa	22·9	6·7	15·8	3·8	5·3	9·6	11·5	12·5	10·7	10·4
22—Brockville	20·5	6	13·4	3·8	5·1	8·9	10·7	11·8	10·7	10·1
23—Kingston	21·5	5·3-6·7	14·8	3·4	5	9·1	10·4	12·7	10·9	10·1
24—Belleville	21·6	5·3	15·8	3·1	5	8·7	10·8	11·8	10·8	10·1
25—Peterborough	23·9	5·3-6·7	16·9	3·3	5	9·6	11·3	11·8	11·2	11
26—Oshawa	24·1	4·7-6·7	19	3·3	5	8·8	10·6	12·6	11·2	10·3
27—Orillia	24·1	5·3	14·6	3·1	4·9	9·3	10·9	12·6	11·6	11·4
28—Toronto	26·2	6·7	16·5	3·1	5·1	8·9	10·3	12·1	11·1	10·6
29—Niagara Falls	24·9	5·3-6·7	16·5	3·2	5·2	9·2	10·5	12·3	10·5	10·1
30—St. Catharines	24·6	6·7	15·2	3·2	5	9·5	10·7	12	10·5	10·2
31—Hamilton	27·5	6-6·7	16·4	3·5	5	9·1	10·2	12·1	10·8	10·5
32—Brantford	24·9	5·3-6·7	16·5	3·4	5	9·8	10·8	12·4	11	10·1
33—Galt	26·4	6·7	16·6	3	4·9	9·5	10·7	12·3	10·9	10·5
34—Guelph	26·8	6	16	3	5·1	9·4	11	12·7	11	10·3
35—Kitchener	25·9	5·3-6·7	15·2	3·1	4·9	9·6	10·9	12·6	11·3	10·9
36—Woodstock	23·1	6	15	2·8	4·7	9·3	9·9	12·3	11·7	10·9
37—Stratford	24	5·3	15·7	2·8	5·3	9·6	10·3	12	11·1	10·5
38—London	23·9	6·7	17·2	3·2	5	9·2	11·1	12·3	10·9	10·4
39—St. Thomas	24·3	5·3-6·7	20	3	5	9·7	12·2	11·4	11·4	11·3
40—Chatham	24	5·3	16·9	3	5	8·7	10·8	12·7	11·3	10·7
41—Windsor	23·9	5·3-6·7	14·8	2·9	5	9·1	10·2	11·7	11·5	10·7
42—Sarnia	25·7	5·3-6·7	16·9	3	5	8·6	11·5	12·8	11	10·5
43—Owen Sound	24·7	5·3-6	15·7	3	5·3	9·4	11·3	12·5	10·5	10·3
44—North Bay	24	6·7f	15·2	3·8	5·6	9·6	10·9	13·1	12	11·9
45—Sudbury	22·6	6·7	14·5	3·6	5·8	8·5	12·6	13·6	11·6	11·2
46—Cobalt	25·6	6·7	14·5	4	6	9·4	12	14·7	13·4	13
47—Timmins	22·8	6·7	14·5	3·9	6	9·8	11·1	13·2	12·2	11·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	24·2	6·7	16·5	3·6	5·2	9·5	12·9	13·1	12·5	12·1
49—Port Arthur	23·4	6-6·7	20·7	3·6	5·3	9·6	10·6	12·5	11·4	10·6
50—Fort William	23·9	6-6·7	17·2	3·6	5·3	9·2	11·3	12·3	11·5	11
Manitoba (average)	**25·3**	**7·0**	**15·4**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**9·8**	**10·5**	**14·0**	**12·0**	**11·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·9	6·4-8	14·8	3·6	5·4	9·4	10·3	13·7	11·8	11·2
52—Brandon	24·7	6·4-7·1	16	3·7	5·4	10·2	10·7	14·2	12·1	11·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·9**	**6·9**	**19·0**	**3·6**	**5·8**	**9·4**	**11·5**	**14·9**	**13·0**	**12·6**
53—Regina	25	6·4-7·2	20·1	3·7	6·8	9·1	11·4	14·4	12·6	12·3
54—Prince Albert	23·2	6·4	18·4	3·6	6	9·5	12·2	15·4	13·6	13·4
55—Saskatoon	23·3	7·2	20·4	3·6	5·2	9·6	11·2	15	12·8	12·4
56—Moose Jaw	23·9	7·2	17·2	3·5	5	9·2	11·1	14·9	12·8	12·2
Alberta (average)	**27·1**	**7·8**	**20·5**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**9·2**	**11·0**	**15·2**	**13·1**	**12·4**
57—Medicine Hat	29	8	20·7	3·6	5·5	9·3	11·6	15·9	12·9	12·4
58—Drumheller	27·5	7·1-8	21	3·8	5·4	9·4	10·7	15·5	13·3	12·5
59—Edmonton	24·1	7·2-8	19·8	3·5	5·5	8·7	11·6	14·9	12·9	12·4
60—Calgary	28·9	8	20·1	3·7	5·7	9·3	10·7	15·5	14	12·7
61—Lethbridge	26·2	8	20·7	3·7	.....	9·5	10·6	14·9	12·5	12
British Columbia (average)	**27·1**	**8·5**	**20·7**	**3·8**	**5·9**	**8·1**	**9·0**	**13·9**	**12·7**	**12·5**
62—Fernie	25	8	21·3	3·8	5·7	8·1	10	14	12·9	12·7
63—Nelson	26·3	9	21·3	4·1	6	8·8	9	15	15	15
64—Trail	25·7	9	21·5	3·6	5·8	8·6	9·5	14	13·8	13·8
65—New Westminster	27·2	8-8·5	18·6	3·7	5·2	7·7	8·7	13·1	11·4	11·1
66—Vancouver	26·6	8-8·5	19·9	3·5	5·7	7·6	8·5	12·6	11·4	10·7
67—Victoria	29	8	20	3·7	6	8·3	8·7	14·1	12	11·4
68—Nanaimo	29·5	8·	20·4	3·5	6	8	8·2	13·7	12·2	11·8
69—Prince Rupert	27·1	9-10	22·6	4·2	6·5	7·7	9·5	14·6	13·1	13·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1940

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·3	**5·5**	**1·941d**	**33·4**	**22·8**	**14·9**	**11·5**	**16·8**	**15·6**	**51·3**	**16·1**	**51·4**	**43·6**	
7·3	**6·9**	**1·563**	**28·0**	**19·3**	**13·8**	**12·8**	**16·6**	**15·6**	**46·3**	**16·2**	**54·6**	**47·2**	
6·9	7	1·703	29·9	24·7	13·5	11·9	15·7	14·8	41	16·3	60	44·4	1
7·3	7·7	1·791	30·8	.....	13·7	14·2	16·4	15·1	45	15·2	45	48·4	2
7	6·8	1·057	20·2	.....	13·5	11·7	16·7	15·2	50	14·3	55	47·7	3
7·5	5·9	1·74	30·9	18	14·2	12·8	17·3	17·3	45·7	17·2	54·7	47·2	4
8	8·2	1·682	30	12·5	.....	13·3	17·3	15·7	.....	17·3	59	49·7	5
7	5·7	1·403	26·4	22	13·9	13·1	16·2	15	49·7	16·9	53·6	45·7	6
6·8	**6·4**	**1·278**	**22·1**	**16·0**	.....	**12·7**	**17·2**	**15·7**	.....	**18·2**	.....	**48·8**	7
7·2	**7·1**	**1·453**	**25·4**	**19·6**	**14·4**	**11·6**	**17·1**	**15·1**	**52·3**	**16·1**	**58·7**	**48·3**	
7·3	6·5	1·136	19·8	18·7	14·8	12·4	17·5	15·1	50	17·3	.....	51·9	8
7·1	7·3	1·587	28·9	18·7	14	11·9	16·8	14·7	58	15·8	58·3	48	9
7·2	7·3	1·419	25·6	21·4	14·7	11	17	14·5	49	15·6	54·7	46·7	10
7	7·1	1·67	27·3	.....	14	11	17	16	.....	15·7	63	46·7	11
7·3	**5·1**	**1·597**	**29·0**	**26·1**	**13·7**	**11·9**	**16·8**	**15·4**	**49·6**	**16·1**	**54·8**	**42·6**	
8	4·8	1·664	31·3	25	14·2	12·9	17·6	15·1	51·4	16·8	56·1	44·9	12
7·2	5·1	1·823	32·2	24·5	14·1	11·2	16·1	16	50·6	17	57·7	44·2	13
7·7	5·2	1·758	30·3	29·2	13·5	12	17·1	15·6	46·2	17·2	56·7	43·3	14
7·4	5·2	1·168	22·4	23	12·8	10·9	15·7	15·1	48·7	15·6	50	42·4	15
6·8	5·3	1·448	24·2	.....	13·9	12·4	17·2	15·2	50	16	49·7	40·5	16
6·7	5·1	1·287	27·8	.....	14·3	12·7	17·3	15·7	50·8	14·3	60	43·2	17
7	4·8	1·904	33·3	27·5	13·2	11·5	17·8	15	55	16·7	.....	44·3	18
7·2	5	1·76	31	25	13	11·4	15·8	14·2	48·4	16·1	53·8	39·7	19
7·8	5·4	1·559	28·1	28·2	14·2	12	16·4	16·3	45·2	15·3	54	41	20
7·0	**6·0**	**1·940**	**33·6**	**23·2**	**14·8**	**11·6**	**16·8**	**15·7**	**48·6**	**15·4**	**50·4**	**41·6**	
7·3	6·1	1·81	33·1	31·7	15	11·6	16·8	17·1	48·5	16	54·8	41·5	21
7·2	5·9	1·723	28·7	25	12·5	11·9	16	14·6	45	14·8	55·6	41·4	22
6·6	5·8	1·768	29·2	24·9	13	11·8	16·8	15·4	46	15·1	47·1	40·6	23
7	5·6	1·631	28·5	20	.....	11·7	17·1	15·1	41	15·4	50	39·9	24
6·5	5·7	1·582	27·7	25	.....	11·4	17·7	14·6	53·3	15·5	50·8	40·2	25
6·6	5·1	1·765	30·2	.....	.....	12·3	17·2	15	.....	15	55	41·6	26
7·5	5·8	1·76	30·9	17·8	.....	10·7	16	15·3	44	15	51·7	40·6	27
6·4	5·3	1·984	33·2	23	15	10·9	16·4	15	58·5	15	50·7	40·6	28
7·1	6·7	2·014	34	15	.....	11·4	16·8	15·9	44·3	14·7	51·7	43·2	29
6·8	6·4	1·968	34·1	.....	.....	11·7	15·7	16·2	54	14·6	44·3	40·6	30
7	5·9	1·782	34·3	.....	.....	11·5	16·8	15·1	42·7	14·8	43·5	39	31
6·8	6·5	1·763	28·7	.....	.....	12·5	17	15·1	48·7	14·9	60	40·9	32
6·7	6·4	1·757	31·1	.....	15	11·7	17	14·9	41	14·5	53	40·9	33
7·3	6·9	1·691	29·4	30	.....	11	15·8	15	46	15·2	48	40·5	34
7·4	6·4	1·581	28·9	25	.....	12·2	17·7	15·3	42·5	15·2	.....	40·6	35
6·7	5·3	1·676	28·2	19	.....	10·5	16·2	14·7	40·3	15·4	42	39	36
7·4	4·1	1·728	29·6	.....	.....	11·2	16·7	16·2	42·7	15·4	54	40·6	37
6·9	6	1·838	31·2	20	.....	11·8	16·8	14·7	40·7	14·7	49·8	40·7	38
6·7	5·9	2·096	35·1	25	.....	11·7	16·8	15·4	46·2	16·8	47·5	41·4	39
6·1	6·7	1·944	33·4	30	.....	11·8	16·1	15	45	15·1	53	41·9	40
6·4	7·1	2·06	33·1	19·2	.....	11·7	14·7	15·5	39	14·9	45	40·6	41
7·4	4·7	1·972	34·4	18	.....	11·6	17·3	15·5	.....	16·4	.....	40	42
6·8	4·9	1·683	29·9	25	.....	11·2	17	15	48	15	48	41·6	43
7·5	7·5	2·197	38·7	.....	.....	11·8	17·1	15·3	60	17	54·8	44·1	44
7·8	7·1	2·307	39·3	.....	14·3	11·6	16·5	17·2	59·2	15	52	44·3	45
7·5	6·1	2·531	47·1	.....	18	12·5	17	17·2	61·2	16·8	52·5	47·5	46
7·7	6·7	2·266	41·5	.....	16·6	12·6	18	18·3	64·4	16·7	51·1	44·7	47
7·6	5·4	2·339	39·1	.....	15	11·6	17·1	15·3	52·9	16·4	51·3	43·8	48
7·4	5·7	2·612	43·7	.....	14·7	11·4	17·5	17·5	53·2	15·1	45·9	42·6	49
7·2	5	2·371	41·7	.....	13·7	11·5	17·2	17·3	53·1	14·9	47·5	43·9	50
7·9	**5·2**	**1·886**	**32·2**	.....	**15·0**	**10·7**	**17·0**	**16·9**	**58·4**	**16·2**	**48·6**	**42·6**	
7·9	5	1·912	32·5	.....	13·9	10·3	16·7	17·8	54·4	15·9	47·5	41·9	51
7·9	5·4	1·86	31·8	.....	16	11·1	17·2	15·9	62·3	16·4	49·7	43·3	52
7·5	**4·4**	**2·021**	**33·3**	.....	**15·5**	**10·8**	**16·2**	**15·8**	**58·6**	**16·8**	**51·5**	**46·9**	
7·5	4·4	2·33	40·6	.....	14	10·9	16	14·7	60	16·4	50·3	46·9	53
7·8	4·4	1·417	23·3	.....	15·7	10·5	17·5	17·5	51	17·7	55·4	48·6	54
7·3	4·3	2·068	32·4	.....	14·3	11·2	16·9	15·9	64	16·7	49·7	45·6	55
7·3	4·3	2·27	36·7	.....	18	10·7	14·4	15	59·2	16·5	50·4	46·6	56
7·9	**3·8**	**2·699**	**43·6**	.....	**18·3**	**10·9**	**17·2**	**16·2**	**57·6**	**18·4**	**50·7**	**45·3**	
8·2	3·7	2·664	45	.....	.....	11·1	16·7	15·5	58·1	19	53·8	45·1	57
8·2	3·7	3·14	45	.....	25	11·3	19	17	58	18·7	53·3	47·7	58
7·9	3·8	2·18	35	.....	14·9	11·3	16·7	16·7	56·8	17	49	45	59
7·5	3·3	2·89	45·3	.....	15	9·7	17·6	15·5	55·9	19·4	48·3	45·4	60
7·5	4·5	2·62	47·5	.....	.....	11	16	16·2	59	17·7	49	44	61
8·0	**3·7**	**2·446**	**41·8**	.....	**17·1**	**10·7**	**16·9**	**15·2**	**56·1**	**16·9**	**47·7**	**43·8**	
8·7	2·1	2·904	58·1	.....	18	11·8	17·2	15·8	58·8	18·4	54	47·5	62
9·2	3·4	2·625	.....	.....	.....	12·5	18·3	17	59·7	19	53·3	48	63
8·8	3·9	2·36	37·5	.....	.....	11·3	18·3	15·9	61	19·4	52·7	46·7	64
7·6	3·7	2·19	37·7	.....	15	10·6	15·7	13·9	49·2	15·4	44·2	42·4	65
6·9	3·5	2·236	37·7	.....	.....	9·4	16·1	13·9	50·7	14·7	41·6	38·5	66
7·3	4·2	2·66	43·7	.....	.....	9·7	17·5	13·8	57·9	14·9	42·3	39·7	67
7·8	4·5	2·20	35·6	.....	.....	10·1	16·6	15·4	52·6	15·8	46·3	42·2	68
7·9	4·6	2·393	42·5	.....	18·4	10	15·5	15·7	59·1	17·9	47·2	45·1	69

f. Grocers' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk. i. Twenty-eight ounce can previously known as size 2½.
j. Some 17 ounce cans on sale; size 2 can previously quoted was 20 ounces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, (2 lb. package) Per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·4**	**7·2**	**45·1**	**68·0**	**19·6**	**14·1**	**3·9**	**39·6**	**56·1**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·111b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·3**	**7·1**	**52·2**	**68·2**	**19·3**	**9·7**	**3·9**	**46·5**	**56·6**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**17·000**
1—Sydney	7·1	6·8	48·4	68	20·1	10·3	3·2	46·4	56	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·2	7	56·4	68·2	21·2	9·7	4·4	51·6	58·2	13	5	.....
3—Amherst	7·3	6·9	51·2	71	18·2	9·3	4·6	41·6	60·8	11·8	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·3	7·4	50·7	67·1	21·5	9·8	3·9	52·4	52·9	12·8	5·1	16·50–17·50
5—Windsor	7·3	7·2	54·7	67·5	17	9	4·3	42·7	53·3	12·3	5	.....
6—Truro	7·4	7·1	51·9	67·5	18	10	3·2	44·5	58·5	12·2	5·1	.....
7.—**P.E.I**—Charlottetown	**7·1**	**6·7**	**55·0**	**67·5**	**19·1**	**13·8**	**3·2**	**48·4**	**60·0**	**12·8**	**5·0**	**17·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**52·9**	**68·0**	**18·5**	**10·9**	**4·2**	**43·8**	**59·4**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**16·250**
8—Moncton	7·3	7·1	56·3	68·6	19·1	10·3	3·7	44	64·4	12·2	5·2	16·00g
9—Saint John	7·4	7·2	49·8	67·9	18·8	10·6	4·6	44	60	12·4	5·1	16·50
10—Fredericton	7·5	7·4	51·5	66·5	17·7	11·7	3·5	42·7	60·5	11·9	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7·9	7·4	54	69	18·3	10·8	4·9	44·5	52·5	11·4	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**7·2**	**6·9**	**43·2**	**72·3**	**20·5**	**13·4**	**3·7**	**41·6**	**57·2**	**10·7**	**5·0**	**14·917**
12—Quebec	7·3	7	44·1	77·7	20·3	15·5	4	41·1	58·5	11·5	5	14·75
13—Three Rivers	7·5	7	45	78·8	22	14·4	4·4	43·2	60	10·8	5	15·00
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	7	41·2	75	20·1	13·1	3·5	43·2	54·6	10·4	5	15·50
15—Sorel	7	6·8	41·1	66·6	21·2	10·5	3·7	40	57·7	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·9	45·4	68·1	21·4	13·5	4·1	38·8	60	10·7	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	7·2	6·9	37·2	68	17·2	13·7	3·8	40	56	10·2	5	.....
18—Thetford Mines	7·1	6·6	44·3	70·1	20·8	13	3·2	40	60·7	11·2	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	7	6·7	46·4	72·7	19·6	14·1	3·3	44·6	57·5	10·9	4·9	15·00
20—Hull	7·2	7	44·1	73·6	22·1	12·7	3·6	43·1	49·8	10·8	4·9	15·25
Ontario (average)	**7·3**	**7·1**	**44·3**	**70·6**	**19·5**	**11·9**	**3·8**	**39·0**	**53·6**	**11·7**	**4·9**	**14·608**
21—Ottawa	7·1	6·9	46·2	71·7	19·5	13·2	3·3	43·8	59	10·8	4·9	15·25
22—Brockville	7	6·8	43·1	67·5	18·9	11·6	4	36·5	64	10	4·9	15·00
23—Kingston	7	6·9	41·4	63·8	17·6	11·5	3·6	38·3	56·4	11·7	5·1	15·00
24—Belleville	7·4	7·1	46·2	66·5	17·5	10·6	3·8	37·6	48·3	11·8	5	14·00
25—Peterborough	7·3	7·2	45·6	69·4	19·7	12·9	4·3	42·7	60	12	5·1	15·00
26—Oshawa	7·4	7·2	43·2	68·5	20·2	10·6	4·6	35·2	55·2	12·2	4·9	14·00
27—Orillia	7·1	7	40·9	72·5	20·8	10	3·4	34·4	56	11·2	4·8	14·50
28—Toronto	7·3	7	45·8	69·4	16·8	11·4	3·8	43	54·2	11·3	4·9	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	7·4	7·2	37	70·7	19·2	11·7	3·9	37·7	62	11·7	4·7	13·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·3	7·1	43·8	72	19	11·3	4·2	38·8	40	11·5	5·1	13·75g
31—Hamilton	7·1	7	42·1	65·7	18·8	10·8	3·5	38·1	44·8	10·7	4·7	13·50
32—Brantford	7·1	7	46·8	70·8	18·8	10·8	3·9	38·7	54·3	10·5	5	14·00
33—Galt	7·3	7	45·1	67·7	19·6	12	3·8	40·1	60·6	11·5	4·9	14·00
34—Guelph	7·3	7·1	45·1	68·7	18·3	10·3	3·6	38·5	48·6	11·5	5	14·50
35—Kitchener	7·3	7·2	41·5	72·9	18·6	11·1	3·4	41	47·2	11·5	4·5	13·50
36—Woodstock	7·2	7·1	46·6	71·2	20·2	10	3·7	34	49	10·9	5·2	13·50
37—Stratford	7·4	7·2	43·6	70·1	18·8	10·7	3·5	41·3	44	11·8	5·3	14·00
38—London	7·3	7·2	41·9	70·6	17	10·9	3·2	37·5	52·2	10·9	4·9	14·50g
39—St. Thomas	7·3	7·1	47·1	75·7	18·8	12	4·1	41·5	53·3	11·7	5·2	14·00g
40—Chatham	7·6	7·3	42·3	71·5	17·4	11·4	4	39·9	60	11·2	4·7	14·00g
41—Windsor	7·2	7	43·4	69·4	18·9	11·1	3·2	43·9	47·5	10	4·8	12·50g
42—Sarnia	7·5	7·3	43·4	77½	18·5	10·8	3·8	37·6	54·1	11·2	4·8	14·50g
43—Owen Sound	7·3	7·2	50·9	75·7	19·7	10	3·8	29·5	50·7	12·3	5·3	14·50
44—North Bay	7·7	7·1	52·8	76	22·8	14·3	4·8	40	53·3	13·6	4·9	15·00
45—Sudbury	7·5	7·3	43·2	69·8	21	14·2	4·4	40	56·7	13·7	4·8	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·7	47·8	72·5	21	15	4·4	40	60	13·5	5	18·50
47—Timmins	7·5	7·4	42·7	73·6	22	15	4	38	51	14·3	5	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·1	7·2	41·9	72·9	20·8	14·2	4·1	40·4	51	13	5·4	15·00
49—Port Arthur	7·3	7·2	43·9	67·8	22·5	15	3	40	56	12·1	4·8	15·50
50—Fort William	7·5	7·2	42·2	67·3	20·8	13	4·3	42	59·6	11·7	4·7	15·50
Manitoba (average)	**8·0**	**7·8**	**42·1**	**61·5**	**20·3**	**14·9**	**3·5**	**34·1**	**57·6**	**12·8**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	8	7·8	41·2	60·4	19·4	13·9	3·6	35·5	58·3	12·2	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	8	7·7	43	62·6	21·1	15·8	3·3	32·7	56·8	13·4	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**8·2**	**8·2**	**42·3**	**63·0**	**20·6**	**19·2**	**3·8**	**36·8**	**57·6**	**13·7**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	7·9	7·9	41·4	62·2	19·3	16·3a	3·1	37·5	58·2	13·1	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·8	8·6	40·1	63·5	21·3	21·2a	4·5	35·5	56·8	14·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·1	8·1	43·6	63·5	19·8	20·6	3·4	38	56·5	13·5	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	8	8	44	62·8	22	18·7a	4·2	36·2	58·7	13·5	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·9**	**7·9**	**42·5**	**61·8**	**18·9**	**18·8**	**3·9**	**36·9**	**58·4**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8·1	7·8	38·6	63·1	18·3	23a	4·2	43·6	59	13·8	5	g
58—Drumheller	7·9	8	41·7	63·3	19·3	19·3a	4·5	34	60	14·2	5·4	.....
59—Edmonton	7·8	7·8	46·5	60·4	19·2	17a	3·9	35·8	57·1	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·8	7·9	44·1	60·5	18·5	17·2a	3·6	32·9	55·8	13·4	5·1	g
61—Lethbridge	7·9	8·1	41·5	61·5	19	17·7a	3·1	38	60	13·8	4·8	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·3**	**7·2**	**43·8**	**61·6**	**20·2**	**22·2**	**4·3**	**35·4**	**58·9**	**12·5**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	8	8	44·2	62	16·5	25a	4·4	33·3	60	13·9	6	.....
63—Nelson	7·6	7·9	47·3	66·7	23·7	25a	3·9	30	60	14	5	.....
64—Trail	7·2	7·1	44·2	63·5	21·4	24·3a	5·2	34·3	56·9	13·7	5·4	.....
65—New Westminster	7·1	6·7	40	58·4	17·3	19·6a	3·9	40	58·4	10·5	4·4	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	6·8	42·8	58·4	19·2	19·8a	3·6	35	58·6	11	5·5	.....
67—Victoria	7·8	7·3	44·8	61·2	22·3	20·9	3·8	35·4	60	11·9	5·2	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·7	42	59·2	19·4	20·7a	4·9	38	57·7	12	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·2	7	45	63·5	21·4	22·5a	4·7	37·3	59·4	13·2	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at
six rooms $10-35. s. Delivered from mines. t. Formerly in bags. w. Formerly in bulk. y. Formerly given as 400.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300) (y)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·817	**12·410**	**9·830**	**11·957**	**7·132**	**8·635**	**7·533**	**26·4**	**9·1**	**24·720**	**18·200**	
7·925	**10·438**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·667**	**6·500**	**6·000**	**28·7**	**9·7**	**21·750**	**15·417**	
6·90- 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·7	18·00-27·00	14·00-19·00	1
6·50- 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	29·7	10	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	2
8·00- 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·75-10·50	11·75	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	7·00-8·00	8·00-9·00	5·00	30·7	8·9	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	9·8	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·75-10·15	**12,750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	25·8	**10·0**	**19·00-23·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·250	**12·250**	**7·000**	**9·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	28·2	**9·7**	**23·625**	**17·375**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·3	9·8	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·75-11·75	12·75	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00c	28	9·9	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·50-11·00	11·50-13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	9·2	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	10	22·00	16·00	11
9·554	**12·714**	**11·083**	**11·989**	**9·042**	**8·500**	**8·400**	**23·2**	**9·1**	**23·389**	**17·250**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	21·7	9·5	22·00-32·00	.....	12
8·00- 8·50	13·50	9·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	8·00	25	9·6	23·00-31·00	17·00-23·00	13
10·00-11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·7	9·2	23·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·8	9·1	15·00-19·00	9·00-14·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	22	9·1	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·5	9·6	16·00-24·00	13·00-16·00	18
7·50- 8·00	12·00	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00-12·00c	25	8·7	22·00-33·00	19·00-22·00	19
10·75	13·25	8·50	9·00	5·00-5·50	5·50- 6·00	.....	23·7	8·1	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·813	**12·392**	**10·391**	**12·750**	**7·750**	**9·908**	**8·958**	**24·6**	**8·8**	**25·982**	**19·288**	
10·25	12·00-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·9	8·8	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	21
8·00- 8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	8·8	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·50	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	25·2	8·8	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	23
9·00-12·50d	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	21·7	9·1	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00-13·50d	12·50-13·00	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	8·5	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-12·50d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·6	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
10·25-12·50d	13·00	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	24	8·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	27
10·75	10·75	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	27	8·5	28·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	28
7·00- 7·50g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	23·7	8·4	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00-12·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24	9·1	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·50	11·00	14·50	15·50	9·00	11·00	11·00	.....	8·5	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·50-12·75d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24·1	8·3	20·00-30·00	14·00-23·00	32
10·00-12·50d	12·50	.....	17·00-18·00	.....	13·00-14·00	10·00c	24·5	9·2	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
10·00-13·00d	12·50	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·9	8·3	22·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
9·50-13·00d	12·50	13·00-14·00	15·00-16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	8·8	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
10·00-12·50d	12·00-12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	8	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
10·00-11·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23	9	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	37
11·00-12·00g	11·50-12·50g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25g	8·9	25·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·50g	12·50g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	12·00g	8·00g	23·6g	9·6	24·00-30·00	18·00-24·00	39
9·00-11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·8	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
8·50-10·50g	10·50g	g	16·00-18·00g	g	12·00-14·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	8·1	27·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	41
8·50- 9·50g	12·75g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	9·4	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	42
8·00- 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·3	21·00-26·00	15·00-21·00	43
13·00	14·00	9·00	10·00	5·00-6·00	7·00- 8·00	.....	.....	9·4	.....	.....	44
11·00-14·50d	15·00	.....	12·75i	.....	9·00	10·00c	29·2	8·3	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	31	9·4	17·50	15·00	46
12·50-16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
8·75-11·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26	9·7	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	49
11·75-13·50d	12·50	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	26·7	8·9	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·2**	**9·4**	**27·750**	**19·750**	
6·25-13·00h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	6·50-8·75	7·50-9·75	7·00	25·7	9·5	26·00-37·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·00-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	26·7	9·2	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**27·8**	**9·4**	**26·375**	**19·000**	
4·95-12·70h	15·75	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00	9·50	24·3	9·7	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	9·4	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00-9·50	7·00	28·7	9·4	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	55
5·25- 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00c	11·00c	28	9	22·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·7**	**9·0**	**24·750**	**18·250**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	28·7g	9·5	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·3	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50g	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·2g	9·6	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	59
6·50- 7·00g	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	25g	8·9	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	60
4·25- 4·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·6	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	61
10·357	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**32·8**	**9·5**	**23·473**	**17·813**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·2	9·3	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00-8·00	8·25-9·75	4·88-5·33c	36·7	9·9	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25-7·75	7·50-9·50	6·50c	.....	9·6	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	8·9	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	8·9	23·00-28·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30	4·77c	31·3	10	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·8	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·50-15·50	.....	.....	.....	6·00-10·00i	8·00-12·00i	.....	33·1	9·8	20·00-32·00	16·00-22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively
$35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1936	June 1937	June 1938	June 1939	May 1940	‡June 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	93·4	87·7	67·5	72·3	84·6	80·1	73·3	82·1	81·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·6	84·8	83·0	61·5	66·9	87·0	78·6	61·9	72·8	70·6
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·8	107·7	97·0	58·5	69·7	77·5	78·0	71·3	76·4	76·9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	91·6	82·1	69·9	69·1	75·0	67·4	66·4	83·3	83·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	94·0	89·1	61·7	68·1	77·8	76·8	77·1	87·7	87·9
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·0	93·8	91·2	85·3	87·8	103·0	101·4	97·4	102·3	102·6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	98·7	77·8	68·0	67·7	84·3	67·8	69·2	76·5	76·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·0	93·0	90·5	82·7	85·7	86·8	87·1	84·6	88·8	88·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·0	95·6	93·0	80·8	77·2	81·6	80·1	77·7	85·4	85·7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·6	93·4	89·5	70·4	73·7	79·5	77·4	73·7	82·0	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	96·7	94·2	63·9	71·2	80·3	78·1	71·9	77·9	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·2	91·2	86·4	74·8	75·4	79·0	76·9	74·9	84·7	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	100·4	93·5	85·0	64·6	68·5	85·8	78·6	68·1	78·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	94·0	91·4	84·8	90·0	94·3	95·5	94·9	100·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·8	93·4	84·3	62·4	66·1	84·9	76·7	65·1	76·5	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·5	98·6	92·2	78·9	84·8	96·4	89·0	88·5	95·3	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·1	92·2	82·5	59·6	62·9	83·0	74·6	61·1	73·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·0	84·2	80·4	61·6	64·2	82·3	74·1	59·9	70·5	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	103·5	92·8	59·9	70·1	77·4	77·1	71·6	79·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·8	93·1	86·1	52·5	64·4	83·7	76·6	63·3	68·0	64·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	99·4	102·8	94·8	60·3	67·9	71·7	67·8	67·2	78·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	93·9	89·0	61·9	68·0	77·5	76·4	76·8	87·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·6	93·0	87·8	79·8	82·4	89·2	86·6	84·3	89·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·2	92·9	84·6	57·6	66·6	83·2	75·4	65·0	75·3	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·1	91·1	87·2	70·2	71·9	80·3	79·2	73·1	80·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended June 28, 1940, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 738)

conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to popula-

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	*All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
April 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
May 1940....	119	146	151	126	159	137
June 1940....	117	146	151	128	159	136

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

tion in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data complied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices in the main moved slightly higher while pork and bacon declined. Sirloin steak averaged 29 cents per pound for June, 28·5 cents for May and 28·4 cents for June, 1939. Fresh pork was down from 23·2 cents in May to 22·8 cents in June while bacon averaged about one cent per pound lower at 29 cents per pound. The price of fresh eggs declined from an average of 26·8 cents per pound in May to 26·5 cents in June. Prices were considerably lower in the prairie provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion. Creamery butter declined nearly 3 cents per pound during the month, decreases being general but the average, 27·6 cents per pound was about 5 cents higher than in June, 1939. The price of cheese averaged 24·5 cents per pound for June, 25·4 cents for May and 21·4 cents for June, 1939. Flour was fractionally lower at 3·5 cents per pound. Onions advanced nearly one and one-half cents per pound to an average of 5·5 cents. The price of granulated sugar increased in the average from 7·1 cents per pound to 7·4 cents. Increases in the price of anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the Dominion average for United States anthracite was up from $15 per ton in May to $15.11 for June.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of June, 1940: Halifax $17.75; Charlottetown $17.40; Saint John $16; Quebec $15.50; Three Rivers $16; Sherbrooke $16.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $16 and $16.50; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $17.50; Oshawa $16.50 and $15.50; Toronto $15 and $15.50; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50 and $15; Galt $16.50; St. Thomas $16.50; Sudbury $18.50; Cobalt $21; Timmins $19.75; Port Arthur $18; Fort William $18; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in several of these countries. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany direct information will henceforth be unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press will be noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 133·7 for May as compared to 132·2 for April, an increase of 1·1 per cent for the month. The index of food and tobacco prices increased 1·9 per cent to 128·1 during the month while the index for industrial materials and manufactures increased 0·7 per cent to 136·4. As compared to the figure for the corresponding month of 1939 the all commodities index number for May showed an increase of 36·7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 181 at the beginning of June as compared to 180 at the beginning of May, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. The index of food prices decreased 0·6 per cent to 158 during the month, the decrease being due to declines in the price of milk and cheese. The index of clothing prices rose 1·8 per cent to 285 while that for fuel and lighting materials rose 1·9 per cent to 212. The indexes for rent and sundries were unchanged at 164 and 210 respectively. As compared with the corresponding figure for 1939 the cost of living index number for June 1, 1940, showed an increase of 18·3 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 124 for February, as compared to 128 for January, a decrease of 3·1 per cent for the month. The index of food prices decreased from 124 to 121 or 2·4 per cent while that for non-foods decreased from 130 to 124 or 4·6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934 = 100, was 110 for March as compared to 112 for February, a decrease of 1·8 per cent. Food prices declined 2·4 per cent to 121 while sundries dropped 1·0 per cent to 97. The indexes of fuel and lighting materials, rent and clothing were unchanged at 101, 100 and 94 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1926 = 100, was 78·4 for May as compared with 78·6 for April a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups which make up this index only one, housefurnishing goods which was up 0·1 per cent, showed an increase, four groups were unchanged, and five groups recorded decreases. The only change of more than half of one per cent was in the farm products group which decreased 2·2 per cent during the month. The all commodities index number for May, 1940, was 2·9 per cent higher than the corresponding index in 1939.

COST OF LIVING.—The index of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics which is now published on the base 1935-1939 = 100, was 99·9 on March 15, 1940, as compared to 99·6 on December 15, 1939. During the quarter the index of food prices rose 0·7 per cent to 95·6, that for clothing rose 1·9 per cent to 102·2, that for fuel and lighting materials rose 0·7 per cent to 100·6 and that for rent rose 1·9 per cent to 104·6. The index of furniture prices declined 1·8 per cent to 100·9 and that for sundries declined 0·1 per cent to 100·8. The index for all items for March 15, 1940, was 0·8 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for last year.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Great Britain		France		Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 60 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Living (k)	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1913	1913	1935–1939	1935–1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1930	1930	1913–1914	1928	1921	1911–1913	1928	July 1933–June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
			(c)	(c)		(b)	(b)											
1913	100	100																628
1914—July	(e) 102	(i) 103			61·3	100	100											(a) 850
1918—July	(e) 174	(e) 152			(e) 90·5	210	203						(f) 183·0					(a) 912
1919—July	(e) 187	(e) 166			102·4	209	208						(e) 194·8					(a) 1019
1920—July	(e) 231	(e) 200			122·6	258	252						(e) 218·8					(a) 1034
1921—July	(e) 152	(e) 165			101·3	220	219					(a) 100	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 952
1922—July	(e) 139	(e) 156			97·2	180	184					91·20	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 1010
1926—July	(e) 151	(e) 157			103·4	161	170			142·4		166·35	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1006
1928—July	147	155			100·3	157	165			152·6	(a) 100·0	205·36	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1003
1929—July	150	156			100·3	149	161			154·4	(a) 101·1	218·01	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 980
1930—July	149	156			95·8	141	155	(a) 100·0	(a) 100·0	149·3	(a) 97·7	223·94	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 891
1931—July	110	137			86·5	130	147	(k) 102·7	(k) 100·9	137·4	(a) 88·3	201·59	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 821
1932—July	92	125			77·5	125	143	(k) 89·8	(k) 91·3	121·5	(a) 84·1	179·53	(e) 140·9				(g) 796	(f) 796
1933—July	95	120		(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138	(k) 83·3	(k) 86·7	118·7	(a) 80·5	177·84	(e) 137·4	72·3			(g) 771	(f) 870
1936—July	109	126	102·6	99·4	85·2	129	146	(k) 76·3	(k) 80·3	125·3	83·6	178·51	(e) 131·1	60·8	101		(g) 848	(f) 927
1937—July	117	131	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155	(k) 95·3	(k) 99·4	126·2	92·9	198·70	138·7	61·7	107		172 (g) 872	(f) 950
1938—July	117	132	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	(k) 111·2	(k) 113·3	126·8	99·0	201·51	138·7	60·8	106		199 (g) 914	966
1939—January	113	131	95·8		85·4	138	155			125·8	100·4	208·66		60·6	105	(c) 211	(g) 938	969
February	111	130	94·8		85·1	138	155	119·3	122·3	125·7	100·1	205·03		60·6	104	(c) 214		966
March	111	130	94·6	99·1	84·9	135	153			126·0	99·8	202·51	138·2	60·7	103	(c) 213		972
April	111	130	94·2		85·0	135	153			125·9	100·9	199·54		60·9	103	(c) 217	(g) 934	983
May	111	131	94·0		84·8	134	153	119·3	122·6	126·1	102·9	197·85		61·0	103	(c) 221		983
June	110	130	93·6	98·6	84·7	134	153			126·5	103·7	198·82	136·0	60·9	104	(c) 221		987
July	110	130	94·3		84·9	139	156			128·5	103·8	199·70		62·6	105	(c) 221	(g) 932	995
August	111	130	93·5		84·5	137	155					199·53	136·5		105	(c) 223		995
September	110	130	98·4	100·6	85·9	138	155					199·59	139·1		106	(c) 232		997
October	120	134	97·6		85·8	150	165					206·55	142·8		108	(c) 235	(g) 923	1024
November	120	135	96·7		85·7	154	169					210·68	144,3		109	(c) 236		1017
December	119	135	94·9	99·6	85·3	157	173					212·22	146·0		113	(e) 240		1008
1940—January	119	135	94·8		85·4	157	174					215·34	146·4		114			1013
February	119	135	96·6		85·8	161	177					220·02	147·7		112			1012
March	119	136	95·6	99·9	85·5	161	179					218·28			110			
April	119	136	96·2		85·9	158	178											
May	119	137	97·0			159	180											
June	117	136				158	181											

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month.
(k) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December. (k) May.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		France	Germany	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Association of Italian Corporations	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	45	400		126	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867–1877	July, 1914	1913	1928	April, 1914	1926–1930	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1926–1930=1000
		(c)				(d)							(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	85·0	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	82·4	(a) 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 748
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	193·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	206·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	254·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	158·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	.....	134·0	332	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	.....
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	.....	126·0	854	133·1	.....	876	.....	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	.....	120·8	637	141·6	(a) 100	841	.....	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	.....	115·2	626	137·8	(a) 95	858	(a) 99·7	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	549	125·1	(a) 85	739	(a) 89·6	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	(a) 963
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	466	111·7	(a) 75	635	(a) 76·3	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	(a) 902
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	404	95·9	(a) 70	512	(a) 64·6	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	(a) 878
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	397	93·9	(a) 63	506	(a) 62·9	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	(a) 904
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	388	104·2	75	576	(a) 63·8	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	(a) 946
1937—July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	580	106·4	90·3	702	(a) 76·2	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	652	105·6	94·9	623	(a) 71·9	56·4	103·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1035
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	676	106·5	97·1	604	70·7	54·9	105·7	1145	100	195·7	1690	1047
February	73·2	70·04	76·9	79·1	96·8	88·6	677	106·5	97·2	599	69·9	55·0	105·2	.....	99	199·8	1714	1049
March	73·2	69·96	76·7	78·9	96·6	89·0	681	106·6	97·6	600	69·8	55·1	105·3	.....	99	200·1	1764	1050
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	77·8	97·2	90·5	682	106·4	97·9	602	69·8	55·6	105·9	1126	100	201·1	1692	1056
May	73·7	71·35	76·2	77·5	97·8	90·6	693	106·5	96·7	599	70·0	55·6	107·0	.....	101	203·6	1612	1057
June	73·3	71·29	75·6	76·7	98·1	90·6	685	106·8	98·1	597	69·9	56·3	106·4	.....	101	203·6	1607	1058
July	72·6	69·89	75·4	76·7	98·1	88·7	677	107·0	96·2	594	70·1	55·9	106·5	1123	100	204·3	1613	1065
August	72·4	68·62	75·0	75·6	98·1	90·4	672	.....	.....	594	70·5	.....	107·4	.....	103	205·7	1600	1084
September	78·2	78·68	79·1	81·3	105·6	99·7	.....	.....	.....	706	75·4	.....	116·8	.....	120	217·5	1651	1077
October	79·3	76·77	79·4	81·5	110·9	105·8	.....	.....	.....	735	80·8	.....	120·1	1172	121	221·4	1687	1090
November	80·3	76·70	79·2	81·6	118·6	112·2	.....	.....	.....	762	83·6	.....	122·6	1192	133	226·3	1680	1111
December	81·7	80·21	79·2	81·7	122·3	120·1	.....	.....	.....	793	84·7	.....	125·1	1212	135	.....	1669	1115
1940—January	82·6	80·67	79·4	82·0	125·6	124·1	.....	.....	.....	822	86·7	.....	127·7	1230	128	.....	.....	1120
February	82·8	80·23	78·7	81·6	128·5	124·5	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	129·7	1238	124	.....	.....	1135
March	83·2	80·27	78·4	80·9	129·4	123·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132·1	1248	.....	.....	.....	1155
April	83·1	80·53	78·6	81·6	132·2	126·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1258	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	82·1	77·94	78·4	80·9	133·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Manitoba Court of King's Bench holds former Members of Local Units of One Big Union not qualified to Sue Central Council

On the trial of preliminary issues ordered by the Manitoba Court of Appeal on May 19, 1937, as to the right of the plaintiffs, originally Sykes and Moore, members of local units of the One Big Union, to bring an action, pending since 1933 which arose from an internal quarrel in the Winnipeg Central Labour Council of the Union, Mr. Justice Dysart of the Court of King's Bench gave judgment for the defendants with costs on April 23, 1940.

The action was for (1) a declaration that the property under the control of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council was the property of the plaintiffs; (2) an accounting and inquiry together with refund of moneys alleged to have been improperly paid out; (3) receivership and winding-up of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council; (4) distribution of the properties in question "among such members as are entitled thereto". The defendants are five persons who are sued as individuals and as representatives of all other members of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council for whom they are authorized to act. The general question before the Court was the qualifications of the plaintiffs to begin or continue the action. Their right must be founded on membership in the One Big Union in the Winnipeg district.

The One Big Union is a voluntary, unincorporated and unregistered labour organization of "wage workers" divided into (1) local units; (2) regional Central Labour Councils; and (3) a General Executive Board. If membership falls below seven a unit ceases to exist but members may on presenting evidence of good standing transfer to another unit. The plaintiff, Sykes, had been a member of the Building Trades Unit of Winnipeg for some years prior to 1933 when it went out of existence for want of the minimum number of members. He transferred to the General Workers Unit, though his right to membership was challenged by the Council and the Board and while he was a member of that unit instituted this action. While the action was still pending that unit ceased to exist. He has not since been a member of any unit of the One Big Union. Crisp succeeded Moore as plaintiff and as representative of the class can have no greater qualifications than Moore had. No attempt was made to prove Moore's right to sue in a representative capacity. As for his personal capacity, there was no evidence to show that Crisp was or had been while a plaintiff a member in good standing in any unit in affiliation with the Winnipeg Central Labour Council. He therefore had no qualification based on membership to bring the action.

The Court found that one of the plaintiffs was not shown to have been a member at any time and the other, although a member when the action was commenced in 1933, ceased to be so when in 1936 the unit to which he belonged no longer existed. Neither was qualified to maintain or prosecute the action.

As regards the assets of the Central Labour Council, the Court held that should the Council be dissolved the assets would go to the units since the members of the Council are merely delegates of their units. No one but the units could sue for them. No member could sue the Council; his remedy would be to compel his unit to sue. If the assets were distributed now it would have to be to the existing units and no benefit would be derived by persons who were formerly members of some unit whether that unit is still affiliated or not. Neither plaintiff was, at the date of this trial, a member of any unit composing the Winnipeg Central Labour Council. As the represented plaintiffs stand or fall by their representatives they also were without status to maintain the action. *Sykes v. McCallum* (1940) 2 Western Weekly Reports 229.

New Brunswick Supreme Court declares employee's injuries due to accident but appeal to Supreme Court of Canada allowed

On February 13 the Appeal Division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court unanimously allowed the appeal of a woman against the decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board that an injury which she sustained in December, 1938, while working at an embossing machine for the Irving Oil Company at St. John was not caused by accident but by disease. The New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act permits an appeal to the Supreme Court from any decision of the Board on a question of jurisdiction or law. In this case the question was whether the injury was caused by an accident within the meaning of the Act. The respondent company claimed that the injury should be classified as an industrial disease and such disease was not compensatable under the Act. The Board had agreed with the respondent.

The appellant swore that the first night after she had operated the machine she noticed a sore spot in the middle of her back which, however, did not seem to get any worse and from time to time she continued to operate

the machine. An operation performed on July 25 showed thickening of the fibrous tissue of the region which condition the doctor stated could only result from injury.

Reference was made to English cases distinguishing between an accident and a disease and the New Brunswick Court held that since over-exertion on the part of the appellant caused tearing of the ligaments this was an accident, not a disease.

Following this judgment, the Workmen's Compensation Board applied for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and leave was granted by the New Brunswick Court on February 23 on condition that the Board first pay to the claimant $300 to cover costs and expenses of her counsel before the Supreme Court of Canada. Chief Justice Baxter dissented from this judgment on the ground that the question was one of fact and the House of Lords had said that sprains or strains are "accidents". He deprecated an appeal on a question of fact involving a sum of not more than $200 or $300. *Re Theed* (1940) 3 Dominion Law Reports 35.

Nova Scotia Supreme Court refuses to reverse Workmen's Compensation Board decision on fact

While expressing the opinion that they would have arrived at a different decision as to the facts, the Workmen's Compensation Board having decided that the accident did not arise out of employment, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on May 4 unanimously dismissed the appeal of the widow of an automobile mechanic from the Board's decision disallowing her claim for compensation for the death of her husband. The latter was killed while being driven by the agent of his employer to the scene of work he was required to do, a distance of less than half a mile.

At the time of the accident which resulted from a collision with another automobile there was a cow in the truck and two employees in the cab. The deceased rode on the mudguard.

The Workmen's Compensation Act provides that when a workman is killed or seriously and permanently disabled by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, compensation shall be paid even when the accident is attributable solely to his own serious and wilful misconduct. Whether an injury arises out of or in the course of an employment is stated by the Act to be a question of fact and such questions are subject to the decision of the Board, appeal from its decisions being allowed only on questions of law.

The facts as found by the Board were that the deceased took an improper means of travel and it could not be concluded that he rode on the mudguard to protect his masters' property. The Board's decision was further based on the fact that the Motor Vehicle Act forbids persons to ride on any portion of a vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion except in the case of employees engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty.

While remarking that he would not have held that what the deceased did was so reckless and unnecessary as to take him outside the sphere of his employment, Mr. Justice Graham, with whom other members of the Court agreed, held that the Court had no jurisdiction since the question was not one of law. *Re Amiro* (1940) 2 Dominion Law Reports 766.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further important improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 12,159 firms (each employing ordinarily a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,220,791 workers, or 36,508 more than they had employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 124·7, compared with 120·9 in the preceding month, and 115·8 at July 1 of last summer, when a smaller advance had been made. The latest index was the same as that for July 1, 1929, and was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years for which data are available. The general increase at July 1, 1940, exceeded the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last nineteen years; accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index also rose, standing at 122·3, compared with 120·9 at June 1.

At July 1 in the period since 1926, the crude indexes have been as follows: 1939, 115·8; 1938, 113·5; 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of July, 1940, the unemployment percentage registered by local trade unions throughout Canada was 7·6, in contrast with percentages of 7·9 at the beginning of June and 11·6 at the beginning of July, 1939. The percentage for July was based on the returns compiled by the Department from 1,973 labour organizations including a membership of 258,369 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in June, 1940, from that of the previous month, but a gain over June last year, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. All industrial divisions, except farming, manufacturing and transportation, recorded declines from May, while substantial gains in manufacturing and services, although offset in part by a marked loss in construction and maintenance, and smaller reductions in other groups, chiefly accounted for the gain over June a year ago. Vacancies in June, 1940, numbered 39,078, applications 67,188, and placements in regular and casual employment 36,482.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.84 at the beginning of July as compared with $17.72 for June. The increase was due mainly to an advance in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $16.93 for July, 1939; $17.45 for July, 1938; $17.24 for July, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; and $21.26 for July, 1930. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 changed little during July and was 82·0 for the week ended July 26 as compared with 81·6 for that ended June 28 and 81·9 for that ended June 7. Comparative figures for certain dates on a monthly basis are 81·6 for June; 72·6 for July, 1939; 78·6 for July, 1938; 87·6 for July, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; and 97·2 for July, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 754. The index of the physical volume of business at 141·3 for June was only slightly higher than in May but was about 17 per cent higher than in June, 1939. Considerable change occurred, however, in June as compared with May in several of the principal groups. The index of mineral production rose about 13 per cent while that for manufacturing declined about 5 per cent. In the former group most of the factors were higher except those indicating the production of coal and asbestos. In manufacturing considerably lower volume was indicated for foodstuffs, tobacco, and textiles

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
(9) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	202,326,491	211,300,484	134,621,474	141,279,201	153,731,936
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption ..... $	.....	90,704,835	100,536,837	57,980,050	63,709,402	72,957,808
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	110,823,041	109,852,709	75,753,394	76,367,281	79,931,809
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	12,106,300	13,504,404	7,170,291	7,833,221	8,914,250
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,681,584,968	3,339,595,188	2,376,528,320	2,831,081,944	2,839,206,623
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	97,286,050	94,299,428	92,835,769	97,346,073	90,295,577
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,608,863,422	1,643,084,405	1,697,240,089	1,680,377,190	1,678,363,561
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	935,847,848	937,950,070	813,947,295	821,609,936	821,545,250
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	71·9	80·4	97·3	97·0	99·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	72·1	80·1	83·0	81·9	79·0
Index of bond yields, Dominion.....	.....	73·0	71·8	66·8	67·0	68·4
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	75·6	73·1	65·8	65·8	68·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	182·0	81·6	82·1	72·6	73·3	73·7
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·84	17·72	17·85	16·93	16·92	17·02
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	95·6	94·3	71·5	86·6	85·0
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	93·8	89·2	83·6	85·0	80·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	124·7	120·9	114·3	115·8	113·1	106·2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	7·6	7·9	9·6	11·6	11·7	13·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	220,925	230,172	212,207	188,839	172,534	184,020
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	22,395,032	22,359,937	20,281,335	15,563,648	15,189,521	16,842,266
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	14,577,890	13,288,190	13,178,000	13,300,239
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	15,303,000	14,192,000	13,511,521	11,657,403	10,354,157	11,994,295
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	.....	11,047,138	11,031,242	9,290,839	10,087,339
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,929,953,000	2,114,084,000	1,819,447,000	2,431,109,000
(10) Building permits..... $	.....	9,425,773	13,809,696	6,535,813	7,849,970	.....
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	29,305,600	39,097,000	28,093,800	22,129,700	25,196,000	18,360,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron.....tons	95,924	88,656	93,254	59,587	52,805	57,746
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	169,577	166,213	174,417	111,149	107,902	121,413
Ferro-alloys.....tons	9,257	10,128	10,272	6,475	10,015	4,925
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	442,521	440,065	436,783	432,359
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,997,247	2,736,180	2,876,694	1,809,789
Coal.....tons	.....	.....	1,245,834	1,064,354	1,070,984	1,136,381
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	354,284,139	304,984,401	310,328,815	366,764,251	344,682,956
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,170,238	1,282,906	1,105,502	1,187,875	1,191,778
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	99,553,443	107,509,859	93,878,138	85,837,830	94,105,028	98,295,223
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,750,984	2,192,983	1,833,993	1,850,673	2,038,517
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	74,851,000	86,180,000	71,135,000	74,844,000	75,272,000
Sales of insurance.....$	.....	28,233,000	31,369,000	31,918,000	35,415,000	33,144,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	.....	323,560	227,630	240,550	250,020
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	8,739	12,677	5,112	10,585	11,585
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	141·3	140·6	120·4	121·4	121·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	147·6	146·9	123·8	124·4	123·3
Mineral production.....	.....	269·2	229·9	238·4	228·9	232·7
Manufacturing.....	.....	132·9	139·8	112·2	112·9	113·3
Construction.....	.....	83·9	76·0	53·2	59·6	48·9
Electric power.....	.....	274·2	269·7	235·5	238·8	235·5
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	123·2	122·6	110·5	112·9	115·9
Trade employment.....	.....	142·9	142·1	137·1	137·5	138·0
Carloadings.....	.....	87·8	89·5	76·8	71·3	81·1
Imports.....	.....	106·6	107·6	85·3	87·7	91·2
Exports, excluding gold.....	.....	152·8	141·0	.....	120·3	118·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended July 26, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 27, 1940, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 13, June 15, and May 18, 1940; July 16, June 17 and May 20, 1939.

(7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

(9) Excluding gold.

(10) Now based on 202 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly.

while forestry operations, the production of iron and steel, and automobiles recorded advances after adjustment for seasonal variation. The other principal groups, construction, output of electric power, and distribution were higher. In the latter, trade employment and exports recorded increases while carloadings and imports were lower. All of the above mentioned principal groups recorded substantial advances in the month under review as compared with June, 1939. Information available for July shows employment, and gross earnings of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways at higher levels both as compared with the preceding month and with July, 1939. The number of cars of revenue freight, the value of construction contracts awarded, and the amount of sugar manufactured were somewhat lower than in June but substantially greater than in July, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for July was 15, involving 7,191 workers and resulting in time loss of 18,612 man working days, as compared with 14 disputes during June, involving 7,154 workers and causing 38,937 days' time loss. Most of the time loss during July was due to a strike of salmon fishermen on the British Columbia coast, a strike of rubber factory workers at Guelph, Ont., and to seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. These disputes also accounted for the majority of the workers involved. During June a strike of textile factory workers at Drummondville had involved 2,000 workers in a time loss of 30,000 days while eleven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia had caused approximately 8,000 days' time loss.

In July, 1939, there were 10 disputes on record, involving 4,420 workers and causing a time loss of 12,445 man working days. Three-quarters of the workers involved and time loss incurred during that month were due to three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Of the fifteen disputes in July, 1940, fourteen were recorded as terminated during the month. Two resulted in favour of the employers and five in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases and in five cases the results were indefinite. One dispute, involving approximately thirteen workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month Boards of Conciliation and Investigation presented their reports to the Minister of Labour in connection with four disputes. Seven applications for Boards were received and three Boards were established.

Particulars of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the texts of the four Board reports will be found in the section commencing on page 762.

National Registration

In the July issue of the Labour Gazette (pp. 629-30) reference was made to the establishment of the Department of National War Services and the charging of that department with the duty of carrying out one of the objects of the National Resources Mobilization Act, namely that of a national registration.

The National Registration took place on August 19, 20 and 21. As stated in the House of Commons by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of the Department of National War Services, the registrars in each constituency (the geographical basis on which the registration was carried out) will classify the cards of all single men into age groups 19 to 45 and will forward these to the district registrar who will direct the tabulation and indexing of these cards thereby making available in his office a complete record of all single men classified into age groups.

The military authorities will indicate the number of men it is proposed to train within a year in Canada, and the Department of National Defence will advise the Department of National War Services of the number it wishes to call up for training at any one time.

As soon as possible after it is ascertained what year classes will have to be called to meet the first demand of the Department of National Defence, a proclamation will be issued, warning all persons within such classes, commencing with the 21 year old class, that they will be called for service within a certain designated time. Mr. Gardiner stated that this will be done in order to give them an opportunity to arrange their own affairs before having to report. Mr. Gardiner also declared that every single person—male—who is medically fit and between the ages of 21 and 45 may be compelled to take military training within one year, however he stated that it is possible that the requirements of the Department of National Defence would be satisfied by the calling up of single men from 21-35 and that it might not be necessary to go beyond this age group during the first year. The Minister intimated that there would

likely be eight calls within a year and that the age classes would be called up in consecutive order.

Employers are required to furnish their district Registration Board with a list of all single male employees between the ages of 21 and 45.

Any industry is entitled to submit a plan to the District Registrar for the calling up for military training, within the stipulated period of one year, of its single male employees. The plan so submitted must provide for the training of all their employees within the year but can be adjusted by the industries in such a way as to enable all to be trained within the year in a manner which will interfere in the least possible way with the conduct of the business of the industry. The men subject to call from any industry shall be divided into equal groups so that the same number of men will come up for training on each call. The District Registration Board will approve or reject plans submitted.

To facilitate the smooth operation of seasonal industries, the Department of National War Services will submit to the Board in each Military District, a list of the main seasonal industries within the jurisdiction of such Board, and the periods during which it is inadvisable to call men for training from such industries, and it shall be the duty of the Board to so adjust the call of men within its jurisdiction as to interfere as little as possible with the conduct of such seasonal industry.

It has also been provided that all employers of labour will be required, under penalty, to place the employee back in his job at the conclusion of his period of training or into a job the equivalent to the one held prior to the training period.

Penalties for undue price increases under War Exchange Tax

Under the War Exchange Tax which is 10 per cent on all imports (other than those under the British preferential tariff) the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is given the responsibility of seeing that no person takes advantage of this measure to increase prices unduly.

The Special War Revenue Act, as amended by Parliament, provides for this action by the addition of the following clause, viz., Section 88A (3):

"No person shall take advantage of the tax imposed by this section to increase the price of goods by an amount greater than is justified by any increase in cost properly arising from such tax or to maintain prices at levels higher than are so justified and, where the Wartime Prices and Trade Board reports to the Governor in Council that, in its opinion, any person has so taken advantage, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the said Board, for such period of time as he may determine, impose upon all or any of the goods produced, sold or dealt in by such person an excise tax at a rate not to exceed ten per cent of the selling price of such goods, remove or reduce customs duties applicable thereto, fix the prices thereof and take or authorize the said Board to take such other measures under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations as the said Board may recommend; and, for the purpose of investigation and any recommendation by the said Board and for the purpose of preventing any such advantage from being taken by any person, the said Board shall have in respect of any such person and goods the powers conferred on it from time to time by such Regulations as if such goods were necessaries of life as therein defined, and the taking of any such advantage shall be deemed to be an offense against this Act and such Regulations, and the penalties prescribed in such Regulations shall extend and apply to such offense."

Maximum prices of bread and flour fixed by order of Wartime Prices and Trade Board

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by virtue of an Order in Council (P.C. 3722) dated August 5, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board on August 6 ordered that the maximum prices of flour and bread would be in the case of bread the prices prevailing on July 23, prior to the imposition of the wheat processing tax, and in the case of flour the prices of that date plus 35 cents a barrel. This action was taken to prevent the exploitation of consumers of bread and flour while the implications of recent legislation are being studied. The order became effective on and after August 7.

In respect of flour, millers were ordered to share with bakers the levy of 70 cents per barrel resulting from the 15 cent tax on wheat milled for domestic consumption.

In making public its first formal price-fixing of a necessary of life, the Board emphasized that it would have preferred to pursue the more logical course of gathering complete information before taking such a step, but that the concerted action of bakers in a western city in increasing bread prices immediately had left the Board with no other alternative. The order of the Board is therefore in the nature of a "standstill" ruling and is to apply throughout Canada until the Board has had an opportunity to inquire fully into the facts and determine more precisely the effects of the wheat processing tax on the milling and baking industries.

Adoption of unemployment insurance by Parliament of Canada

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, was given Royal Assent on August 7, and the scheme now becomes an integral part of Canada's social legislation. The Bill was adopted in both the House of Commons and the Senate with very little amendment, the only change being the exclusion of employment in hospitals and charitable institutions from coverage under the Act. A comprehensive account of its passage through parliamentary committees is given in an article entitled "Unemployment Insurance in Canada," to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Training for war industries in Canadian technical schools

In the July issue of the Labour Gazette (page 680), an announcement was made concerning the inauguration of a project to train production workers for industries engaged in war contract work by using the vocational shops of the Technical Schools. Reports received to the end of July indicate that the project has met with the greatest co-operation from Provincial Governments, local School Boards and employers. Sixty-two schools are in operation with an enrolment of 6,820 trainees. These are distributed by provinces as follows:

	Schools	Trainees
British Columbia	5	260
Alberta	4	521
Saskatchewan	3	101
Manitoba	2	282
Ontario	27	4,131
Quebec	13	1,154
New Brunswick	6	247
Nova Scotia	2	120

The registration by classes has been reported as follows:

Machine shop including bench fitting	2,353
Welding	836
Sheet metal	296
Aircraft manufacturing	1,255
Wood-working	417
Pattern making	260
Foundry work	161
Electrical	276
Motor mechanics	420
Drafting	184
Aero engines	104
Air riggers	35
Instrument makers	22
Women's projects	201

In most of the classes devoted to woodworking, sheet metal and welding, the instruction is designed to train workers for the aircraft manufacturing industry either on metal or wood planes.

In many of the schools groups of men are being trained for specific occupations with local employers through arrangements made by the employers with the schools. Steps have been taken to secure the placement in industry of those trained by the project by co-operation between employers, staffs of schools, the Employment Service of Canada, and the special Youth Training Placement Officers.

A very small percentage of the initial enrolment consisted of men in the older age groups who have applied for refresher courses in their former occupations. The length of training given varies from 44 to 48 hours per week with the course lasting from 8 to 12 weeks.

In addition to training for war industries special classes have been provided for members in the technical branches of the armed forces. Over 100 such were enrolled for instruction in diesel engines, electricity, marine engineering, motor mechanics, and machine shop. These classes were started at the request of the local military authorities.

Review of Youth Training in Canada, March, 1940

The review of the Dominion-provincial youth training program for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, recently published by the Department of Labour, indicates that during that period 49,845 young people were given training. Of these, about 20,000 were in physical training courses, over 13,000 were in rural classes and nearly 16,000 were in projects designed to train them for wage earning employment. There were 7,379 placed in employment during the fiscal year. This includes a certain number who finished their training in March, 1939, but were not placed in employment until subsequent months of 1940. On the other hand, this total does not include an unknown number who, after the completion of their training, either found wage earning employment through their own efforts or became gainfully employed on their own behalf.

Among the new projects put into operation during the fiscal year was that of training for air mechanics. The co-operation of the provinces in starting classes to train young men in the ground trades for aircraft work was sought in April, 1939. Classes were established in all four western provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, with training given for wireless operators, aero engine fitters, mechanical transport workers, air frame mechanics (wood and metal), electricians. All trainees for these classes were selected from young men with Grade 11 or 12 education, after medical examination and the instruction given followed the syllabi drawn up by the Royal Canadian Air Force who loaned necessary equipment. Close co-operation was maintained with the R.C.A.F. in the conduct of these classes

and following the outbreak of war the number of trainees was materially increased. All the trainees who have completed this course have enlisted as mechanics in the R.C.A.F.

As already indicated, greater emphasis was placed on aircraft mechanic classes and on physical training centres.

Following the outbreak of war, careful consideration was given to the projects which should be carried on, so that the program might best assist Canada's war effort. Certain adaptations of projects were made to meet the greater demand for technicians, not only in industry, but in the armed forces and to make sure that industrial production would not be held up by a lack of skilled workers.

Annual conventions of labour organizations

Three labour organizations are scheduled to hold their annual conventions during September.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold its fifty-sixth annual convention in Vancouver, B.C., beginning September 23. Announcing the meeting, the "Convention Call" declares: "The determination of the totalitarian states to suppress by brute force the liberties and freedom which are only possible in a democracy calls for united action against the aggressor nations. The solemn pledges given at our last year's Convention to support to the full Canada's war efforts have been faithfully carried out and every opportunity sought whereby Labour could make its greatest contribution to the common cause.

"On the 'Home Front' progress has been made in both the Federal and Provincial legislative fields and vigilance constantly exercised to prevent wartime needs being exploited for the purpose of unnecessarily breaking down conditions that have been secured through long years of struggle and sacrifice.

"It cannot be foretold what new problems may face us by the time the Convention meets and upon the delegates assembled will rest the responsibility of not only reviewing the happenings of the past year but also of deciding policies that will govern the conduct of the Congress during next year."

The tenth convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour will be held in Toronto, Ontario, commencing Monday, September 9.

According to the "Convention Notice", one of the most important items on the agenda of the convention will be "the extension of the scope of the Congress for the purpose of embracing other large groups of organized workers, and establishing a broader basis for the unification of organized Labour in Canada. A constitution will be proposed for consideration by the delegates giving effect to the new basis of organization."

The Confederation of Catholic Workers, Inc., will convene for its nineteenth annual meeting on September 8-11 at Victoriaville, Quebec. Delegates will study various labour and social measures to be submitted to public authorities, particular attention being given to war industries and the training of industrial personnel.

The convention will be preceded during the month of August by the annual meetings of affiliated bodies.

Summaries of the convention proceedings of these three labour organizations will be given in subsequent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics of Relief Recipients for June

The total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief in Canada in June of this year was 546,000, according to preliminary figures from the registration of all direct relief cases, carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities in June. This total for June, 1940, compared with the same month of 1939, showed a decrease of 34·9 per cent, while compared with May, 1940, the reduction was 17·3 per cent. Both urban and agricultural relief showed decreases from a year ago.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in June this year numbered 120,000, a decrease of 17·6 per cent from the revised May total. The figure for June this year showed a decrease of 19·2 per cent from June a year ago, and a decrease of 13·2 per cent from June, 1938.

A total of 460,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in June, a decrease of 16·4 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 17·5 per cent from the figure for June, 1939, and a decrease of 11·7 per cent from the figure for June two years ago.

Following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces, the Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before. A total of 17,500 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 86,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in June. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in June decreased by 22 per cent from the revised May figure; this total was 69·5 per cent lower than June, 1939, and 76·4 per cent less than in June, 1938. Saskatchewan figures for June showed decreases of 76·3 per cent and 82 per cent from June, 1939, and from June,

1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of 57,000 persons on agricultural relief represented 66·3 per cent of the Dominion total in June this year.

Acceleration in awarding of war contracts in Canada

During the first three months of its existence—from April 9 to July 9—the Department of Munitions and Supply awarded more contracts than were let during the preceding nine months by the two predecessor purchasing bodies, according to an announcement made on July 26 by Hon. C. D. Howe.

From July 14, 1939, to March 31, 1940, the Defence Purchasing Board and the War Supply Board placed a total of 11,170 contracts, whilst during the last three months the Department of Munitions and Supply contracts totalled 12,336. The number of contracts awarded during the first quarter of 1940 averaged approximately 1,900 per month, while the number in the second quarter exceeded more than 4,000 per month. During the month of May contracts were awarded to the average of 170 daily.

Contracts placed by the Department during the last three months amount to approximately $65,800,000. This figure does not include the commitments made for new plant construction or extensions to plant facilities amounting in all to approximately $50,000,000. Many of these commitments were on behalf of the United Kingdom for whom the contracts placed for war materials at the end of June amounted to $54,000,000

Aid pledged by President of American Federation of Labor

Approximately 700 delegates who attended the 27th regular convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees at Quebec (July 15-22) heard Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declare that that organization favours all aid to Great Britain "short of war."

As reported by the Canadian Press the president of the American Federation of Labor stated in part:

"If any dictator attacks the North American continent, be it Canada or the United States, 'we declare it part of our philosophy . . . that we will stand together to fight'.

"We have established democracy here. We are living in peace. In fact, nobody can find the line which divides Canada and the United States and we are determined to preserve liberty and fraternity on this continent even if it means the giving of our lives."

Other prominent leaders to address the convention were Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Mr. A. J. Hills, of Montreal, representing Mr. S. J. Hungerford, president of the Canadian National Railways.

New powers for control of employment in Great Britain

During the debate on the new Unemployment Insurance Bill in Great Britain, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Bevin, mentioned new powers which he was going to take by Regulation. These powers make certain changes in the principles on which the Employment Exchanges have hitherto operated, and entail the temporary breaking of many trade union agreements. The Minister of Labour's own statement on the matter is as follows:

> This House carried a Bill imposing a duty on me to carry out certain orders directing people to employment. While I am averse to introducing anything of a penal character in association with any of our social services, I would point out that we are placed in a difficulty when a person is convicted of not carrying out an order, and we have then to continue paying him unemployment benefit. I propose to remedy that by limiting any right of receiving unemployment benefit on conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction. The man will have the right of appeal, however, to the court of referees. The benefit which will be lost will not exceed six weeks. . . .
>
> The other change proposed is in regard to a person following his occupation in his own district, who is offered a job at the standard rate although he is receiving a rate above the standard . . . The House has imposed on me powers to send people to work on work of national importance. Therefore I propose to take this power—that if I can offer a man a job at the normal trade union rate, notwithstanding the fact that he may have a higher rate on the job he left, I shall be entitled to put him on work of national importance in conformity with the Orders passed by the House the other day.

Under this Regulation a worker will no longer be able to claim that a situation offered him by the Exchange is not suitable because its rates or conditions are not so good as those of his usual employment. He can now be ordered to accept a job and, if he refuses, he is liable to conviction in a court of summary jurisdiction, resulting in the disallowance of as much as six weeks' unemployment insurance benefit. He has the right of appeal, but only after he has been already convicted.

Secondly the Regulation provides that the local rate for the job must prevail. This means that a London man sent to the provinces will have to take the provincial rate. This provision cuts directly across many national agreements.

National Arbitration Tribunal established in Great Britain

Under the Defence Regulations, an order effective July 25, was made by the Minister of Labour and National Service in Great Britain establishing a National Arbitration Tribunal to which trade disputes reported to the Minister and not otherwise settled will be referred.

The order, which is entitled the "Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order" which was promulgated after consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, provides for the settlement of trade disputes, the prevention of strikes and lockouts, the observance of recognized terms and conditions of employment and the recording of departures from trade practices.

The order provides that any trade dispute existing or feared may be reported to the Minister of Labour by or on behalf of either party to the dispute. The procedure accordingly does not operate until a dispute is reported.

The Minister is required in the first instance to refer the dispute for settlement by any suitable machinery set up by organizations representative of employers and workers. If, however, there is a failure to reach a settlement or if a settlement is unduly delayed the Minister may refer the matter to the National Arbitration Tribunal.

Where no such suitable machinery exists the Minister is required to take any other expedient steps to promote a voluntary settlement. Such steps would include conciliation or voluntary submission to arbitration under a standing arrangement or under an arrangement specially made to deal with a particular dispute.

Where this procedure has not resulted in a prompt settlement the Minister is required to refer the dispute for settlement to the tribunal. The reference must be made by the Minister within twenty-one days of the date on which the dispute was reported unless in his opinion the special circumstances of the case make it necessary or desirable to postpone such a reference.

Where practicable the National Arbitration Tribunal is required to make its award within fourteen days from the date of reference. Any settlement of a reported dispute, whether by agreement or award, is binding on the employers and workers concerned, and the terms of the settlement become an implied term of the contract between the employers and workers concerned.

The order also requires the observance by all employers of terms and conditions of employment not less favourable than "recognized terms and conditions" which are defined as "terms and conditions of employment which have been settled by machinery of negotiation or arbitration to which the parties are organizations of employers and trade unions representative respectively of substantial proportions of the employers and workers" engaged in the trade or industry in the district concerned.

The order outlines procedure under which memoranda recording particulars of trade practices and departures therefrom may be made by employers, employers' organizations and trade unions, and duly authorized officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and deposited at a local office of the Ministry, where the memoranda may be consulted by those interested.

The National Arbitration Tribunal consists of five persons. Three will be appointed members, of whom one will be chairman. The other two members will be selected for each sitting of the tribunal from panels of employers' and workers' representatives constituted after consultation with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress.

Increased unemployment insurance benefits in Great Britain

Provisions for increases in unemployment insurance benefits featured a new measure given third reading in the British House of Commons on July 10.

Under the terms of the Bill as introduced by the Minister of Labour, non-manual workers up to a level of £420 a year, instead of up to £250 a year as at present, are brought into the scheme and benefits under the general and agricultural schemes are increased. Contributions are also to be increased. In addition to this, under the new Bill the continuity rule is to be altered, and benefit will be paid if a worker is unemployed at least two consecutive days out of six, instead of at least three as at present.

Under the General Scheme contributions are to be increased by 1d. a week from workers, employers and the State. Instead of 17 shillings benefit a week, a man will get 20 shillings; and instead of 15 shillings a woman will get 18 shillings. Men between 18 and 20 will get 16 shillings benefit instead of 14 shillings and women between 18 and 20 will get 14 shillings in place of 12 shillings.

Under the Agricultural Scheme contributions are to be increased by ½d. a week. Men will get 18 shillings benefit a week, instead of 15 shillings and women 15 shillings instead of 13 shillings. Men between 18 and 20 will

get 15 shillings instead of 13 shillings and women 12 shillings instead of 10 shillings. The limit of benefit under the Agricultural Scheme for a man with a family is raised from 35 shillings to 41 shillings.

According to the provisions of the Bill the increased benefits were to come into force from August 1, and the increased contributions were to be payable from August 5.

The non-manual workers are to pay 10d. a week from September 2. They will be able to draw unemployment assistance only 12 months after the passing of the Bill. They have first to acquire 30 weeks' contribution qualification, on which they become eligible for 180 days' insurance benefit.

The additional contributions are estimated to amount to about £9½ million a year. As unemployment is decreasing, the Unemployment Insurance Fund is expected to benefit considerably. Benefits are being increased, but at the same time the fund itself is being built up by increased contributions in preparation for an expected post-war slump.

New Workmen's Compensation Bill in Great Britain

A new Workmen's Compensation Bill was formally introduced in the British House of Commons on July 11. It proposes to give supplementary allowances on a rather more generous scale than was the case in the previous Bill, which was withdrawn because of the great dissatisfaction shown in the debate.

The new Bill provides that in cases of total incapacity a supplementary allowance of 5 shillings a week shall be paid to any injured person entitled to workmen's compensation, whether man or woman. Under the previous Bill this allowance was payable only to married men. A married workman is to be entitled to supplementary allowances of 4 shillings a week for the first two children and 3 shillings a week for every other child under 15.

Compensation and the new allowances together must not exceed seven-eighths of the injured person's average weekly earnings before the accident. The allowances will be reduced proportionately in cases of partial incapacity.

A new provision is that supplementary allowances may be paid in respect of an illegitimate child (born not later than nine months after the accident for which compensation is due), a stepchild, and an adopted child. The provisions of the former Bill were to have operated from July 1. Benefits under the new Bill will not become payable until August 19.

Progress report of U.S. National Advisory Commission

In a progress report divided into seven sections, each part contributed by a commission member, the United States National Advisory Commission reported to the President on July 16.

The report covers all phases of the extensive preparedness program being conducted in the United States. Of particular interest to labour is the report of the Division of Labour Supply.

The Division of Labour Supply has formulated plans for the training of skilled workers in industry, 30,000 to 40,000 enrollees being already in active training. Vocational schools are being utilized, training being made available to workers on W.P.A. and N.Y.A. rolls and others interested in securing such courses, particularly those who feel the need for refresher training to retrieve their earlier skill.

The combined facilities of the N.Y.A., C.C.C., and Office of Education are being co-ordinated to assure the maximum use of existing facilities and agencies of the Government. All training is in anticipation of meeting such demands for labour as may arise in connection with the defence program. The first and major consideration, the report declares, is to provide employment to those who are employable and now without jobs. The unemployed, in the opinion of this Division, constitute the greatest labour resource which can be used most expeditiously in this connection.

The Division reports that up to the present there have been no specific requests for skilled labour made to the Defence Commission and that thus far the needs of private industry for skilled and other labour are being met.

The Division has organized a labour advisory board consisting of representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, together with the Railroad Brotherhoods. It meets each week with Mr. Sidney Hillman, Chief of the Division of Labour Supply, and has pledged complete co-operation of its combined membership to the national defence program.

Through the intervention of the Labour Supply Division acting with the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labour, several serious production stoppages of work have been averted in a large automobile plant, in Pacific coast shipping, in shipbuilding on the Gulf coast, in the copper industry in Utah, and in the aluminum industry.

7050—2½

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

BOARDS of Conciliation and Investigation submitted their reports to the Minister of Labour during the past month in respect of disputes affecting: (1) The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., and Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and certain employees in their Aeronautical Divisions; (2) Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., and its coal miners; (3) Old Sydney Collieries, Ltd., and its coal miners; and (4) Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and three groups of its employees, members respectively of (*a*) Algoma Steel Workers' Union, (*b*) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and (*c*) Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists. The texts of these four reports are given in the pages following.

Applications Received

Seven applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour recently, as follows:—

(1) From employees of J. L. Morton and Company, Ltd., at Winnipeg, Man., members of Local 90, International Glove Workers' Union. From 55 to 57 employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arises out of the request of the union for an agreement with the company and for increased wages for the employees.

(2) From 330 employees of the Northern Rubber Company, at Guelph, Ontario, engaged in the manufacture of rubber footwear and being members of Rubber Workers' Federal Union No. 22081, American Federation of Labour. The dispute arose on the expiration of a working agreement, the company proposing a reduction in base rates in its various departments, while the employees demanded wage increases. At the end of a regular seasonal shut-down of two weeks, the company served an ultimatum on the employees that the plant would not be re-opened as scheduled on July 15 unless they agreed to the reduced rates of pay. The employees then applied to the Dominion Department of Labour for the establishment of a Conciliation Board, but action thereon was withheld pending the result of mediation which had been undertaken by the Ontario Labour Department. The plant remained idle until July 19, when work was resumed on the old basis, with the understanding that the provincial authorities would supervise negotiations on all points in dispute.

(3) From 250 employees of Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., being members of Local 343, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; Local 632, International Association of Machinists; and Local 559, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Dropforgers and Helpers. The dispute relates to a proposed agreement covering increased wages, shorter hours, and certain changes in working conditions, submitted to the company jointly by the three local unions.

(4) From 162 employees of the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Ltd., being members of Federal Labour Union No. 22200, American Federation of Labour. The employees request higher rates of pay and certain changes in working conditions.

(5) From employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, being members of the Association of Technical Employees. The dispute arises out of the dismissal of an employee.

(6) From 255 employees of Smith Transport, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, being members of the Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 670, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. Refusal of the company to enter into an agreement with the union relative to working conditions, hours of labour and wages is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(7) From 79 machinists, moulders, shipjoiners and electricians in the employ of the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., at Victoria, B.C. The dispute relates to increased wages and changed working conditions requested by the Victoria and District Metal Trades Council on behalf of these crafts.

Boards Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on July 17 to deal with differences between the John Inglis Company, Ltd., and its boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, welders, machine hands and helpers, members of Local 637, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, p. 533). The Board is composed as follows:— His Honour Judge G. F. Mahon, of Windsor, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Fred J. Neale, of Toronto, Ontario, member nominated by the company; and Mr. Edgar William Sinfield, also of Toronto, member nominated by the men.

On July 15 the Minister established a Board to enquire into disputes involving the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and their

freight handlers on the Montreal Wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on the other hand. Two applications had been received in this case, one from the employees of each company (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, p. 635). The chairman of the Board is His Honour Judge J. J. Coughlin, of Windsor, Ontario, who was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members. The member nominated by the companies is Mr. Frederick T. Collins, K.C., of Montreal, and the employees' nominee on the Board is Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto.

A dispute between Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, and the boilermakers, welders and boilermakers' helpers, employed in its boiler shop in Montreal, concerning which an application was received last month (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, p. 635), was referred to a Board on July 24. The members of the Board nominated by the company and employees, respectively, are Messrs. D. A. Paterson, of Montreal, and John McClelland, of Valois, P.Q. These two members will confer looking to a joint recommendation for the chairmanship.

Agreements

In the May issue of the Labour Gazette, p. 426, the unanimous report of a Board which dealt with a dispute between various steamship companies and their longshoremen at the Port of Montreal was printed in full. The companies were represented by the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the employees by Local 375, International Longshoremen's Association. The Board's recommendations respecting wages, hours and working conditions have been accepted by the parties concerned, and an agreement has been signed which stipulates that the wage increase provided shall be paid as a war bonus, in accordance with the Board's recommendations. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

The department has also been advised that a satisfactory settlement has been reached between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees in regard to the disputes involving (1) sleeping car porters operating from Winnipeg, and (2) sleeping car conductors and porters in Ontario and Quebec. These disputes had been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the report of which appeared in the May, 1940, issue of the Labour Gazette, p. 417.

Report of Board in Disputes between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., and Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and Employees in their Aeronautical Divisions

A unanimous report was received on July 15 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with differences between the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., and Canadian Vickers, Ltd., on the one hand, and certain employees in their aeronautical divisions, being members of Lodge No. 712, International Association of Machinists, on the other hand.

In the case involving the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., and its employees, an agreement was reached which disposed of all matters in dispute.

Agreement was reached between Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and its employees on all points save that of wages, and on this subject the Board submits recommendations.

The text of the Board's report follows:

Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and Canadian Vickers, Limited, on the one hand, and certain employees in their aeronautical divisions, on the other hand, being members of Lodge No. 712, International Association of Machinists.

To the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter has the honour to report that it convened in Montreal on the 26th day of June, 1940, and, in accordance with suggestions in your letter of the 19th June, 1940, dealt separately with the cases of the two companies concerned. This report is, therefore, divided into two parts, namely: Part 1 respecting the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and Part 2 with respect to Canadian Vickers, Limited.

PART I

The parties concerned appeared before the Board at the Court House, Montreal, on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th days of July, 1940. A written brief was submitted on behalf of the employees. This brief was discussed by representatives of the company and, at an early stage in the proceedings, it became evident that the differences between the parties were not great and were of a nature which merited further negotiations between them, with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement.

Representatives of both the employees and the company readily agreed to undertake such negotiations, and conferred together after the sittings of the Board on July 3. These negotiations were continued on July 5 in the presence of the Board and, as a result, an agreement was reached which was subsequently approved by the employees at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement. On July 6, 1940, this agreement was formally signed by representatives of both parties. An original copy of this agreement, marked as Schedule "A" and identified by the signature of the members of the Board, is affixed to and forms part of this report.

The members of the Board, in reporting this happy result, take this occasion to commend the representatives of the employees for the careful and thorough presentation of their arguments, and to commend, as well, the equally careful and thorough statement of the company's position and attitude by its representatives. The Board is pleased, also, to acknowledge the spirit of moderation, fairness and conciliation which animated all representatives of both parties and which made this agreement possible.

PART II

The parties concerned appeared before the Board at the Court House, Montreal, on the 2nd, 4th and 8th days of July, 1940, and again at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the 10th and 11th days of July, 1940. A written brief was submitted on behalf of the employees and, subsequently, a brief in reply was submitted by the company. The Board endeavoured to secure further negotiation between the parties, with a view to reaching an amicable settlement; but the Company, while prepared to continue discussions with the representatives of the employees respecting working conditions and classifications of the employees, took the position (and the Board believes very sincerely) that it was unable to negotiate on the question of wage increases because of the minimum wage scale attached to its contracts with the Department of Munitions and Supply. Discussions, however, proceeded on the other clauses of the contract requested by the employees from the Company, and representatives of the employees and the Company reached an agreement on all matters referred to in the proposed contract, excepting the question of minimum rates of pay. Annexed to this report and forming part of it, marked Schedule "B" and identified by the signatures of the members of this Board, is a copy of this agreement.

It will be noted from examination of Schedule "B" that Clause 4 (*a*) entitled "Minimum Rates of Pay" is not completed. The Board, after having given consideration to the representations and arguments made by the parties concerned, and after having examined the "Minimum Wage Schedules" as published by the Department of Labour, Canada—effective April 1, 1940—together with the "correction sheet" dated May 20, 1940; and after having examined the minimum rates of pay applicable to comparable classifications set forth in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* dated June 29, 1940, "concerning collective labour agreements relating to the building trades in Montreal district"; and after having given consideration to the minimum rates of pay agreed upon by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, with its employees—as set forth in the agreement dated July 6, 1940, (Schedule "A" to this report)—is of opinion and recommends that Clause 4 (*a*) of Schedule "B" be completed to read as follows:—

	Cents Per hour
"Clause 4—Minimum Rates of Pay:	
(*a*) Jig, Tool and Gauge Makers....	80
(*b*) Journeymen	75
(*c*) Production Workers, Class "A"..	60
(*d*) Production Workers, Class "B"..	45
(*e*) Helpers	40
(*f*) Apprentices:	
(I) First Year.....	25
(II) Second Year.....	35
(III) Third Year.....	45
(IV) Fourth Year.....	55
(V) Fifth Year	65

It will be noted, also, that the date on and from which the agreement exhibited as Schedule "B" is to be effective, is not stated in the first paragraph of that document. Having regard to the date appearing in paragraph 4 (*d*) of Schedule "B", the Board is of opinion and recommends that Schedule "B" with Clause 4 (*a*) completed in manner hereinbefore stated, be effective as and from the 1st day of July, 1940.

As in the case of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, the Board expresses its appreciation of the capable and thorough manner in which the arguments on behalf of the employees and the company were presented, and of the moderate and conciliatory attitude manifested by all parties concerned. The Board is also indeed grateful to those representing Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, and Canadian Vickers, Limited, and the representatives of their employees for the courtesy and assistance they at all times gave the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. B. Archibald,
Chairman.

(Signed) D. A. Paterson,
Member.

(Signed) J. A. McClelland,
Member.

Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 12th day of July, 1940.

Texts of Agreements

Agreement between

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED, AERONAUTICAL DIVISION, POINT ST. CHARLES,

and

LOCAL LODGE NO. 712, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

1. *Parties to this Agreement*

Parties to this Agreement shall be Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Aeronautical Division, Point St. Charles Works, Montreal, Quebec, hereinafter referred to as The Company, and Local Lodge No. 712 of the International Association of Machinists, hereinafter referred to as the Local Lodge.

2. *Hours of Work*

a. The working day shall be one of nine hours, and the working week shall consist of five and a half working days; the half day shall normally be Saturday in each week.

b. The standard hours of work of a single day shift shall be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., Monday to Friday inclusive, and from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

c. A schedule shall be arranged by the Company to allow employees to return tools to the Tool Crib before the end of each shift.

d. When two shifts are worked the standard hours of work shall be as follows:
First Shift 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and 12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.
Second Shift 7 p.m. to 12 midnight, and 12.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. 12.01 a.m. to 4 a.m. on Monday.

e. When three shifts are worked the standard hours of work shall be as follows:
First Shift 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive.
Second Shift 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive.
Third Shift 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Monday to Friday inclusive.
12.01 a.m. to 7 a.m. on Monday.

f. When three shifts of eight hours each are worked in any twenty-four hour period, a lunch period of twenty minutes shall be allowed on each shift, and shall be paid for.

3. *Overtime*

a. Time worked in excess of the standard hours of work stated in Clauses 2 (*b*), 2 (*d*), and 2 (*e*) shall be considered as overtime.

b. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

c. Late starting up to one half hour shall not be taken into account in calculating overtime. Any employee starting more than one half hour late shall be required to work the standard number of hours for that shift before his overtime rate becomes effective.

d. Any time worked on the following days shall be paid for at double time; New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and all Sundays; except that where the arrangement of working hours in Clause 2 (*d*) or 2 (*e*) requires a night shift to work between 12 Midnight and 7 a.m. on any of the said holidays, such time shall be considered as standard working hours and not as overtime.

e. Any day declared by statute or decree to be observed as one of the above holidays, in the event of any of them falling on Sunday, shall be paid for at the rate of double time, except as provided for in Clause 3 (*d*) in respect of shift work.

4. *Classification of Shop Employees*

a. Foremen, Clerical Employees, Maintenance Department Workers, Watchmen, and Draughtsmen are excluded from this Agreement.

b. Tool, Die and Gauge Makers.
This classification shall include all employees, generally recognized as such, engaged in the machining, fitting and assembly of all Jigs, Fixtures, Tools, Dies and Gauges produced by the Company. They shall also have all the qualifications required of Journeymen, as defined in section (*c*) of this Clause.

c. Journeymen.
A journeyman shall be competent to work directly from drawings and carry out any operation in his craft without direction from others. Journeymen shall include all employees rated as Machinists and Heat Treat Operators.

d. Specialists.
A Specialist is one who has not served a regular Machinist apprenticeship, and is not qualified as an all round journeyman, but who has acquired proficiency in some branch of the trade, and is now doing work recognized as belonging to the Machinist's trade. He shall have not less than four years' experience at his branch of the trade, shall be able to read detail drawings and carry out detail operations without direction from others.

e. Production Worker Class "A".
Class "A" Production workers shall be competent to carry out detail operations after instruction and shall be able to read detail drawings. They shall include Lathe hands, Shaper hands, Milling-machine hands, and Bench hands.

f. Production Worker Class "B".
Class "B" Production workers comprise workmen engaged in repetitive machine, assembly or bench work requiring less training, experience, and skill than that necessary for Class "A" Production workers.

g. Helper.
A Helper shall be an employee whose proficiency or knowledge of tools is insufficient to qualify him as a Production Worker Class "B". Helpers shall under no circumstances do any mechanical work or assume responsibility for such work.

h. Learner.
A Learner shall be an employee who has completed three months employment as a Beginner as defined in Clause 4 (*i*). A Learner shall be so classified for a period of three (3) months from the date of his transfer from the classification of Beginner, and at the end of that time shall either be classified as a Production Worker Class "B", or discharged. The Company may, at its discretion, promote or discharge a Learner at any time prior to the expiration of the said period of three (3) months.

i. Beginner.
A Beginner shall be an employee who has no previous workshop experience in the kind of work on which he is engaged. An employee hired as a Beginner shall be so classified for a period of three (3) months from the date of his employment and at the end of that time shall either be classified as a

Learner or shall be discharged. The Company may, at its discretion, promote or discharge a Beginner at any time prior to the expiration of the said period of three (3) months.

j. The rating of employees in accordance with the foregoing classification shall be done by the Company. In case of disagreement over any rating, the employee concerned shall be given an opportunity to show whether or not he can qualify for the classification which he believes he deserves.

5. *Minimum Rates of Pay*

	Cents Per hour
a. Tool, Die and Gauge Makers.....	80
Journeymen	75
Specialists	70
Class "A" Production Workers.....	60
Class "B" Production Workers.....	45
Helpers, Learners and Labourers..	40
Beginners	35

b. The Company, at its discretion, may pay any employee at a rate of wages higher than the minimum for his classification provided for in Clause 5 (a).

c. The schedule of wages set forth in Clause 5 (*a*) shall be adjusted proportionately to increases or decreases in the cost of living as reported in the table of "Changes in the cost of living in Canada" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE. No adjustment shall be made unless the percentage of change is at least 5 per cent from the published figures for July, 1940, and adjustments for this cause shall not exceed in the aggregate an increase or decrease of 20 per cent from the schedule of wages provided for in Clause 5 (*a*). Adjustment, if any, shall be determined on the first day of the months of December, March, June and September.

6. *Apprentices*

a. From the effective date of this Agreement, Apprentices may be indentured. The number of Apprentices shall not exceed one to each five Journeymen.

b. Apprentices shall be paid according to the following schedule:

	Cents Per hour
First Year	25
Second Year	35
Third Year	45
Fourth Year	55
Fifth Year	65

7. *Payment of Wages*

Payment of wages shall be made during the Company's time.

8. *Deductions from Wages*

Deduction from wages, except those required by law, shall be made only upon authorization signed by the employee.

9. *Disputes*

Disputes governed by this Agreement shall be negotiated by the Company and the Shop Committee after regular working hours.

10. *Seniority*

a. Seniority shall be established after a period of probation of three months and shall be effective from date of employment.

b. Seniority shall be taken into consideration by the Company on all occasions when a lay-off is necessary due to lack of work.

c. The Company shall discuss, with accredited representatives of the Local Lodge who are employees of the Company, any case of injustice or hardship arising from such lay-off.

11. *Recognition*

The Company agrees to bargain with no labour organization other than the Local Lodge in respect to employees employed in the Aeronautical Division, Point St. Charles Works, as long as this Lodge represents a majority of such employees as are covered by this Agreement.

12. *Arbitration*

In the event of an apparent deadlock over the observance of this Agreement, or of the interpretation of its clauses, such dispute shall be submitted to the Minister of Labour in the Dominion Government who may establish the necessary Conciliation Committee upon which Committee both the Local Lodge and Company shall be represented. The decision of such Conciliation Committee shall be binding on both parties to this Agreement.

13. *Renewal and Termination*

a. This Agreement shall become effective on July 1, 1940, and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of one year unless changed by mutual consent of the parties signatory hereto; and thereafter shall remain binding for a further period of one year unless either party hereto shall on or before the first day of June, 1941 have given the other signatory notice in writing of the termination of this Agreement.

b. In the absence of Notice of Termination under similar conditions to those provided for in Clause 12 (*a*), this Agreement shall continue to remain in effect at the end of each year subsequent to the second year.

c. In the event of Notice of Termination being given by either party to this Agreement as provided for in Clause 12 (*a*), negotiations shall be carried on during the period of Notice of Termination with a view to arranging a further Agreement.

14. *Strikes and Lockouts*

During the life of this Agreement, or while negotiations for a further Agreement are in progress, there shall be no strike on the part of the members of the Local Lodge nor any lockout on the part of the Company.

Signed at Montreal, Quebec, on the Sixth Day of July, 1940.

For Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited

Albert Jude,
Superintendent.
W. S. Atwood,
Vice-President.

For Local Lodge No. 712, International Association of Machinists,

Paul M. Keddy,
Wm. Whale,
William Harkness.

This is Schedule "A" to annexed report.

M. B. Archibald,
Chairman.
D. A. Paterson,
Member.
J. A. McClelland,
Member.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED, AIRCRAFT DIVISION AND LOCAL LODGE No. 712 OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

This Agreement shall be effective as from the day of , 1940, and shall continue from year to year thereafter, subject to thirty days' notice in writing from either party desiring to make a change in any of its provisions.

The purpose of the agreement is to establish and maintain harmonious relations between the management and the employees, to stabilize conditions of employment, and to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the plant without interruption.

Clause 1.—Working Hours:

Regular working hours shall be as follows:
Monday to Friday, inclusive

Day shift.. .. ..{7.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
{1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Day shift Saturdays.. 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Monday to Thursday, inclusive

Night shift.. .. {7.30 p.m. to 12 noon.
{1 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Night shift Fridays{8 p.m. to 12 p.m.
{1 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Night shift hours will be subject to change by agreement, to suit special circumstances. Also provision should be made to operate three (3) eight-hour shifts if, as and when men are available.

Clause 2.—Overtime:

(*a*) All time worked in excess of regular working hours on any one shift shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half;

(*b*) All work performed on Sundays and Statutory Holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time. When any Statutory Holiday falls on a Sunday, the day proclaimed by the Government shall be observed; these holidays are specifically as follows: Christmas, New Years, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day and Thanksgiving;

(*c*) All shifts, other than the regular day shift, shall receive five cents (5c.) per hour over the regular day rate.

Clause 3.—Classification of Employees:

(*a*) Jig, tool, die and gauge makers shall be all those generally recognized as such engaged in the machining, fitting, assembling and inspection of all jigs, fixtures, tools and dies. They shall have all the qualifications, as defined in Clause 3, paragraph (*b*), as required of journeymen. Due to the fact there are very few of such men at Canadian Vickers, men holding down these jobs will be specifically named;

(*b*) Journeymen: A journeyman shall be competent to work from drawings and carry out any operation in his trade. They shall include:
Pattern makers, tool and die maker, aircraft fitter, machinist, joiner, coppersmith, hammer operator, welder, electrician, painter, erector, sheet metal worker, cable splicer.

(*c*) Production Workers, Class "A": (comprising work people engaged under supervision, in repetitive machine, assembly or benchwork, requiring less training, experience and skill than that necessary to qualify as a journeyman); also, first-class riveters, upholsterers, sandblasters, fabric workers (male) and heat treat operators on automatic furnaces, platers and dopers;

(*d*) Production Workers, Class "B": Shall comprise those workers having less training and experience than is necessary to qualify them for Class "A" classification and second-class riveters;

(*e*) Helper: Shall be those employees whose proficiency or knowledge of tools is insufficient to qualify them for Class "B" Production Workers' Classification;

(*f*) Apprentices: (Indentured, between the ages of 16 and 21 years) may be employed in the proportion of one apprentice to each five journeymen in the following trades: fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers—First year, second year, third year, fourth year, fifth year.

Clause 4.—Minimum Rates of Pay:

(*a*) Jig, Tool, and Gauge Makers.
Journeymen.
Production Worker, Class "A".
Production Worker, Class "B".
Helpers.

(*b*) It shall be understood that all men regularly in charge of groups of four or more employees, and responsible for the work of such groups, shall be paid a rate of five cents (5c.) per hour over the minimum rate for their classification;

(*c*) Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Company paying any employees a higher rate of wages, at its discretion;

(*d*) Any man receiving the minimum rate of forty-five cents (45c.) per hour on the date of signing this agreement, shall receive an increase of five cents (5c.) per hour, effective July 1.

Clause 5.

The rating of all employees shall be done by the Company, in collaboration with the Shop Committee. Any employee protesting his classification shall be given an opportunity to demonstrate his qualification for the classification to which he believes he is entitled. This clause is to be given a three months' trial.

Clause 6.—Seniority:

(*a*) Seniority of employees shall be established after sixty days' continuous employment, and shall date from the time of entering the service. When reduction of staff is necessary, senior employees, where possible, shall be given the preference;

(*b*) In case of any hardship or injustice arising out of staff reductions, the Company agrees to discuss such cases with the Shop Committee.

Clause 7.—Recognition:

(*a*) The Company agrees that the Shop Committee of Lodge No. 712 of the I.A. of M., being employees of the Company, shall be the sole bargaining agency in respect to its employees, so long as this Lodge represents a majority of the employees covered by this agreement;

(*b*) No employee shall be discriminated against, nor jeopardized in seniority standing, nor suffer any loss of employment

because of membership in, or activity in, the Union so long as such activities are not carried on during working hours;

(*c*) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as binding the Company to operate a closed shop.

Clause 8.—Disputes and Grievances:

(*a*) The settlement of all minor disputes or grievances arising out of the application of this agreement, shall be negotiated between the management and the Shop Committee of the Local Lodge, who are employees of the Company, during regular working hours;

(*b*) In the event of a deadlock over the carrying out of the terms of this agreement, or the interpretation of any of its clauses, the matter in question shall be submitted to the Dominion Minister of Labour, who may set up a Conciliation Committee upon which the Company and the Shop Committee shall be represented. The decision of the Conciliation Committee shall be binding upon both parties to this agreement;

(*c*) During the life of this agreement there shall be no stoppage of work due to strikes on the part of the employees, or lockout on the part of the Company.

For Canadian Vickers, Limited

.. ..
.. ..
.. ..

For Lodge No. 712 I.A. of M.

.. ..
.. ..
.. ..

This is Schedule "B" to annexed report.

(Sgd.) M. B. Archibald,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) D. A. Paterson,
Member.

(Sgd.) J. A. McClelland,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and its Employees

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of the dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and its employees being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was received in the Department of Labour on July 17.

The personnel of the Board which dealt with this dispute was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, chairman; Mr. Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the company; and Mr. P. G. Muise, of New Waterford, N.S., nominated by the men.

The report is signed by all three members, Mr. Muise dissenting, however, from the Board's recommendation in regard to the wage scale.

The text of the report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, (Employer); and its employees being members of the U.M.W. of America District No. 26.

To:
The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison, Chairman, Mr. L. A. Forsyth, K.C., nominee of employer, and Mr. P. G. Muise, nominee of employees, beg leave to report to you as follows:

The Board commenced its sittings in Stellarton on Friday, June 28, and, excepting Sunday and Dominion Day, sat continuously up to and including July 3. On the morning of July 3, with a view to becoming familiar with actual operations in a coal mine, the Board as a body, accompanied by Company and Union officials, visited a long wall in actual operation in the McGregor Mine of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton.

Briefs were submitted on behalf of both parties and the Board had the advantage of consulting the exhaustive report made upon the Acadia Coal Company by a Royal Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia. This Commission was headed by the Honourable Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and made its report to the Government on the 19th day of January, 1939. The Commission's report will be referred to later as the Carroll Commission Report.

The employees were represented by Mr. D. W. Morrison, President, District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, Alex A. McKay, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, and Dominic Nearing, Board Member, Sub-district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, and the company was represented by Mr. Michael Dwyer, President of Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Mr. R. C. McDonald, Assistant

Secretary-Treasurer of Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and Mr. William J. Graham, Superintendent of Acadia Coal Company, Limited.

The Brief on behalf of the employees stated that the principal dispute was on the matter of wages and asked that the wage rates be increased so as to make the wages paid by Acadia Coal Company, Limited, uniform with wages requested from Dominion Coal Company, Limited; that minimum datal rate be $4, and the datal pay from minimum to $5.01 be increased by 25 cents per day; also that a percentage increase be given to all wage earners equivalent to percentage increase in cost of living since August, 1939. Secondly the employees asked that arrears for rent and coal owing by employees to the company be written off and cancelled. (These debts on May 31, 1940, amounted to $62,838.05). In connection with the request for increased wages the Board was asked to make the fullest possible inquiry into any financial aspects now affecting the payment of wages and in this connection to consider whether the management and control of Acadia is so connected with Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Limited, and other affiliated companies that the wages of employees are detrimentally affected thereby.

All the above matters were carefully inquired into by the Board. Full information was supplied by the company officials and by representatives of the employees upon all the matters considered. The hearings were conducted with a genuine desire on both sides to give the Board the actual facts bearing on the company's situation and on the other hand the need of the lower paid classes of miners for an increase of their earnings.

It was not considered necessary to call in any accountants to check the company's figures. These were furnished under oath by the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. C. McDonald, who was most helpful to the Board by his readiness to produce all figures asked for, involving much extra work for himself and his staff.

The Board finds that the earnings of the lower paid datal men employed by this company are inadequate, due to the lack of opportunity to work and to the lower wage scale at the company's collieries as compared with the scale of wages prevailing at other collieries in the Province of Nova Scotia. The Board would therefore unanimously and unhesitatingly recommend that if and when funds are available these rates should be increased.

Respecting the financial position of the company. Capital stock outstanding is $1,900,000 6 per cent Cumulative 1st Preferred stock; $1,000,000 6 per cent Cumulative 2nd Preferred stock, and $1,846,100 common stock. No dividends of any kind have been paid to any of the shareholders since 1931, and the deficit as shown August 1, 1938, when reorganization took place, was $1,831,000, which meant that the equity represented by the common stock was wiped out.

The company's debts at August 1, 1938, amounted to $930,775.60, and these were extinguished on the reorganization as explained in the Carroll Commission Report. The Acadia Coal Company was also put in funds after reorganization to the extent of $362,890.22 of working capital.

The company's accounts since August 1, 1938, show that on their operation for 5 months in 1938 they lost $141,000, including $50,000 for depreciation. In 1939 they lost $132,000, including $120,000 for depreciation. In the only full calendar year of operation, therefore, of which we have evidence, the company actually paid out $12,000 more than the total amount received from sales of coal or otherwise in that year.

The prospects for 1940 are uncertain. While the price of coal has increased, the expense of shipment has increased to an even greater degree, due to the difficulty in securing any ships to transport coal to the St. Lawrence markets, in which 30 per cent of the coal was marketed last year.

It is impossible to calculate results unless a whole calendar year is taken, but down to May 31 this year the company just broke even, that is to say, their actual cash receipts were just equal to their expenditures.

Difficulties of operation in certain workings of the Acadia Coal Company, combined with other factors, have, the Board was told by officials of the company, reduced its effective daily output from approximately 2,000 tons to about 1,600 tons and this reduction has taken place within the last few months. The company contends and the Board agrees that unless the tonnage so lost can be regained it will be a most serious matter both for the company and its employees in the district. Indeed, it is problematical whether operations can continue even for a comparatively short period of time at the present rate without exhaustion of the company's resources and the consequent compulsory cessation of all its operations, or certainly of those which are unprofitable. Such a result would bring about a most serious unemployment situation. The Board feels that this state of affairs calls for grave and serious consideration by all concerned and that neither company, employees nor public bodies interested should fail to give the very best effort possible to its solution.

The representatives of the employees, while making no specific charge in this connection,

requested the Board to investigate the corporate relationship of this company to other companies in the Dominion group, so called, and to determine whether the relationship presently existing is affecting the Acadia Company to its detriment.

The Board finds that the Acadia Coal Company is one of four operating companies owned or controlled by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, the functions of the latter having since its reorganization, been confined to those of a holding company. Dealings of Acadia Coal Company with the parent company and with the other affiliated operating companies have been subjected to close scrutiny by the Board, with the result that the Board finds that in no instance has it been shown that the transactions have been effected so as to operate to the disadvantage of the Acadia Company or its employees.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, has now a capital structure consisting of First Mortgage Bonds in a principal amount of $3,775,000, Debentures in a principal amount of $6,917,500, and common shares of a total par value of $3,000,000.

The common shares, save for directors' qualifying shares and the Debentures, are owned entirely by Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Limited; the First Mortgage Bonds are a public issue and are widely held.

The Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Limited, also holds the entire Common share issue of Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the largest operator of coal mining properties in Nova Scotia. This latter company has outstanding Bond and Preferred Stock issues totalling $12,158,725. It has not been shown, nor does the Board find, that the affiliation or association of Acadia Coal Company with the other companies referred to is of detrimental or prejudicial effect to the Acadia Company.

Inquiry was made as to whether the company's coal is sold to the best advantage. Dominion Coal Company sells all the company's product, except the sales to the local market in Stellarton and district surrounding it, and the suggestion was made that Acadia might suffer by reason of Dominion Coal pushing sales of their own coal to the detriment of Acadia; also that charges of Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation for their services in selling and other services rendered were excessive.

Our inquiry showed that Acadia Company received its full share of the markets where coal was sold by both companies and at fair prices in comparison with prices obtained for Dominion Coal—the price received for Acadia coal never being less and in some cases more than that received for Dominion coal. As regards the local market, Acadia coal brings a higher price than Dominion coal. In 1939 Dominion coal brought an average net price on all sales of $4.13, while Acadia received an average net price on all its sales of $4.44.

As regards the amount charged by Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation for its services, namely, $15,633 per year, your Board finds that for this charge the Acadia Company received the benefit of the sales organization of Dominion Coal Company, including its transportation Department; also the services of their mining, electrical and mechanical experts, and their Purchasing Department, Workmen's Compensation Department, etc. The amount of this charge is less than 4 cents per ton of coal sold, and, as stated by the Carroll Commission, we believe the amount is "much less than would result if Acadia Coal Company attempted to provide itself with a staff competent to carry out these services."

Evidence was also given before the Board that in order to continue the Acadia mine in operation it would be necessary to expend some $215,000 over the next three years for repairs to hoisting engines, recovery of Foord Pit, development of Acadia No. 1 Seam, and other works properly chargeable to operation.

The result of the whole enquiry into the financial situation is that there is no money out of which any increased wages can be paid.

To put the matter shortly, if the shareholders of the Acadia Company were to give the mine to the employees so that they would own everything the mine produced, they would have to pay out as much as the company now pays for administration and sales and there would be no money left to increase wages by One dollar.

Under these circumstances one member of the Board, Mr. Muise, considers that a fund sufficient to pay increased wages to at least the scale recently recommended by the McTague Conciliation Board for the employees of Dominion Coal Company, should be provided by the Province of Nova Scotia and the municipalities concerned foregoing some of their charges against the company, as was done at the time of reorganization in 1938, on the ground that the company is administering part of the public domain of the Province and that the public are, therefore, directly concerned in maintaining this industry and seeing that an adequate wage is paid to those engaged in it.

The majority of the Board consider that the only hope of raising wages in this company is by increasing the output per man. How is this to be done? The answer is by co-operation between the management and the employees with a view to eliminating absenteeism and tie-ups of the mine, matters

largely within the control of the employees, and also by the most careful planning for production and the exercise of every proper economy in administration, matters in the control of the management, and on the part of both employer and employees a really sympathetic consideration of the other fellow's problems and difficulties.

We note with satisfaction that the settled policy of the U.M.W. of America is to avoid and eliminate absenteeism (by which we mean absence from work without good and sufficient cause) and tie-ups of the mine.

Regarding absenteeism it is a direct cause of reduced earnings. This year there has been a notable increase in the demand for the company's coal. Already in the first six months of the year the company has had 144 working days. If this continues, and there is every reason to expect such continuance, providing that operating difficulties previously referred to can be overcome, there will be an opportunity for every man to get 288 working days as against 220 last year. This should mean increased output, increased earnings for the mine workers as well as for the company, and thus make a definite contribution to the upbuilding of the company's resources, out of which, so far as the company is concerned, any increase of wages must come.

Obviously all workers in the mine will be benefited if full output can be reached. But unfortunately, although the opportunity is there to work, an opportunity anxiously awaited during the last few lean years, it is a fact that since the beginning of 1940 absenteeism in the Acadia collieries has increased to an alarming extent. Men who claimed they could not earn a living wage are throwing away the opportunity to earn that wage by absenteeism. More than that, not only do they and their families, wives and children, lose the extra money, but their fellow workers suffer because the company loses money on account of reduced output and thus is prevented from earning the extra money which could be paid out and which we recommend should be paid out in increased wages.

Similarly with tie-ups. A tie-up benefits nobody. The management cannot submit to compulsion applied in this way and the employees lose money directly and indirectly.

It is said that tie-ups occur because the decisions of the management are always against the employees and only by quitting work can grievances be forcibly brought to attention of the management.

There have been instances brought to our attention of small groups of men without authority from their District Board, or even their own Local, agitating for a tie-up of the mine because of some petty grievance and succeeding in causing such a tie-up in defiance of their own Union Constitution and the wishes and directions of their own Union officials. In cases like this we are of the opinion that the District Board should take disciplinary measures and that in the enforcement of such discipline the Union should have the entire co-operation of the company management.

Upon this whole subject the remarks of Judge McArthur, a judge of the County Court for the Cape Breton District, in his report of November, 1939, upon certain disputes in Old Sydney Collieries, are most pertinent and timely. Judge McArthur has been for thirty years in close association with the coal industry and its mines in the Province of Nova Scotia and for many years solicitor for the U.M.W. of America. He therefore speaks with authority. He said in part:

> "The United Mine Workers of America, through its International and District Constitutions, and under its well established policy, stands for the orderly adjustment of wages, disputes and differences through the process of negotiations and conciliation, resorting to the weapon of strike only as a last resort, and then after the most careful consideration has been given to it by both the District Board and the International Executive.
>
> "It also declares, as its unalterable policy, that once a contract is negotiated and entered into, its terms, its conditions, and its procedure for the adjustment of such disputes as may arise during its existence, shall be honoured and observed.
>
> "During the past two years and a half, in the face of agreements to the contrary, and in every case without any authorization from the District Board, there have been two hundred and eleven illegal strikes or stoppages of work in certain sections of the mines of District 26, resulting in the loss of earnings to employees of approximately $400,000; a loss in the production of some 300,000 tons of coal, with a correspondingly enormous loss to the Company.
>
> "The only reason or justification that I have heard advanced in support of these tie-ups, is that it serves as an effective lever to compel the Company to speed up favourable decisions for the men.
>
> "May I suggest that those who advocate this system and remain members of the United Mine Workers of America are not consistent. The advocacy of illegal strikes and tie-ups is contrary to the established policy of the union. Strikes and tie-ups, without the approval of the District Board, are in contravention of the Union Constitution, and from what I have learned during this inquiry, against the wishes and best judgment of more than eighty per cent of the Union's entire membership. It is not only constitutionally illegal, but, in this District, it is clearly the case of a very small minority imposing conditions upon a large majority, conditions clearly inconsistent with every principle of the organization to which they belong.

"Although that vast majority of the miners are anxious and desirous that the Union should function in accordance with the principles of its Constitution and joint contracts, this investigation has disclosed that considerably less than ten per cent of the membership of the respective Locals are primarily responsible for the conditions above referred to. A very large percentage of the membership, for one reason or another, fail to actively interest themselves in its work, with the result that, in some cases at least, Local Unions find themselves in the hands of a group who, for one reason or another, deliberately ignore their officers, the Constitutional principles and mutual agreements of their organization, and regard with no sense of responsibility the resultant loss in earnings occasioned to their fellow workmen. It also appears that in and about some of the collieries an even smaller percentage than ten seems to have conceived the idea that it is their right, without reference to the District Officers, and without giving their Local Union or fellow employees an opportunity to express a considered opinion, to tie up the mine, thus throwing out of employment for one shift or more hundreds of men.

.....

"'Pit action,' as it is sometimes called, and collective bargaining through the avenue of negotiation, cannot both survive side by side. One is an orderly system, the other in the end destructive. One demands that Labour function through the voice of its elected officers and Local Unions, the other ignores and disregards constituted authority.

"Disregard and indifference to the authority of District Officers weakens them in their negotiating efforts on behalf of the Union. Labour men in all countries are noted for their steadfast loyalty one to the other. I urge, in the interests of the Union and its membership, a one hundred per cent loyalty to your elected officers while they hold office.

"It is their duty and responsibility, not only to promote the interests and protect the rights of the membership generally, but also to safeguard the constitution, principles and established policies of the Union. This responsibility may, and at times does, involve the distasteful task of using drastic measures in order to keep the 'family home' in order. Nevertheless, when conditions require it, this duty and responsibility should be fearlessly faced.

"A district Wage Agreement is signed by the District Officers and their signature is a pledge guaranteeing the honourable fulfilment of its terms. In the discharge of those duties, the officers are entitled to and must have the confidence, support and co-operation of the entire membership.

"What is worth having is worth working for, and, as already pointed out, the United Mine Workers of America is a worthwhile organization. In the interests of its membership, in the interests of the industry, as well as of the country, I urge upon the entire membership a more active interest and deeper concern in its work problems. Attend its meetings and give to it your fair contribution. There can come out of any organization only that which its members are prepared to put into it."

Many of these disputes are due to the fact that there has been no contract between the company and its employees since 1935. This, to quote again Judge McArthur's Report on a dispute between Old Sydney Collieries and its employees, "creates a difficult and perhaps even dangerous situation. Neither party being bound by the wages or working conditions of the past may be tempted to substitute arbitrary measures and even forces as an alternative to negotiation in debating wages or working conditions." The great obstacle in the way of a contract has been the disagreement on the matter of wages. Now that this Board, after most careful investigation, has found that there cannot be any increase of wages until the earnings of the company have increased (or until some assistance from outside is given), the majority of the Board (Mr. Muise dissenting) is of the opinion that a contract should be signed embodying the present wage scale. If this recommendation be adopted the Board is unanimously of the opinion that such contract in so far as wages are concerned should be revised so soon as money is available from any source to increase such wages in accordance with the recommendation of this Board.

Furthermore, to put an end to disputes there must be a reference to some independent person or body to whom such dispute between management and employees can be referred.

The Board is in agreement with opinions expressed by all parties appearing before it that provision should be made in the contract for the settlement of disputes by the appointment of an umpire or by some other method upon which the parties can mutually agree, the object being that both parties should be able to refer grievances for settlement to some authority with confidence that a prompt and fair decision can be obtained and the decision should be loyally accepted by both parties.

Also the Board considers there should be a clause dealing with the question of absenteeism with a view to its elimination so far as that is possible.

Subject to the foregoing remarks the Board approves the U.M.W. of America contract of 1937 with Dominion Coal Company as a satisfactory basis for negotiations in the Acadia Coal Company situation.

Your Board would also recommend that, when meetings take place between representatives of employees and the management, verbatim reports of the proceedings should be taken and such minutes read and agreed to before the parties separate. Such minutes would prove very valuable in subsequent discussions and would prevent disputes as to what occurred. An instance of such dispute came before our Board and in the absence of agreed minutes no conclusions whatever could be reached.

Regarding arrears for rent and coal supplied to the miners by the company, your Board has considered the request of the employees for the cancellation of these arrears. From the standpoint of the company the financial position does not justify any sacrifice of assets. From the standpoint of the men owing these debts the burden of debts is a discouragement, and witnesses testified that it was responsible for a certain amount of absenteeism and failure to take advantage of every opportunity to increase production.

The fact is that these debts were incurred over a period of the last six years past, during most of which the number of working days was small and some workers were unable to earn subsistence for themselves and families. These arrears were incurred with the consent of the company, which permitted them in order to assist those who were most needy. It is true that the company's rents are lower than those of private landlords and that the company supplies coal at less than cost. We are of the opinion that it would not be to the disadvantage of the company and that it would be of some real assistance to those owing these debts if the same were cancelled. The loss would be in any event considerable in collecting old arrears, and the fact that no deductions for arrears would be made from the pay envelopes in addition to the substantial deductions already made for hospital dues, union dues, doctors' fees, relief, church contributions and current rent and coal, would be of some help to the men concerned. The Board, therefore, recommends that all arrears owing to the company by employees for rent and for coal up to May 31, 1940, be cancelled and trusts that this recommendation will be accepted by the company as a generous and helpful gesture and that it will be appreciated as such by the men.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 14th day of July, 1940.

(Sgd.) W. H. Harrison,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) L. A. Forsyth,
Member.

(Sgd.) P. G. Muise,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and its Employees

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of the dispute between the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and its employees being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was received in the Department of Labour on July 17.

The personnel of the Board which dealt with this dispute was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, chairman; Mr. Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the company; and Mr. P. G. Muise, of New Waterford, N.S., nominated by the men.

The report is signed by all three members, Mr. Muise dissenting, however, from the Board's recommendation in regard to the wage scale.

The text of the report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, (Employer); and its employees being members of the U.M.W. of America, District No. 26.

To the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Harrison, Chairman, Mr. L. A. Forsyth, K.C., nominee of employer, and Mr. P. G. Muise, nominee of employees, begs leave to report as follows.

The Board commenced its sittings at Sydney Mines on Friday, July 5, and, excepting Sunday, sat continuously up to and including July 10.

Briefs were submitted on behalf of both parties.

The employees were represented by Mr. D. W. Morrison, President, District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, Alex A. McKay, Secretary-Treasurer, District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, and William Carey, Board Member, Sub-district No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, and the company was represented by Mr. Michael Dwyer, President of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, Mr. R. C. McDonald, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and Mr. R. R. Dickson, Superintendent of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited.

The brief on behalf of the employees stated that the principal dispute was on the matter of wages and asked that the wage rates be increased so as to make the wages paid by Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, uniform with wages requested from Dominion Coal Company, Limited; that minimum datal rate be $4, and the datal pay from minimum to $5.01 be increased by 25 cents per day; also that a percentage increase be given to

all wage earners equivalent to percentage increase in cost of living since August, 1939. Secondly the employees asked that arrears for rent and coal owing by employees to the company be written off and cancelled. (These debts on May 31, 1940, amounted to $82,191.47.) In connection with the request for increased wages the Board was asked to make the fullest possible inquiry into any financial aspects now affecting the payment of wages and in this connection to consider whether the management and control of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, is so connected with Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation, Limited, and other affiliated companies that the wages of employees are detrimentally affected thereby.

All the above matters were carefully inquired into by the Board. Full information was supplied by the company officials and by representatives of the employees upon all the matters considered. The hearings were conducted with a genuine desire on both sides to give the Board the actual facts bearing on the company's situation and on the other hand the need of the lower paid classes of miners for an increase of their earnings.

It was not considered necessary to call in any accountants to check the company's figures. These were furnished under oath by the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R. C. McDonald, who was most helpful to the Board by his readiness to produce all figures asked for, involving much extra work for himself and staff.

The claim was made that the basic adult datal rate paid employees at the collieries of this company, although substantially higher than that received by employees performing similar work at the Acadia Coal Company and at certain other mines in Nova Scotia (Dominion Coal Company operations excluded), and higher than the general common labour rate in Nova Scotia, was insufficient to enable the recipients to provide themselves and their families with the necessities of life. In support of this contention the Board was asked to accept as conclusive proof statistics published by the Department of Labour at Ottawa. While a literal acceptance of the figures furnished might go far to justify the argument put forward, the opinion of the members of the Board was divided as to the propriety of such a literal application in the instance before them, but all agreed that it would be highly desirable if funds were available to increase the datal rates in the lower brackets so that the classifications now receiving these rates might have approximately similar earnings for the same class of work as are available to other mine workers in the same locality.

The Board finds itself also in unanimous accord with the principle approved by the McTague Conciliation Board in its report dated March 31, 1940, in these words:—

> . . . we take the position that it is in the national interest that standards should be raised wherever it can be shown that industry can afford to do so out of profits. In other words, labour is entitled to a fair living wage on advancing standards consistent with the ability of the particular industry to pay.

Respecting the financial position of the company. This company was organized and incorporated in the year 1938. Their balance sheet on August 1, 1938, shows capital stock outstanding of $400,000 common stock. There are no bonds and no preferred stock. No dividends have been paid.

The company is in a favourable position as regards working capital, which on December 31, 1939, amounted to $687,378. This company leases its mines from Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, at a rental of $60,000 per annum, which is less than enough to cover proper depreciation on the property. Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, operates the mines, and all expenditures for rentals and betterments are paid by it and it also pays to the Province the royalties exigible on the coal extracted.

The accounts submitted show a profit for the five months from August 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, amounting to $16,907, and for the twelve months' period ending December 31, 1939, a profit of $16,646.

The company presented an estimate by their engineers of extraordinary expenditures necessary to keep the mine in operation and for further developments amounting to $119,000 in the year 1940, $165,000 for the year 1941, and $217,000 for the year 1942, or a total of $501,000 in the next three years. Of this amount at least one-half would be properly chargeable to operating expense and not to capital account.

Again the nature of the company's operations is such that no fair test of results can be obtained by taking a broken period of less than one year. While from the year's operations the company showed a profit of $16,646 in the year 1939, Mr. R. C. McDonald, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, testified that at May 31, 1940, this profit, together with the surplus of $16,907 made in 1938, was more than wiped out, and, while it is hoped that the full year 1940 will show a profit, the fact is that at the present time there is no surplus money from which the increased wages can be ordered.

The Board finds that Old Sydney Collieries is one of four operating companies owned or controlled by Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, the functions of the latter having, since its reorganization, been confined

to those of a holding company. Dealings of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, with the parent company and with the other affiliated operating companies have been subjected to close scrutiny by the Board, with the result that the Board finds that in no instance has it been shown that the transactions between this company and the affiliated companies have been effected so as to operate to the disadvantage of Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, or its employees.

This company, like Acadia Coal Company, employs the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, as its agent for selling coal, and also receives the services of its mining, electrical and mechanical experts, also of its purchasing department, Workmen's Compensation Department, etc., for all of which services they pay the annual sum of $30,450. This amount is approximately 5 cents per ton of coal sold and we believe is much less than would result if Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, attempted to provide itself with a staff competent to carry out these services.

Although there is no money in the company at the present time to provide a fund out of which increased wages can be provided, one member of the Board, Mr. Muise, considers that a fund sufficient to pay increased wages to at least the scale recommended by the McTague Conciliation Board for the employees of Dominion Coal Company, should be provided by the Province of Nova Scotia and the municipalities concerned foregoing some of their charges against the company, as was done at the time of the reorganization of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, in 1938, on the ground that the company is administering part of the public domain of the Province and that the public are, therefore, directly concerned in maintaining this industry and seeing that an adequate wage is paid to those engaged in it.

Upon the evidence presented both by the company and by certain employees the Board considers that there is some reason to hope that the development work now being proceeded with and the expenditures now in contemplation may bring about an improvement in the operating position and an increase in the output, which hope, if realized, can, by co-operation of the management and the employees in the elimination of unnecessary interruptions in production, improve finances so that wage scales, where necessary, can be adjusted.

The necessity of a contract between the company and employees was stressed by several witnesses, notably by the local Union representatives, Messrs. Mann, Carruthers and McLean. They ascribed a very large part of the troubles at the mine to the absence of a contract regulating working conditions. They also agreed, and the company officials did not dissent therefrom, that a provision in the contract for the appointment of an umpire, or some person independent of both the management and employees, would be a great improvement on the present system, where there is no third party to whom disputes can be referred.

The absence of a contract, to quote Judge McArthur's report on a dispute between Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and its employees, "creates a difficult and perhaps even dangerous situation. Neither party being bound by the wages or working conditions of the past may be tempted to substitute arbitrary measures and even force as an alternative to negotiation in debating wages or working conditions." The great obstacle in the way of a contract has been the disagreement on the matter of wages.

Now that this Board, after most careful investigation, has found that there cannot be any increases of wages until the earnings of the company have increased (or until some assistance from outside is given), the majority of the Board (Mr. Muise dissenting) is of opinion that a contract should be signed embodying the present wage scale. If this recommendation be adopted the Board is unanimously of the opinion that such contract in so far as wages are concerned should be revised so soon as money is available from any source to increase such wages in accordance with the recommendation of this Board.

The Board is in agreement with opinions expressed by all parties appearing before it that provision should be made in the contract for the settlement of disputes by the appointment of an umpire or by some other method upon which the parties can mutually agree, the object being that both parties should be able to refer grievances for settlement to some authority with confidence that a prompt and fair decision can be obtained and the decision should be loyally accepted by both parties.

Also the Board considers there should be a clause dealing with the question of absenteeism with a view to its elimination so far as that is possible.

Subject to the foregoing remarks the Board approves the U.M.W. of America contract of 1937 with Dominion Coal Company as a satisfactory basis for negotiations in the Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, situation.

Your Board would also recommend that, when meetings take place between representatives of employees and the management, verbatim reports of the proceedings should be taken and such matters read and agreed to before the parties separate. Such minutes would prove very valuable in subsequent discussions and would prevent disputes as to what occurred. An instance of such a dispute

came before our Board and in the absence of agreed minutes no conclusion whatever could be reached.

The Board listened with interest to evidence from representatives of the Local Unions at Princess and Florence Collieries who wished to put before the Board their view as to specific matters of concern to them and to their members.

From this evidence, which was given with clarity and candour, the Board concludes that the failure of machine operators in the Florence Mine to cut the bottom coal is a contributing factor to low "tons per man" output, with consequent lowered contract earnings. It is a matter to which the company should give early attention. Failure of the cutters to do their work properly calls for disciplinary action, in which action, it was intimated by the witnesses, the Union officials should and would willingly co-operate.

Regarding arrears for rent and coal supplied to the miners by the company, your Board has considered the request of the employees for the cancellation of these arrears. From the standpoint of the company the financial position does not justify any sacrifice of assets. From the standpoint of the men owing these debts the burden of debts is a discouragement, and witnesses testified that it was responsible for a certain amount of absenteeism and failure to take advantage of every opportunity to increase production.

The fact is that these debts were incurred over a period of the last six years past, during most of which the number of working days was small and some workers were unable to earn subsistence for themselves and families. These arrears were incurred with the consent of the company, which permitted them in order to assist those who were most needy. It is true that the company's rents are lower than those of private landlords and that the company supplies coal at less than cost. We are of the opinion that it would not be to the disadvantage of the company and that it would be of some real assistance to those owing these debts if the same were cancelled. The loss would be in any event considerable in collecting old arrears, and the fact that no deductions for arrears would be made from the pay envelope in addition to the substantial deductions already made for hospital dues, union dues, doctor's fees, relief, church contributions and current rent and coal, would be of some help to the men concerned. The Board, therefore, recommends that all arrears owing to the company by employees for rent and coal up to May 31, 1940, be cancelled and trusts that this recommendation will be accepted by the company as a generous and helpful gesture and that it will be appreciated as such by the men.

At the request of the Honourable the Minister of Labour the Board has investigated the nature and origin of a dispute between certain employees of Princess Colliery No. 1, operated by Old Sydney Collieries, Limited, and the operating Company, as a result of which dispute these employees were idle from June 25 to June 27 inclusive, and all productive operations of the colliery were suspended on Friday, June 28, and Saturday, June 29, on which days hearings of the Board were in progress at Stellarton relative to Acadia Coal Company matters.

The Board heard evidence from employees and company officials actively and indirectly involved in the dispute. As is not unusual in such matters, the version of the witnesses supporting one side or the other in the controversy was conflicting.

The dispute arose with reference to clearing a fall of stone which interfered with the operations of the afternoon shift at No. 3 wall of No. 9 South section of the colliery in question on June 25, 1940.

The working force at this wall consists of 15 men, and it is beyond dispute that, on the afternoon in question, the Deputy whose duty it was to examine and report upon conditions in this section prior to the commencement of shooting and loading operations on this wall had reported the place "all clear" or ready for shooting and loading operations. This report was made notwithstanding the fact that, to the knowledge of the examiner, a fall of stone had occurred, which, unless cleared up, would have seriously interfered with the operation of "cleaning the wall."

The examiner and others concerned were of the opinion that the stone could be cleared in time to permit of the shooting and loading operations and the good faith of the report is not questioned. Unfortunately, subsequent to the visit of the examiner, a further fall took place, with the result that, when the overman and the crew engaged upon the wall arrived on the scene, the efforts of those previously employed on the work of clearing the stone had not succeeded and the wall was not ready for the shooting and loading operations of the afternoon shift.

It should be noted here that the shooters and loaders are contract workers whose wages and earnings are in direct relation to the tonnage of coal produced from their labour.

Both parties to the dispute agree that the nature and location of the fall of stone were such that until it was cleared coal could not be removed and loaded from the wall, and that no more than six men at one time could safely or conveniently work at the fall.

The overman, after examination of the situation, concluded that six men could clear up the fall by 7 or 7.30 p.m., in which event

the wall could be cleaned, which would enable the crew to earn the normal return on their shift. He called upon the crew for three pairs, selected by the custom of the pit, to work at the stone fall.

The overman alleges that these six men refused to do the work unless the whole crew of fifteen men were guaranteed a datal shift, namely, pay for a full shift of eight hours ($3.77) for removing the stone. The version of the overman is supported by that of the underground manager who was called to the scene. The men, on the other hand, claim that they requested that all fifteen men be employed on the stone so that they could "get their shift." They state that they considered that all fifteen working in relays could remove the stone more quickly, thus insuring them sufficient time to clean the wall during their shift.

The men who testified admitted frankly that they did not mention working in relays to the officials.

Whatever form the proposals of the men in fact took, and the Board makes no findings on this point, they were not accepted by the overman nor by the underground manager, and the latter, after a direct request to the men to comply with the overman's orders, informed the men that their refusal to do so left him no alternative but to "knock off" the wall.

The men then left the mine. On the following day certain of the men affected called upon the Manager asking to be paid the datal shift ($3.77) for the shift lost and a similar amount for the shift upon which they were then due to work, arguing that the situation, by analogy with a stoppage of work by an official by reason of a breakdown—a matter of specific prior agreement, entitled them to the remuneration claimed.

The Manager expressed his opinion that the circumstances did not justify such a demand but referred it by telephone to the Superintendent, who said that the men should go to work and discuss their claim with him on the following day. The men on the wall refused to go to work on the 26th of June, and on the following day the entire producing labour force of the mine absented themselves from work, tying up the entire mine. This state of affairs continued for four shifts.

On July 2nd the mine resumed operations. The men from No. 3 wall, accompanied by their Board member and members of the Mine Committee, met and discussed the case with the Superintendent, who refused to allow any compensation to the men affected on the ground that they had improperly refused to obey the orders of the overman and the underground manager.

The Board, having considered the matter, finds it unnecessary to make any finding of fact as to the conflicting versions of the incident, but considers the following observations pertinent:—

1. If the version of the overman and the underground manager be accepted, the attitude of the men in demanding pay for a full datal shift for the entire crew for removing the stone, in addition to payment either at contract rates or for a full datal shift for removing the coal, was entirely unreasonable.

2. If the version of the men be accepted, their proposal was not unreasonable, and it is to be regretted that it was not, which is admitted, explained to the officials at the time and in the mine.

3. In any event, as was stated by the witness Lee, one of the men concerned, the course pursued by the men in refusing to work at the stone as ordered by the overman was improper. The proper course was, undoubtedly, as Lee agreed, to carry on in accordance with the overman's orders and take up the grievance, if any developed in the result, through the usual channels.

4. The tie-up of the mine was inexcusable. Indeed, no excuse was offered and all concerned—officials of the union, as well as those of the men affected who testified—made no attempt to justify it. It should be said, however, that, on the evidence before the Board, no U.M.W. official can be said to have encouraged or sanctioned the tie-up. On the contrary, the evidence discloses that Wm. Carey, the sub-district Board Member, asked the men to go back to work, but in vain.

In the result, this trifling dispute, which, had the overman's request been complied with, might easily have settled itself, and in which only fifteen men were concerned at the outset, finally caused a loss in wages to the workmen of $8,900, and a loss to the company of 3,710 tons of coal, a result which this Board deplores.

Those responsible for this tie-up acted, not to promote, but to defeat the best interests of all concerned if it be conceded, as indeed it must be, that the primary need of this industry, particularly as affecting labour, is that production shall continue with a minimum of interruption when work is available.

We note with satisfaction that the settled policy of the U.M.W. of America is to avoid and eliminate absenteeism (by which we mean absence from work without good and sufficient cause) and tie-ups of the mine.

In connection with the Board's investigation of this most recent interruption it should be stated that other instances of a similar character, although arising from a variety of disputes, were brought to our attention. The Board is of opinion that these practices have

operated to the distinct disadvantage of this company and its employees and that everything possible should be done to prevent their recurrence, that disciplinary measures should be taken by the District Board of the Union and that in the enforcement of such discipline the Union should have the entire co-operation of the Company Management.

Upon this whole subject the remarks of Judge McArthur, a judge of the County Court for the Cape Breton District, in his report of November, 1939, upon certain disputes in Old Sydney Collieries, are most pertinent and timely. Judge McArthur has been for thirty years in close association with the coal industry and its mines in the Province of Nova Scotia and for many years solicitor for the U.M.W. of America. He therefore speaks with authority. He said in part:

"The United Mine Workers of America, through its International and District Constitution, and under its well established policy, stands for the orderly adjustment of wages, disputes and differences through the process of negotiations and conciliation, resorting to the weapon of strike only as a last resort, and then after the most careful consideration has been given to it by both the District Board and the International Executive.

"It also declares, as its unalterable policy, that once a contract is negotiated and entered into, its terms, its conditions, and its procedure for the adjustment of such disputes as may arise during its existence, shall be honoured and observed.

"During the past two years and a half, in the face of agreements to the contrary, and in every case without any authorization from the District Board, there have been two hundred and eleven illegal strikes or stoppages of work in certain sections of the mines of District 26, resulting in the loss of earning to employees of approximately $400,000; a loss in the production of some 300,000 tons of coal, with a correspondingly enormous loss to the Company.

"The only reason or justification that I have heard advanced in support of these tie-ups, is that it serves as an effective lever to compel the Company to speed up favourable decisions for the men.

"May I suggest that those who advocate this system, and remain members of the United Mine Workers of America are not consistent. The advocacy of illegal strikes and tie-ups is contrary to the established policy of the Union. Strikes and tie-ups, without the approval of the District Board, are in contravention of the Union Constitution, and, from what I have learned during this inquiry, against the wishes and best judgment of more than eighty per cent of the Union's entire membership. It is not only constitutionally illegal, but, in this District, it is clearly the case of a very small minority imposing conditions upon a large majority, conditions clearly inconsistent with every principle of the organization to which they belong.

"Although that vast majority of the miners are anxious and desirous that the Union should function in accordance with the principles of its Constitution and joint contracts, this investigation has disclosed, that considerably less than ten per cent of the membership of the respective locals are primarily responsible for the conditions above referred to. A very large percentage of the membership, for one reason or another, fail to actively interest themselves in its work, with the result that, in some cases at least, Local Unions find themselves in the hands of a group who, for one reason or another, deliberately ignore their officers, the Constitutional principles and mutual agreements of their organization, and regard with no sense of responsibility the resultant loss in earnings occasioned to their fellow workmen. It also appears that in and about some of the collieries, an even smaller percentage than ten seems to have conceived the idea that it is their right, without reference to the District Officers, and without giving their Local Union or fellow employees an opportunity to express a considered opinion, to tie up the mine, thus throwing out of employment for one shift or more hundreds of men. . . . . .

. . . . . .

"'Pit action,' as it is sometimes called, and collective bargaining through the avenue of negotiation, cannot both survive side by side. One is an orderly system, the other in the end destructive. One demands that Labour function through the voice of its elected officers and Local Unions, the other ignores and disregards constituted authority.

"Disregard and indifference to the authority of District Officers weakens them in their negotiating efforts on behalf of the Union. Labour men in all countries are noted for their steadfast loyalty one to the other. I urge, in the interests of the Union and its membership, a one hundred per cent loyalty to your elected officers while they hold office.

"It is their duty and responsibility, not only to promote the interests and protect the rights of the membership generally, but also to safeguard the constitution, principles and established policies of the Union. This responsibility may, and at times does, involve the distasteful task of using drastic measures in order to keep the 'family home' in order. Nevertheless, when conditions require it, this duty and responsibility should be fearlessly faced.

"A district Wage Agreement is signed by the District Officers and their signature is a pledge guaranteeing the honourable fulfillment of its terms. In the discharge of those duties, the officers are entitled to and must have the confidence, support and co-operation of the entire membership.

"What is worth having is worth working for, and, as already pointed out, the United Mine Workers of America is a worthwhile organization. In the interests of its membership, in the interests of the industry, as well as of the country, I urge upon the entire membership a more active interest and deeper concern in its work problems. Attend its meetings and give to it your fair contribution. There can come out of any organization only that which its members are prepared to put into it."

All of which is respectively submitted this 14th day of July, 1940.

(Sgd.) W. H. Harrison,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) L. A. Forsyth,
Member.

(Sgd.) P. G. Muise,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and its Employees

The final report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union was received by the Minister of Labour towards the close of July.

In addition to the steel workers' dispute there had been referred to this Board disputes between the same firm and (1) certain railway employees engaged in switching service, and (2) employees being members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists.

The composition of the Board in the steel workers' dispute was as follows: His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, chairman; Mr. Lynn B. Spencer, K.C., nominated by the company; and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., nominated by the men. Mr. O'Connor later resigned and Mr. C. L. Beattie was appointed in his stead. When dealing with the two other disputes, however, Mr. Beattie was replaced on the Board by Mr. George Bagwell, the nominee of the railway employees and the machinists.

The Board in its report deals with all three cases, its recommendations concerning the steel workers' dispute being unanimous. In regard to the railway employees' and machinists' disputes the Board's recommendations are also unanimous save in so far as concerns the question of wages, and on this subject Mr. Bagwell submitted a minority report.

The text of the report of the Board and of Mr. Bagwell's minority report follows:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between "Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited" and its Employees, being members of the "Algoma Steel Workers Union," and its Employees, being members of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen" and the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen," and its Employees, being members of "Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists."

Honourable Norman McLarty,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—A Board of Conciliation was established by you on December 19, 1939, to investigate the dispute between the corporation and its employees, being members of the Algoma Steel Workers Union, composed of His Honour A. H. Dowler, chairman, W. F. O'Connor, K.C., for the employees, L. B. Spencer, K.C., for the corporation.

The dispute had to deal with the request by the employees for a general increase of wages of eight and one-half cents per hour and/or proportionate increase on tonnage rates.

This Board held meetings and made an interim report, dated January 15, 1940, which was duly filed. One of the provisions of the report provided that the Board would reconvene after the expiration of the three months, if requested so to do by the employees.

The employees, after the expiration of the three months' period, requested the Board to reconvene and the Board accordingly held meetings at Sault Ste. Marie on May the 20th and 21st, with Mr. Charles Beattie representing the employees in the place of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., who had resigned.

The Board took evidence and received briefs presented by the parties and the Board adjourned to allow the employees to have the powers of the Board enlarged (the company consenting) to include the question of an adjustment of hourly rates for maintenance employees, as well as certain operational adjustments, in addition to the original demand for an increase of eight and one-half cents per hour and/or a proportionate increase on tonnage rates. The request of the employees was granted by The Honourable the Minister of Labour on June 20, 1940.

On May 21, 1940, the employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, made an application for establishment of a Board of Conciliation for revision of wage rates, and the company consenting to the establishment of a Board, the Honourable the Minister referred this dispute to this Board and appointed Mr. George B. Bagwell a member of the Board in substitution for Mr. Charles Beattie, to deal only with this dispute.

On June 25, 1940, the employees, being members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists, made an application for establishment of a Board of Conciliation for a proposed agreement covering wages and working conditions, particulars of which are fully set out in the application. The Honourable the Minister referred this dispute to this Board and appointed Mr. George B. Bagwell a member of the Board in substitution for Mr. Charles Beattie, to deal only with this dispute.

The Board held meetings at Sault Ste. Marie on Monday, July 8, to Saturday, July

13, inclusive, when all parties presented briefs, to which were attached voluminous exhibits. These were also supported by the evidence of witnesses. The whole discussion was marked by the utmost goodwill and friendliness.

The Board endeavoured to have the parties, by consultation and discussion, settle their differences, but without success.

The dispute between the Algoma Steel Workers Union and the company can be discussed under three headings.

(*a*) Operational Adjustments.

After hearing the evidence and discussions, the Board are unanimously agreed that operational adjustments should be made in accordance with the Schedule "A" attached to this report. The Board cannot see its way clear to recommend any further operational adjustments.

(*b*) Adjustment of hourly rates for maintenance men.

The rate structure which has heretofore been in effect respecting the maintenance employees is not altogether satisfactory, the representatives of the employees contending that there is too great a spread between the hourly rates paid to the maintenance employees and the remuneration received by the production employees. This rate structure is the outcome of many years under changing managements.

The employees were satisfied to give an undertaking that the production employees would not use any award which this Board might make decreasing the spread between the earnings of the maintenance employees and themselves, as an argument at any time hereafter to assist in securing them, the production employees, any increase in wages.

The Board was satisfied that the maintenance employees should receive some consideration so as to decrease the spread between their earnings and the earnings of the production employees. After considering various methods, the Board unanimously agreed that the method to accomplish this would be by recommending an increase in wages of two cents per hour.

(*c*) A general increase in wages of eight and one-half cents per hour and/or proportionate increases on tonnage rates.

No evidence was submitted to the Board dealing with any increase based on proportionate increases on tonnage rates, and the Board consider that both parties have abandoned that issue. The employees based their claim to this increase on the ability of the company to pay and on the increased cost of living.

The board carefully considered the financial position of the company and came to the conclusion that this did not justify them in recommending any increase in wages. On the other hand, however, the board reached the conclusion that the employees had established that they were entitled to some increase on account of the increased cost of living.

In coming to their conclusions, the Board of course had in mind the important declaration of policy made by the Government of Canada set out in paragraph two of Order in Council 2685 of the 20th of June, 1940, suggesting that any temporary adjustments in remunerations made due to war conditions might well be in the form of bonus payments. However, the Board, after giving due consideration to the provisions in the Order in Council quoted above, following representations made by the representatives of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union that at the present time the employees who received the least remuneration were in need of immediate assistance, decided that in making the following recommendation they should give the benefit of it entirely to those employees who received the least remuneration.

Deciding, therefore, that in the present emergency some relief against the increased cost of living was necessary, so far as those employees were concerned, the Board unanimously recommends that all those employees who upon the date upon which both parties accept this recommendation, are receiving less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, should receive an increase in wages of two cents per hour and those employees who are receiving between one hundred and twenty-five dollars and one hundred and fifty dollars per month, should receive an increase in wages of one cent per hour.

Re: Dispute of the Employees, members of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen" and the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

The transportation employees of the corporation, members of the above unions, ask to be paid standardized railway rates. Their representatives urged in support of their application that standardized railway rates were paid in the yards of the Algoma Central Railway, which adjoin the yards and plant of the

corporation, and that the work performed by the transportation employees was similar to that performed by employees of Algoma Central Railway. The corporation, however, contended that its transportation employees should be considered as its employees and that the policy of its present management had been not to disturb the relationship of wages paid in one department to wages paid in another and that this rate structure was the growth of a number of years.

The corporation further pointed out that its total transportation costs were greater than those of similar competitive industries.

After giving consideration to the argument adduced on behalf of the transportation employees, we can find no justification for interfering with the present rate structure of the corporation and the present policy of the corporation in that respect. We do recommend, however, that the transportation employees be treated as maintenance employees and receive the same increases.

Re: Dispute of the Employees, members of "Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists."

The members of the above lodge are only one of the mechanical trades in the employ of the corporation. Their representative urged that they should be dealt with on a different basis than the other mechanical trades and the other maintenance men. We can find no justification for dealing with this group on any different basis than the other maintenance employees and we, therefore, recommend that they receive the same increase in wages as the other maintenance employees.

In connection with the proposed agreement submitted to the corporation by the above lodge, there is no dispute with reference to clauses 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. In so far as clause two is concerned regarding overtime, the corporation pay time and one-half for hours worked in excess of eight hours per day. We are of the opinion that this should not be extended.

Clause nine—"after one year's service, one week's holiday with pay." Owing to the policy and financial condition of the company, we find no justification for approving of this request.

Clause three covers wage rates, which we have already dealt with.

The Board has been faced with the instability of conditions generally and in this industry in particular and the possibility of far reaching changes occurring in possibly the immediate future, and as before stated, formed the opinion that some relief should be provided against possible increases in living costs and in so far as it is possible to do so, desire to relieve the apprehension of employees as to the possible adverse effect this might have upon them, and recommend that this might be accomplished by bonuses which should be paid if the increase in the cost of living from the date upon which both parties accept this remuneration shows an increase of five per cent in a period of six months from the date upon which both parties accept this recommendation.

The index number (all items) as published in the Labour Gazette from time to time is to be the guide in deciding whether the increased cost of living has reached five per cent or more. The first revision shall be as at February first, 1941, and shall be based on a comparison with the cost of living as at August first, 1940. Subsequent revision dates shall be on the first of August and the first of February in each year. That the said bonuses shall be revised downward should the cost of living show such a decrease as of any revision date on the same basis as applies to increases, provided, however, that in no instance shall such a downward revision affect the basic wage rate.

Mr. Bagwell, member of the Board, in connection with the dispute between the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists, is in agreement with the other members of the Board on all matters in dispute save and except the question of wages demanded by the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists.

We wish to thank all parties and persons who appeared before us, who did their best to help us and come to the conclusions set out above. We trust that all parties to this proceeding will recognize that their interests are mutual and will accept the recommendations herein. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this 13th day of July, 1940.

(Sgd.) A. H. Dowler.
(Sgd.) C. L. Beattie.
(Sgd.) Lynn B. Spencer.

SCHEDULE "A"

Occupation	Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Tonnage Rate	% Increase
BAR STORAGE—				
Stock Piles Leader	.42½	.44½	on second turn	4·7
No. 1 Craneman	.43	.44		2·325
No. 2 Craneman	.43	.44		2·325
Punch Operators	.43½	.44½		2·325
Drill Press Operators	.43½	.44½		2·325
MERCHANT MILL—				
12" Mill Labour	.42½	.44½	Paid to steady Labour	4·7
12" Hot Bed Levers	.44 1.12 per 100 ton	.44 2.12 per 100 ton		
18" Pusher	.41 .48 per 100 ton	.43 .68 per 100 ton		
18" Hot Saw	.42½	.43½		
Recorders—				
Charging	.48	.50		
Sheer Recorder	.48	.50		
Billet Recorder	.48	.50		
OPEN HEARTH				
Stock Yard Foreman	.53½ .05 per 100 ton	.55 .05½ per 100 ton		2·8
Recorder	.46½	.50		7·5
PIG CAST—				
Pourers	.43½ .03½ per 100 ton	.46 .03½ per 100 ton		5·75
Ladle Men	.43½ .03½ per 100 ton	.46 .03½ per 100 ton		5·75
Floor Men	.42½ .02½ per 100 ton	.45 .02½ per 100 ton		5·9
RAIL MILL				
Craneman	.45 .35 per set	.50 .35 per set		11·1
IRON FOUNDRY BONUS—				
Company will negotiate with employees to arrive at agreement.				
Narrow Gauge Brakeman		.03½ per hour additional.		
CALCINING PLANT—				
Lime Burners	.50	Bonus .40 per 100 ton bases on 24 hour kiln production.		

Minority Report

Hon. NORMAN MCLARTY,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEAR SIR:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between "Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd.", and its Employees, being members of "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen" and the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen," and its Employees, being members of "Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists."

Thanks to the courtesy of the Chairman, His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, and my fellow Board Member, Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., I have had the benefit of reading their majority report and recommendations herein.

The facts leading up to the appointment of this Board to deal with the above mentioned disputes and the details as to Board sittings are clearly set out in their majority report and there is no need for me to repeat them.

The decision of the majority of the Board as set out in their report was that they could find no justification for dealing with the transportation employees of the corporation, such as its engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen, members of the above unions, so as to interfere with the present rate structure of the corporation and the present policy of the corporation in that respect. In the case of the machinist employees of the corporation, members of the above mentioned "Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists," the majority of the Board found "no justification for dealing with

this group on any different basis than the other maintenance employees." The majority of the Board recommended, however, that in both cases, i.e., in both the case of the transportation employees and the machinists, they should receive the same increase in wages as that recommended for the "maintenance" employees of the corporation, as more fully set out in that portion of their report dealing with this type of employee, and which provides in effect for an increase of 2 cents an hour in the wages of those receiving less than $125 per month and 1 cent an hour in the wages of those employees receiving between $125 and $150 per month. With these findings and recommendations of the majority of the Board I am, after considered thought, unable to agree for the following reasons:—

Re *Dispute of the Employees, members of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen" and the "Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."*

As pointed out in their brief presented to the Board by the employees this dispute relates solely to rates of pay. In all other respects they and the company are in agreement. In effect the men ask that they be paid the standardized railway rates paid by all the railroads for similar work.

A comparison of the wages being paid and the wages asked for is as follows:—

	Present Wages		Proposed Wages	
	Per Day	Per Hour	Per Day	Per Hour
	$	Cts.	$	Cts.
Locomotive Engineers	5 72	71½	6 88	86
Locomotive Firemen	4 68	58½	5 40	67½
Locomotive Conductors	5 56	69½	6 64	83
Locomotive Trainmen	5 16	64½	6 16	77

In support of their application the employees showed that standardized railway rates were being paid in the yards of the Algoma Central Railway, which yards directly adjoin the yards of the Algoma Steel Company and in which yards the type of work performed is similar to that performed in the yards of the steel company with the exception perhaps (as an inspection of the two yards makes clear) that, due to the type of equipment in use, the kind of material loaded and the physical characteristics of the company's yards, the work required of men working in the company's yards is of a more difficult and hazardous nature than that required of men working in the adjacent Algoma Railway yards.

Taking the company's own statement as set out in the brief left with the Board by Mr. Rahilly, General Manager of the company, the company is paying less to its transportation employees than its competitors.

Taking Mr. Rahilly's own figures, the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, pays its engineers 83 cents per hour, its firemen 67½ cents per hour, its conductors 79 cents per hour and its brakemen 73½ cents per hour.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, pays its engineers 86 cents per hour, its firemen 66 cents per hour, its conductors 79 cents per hour and its brakemen 66 cents per hour.

It was also brought out that the International Nickel Company at Coppercliff, Ontario, pays its engineers 80 cents per hour, its firemen 74 cents per hour, its conductors 80 cents per hour and its brakemen 74 cents per hour, a rate substantially in excess of that paid by the Algoma Steel Company, Limited, to its transportation employees doing a similar class of work. It may be true that in the yards of the Steel Company of Canada and in the yards of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, they may be able to use a four-man as compared to a five-man crew, but the five-man crew is made necessary in the Algoma Steel Company, Limited, due to the layout of its yards, and the fact that a five-man crew is accordingly required is no justification for paying them less than is paid by the company's competitors for a similar class of services.

It was also brought out at the hearing that two previous Conciliation Boards appointed between these same parties have recommended that standard rates be put into effect by the corporation.

In 1918 standard rates were put into effect by the corporation and these rates continued in force until November 1, 1920, at which time a new agreement was arrived at which contained a clause providing that—

> "The wage rate of engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen in the transportation Department will remain the same as those paid to similar classes employed in the Algoma Central Railway yard at Sault Ste. Marie."

A further Conciliation Board was organized in the fall of 1923 and, under date of

September 6, a majority report was issued recommending that standard rates of pay be paid to the company's transportation employees. In his minority report Mr. F. H. McGuigan, representing the company, stated that while he agreed with his colleagues on the Board regarding the equity, justice and wisdom in maintaining a standard rate of pay for employees in yard service performing the same or similar work, he could not concur with them on the grounds that it would be unjust to increase the burdens of the company under its then financial condition.

Evidence was also adduced before the Board as to increase in the cost of living in the City of Sault Ste. Marie and actual figures were cited to the Board obtained from business men and merchants in the City which indicated that the price of necessities of life, including such items as food, clothing, fuel and rent, had gone up at least ten to fifteen per cent on the average.

The company's answer to the request of its transportation employees for an increase in their wages so as to bring them up to the standard rates is *firstly* that the company is not in a financial position to meet their demands and *secondly* that its wage rates for its transportation employees must be established in relationship to the wage rate paid in other departments in its plant, the Company's policy, it is stated, having been to adjust wages uniformly in all departments. Dealing with the first objection, namely, the company's inability to pay, it is to be noted that this same objection was raised before two Conciliation Boards dealing with this identical question and both Boards decided that the company's ability to pay was not the true test to apply and recommended that standard rates be paid despite the fact that the company was in a much worse financial condition than it is now. In my opinion the financial ability of the Algoma Steel Company, Limited, to pay standard rates should not be considered the determining factor if indeed it should be considered as a factor at all in coming to a conclusion as to whether or not the transportation employees are justified in asking that they be paid the standard rate of pay for the services they perform.

The question of the financial ability of individual enterprises to pay the standard or prevailing rates of pay has been discussed in many arbitration, conciliation and court proceedings.

An excellent brief was submitted by the transportation employees' representative dealing with his question of "ability to pay".

From the many decisions of arbitration boards and court judgments therein cited, the principle emerges clearly defined that the "ability to pay" factor should not be regarded in coming to a conclusion as to what wages should be reasonably paid. The true test is what is the standard or prevailing rate that is being generally paid for similar work under similar conditions, and the "ability to pay" factor should not be considered by a conciliation board or an arbitration board as a factor in recommending an increase in wages merely because the corporation is in a good financial condition and able to pay it, nor for recommending against an increase in wages merely because the payment of the increase might work some hardship upon the company financially speaking.

As was said in the judgment in connection with the dispute between the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, and Barrier Branch of the Amalgamated Miners Association of Broken Hill with respect to wages, to be found in Volume 3 of the Commonwealth of Australia Arbitration Reports—

> "first of all is an employer who is poor to be ordered to pay as high wages as an employer who is rich".

"Now without laying down a rule absolute and unconditional under all circumstances, I strongly hold the view that unless the circumstances are very exceptional the needy employer under an award should pay at the same rate as a richer rival. It would not otherwise be possible to prevent the sweating of employees, the growth of parasitic enterprises, the spread of industrial unrest which it is the function of this Court to allay. If a man cannot maintain his enterprise without cutting down the wages which are proper to be paid to his employees—at all events, the wages which are essential for their living—it would be better that he should abandon the enterprise."

A recent discussion of the ability to pay factor will be found in the report of the Board set up to investigate a dispute between the Mobile and Ohio Railway Company and its employees. The report of this emergency Board dated December 9, 1933, states—

> ". . . . The carrier naturally rests its original reduction and subsequent refusal to restore wages upon inability to pay. This may be a valid justification in case of a temporary emergency but this is not being recognized as a determining factor in fixing wage rates."

There are numerous other authorities which may be cited, but the principle seems to be too clearly established for argument that with a corporation "ability to pay" should not be the yard stick used in determining whether the rates of pay asked are reasonable and proper, but rather that the proper test is what is the rate of wages being paid for similar work under similar conditions.

While, accordingly, in my opinion the ability-to-pay factor does not enter into this question, it is interesting to note that the last financial statement of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, issued shortly before the Board held its sittings, shows that the Company had an increase in sales of 57·24 per cent, had doubled its operating profits, and had a net increase in net profit, according to its statement on the financial page of the *Globe and Mail* of Toronto, "of more than 300 per cent."

This same authority states that this profit is "equal to $35.44 a share on 22,015 preferred shares as compared with $10.33 a share a year earlier".

It will be seen that the financial position of the Company has improved very materially during the past year, and now would appear to be an opportune time to pass on to its transportation employees, in the form of an increase in wages sufficient to bring them up to the standard rates being paid for similar services, some of the benefits that the Company itself has received as indicated by its statement.

Summing up, in view of the fact that the Algoma Steel Company, Limited, is paying lesser wages to its transportation employees than its competitors, such as the Steel Company of Canada and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, and is paying less than is paid by the Algoma Central Railway in its adjacent yards for less hazardous work, and taking into consideration the fact that two previous Conciliation Boards have recommended that standardized rates be paid, and having in mind the greatly improved financial position of the Company on the one hand and a decided increase in the cost of living to the man on the other, I am definitely of the opinion that it is only reasonable and just that the transportation employees be paid the standard rate of wages as asked for by them.

Re *Dispute of the employees, members of "Lodge 485 International Association of Machinists."*

In this dispute the representatives of the machinists' union submitted a proposed agreement between the Algoma Steel Corporation and the union covering hours per day, overtime, seniority, shop committees and other questions such as apprenticeship ratio and holidays with pay.

At the Board hearings it appeared that there was an agreement between the parties on all matters other than the rate of wages, the machinists asking for an increase from the 62 cents to 66½ cents per hour presently being paid by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, to its machinists, to 80 cents per hour, being the rate it is alleged is being paid to machinists generally in the province. In support of their application the representatives of the machinists submitted an able brief in which is included a comparison of the rates paid by the Algoma Steel Corporation to those rates paid by other companies and organizations in their district and a further comparison of the rates paid to machinists in the steel industry generally. These figures show, for example, that the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, pays 87 cents to 90 cents per hour to its machinists, the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation 70 cents per hour, the Great Lakes Power Company 70 cents per hour, and the Algoma Central Railroad 69½ cents per hour, and that the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, pays 69½ cents per hour, and the Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, Ontario, 70 to 75 cents per hour. These figures show that the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, is paying its machinists considerably lower wages than is paid men in their own city for a similar type of work and below the figure paid by competitors such as the Dominion Steel and Coal Company and the Steel Company of Canada.

The Company's answer to the request of their machinist employees for an increase in their hourly rates to bring them up to the average being paid in Sault Ste. Marie and throughout the Province generally was the same as the answer to the request of their transportation employees for an increase in their hourly rates, namely, the financial inability of the Company to pay the increase and the policy of the Company to adjust wages uniformly in all departments of the Company.

I have already dealt with the question of the Company's "ability to pay" and with its financial position and the remarks I have made in this connection in dealing with the dispute between the transportation employees and the Company apply with equal force to this dispute.

The Company's ability to pay is not the test but rather what is the prevailing rate of wages being paid to machinists in the city of Sault Ste. Marie or in the province generally. There is a good deal of evidence as to machinists being able to command a minimum rate of 80 cents per hour for their services more particularly in connection with aircraft and war industries.

Mr. Riley, representing the Seamen's Union, however, was fairly accurate in my opinion when he stated that the average rates being paid machinists on the whole was 75 cents per hour and this in my opinion would be a reasonable rate for the machinist employees

to accept, having in view the likely continuity of employment and other factors involved.

I cannot attach much importance to the second objection of the Company, namely, that it would be a violation of the Company's policy of adjusting wages uniformly in all departments to grant the machinists the increase they ask for.

If one class of workmen by reason of their special qualifications, acquired through many years of apprentice work at low wages, are able to command a higher rate of wages for their services due to their skill or an increased demand for their specialized services, they have a right to ask for and obtain what their labour is worth as indicated by the prevailing rates being paid by industry generally for their services.

Indeed, it appears to me that failure on the part of the Company to pay them the prevailing rates can have only one result, namely, the leaving by the men of their employment with the Company for employment with other concerns paying the standard rates. To say that one class of employees in a plant cannot have its wage rate raised without at the same time raising the wages of all other classes of employees in the plant does not seem reasonable.

The class asking for the increase may not be receiving the standard rates paid elsewhere for similar services while the rest of the plant may be receiving standard rates of pay. To say that you could not bring up the class receiving less than the standard rates of pay to the same level as the rest of the employees so that the whole plant would be receiving standard rates of pay is not feasible. For these reasons, and for the reasons more particularly set out in my remarks dealing with the dispute between the Company and its transportation employees dealing with the increase in living costs of Sault Ste. Marie, I am of the opinion that the machinists are entitled to an increase in their wage rate to the average figure of 75 cents per hour above mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1940.

(Sgd.) G. Bagwell.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*July, 1940	15	7,191	18,612
*June, 1940	14	7,154	38,937
July, 1939	10	4,420	12,445

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded during July was slightly greater than during June, with a slight increase in the number of workers involved, there was a considerable decrease in the time loss in man working days from the figures for June when a strike of textile factory workers at Drummondville, P.Q., caused time loss of 30,000 days. Most of the time loss during July was due to a strike of salmon fishermen on the British Columbia coast, a strike of rubber workers at Guelph, Ont., and seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. The record does not include four strikes reported in the press on July 31, about which particulars have not been received, but all appear to be of a minor nature. These include coal miners in one mine in Nova Scotia for one shift, truck drivers near Reserve, N.S., and at St. Thomas, Ont., and civic labourers at Picton, Ont. In July, 1939, three-quarters of the time loss was due to three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

There were no disputes carried over from June but fifteen disputes commenced during July, fourteen of which were terminated during the month. Two resulted in favour of the employers and five in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the results of five disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one such dispute, namely: fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1939—October 31, 1939.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Salmon Fishermen, British Columbia Coast.—Negotiations commencing during June between the canning companies and the fishermen's representatives did not result in an agreement as to the prices to be paid to fishermen until July 10. Owing to the uncertainty as to the market in Great Britain and the heavy run of sockeye expected the canners proposed prices substantially lower than in 1939, but early in July these were accepted except for the prices of pink salmon for which the fishermen demanded 6 cents and 6½ cents instead of 5 cents and 5½ cents offered. On July 10 agreement was reached at 5½ cents and 6 cents. In the meantime most of the 8,000 fishermen had proceeded to the fishing areas. The delay in fishing, therefore, affected chiefly some 1,500 seine fishermen and some gillnet fishermen on the Fraser River for some days. For some varieties of fish the season had opened on June 20 but it was reported that there was comparatively little loss during June.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on July 17 in support of certain miners demanding that their pay should be made up to the minimum of $3.45 per day, earnings at piece rates being less. Work was resumed on July 22 pending investigation. As a result of conciliation by a representative of the Dominion Department of Labour the claims of the miners were conceded without prejudice.

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on July 23 against the employment of three miners from another colliery among fifteen taken on to replace miners who enlisted, demanding that only local unemployed men should be engaged. It was stated that the three men objected to were skilled miners. As a result of conciliation by the Deputy Minister of Labour for Nova Scotia work was resumed on July 25, the demands of the strikers being withdrawn.

Rubber Factory Workers, Guelph, Ont.—A dispute as to the wage scale and the employment of women and boys in certain positions held up operations in a rubber factory from July 15 to July 18. The factory had been operated under a closed shop agreement with a union chartered by the American Federation of Labor but this had expired on June 30 when the factory was closed for the annual two weeks shutdown. The management had posted a new wage scale for the resumption of work, which the union claimed lowered wages and caused discrimination against experienced men by substituting women and boys. The union requested a wage increase of fifteen per cent. It was reported that the management stated the factory would be closed unless the union accepted the wage scale and the union alleged that this constituted a lockout. The union applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Ontario Department of Labour was dealing with the dispute and it was arranged that work would be resumed under the conditions in effect on June 30 and that the dispute would be dealt with by a board appointed by the Ontario Department of Labour.

Artificial Silk Factory Workers, Drummondville, P.Q.—A number of employees in the night shift in one department of an establishment ceased work on July 5 and while no demands appear to have been made it was indicated that a bonus of $3 per week was sought. Dissatisfaction with the settlement of the strike in the establishment from May 11 to June 12 was also reported. The strikers and sympathizers broke windows in the house of a worker and one man was shot by the occupant. Order was restored by municipal and provincial police. The stoppage of manufacturing held up work also on the day shift of July 6 for some hours. A number of the strikers and some sympathizers were dismissed for their actions.

In the account of the previous strike (commencing on May 11) in the Labour Gazette for June, it was stated that the management had offered increases in wages of ten to twenty-five per cent and that apparently a closed shop union agreement was demanded. Information has since been received from union officials and other sources, that these proposals were not made.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—A number of employees in the weaving department in one mill ceased work in the

afternoon of July 10 against the employment of one man alleged to be in violation of the seniority clause in the agreement. About 500 other employees were indirectly involved as the mill was closed. A delegation of the workers met the Minister of Labour at Ottawa on July 11 and it was arranged with the management that the man in question would start in a junior position in the department. Work was resumed the next morning.

FOUNDRY WORKERS (MOULDERS), RENFREW, ONT.—The moulders in an establishment manufacturing stoves, etc., ceased work on July 10, their proposal for an increase in wages of ten per cent not having been conceded. After negotiations the superintendent referred the matter to the management but the men ceased work before a decision was given. Work was resumed on July 12 when increases in wages averaging eleven per cent were given.

FOUNDRY WORKERS (ROLLING MILL), AMHERST, N.S.—Employees in the rolling mill of an iron and steel manufacturing establishment ceased work on July 15 to secure an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 35 cents. This was conceded with time and one-half rates for overtime and double time for Sundays and work was resumed on July 18.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS FACTORY WORKERS, SARNIA, ONT.—Employees in one department of an establishment producing automobile accessories ceased work at noon on July 16 demanding the dismissal of a worker as the result of a personal disagreement with other employees. While this employee was of alien origin there were no allegations of misconduct in this respect. Work was resumed next morning, under new working arrangements. The employment of the man objected to was terminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1940.				
NONE.				
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1940.				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Salmon fishermen, British Columbia coast	.....	1,500	10,000	Commenced July 1; for increase in salmon prices; terminated July 10; negotiations; compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay District, N.S.	5	2,390	2,390	Commenced July 2; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated July 2; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	250	250	Commenced July 3; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated July 3; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	300	300	Commenced July 8; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated July 8; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	150	150	Commenced July 10; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated July 10; return of workers; indefinite.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	481	1,924	Commenced July 17; for increased wage rates in one section; terminated July 20; return of workers pending investigation; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	3	610	610	Commenced July 19; in sympathy with the miners on strike July 17 at Stellarton; terminated July 20; return of workers pending investigation; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced July 23; against employment of three workers from another mine; terminated July 24; concilation, provincial; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1940*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—				
Rubber Products—				
Rubber factory workers, Guelph, Ont.	1	315	1,260	Commenced July 15; alleged lockout; dispute as to wage rates in new contract and replacing of men by women and boys; terminated July 18; conciliation, provincial; indefinite.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Artificial silk factory workers, Drummondville, P.Q.	1	100	100	Commenced July 5; to secure a weekly bonus; terminated July 6; replacement of workers; in favour of employer.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	223	260	Commenced July 10; alleged violation of seniority clause in agreement; terminated July 11; conciliation, federal; compromise.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers (moulders), Renfrew, Ont.	1	12	24	Commenced July 10; for increased wages; terminated July 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Foundry workers (rolling mills), Amherst, N.S.	1	111	333	Commenced July 15; for increased wages; terminated July 17; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Automobile parts factory workers, Sarnia, Ont.	1	21	11	Commenced July 16; against employment of a certain worker; terminated July 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Hotel chambermaids, Montreal, PQ.	1	28	300	Commenced July 19; for increased wages; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain

Legislation setting up an arbitration tribunal for the settlement of disputes is summarized on page 760 of this issue.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of disputes which began during June was 30 and 5 were unterminated at the end of May, making a total of 35 in progress during June. The number of workers involved was 7,300 and the resultant time loss 14,000 man working days.

Of the 30 disputes which began during June, 8 arose out of demands for increased wages and

9 were over other wage questions; 6 were over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons; 6 arose out of questions respecting working conditions; and one was over a question of trade union principle. During June final settlements were reached in the case of 30 disputes, of which 7 were settled in favour of workers, 17 in favour of employers and 6 resulted in compromise settlements. In one other dispute work was resumed pending negotiations.

Three thousand coal miners went on strike July 17 in protest against summonses which had been issued against a number of the workers for alleged breach of contract at a Yorkshire colliery. They were persuaded by a union officer to resume work July 20.

France

The statistical year book for the year 1938 issued by the general statistical office of France, and received this year, reports 3,678 strikes for the year 1937, involving 426,587 workers, as compared with 17,091 strikes and 2,422,844 workers involved in the year 1936.

Argentina

A volume on statistics of strikes has recently been published by the National Department of Labour of the government of Argentina. The number of strikes, strikers and time loss since 1919 is as follows:—

	Number of strikes	Number of strikers	Time loss in man working days
1919.....	367	308,967	3,262,705
1920.....	206	134,015	3,693,782
1921.....	86	139,751	976,270
1922.....	116	4,737	150,894
1923.....	93	19,190	895,842
1924.....	77	277,071	1,268,318
1925.....	89	39,142	125,367
1926.....	67	15,880	287,379
1927.....	58	38,236	352,963
1928.....	135	28,109	224,800
1929.....	113	28,271	457,022
1930.....	125	29,331	699,790
1931.....	43	4,622	54,531
1932.....	105	34,562	1,299,061
1933.....	52	3,481	44,779
1934.....	42	25,940	742,256
1935.....	69	52,143	2,642,576
1936.....	109	85,438	1,344,461
1937.....	82	49,993	517,645
1938.....	44	8,871	228,703
1939.....	49	19,718	241,099

United States

Preliminary estimates for May, 1940, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 230 strikes as having begun during the month, which with 115 unterminated at the end of April, made a total of 345 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 75,000 with a resultant time loss of 650,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 290 strikes in progress involving about 55,000 workers with a resultant time loss of about 450,000 man working days.

A two day stoppage of work in the cloak and suit industry involving between 15,000 and 20,000 workers in the New York City district was amicably settled by the state governor July 13, when it was agreed to refer the questions as to eliminating unfair competition, etc. to an impartial board. There were no demands for changes in wages or hours.

A strike involving, directly and indirectly, 3,000 machinists and blacksmiths at Seattle, Washington, for five weeks was settled through a Department of Labour conciliator in July. An increase of 5 cents per hour for some classes and a vacation with pay for all were conceded.

Mutual Aid Scheme of British Co-operative Societies

The Co-operative Union and Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England and Wales are establishing a Mutual Aid Fund from which to assist those societies suffering damage and loss owing to the war and the prevailing conditions due to hostilities.

The fund which is to be established by the Co-operative Union is to be built up of contributions of one penny per £ of the sales of member societies during 1939, the Co-operative Wholesale Society contributing one penny per £ of their sales to those member societies agreeing to contribute to the scheme.

A circular was sent out during the week of July 6 to all societies in England and Wales asking them to indicate whether they would be prepared to join the Mutual Aid scheme. By the week of July 20 over 300 societies representing a trade in 1939 of £89,851,000 and their contributions to the scheme on the basis of 1d. in the £ of 1939 sales would be £374,381.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN CANADA

Bill Considered by Special Committees of House of Commons and Senate—Review of Evidence Submitted—Amendments—Adoption and Royal Assent

ON July 16, as was indicated in the July issue of the Labour Gazette (pp. 682-6), the resolution preceding the Unemployment Insurance Bill was adopted and the Bill was given first reading in the House of Commons. On July 17, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, stated that he had conferred with the members of the government on Mr. Hanson's suggestion that a special committee of the house might be appointed after the second reading of the Bill. The Prime Minister believed that such a special committee might serve a useful purpose.

On Friday, July 19, the Minister of Labour, the Hon. N. A. McLarty, moved the second reading of the bill. Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition, speaking to the motion, stated the principles which underlie unemployment insurance as follows:

> First there is the fact that insurance benefit is a right established by contributions previously made, and in no sense a form of relief. I do not intend to labour that point because I think it is elementary, fundamental and fairly well-known. The benefits are to be in proportion or relative to the contributions made and at the same time they will entitle a low paid worker to receive a relatively high percentage of his wages. In the second place, weekly insurance benefits are not to be as great as or greater than normal weekly earnings and of course that is fundamental too. They could not possibly go beyond normal weekly wages. The third principle involved which to me is a vital principle, is that the normal standard of living of the wage-earner is to be protected. I think that is highly desirable.

Mr. Hanson recommended that appointments should be made through the Civil Service Commission. Referring to the long list of exceptions from coverage, he concluded:

> A word with regard to the contributory principle. My view is that this is absolutely sound. Any other policy would be suicidal and would not commend itself to the country. I know the Minister may find opposition to that principle in certain quarters. I am sorry to say there are in this country people who think that the state owes them a living. The sooner they get away from that idea the better. I controvert that principle and I have never ceased to controvert it throughout the ten years in which such difficult economic conditions have prevailed. But I do suggest that the state does owe to its citizens the right of opportunity to make a living—perhaps I should limit that to the right to make a living.

Mr. J. R. MacNicol (Davenport) referred to the merit rating provisions which exist in some of the state insurance schemes in the United States as working to the advantage of all concerned. Mr. MacNicol declared:

> The manufacturer was encouraged to organize his plant so that employees laid off would be at a minimum. In other words, under ordinary circumstances he might lay off a number of workers, but if under the merit system he hoped to come under the provisions of the measure he would organize his plant so that workers would not be laid off but be engaged in other departments. In this respect their measure strikes me as one tending to permanency in jobs, and with that feature of the United States Bill I am in complete agreement . . . Briefly, manufacturers in the United States are encouraged to give more continuous employment.

Mr. MacNicol held that the time was a suitable one to enact an unemployment insurance bill, and believed that there should be at least one or two good years during which full wages would be paid and during which employment would be at a peak.

Relation to Relief

Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver East), said the unemployment insurance scheme would serve to take many persons off relief.

> Anyone who has gone to an unemployment relief office and has watched applicants for relief make their applications, . . . will realize the degrading effect of unemployment relief. While this measure will not by any means put an end to the need for unemployment relief, it will take a certain number of people. . . out of the category of relief recipients. When they become unemployed, instead of having to go to the relief office and have all their private affairs investigated, they will go to the unemployment insurance office, present their cards, and certain conditions being met, they will receive their unemployment insurance benefits as a matter of right and not as a matter of charity. That in itself is a great step forward.

Mr. MacInnis hoped that before long some of the excepted occupations might be brought under the Bill.

Importance of National Scheme

Mr. Paul Martin (Essex East), emphasized the necessity for having a national scheme rather than regional schemes, stating that

> . . . the working class move constantly from one province to another, and the difficulty would be greatly enhanced in such an instance particularly when one worker moved from an insured province into an uninsured province. Second, it would be unfair that the tax-payers of an uninsured province should contribute equally with the tax-payers

of an insured province. Third, the producers of an insured province would be saddled with a substantial item of cost which would not be borne by their competitors in the uninsured province.

He added that it was equally important for the system of employment offices to be national in scope.

Mr. A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni), in expressing his support of the Bill, felt nevertheless that persons in receipt of Old Age Pensions ought not to be disqualified from benefits. He asserted the loggers of British Columbia should be included, as logging was one of the principal industries in B.C., and as conditions in that industry west of the Cascade Mountains were different from those prevailing elsewhere in Canada. Mr. Neill believed that transport by water and domestic service should also come within the Bill.

Following this discussion, the Bill received second reading.

Bill Referred to Special Committee

On Monday, July 22, the Special Committee of the House of Commons on the Unemployment Insurance Bill met for the first time. The members of the Committee were Hon. N. A. McLarty, Chairman, and Messrs. Cardin, Chevrier, Graydon, Hansell, Homuth, Jackman, Jean, MacInnis, Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), McNiven (Regina City), Picard, Pottier, Reid, Roebuck and Antoine Chasse, Clerk of the Committee.

Explanation by Departmental Officers

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, was the first witness before the Committee, and said:

> The subject of unemployment insurance is one which has been under constant examination and review in the Department of Labour for a period of upwards of twenty years. The Minister of Labour (Hon. N. A. McLarty) in presenting the resolution to the house on which the present bill is founded referred to a recommendation made in April, 1919, in favour of the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance, which was made by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations which had toured the country from coast to coast. This recommendation was unanimously endorsed by a national industrial conference, which assembled in Ottawa in the fall of 1919 and which was attended by 210 leading representatives of industry and labour and representatives of the government as well.
>
> Members of the committee are aware of course, that the principle of a state system of unemployment insurance, a contributory system to be supported by employers, and workers, and assisted by the state, has been approved on more than one occasion by a resolution in the house. I had, myself, the privilege of attending as a witness before a committee of the house in 1928 and 1929 when this subject was under consideration; at that time on motion of Mr. Heaps. It is not necessary, of course, that I should do more than remind the members of the committee of the adoption by parliament of the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 and of its disallowance in 1937 by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as involving an invasion of provincial rights. In the fall of the same year, 1937, in which the decision of the Privy Council was made, the then Minister of Labour, the late Hon. Mr. Rogers, arranged for a visit to Canada to be made by Mr. D. Christie Tait of the International Labour Office in Geneva, who is regarded as an authority of international repute on unemployment insurance, both as to legislation and administration; for the purpose of giving us the benefit of his views in the preparation of a bill for presentation to parliament suited to the conditions existing in this country. Letters were addressed at that time by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, to all of the provincial governments, as you will recall, asking that parliament should be vested with the power to deal with this subject matter by amendment to the British North America Act; but the consent of three of the provinces to this procedure was not given until the present year. And, as we know, the British North America Act was amended accordingly within the past few weeks.
>
> May I make mention as well of the endorsation of the national system of unemployment insurance by the National Employment Commission which was appointed by the late Minister of Labour in 1937, in its final report in 1938, and as well of the endorsation of unemployment insurance by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, the report of which has been presented to the government and to parliament since the opening of the present session.

Mr. Brown estimated that unemployment insurance covered upwards of ninety million people in different parts of the world and many more if dependents were taken into account. The 2,100,000 wage-earners who would be covered by the new Bill would represent a large proportion of the wage-earning population of the country, which was estimated by the Bureau of Statistics for 1941 at 2,794,000. He then proceeded to outline the provisions of the Bill and the principles underlying them, saying: "We are convinced, that in the present Bill neither the single person nor the married person with dependents will suffer. . . . We are satisfied that it compares favourably as well with the system which exists across the line in the United States."

Mr. Brown emphasized the fact that the employment offices would offer placement opportunities to uninsured as well as insured wage-earners. If the local authorities saw fit to maintain their service, they would retain the right to do so. The witness quoted an opinion from the Department of Justice to the effect that parliament had authority to launch a

system of employment offices "such power being necessarily ancillary to the power to legislate in relation to unemployment insurance. The provinces, however, continue to have authority to legislate in relation to employment offices, licensing of private agencies, etc., but such provincial legislation would be invalid if repugnant to dominion legislation."

Administrative Costs

Mr. A. A. Heaps, of the Department of Labour was called by the committee and gave evidence concerning administrative costs. He referred to the five years of experience of unemployment insurance in the United States, and to the improvement in the British system between 1933 and 1940. He estimated that the cost of administration would be about $5,250,000 per year. The following table of British costs since 1933 was submitted in evidence:

Cost of Administration Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain

	Administration cost	No. of persons insured	Cost per capita
1933.. ..	£4,213,315	12,885,000	£ ·327
1934.. ..	3,755,564	12,960,000	·289
1935.. ..	4,144,054	14,002,500	·296
1936.. ..	4,609,391	14,285,000	·323
1937.. ..	4,870,000	13,926,500	·349
1938.. ..	5,874,592	14,839,500	·396
Average..			·334
			or 6/8d.

The cost in Great Britain seemed therefore to be about $1.70 per head of insurable population; in the United States for the fiscal year 1938-39 the cost was $2.10, although there were fifty-one separate and complete administrative units in that country. Mr. Heaps believed that the only index of administrative cost was that based on the number of persons covered, and expressed the opinion that the more familiar method of expressing costs as percentages, either of contributions or of benefits, was almost meaningless.

> Supposing for some reason or other contributions had to be increased from the basis of 100 to 120, the cost of administration would not necessarily go up, but the percentage of cost to total contributions would be 8⅓ per cent as against 10. Many different factors could disturb such a percentage index; it would be affected by changes in the weekly amount of benefit; changes in the duration of benefit or in the proportion of persons exhausting benefit rights; by changes in the number of persons unemployed or in the number of waiting days; or by changes in the amount or rate of contributions. Considering that our population is more scattered than in the United States, also that we have perhaps more outlying districts than they have, ... if we were to allow approximately twenty per cent in addition to the United States costs of administration, we would arrive at a reasonably fair estimate of what the cost would be here in the Dominion of Canada.

The costs of administration had therefore been placed at $2.50 per insured person, the witness declared.

In answer to a question the witness showed that the "waiting period" in the Bill was shorter than that in the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. Heaps said, "practically the whole of the administration of this Bill when it becomes law will be in the hands of representatives of employer and employee, who pay by far the larger proportion of the fund. . . because you have employer and employee sitting in on the administration of this proposed Act we are going to get a fairly sound and efficient administration."

Advantages of Graded System

Mr. Eric Stangroom, of the Department of Labour outlined the trend which exists at the present time towards a graded scheme rather than the flat rate scheme. Referring to the introduction of a graded system in South Africa, Norway, Germany, Italy and other countries, he stated:

> In Great Britain the Ministry of Labour in 1931, speaking before the Gregory Commission, stated they had investigated the problem of changing their system to a graded system. The officials of the ministry said that they approved of it in principle, but because of the rather distressing condition of their fund at that time they thought it was unwise to make the change then.

Mr. Stangroom then referred to the fact that Mr. D. Christie Tait of the International Labour Office, Dr. Bryce Stewart, and Dr. Douglas Brown of Princeton, are all in favour of the graded scheme rather than a flat scheme.

Continuing, he declared:

> A flat rate scheme must be fixed at the lowest earnings of any worker in any part of the country; otherwise the benefits would exceed wages. If the benefit exceeds wages there is a tendency to malingering; men will prefer unemployment benefits to a job... The problem of over-insurance in Great Britain is still very serious, and it remains perhaps, the principal administrative difficulty. As the cost of living rose, and changed, they had to increase their contributions and benefits, to make their benefits total something reasonable under the circumstances; and with each change they have found that they immediately create over-insurance in various low-wage areas; that is, the benefit is more than the normal wage of the insured person.
>
> Some attempts have been made to apply a "ceiling" in Great Britain, but pressure from various groups has made it impossible. For instance, at present there is a bill before the British Parliament which suggests an increase in contributions and benefits for the simple reason that the cost of living has increased. Since the war started in Britain it has risen some 25 points. During the last war they had

the same experience. Benefits and contributions were adjusted several times during the war as the cost of living rose, so the real value of the benefits changed considerably. Weighting for cost of living, and the wage index, the ratio of benefits at the 1930 rate was eighteen shillings and tenpence for a family of four, in 1914; and forty-seven shillings in 1919, and then later, in 1928, it went down to thirty-one and fourpence

Thus, the flat rate has to be continually adjusted to the movements of the cost of living. If benefits are related to earnings, the average benefit would be higher than the flat rate, because the above-mentioned restrictions would be removed. You have no danger of over-insurance where you never pay the full amount of the earnings.

Mr. Stangroom then explained, in answer to a question by Mr. Reid, that the tremendous debts of the British scheme were accumulated, not because of any fault in the insurance scheme proper, but because the funds collected in contributions had been used to pay direct relief. "In 1934 they split 'assistance' away from unemployment insurance so the unemployment insurance scheme would remain actuarially sound. As a matter of fact it has remained so sound that the debt which was anticipated would be paid off by 1970 has been almost completely paid off by now."

The witness enumerated the advantages of a graded scheme as follows:

A rate related to earnings cushions the shock of unemployment better than the flat rate since it is closely related to the standard of living. All workers have fixed obligations in the way of rent, and perhaps time payments on a radio and so on, which a dollar a day benefit would not effectively meet; and generally speaking it might be said a person arranges his budget according to his normal expectation of earnings. A flat rate automatically reduces the worker to the minimum standards in the country. If you cannot pay a benefit that does not exceed the lowest wage earner's income in the country, then naturally that flat rate of benefit must be extremely low. And therefore you reduce the high wage earner to a standard which has no value to him whatsoever.

The witness pointed out that a rate based on earnings automatically adjusts contributions and benefits to various wage levels in each part of the country and to different occupations and age groups.

A flat rate suitable for rural areas or during a period of low wages may be entirely inadequate in large cities or in periods of high prices and wages, making a supplement from relief necessary. In Great Britain it is to be remembered that where because of low wages or fixed obligations benefit is insufficient, the person can also apply for Unemployment Assistance and in many cases that is done.

Mr. Stangroom pointed out that a graded system was not, in his opinion, regressive taxation.

You are taking a contribution which is not only related to the benefit, but a contribution which is definitely related to a man's earnings. The benefit is, as you will notice by the formula, a direct multiple of that amount of contribution. If he pays twice the amount of contribution, he gets exactly twice the benefits.

In the same way, the witness stated, grading takes care automatically of the sex distinction.

If it is the case that women on the average earn 65 per cent of the average male rate then naturally benefits under a flat scheme have to be adapted in that way. But if you relate benefits directly to contributions, which are related to earnings, then you automatically take care of that, and where a woman does earn a high wage she is compensated according to her standard of living.

The witness pointed out that a graded scheme might readily be extended to agriculture or other occupations.

In Great Britain, when they investigated the problem of extending unemployment insurance to agriculture, they found that the benefits were too high for agriculture and the contributions were too high a percentage of the man's normal earnings. The result is that they had to set up an entirely separate scheme of contributions and benefits. ..... A graded scheme permits you, when you have set up your administrative machinery, to extend it to agriculture if you wish.

On being asked by Mr. Hansell about the status of unemployed persons who became sick, Mr. Stangroom pointed out that under unemployment insurance a man would not receive benefit if he were sick, since he would not be available for nor capable of work. "A man must be able to accept a job which is offered to him." Unemployment insurance should not be used as a health insurance scheme, he said.

Ratio Rule

Explaining the working of section thirty-four of the Bill, the ratio rule, Mr. Stangroom pointed out that its complication was merely superficial, and that in actual working it was simple and automatic.

The ratio rule permits an insured person to draw benefits in any benefit year—that is, at the time he begins to be unemployed—directly related to his employment history during the preceding five years, and his claims for unemployment benefit during the preceding three years. The purpose of extending this formula beyond the employment history of the benefit year is to make it possible to level out fluctuations that would occur in the period of benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled.

The benefit, you will notice, in 34 (*a*) is one day of benefit for every five days contribution paid by him in the preceding five years, less as in (*b*), one day for every three days benefit drawn in the preceding three years. For example, suppose a man worked thirty weeks during the first year that he was covered by unemployment insurance. He would be entitled at the end of that period, if unemployed and if he fulfilled the other statutory conditions,—that is

availability for work and so on,—to one-fifth of the period in insurance benefit; that is, six weeks. If he worked thirty weeks in the following year of his coverage and again became unemployed, he would have accumulated sixty weekly contributions, one-fifth of which would be twelve weeks. But from this would be taken one-third of the number of benefits which he enjoyed the previous year, that is two weeks. Therefore the period of benefit to which he would be entitled the second year would be ten weeks. If he had the same employment experience of thirty weeks during the third year, the benefit paid would run to seventy-six days, and in the fourth year eighty-seven days. If over a period of years he was normally employed for thirty weeks he would be entitled to fifteen weeks' benefit; that is, half the time of his employment.

At first glance it looks as if he is entitled to only one-fifth of the time, but actually he relies on employment experience which entitles him to one-half of his unemployment history in benefit duration; if he worked thirty weeks on the average over a period of years he would still receive fifteen weeks' benefit, as if he had worked thirty weeks exactly each year. Similarly if a man worked twenty-four weeks either exactly or on the average, he would be entitled to twelve weeks' benefit, if he had built up five years employment history.

The ratio rule had been proposed by experts and by such British authorities as Sir Llewellyn Smith, and Mr. G. Ince who made the survey in Australia. The ratio rule removes many abuses. It gives an advantage to the workman with a good employment record, because he does not lose benefit rights in each benefit year, but has the advantage of five years' employment history; the workman is given an incentive to draw on his own reserve in short periods of unemployment. If during the five-year period he becomes ill, or goes into non-insurable employment or even to prison, the five years may be extended to seven years; thus his rights are not in any way jeopardized.

Mr. Stangroom pointed out that during the war of 1914-1918 five committees proposed extensions to the British unemployment insurance scheme, and that in 1916 the number of persons insured was doubled, and that the British scheme was being extended during the present war despite the possibility of invasion.

He also pointed out, in answer to a question by Mr. Reid, that the new Bill covers employers of one, two, three, four, etc., employees; while under the American scheme the small firms employing eight or in some cases four employees, are not included under the legislation there. Mr. Stangroom stated that had the British scheme been still further extended before 1918 the tremendous deficit would not have existed. "It was unfortunate that the extension was not made during the war. Otherwise, these people would have paid enough contributions to be able to sustain the scheme on an actuarial basis."

Merit Rating

Mr. J. S. Hodgson of the Department of Labour was called, and gave evidence concerning the question of merit rating:

Merit rating in principle seeks to differentiate the rate of contributions paid generally by employers in consideration of their payroll record. An employer who has a small labour turnover and whose employees are, therefore, secure is, under a system of merit rating, entitled to pay a lower rate of contribution; and, conversely, if the employer is not maintaining a stable firm and has at one time a great number of persons employed and at another time fewer employees, then he is expected, under a merit rating or experience rating system, to pay a higher rate of contribution. Merit rating is as old as unemployment insurance itself, being first proposed, I believe, by Mr. Justice Brandeis, of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1911, the year in which unemployment insurance was introduced in Great Britain. It has been fully discussed in the intervening period, and it was not until 1935 when the United States passed its Social Security Act that merit rating was actually attempted.

Merit rating takes many forms, but it is my belief that all forms are similar on the whole in principle. It is seldom used in what we call a tripartite system,—a system in which the employer, the employee and the state contribute. It is more generally found, as in the United States, where the employer foots the whole bill.

The chief advantages claimed by the exponents of merit rating are, first, that it will provide employers with the incentive to stabilize employment conditions in the firm which they are operating; secondly, that merit rating will make for a more precise distribution of the social costs of unemployment; third, that it will aid in preventing abuses of the unemployment insurance program by either workers or employers; fourth, that it will provide for an equitable distribution of the employer contribution; fifth—and this is akin to the first point—that it will promote security on the job; and finally that the accumulation of an unnecessarily large fund will be prevented by a system of merit rating.

The chief disadvantages which have been pointed out are, first, that employers have little control over conditions outside of their plants. It is suggested that conditions outside of individual plants are in reality the conditions which are chiefly responsible for unemployment. Arising from that is the conclusion that attempts to stabilize by employers by reason of this merit rating provision would be likely to have a small effect. The second point is that it is very difficult—some persons believe it is impossible—to devise a satisfactory formula for working out the rates the employers should pay under such a system. Third, it is believed that merit rating has the tendency to endanger the solvency of any fund simply because it cuts down the reserves which are accumulated, and when bad times come and large sums are drawn in benefits that the fund is not sufficiently resilient to maintain itself. Fourth, it has been suggested that administrative costs are seriously increased by merit rating provisions, in the sense that firm computations must be made of the payroll record relating to the number

of persons employed, the proportion of those persons that have been fully employed, and the proportion that have been laid off; all this must be related to an average employer contribution rate, to arrive somewhere at the just contribution rate for a particular employer.

The fifth disadvantage of merit rating which has been suggested is that in times of prosperity under merit rating, employment may be expected on the whole to be stable and rates of contribution fall because the employer has a preferential rate. Conversely in a time of depression when employment is not so stable the employer is penalized and he must pay the higher rate. Thus, in the fat years one does not raise the fund for the lean years, but in the lean years one is paying more contributions just at a time when one can least afford it. . . . The sixth, that employers least able to stand the increase in costs will in most cases fall in the group with the highest rates; that the most unstable employer contributes the highest rates. Seventh, that many employers would benefit through purely fortuitous circumstances. Eighth, that no incentive is offered employers to increase the bulk of their employment but only to stabilize their business; the inference being presumably that employers would take on employees only when they are reasonably sure that they will not have to discharge them. It is suggested by those who urge this argument that the benefit of merit rating is inoperative, increases the bulk of unemployment while stabilizing the individual firm, if that is in reality possible. And ninth, that it is impossible to place responsibility for unemployment upon a specific employer.

The witness quoted from the majority report of the New York State Advisory Council (March 1, 1940), the following:

> "The causes of unemployment are beyond the power of any single employer or even an entire industry to control. There is no point in laboring the obvious, nor is it necessary once more to point out that the losses which an employer sustains because of the irregular operations of his plant exceed by a wide margin the fullest contribution that could be asked of him for unemployment insurance. Thus, every employer has these many years already had a financial incentive to stabilize, greater than any savings that can be promised him under any system of experience rating. That fact that industry has not stabilized is the most convincing proof that it cannot stabilize."

Mr. Hodgson pointed out that many of the industries which would benefit from merit rating provisions, such as banking, public utilities, chain grocery stores, and drug stores, are inherently stable, "and their stabilized employment is not the result of any action on the employer's part. On the other hand, building trades, the automobile industry, perhaps, and others which have a definite season, would be having to pay higher rates of contributions simply because of the necessary characteristics of the market for which they produce."

In answer to a question by Mr. Jackman, Mr. Hodgson pointed out that during the year 1939 the State of Wisconsin, which is the prototype of merit rating, paid on its claims an average of only $45.79. Only one State in the Union showed a lower average amount of benefit paid, and that was the State of South Carolina, "which is a cotton State and therefore perhaps not strictly comparable. That figure seems to be rather pertinent to the argument."

In answer to Mr. Pottier, the witness pointed out that stabilization could only be achieved with minimum working costs. "No employer can hope to stabilize on the maximum number of employees that he employs at any time at the peak of his operations. It is to be expected, I think, that the employer will do all he can to meet enlarged demands in prosperous times through overtime or stretching the normal week in other ways."

Insurance by Industry

On the question of insurance by industry as opposed to a pooled fund, the witness cited Sir William Beveridge. In a system of insurance by separate industries, "demarcation of industries presents an extraordinarily difficult problem. Every industry shades off imperceptibly into a number of neighbouring ones. Two or more processes normally forming part of different industries are often found integrated in one and the same establishment."

In answer to a question by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hodgson pointed out the danger of attempting to draw an analogy between workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. "Industrial accidents and disease do not depend on prosperity or depression to the same extent as does unemployment. Moreover, the right to insurance benefit and the duration of benefit depend to some extent on the employment record of the insured person. Neither the particular employer nor any industry as a whole is responsible for unemployment in the sense that the employer and the industry may be said to be responsible for industrial disease and accidents."

Explanation of Schedules

The witness explained the meaning of the lowest contribution category. The employer in this case makes no deduction from wages; the purpose of this provision is to avoid introducing new incentives to the employment of persons at wages less than ninety cents a day, or before reaching sixteen years of age.

In answer to a question by Mr. Roebuck, the witness explained that the amount of benefit, where contributions have been paid in respect of an insured person in more than one category, would be thirty-four or forty times the average workman's contribution made in

respect of him. "If he has paid in the nine-cent contribution class for fifteen weeks, and then paid in the twelve-cent contribution class for another fifteen weeks. . . . his benefit rate will be ten and one-half multiplied by thirty-four or forty." The duration of benefit is determined according to the ratio rule. The right to benefit is determined by adding the number of daily contributions paid within the two years immediately preceding the claim for benefit.

When asked by Mr. Reid regarding the provision covering employers who pay stamps when laying men off in order to give them power to draw benefit, the witness stated that such action would be fraud, and would be liable to prosecution.

It was pointed out that although the "ceiling" is placed at two thousand dollars a year in full employment, the Commission is also empowered to include persons earning at a high weekly rate but not employed continuously through the year. Persons actually receiving over two thousand dollars a year, who have been insured persons for five years, may continue as insured persons by paying the employer's and the workman's contribution themselves.

Replying to a question by Mr. Graydon, the witness said that the Commission would have to take cognizance of tips and bonuses, if the relationship between earnings and benefits was to be realistic.

Representations Before Committee

On July 23 the Special Committee began to hear those who had expressed the desire to give evidence.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association

The first representation was made by Mr. W. C. Coulter on behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Coulter opposed the pooled type of scheme, in which contributions are not ear-marked. He felt that the great proportion of seasonal employment in Canada, the fluid state of the labour market and the great distances between centres of employment, made savings schemes much more desirable. The witness submitted that an opportunity should be provided for a full discussion of the implications of unemployment insurance before enacting the measure.

> "It will inevitably entail a substantial amount of novel and troublesome administrative work on the part of employers at a time when many of them are focusing their attention on war production, and others are handicapped by losing experienced men who enlist in the armed forces. Even in peace time, the setting up and putting in working order of such an elaborate and complicated scheme would be a problem involving great difficulty and considerable inconvenience and dislocation. The seriousness of these considerations is greatly intensified under war conditions."

Mr. W. H. Macdonell, speaking on behalf of the same association, felt that a system of unemployment assistance should also be introduced.

> The insurance scheme laid down in the bill will only take care of a limited number of unemployed for a limited length of time. If widespread unemployment should continue for a length of time there would inevitably be a large number of unemployed who would either never become entitled to benefit or would exhaust their right to benefit. In these circumstances, unless a supplementary unemployment assistance scheme, with a means or need test, is set up along with the insurance scheme there is grave danger that the same thing would happen in Canada as happened in Great Britain prior to 1931, namely, that there would be irresistible pressure to "let down the bars" and continue to pay unemployment benefit regardless of contribution.

Opposition was expressed to the pooling system, on the ground that the low-wage steadily-employed worker would be required to pay contributions for the high wage employee in industries where work is not steady. Mr. Macdonnell also endorsed the merit rating principle.

Mr. W. R. Yendall outlined an alternative to unemployment insurance, in which the employee pays seventy-five cents a week and the employer twenty-five cents a week, until one hundred dollars or perhaps two hundred dollars has been accumulated. Then an employment reserve certificate is issued to him as his individual protection against unemployment. Both employer and employee then stop contributing. If a man is involuntarily unemployed he takes his certificate to a bank and may draw up to ten dollars a week; when he again obtains employment, contributions resume until the debts are paid.

The Trades and Labour Congress

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was called. He expressed the belief that it would be dangerous to make any changes in the Bill without careful checking to see the effect of those changes. He drew attention to certain differences between the new Bill and the 1935 Act, such as the adoption of the ratio rule, the accordance of equal treatment to women, and the relating of benefits to established standards of living.

The witness recommended that the "ceiling" of earnings should be raised to $2,500, so as

to extend benefit rights to more highly paid groups, and making it possible to draw contributions from the more stable employments; and that the age limit of dependent children be raised from fifteen to sixteen years.

Mr. Moore commended Section 99 of the Bill, which provides for the establishment of reciprocal arrangements with other countries. He felt that a number of details might be suggested, but recommended that these be investigated by the Advisory Committee after the Act was in full operation. The adequacy and balance of benefits and contributions might be further investigated at a later date, and a number of the presently excluded employments might be brought within the scope of the Bill. He approved the payment of the Advisory Committee, in view of the great responsibility borne by that Committee.

In answer to a question asked by Mr. MacInnis, Mr. Moore expressed the opinion that the "waiting period" was rather long, but that this was perhaps inevitable because of the size of the country. Claims would have to be checked and questions determined, before the nine-day period had elapsed; in many cases some of those nine days would have been accumulated earlier in the year. In this connection Mr. Moore declared:

> "The object of this scheme is to see that the cheques are available while the man is unemployed, and immediately available. Experience may show that the time can be shortened considerably. Of course, in Great Britain there are fewer difficulties of that kind to overcome, but even there they had a six day period at the outset although I think that time has been shortened to three days. It should be possible, when we get this Advisory Committee working for us, to shorten the length of time within which a man can qualify to receive the benefits."

The witness stating that he believed the time was most opportune for the introduction of unemployment insurance, said:

> This is the time when the machinery can be got under way with the least strain, because this is the time when the burden will be least; and with the funds created, accumulated over the time of active employment, we will have something with which to meet the dislocation which we are hopeful will be of as short duration as possible, but which will be inevitable following this war. The problems of demobilization must be faced, all the workers engaged in the munition industry and industries of that kind make it necessary for re-alignment and changes in plans to be made. There is bound to be unemployment at the time of a change-over such as that. Therefore, this is the opportune time to prepare for the re-alignments that are bound to come. That being the case unemployment insurance will help to take care of these workers through that limited time because of the accumulated benefits that will have been built up. So I think it is an opportune time to bring in legislation of this kind.

Mr. Moore opposed the merit rating system because low rates would be paid by some employers merely "from fortuitous circumstances which operate to his advantage."

In answer to a question by Mr. Hansell, Mr. Moore emphasized the difference between insurance and direct relief and stated:

> "By contributing to the unemployment insurance scheme you can draw that money without any recognition being taken of your savings or your own ability to carry on. If those cases do arise, and they may in some instances, it may easily be necessary to get relief additional to unemployment insurance. . . In my opinion the worker would sooner take the benefits under unemployment insurance and maintain his independence in getting them as a right, than take the higher rate and have to prove his destitution and disclose all his family affairs to investigators and be subject to general scrutiny."

The witness believed that the payment of benefits would lead to an increase in purchasing power in times of depression "and perhaps the first thing that the workers purchase is food, therefore, his purchases of food stabilize the market and, to that extent will undoubtedly improve the farmers' position." He contended that unemployment insurance would modify the volume of unemployment.

Asked by Mr. Hansell about the disqualification for striking, Mr. Moore said, "That is where labour is trying to be fair. Perhaps it would be asking too much to ask the employer to contribute to a fund that would finance our fight against him. In other words, the unemployment insurance benefit would not be used to strike against the employer."

When asked by Mr. Graydon about the provisions relating to "suitable employment," the witness endorsed the provisions of the Act, and stated in conclusion, "there are provisions there also to protect the worker from being forced into seeking work for which he is not only not suited but which might be harmful to him. For instance, if you force a violinist into ditch-digging you would render him useless for his ordinary employment. Therefore, at no time would that be considered suitable employment. That is one of the important considerations in administering the Act, consideration must be given to maintaining a man's employability in his regular employment."

Canadian Hospital Council

Dr. Harvey Agnew of the Canadian Hospital Council appeared before the Committee and claimed that unemployment in the hospital field was negligible. The insurance plan, Dr. Agnew stated, would impose a heavy financial burden upon hospitals and hospital employees would have little likelihood of ever deriving any benefit. Dr. Agnew felt that charitable

non-profit institutions should not be required to use their limited funds for an insurance scheme, and therefore pleaded for the exclusion of hospital employees from the scope of the Bill. This suggestion was later adopted.

Retail Merchants' Association

The next witness, Mr. Geo. S. Hougham of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, asserted that retail employment in Canada is relatively constant, and that therefore the retail trades should not be compelled to pay the full contribution rates. He also recommended that the Committee should consider the exclusion of the retail trades from the scope of the Bill. Finally, Mr. Hougham suggested that because of the "hundreds of thousands of people engaged in retail distribution right across Canada," the retail trade should be represented upon the Advisory Committee.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Mr. N. J. Dawes in giving evidence on behalf of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, assured the Committee of the Chamber's eagerness to co-operate in social measures, but felt that the effective adoption of the Bill should be postponed. He recommended that a Special Committee should be set up, with employers' and workmen's representatives "charged to investigate not only the practical application of the terms of this Bill but also the advantages of alternative schemes."

Mr. Dawes questioned the desirability of unemployment insurance as a wartime enactment, since he felt that it would divert manpower and money from the war. In answer to a question by Mr. Hansell, the witness asserted that unemployment insurance would inevitably lead to lower wages or higher prices. He alluded to the social services which individual companies in Canada had introduced, and agreed with Mr. Roebuck that these services pay for themselves from the point of view of health and efficiency.

Mr. F. D. Tolchard, general manager, Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, recommended that the Bill should be deferred until the next session in order to permit all those interested reasonable time to submit their views. He felt that it was inequitable to tax stable industries under a pooled fund, to pay for the instability of other businesses. The contributions would be a form of taxation and would lead to higher prices. "The result will be to limit Canadian export possibilities because of the disadvantage under which Canadian exporters may be placed as compared with foreign competitors." The witness recommended that the Civil Service should be brought within the scope of the Bill.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour

Mr. Norman S. Dowd of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, on behalf of the Congress, gave general endorsement to the Bill. He felt that ideally unemployment insurance "should be a direct charge upon industry since the individual workers are not responsible for unemployment." Nevertheless the workmen of Canada seemed willing to contribute, and a non-contributory scheme could not perhaps be introduced. He suggested that when the scheme was in full operation some of the excluded employments should be covered and the $2,000 ceiling should be raised, after study by the Advisory Committee. He urged the Committee to report favourably upon the Bill.

Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization

Mr. C. H. Millard gave evidence on behalf of the Canadian Committee for Industrial Organization, urging that the Act should be made operative as quickly as possible, that the $2,000 ceiling be raised, and that the number of exclusions be reduced when possible. He supported the recommendation made by Mr. Moore that allowances be paid in respect of dependent children up to 16 years instead of 15 years; and agreed with the suggestion that some remuneration should be allowed for members of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee.

Canadian Railway Association

Mr. I. C. Rand gave evidence on behalf of the legal committee of the Canadian Railway Association. He pointed out that the railways paid salaries twice a month, and that the payment of contributions on a weekly basis might lead to serious accounting difficulties. He therefore suggested an amendment empowering the Commission to prescribe contributions for periods greater than a week. (This suggestion was later adopted by the Committee.) Mr. Rand also recommended that contributions should be taken as a percentage of wages in the case of the railways.

Mr. F. C. S. Evans drew the attention of the Committee to the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act of 1939, under which adjustment allowances are paid to persons losing employment because of co-operative measures between the two railways; he recommended that unemployment insurance benefits should be reduced by the amount of railroad adjustment allowance.

Disqualification for Striking

The Committee proceeded to consider the Bill section by section in detail. Mr. Reid drew attention to the disqualification for striking, and an officer of the Department of Labour

explained that this was the only system which had been found practicable in other countries.

> It is immaterial which side is responsible, or that one side is acting unreasonably or arbitrarily or contrary to the terms of an agreement or to long established custom if there is in fact a dispute; the merits of the dispute are irrelevant. It is equally irrelevant that either the employers' or the workmen's association is taking no part in it or not officially recognizing it, or that either side is not utilizing its full resources by a general lock-out or by a general calling out of all work people.

Canadian Bankers' Association

On July 24th, further representations were made to the Committee. Mr. H. T. Jaffray gave evidence for the Canadian Bankers' Association, and pointed out that any employee who has served for three or four years in a bank, is likely to retain his employment, except in the case of misconduct. The banks had set up their own system of old age and disability pensions. The witness was of the opinion that the contributions to the unemployment insurance fund would constitute an inequitable burden, and that employees in the banking industry would draw relatively small benefits. Mr. Jaffray asked for a differentiation in rates in favour of the banking industry.

Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association

Mr. V. R. Smith of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association recommended that full study should be made before the Commission actually began to work. He pointed out that insurance companies have a very light labour turnover, and recommended that the insurance industry should be accorded the same treatment as the Civil Service.

Canadian Transit Association

Mr. I. S. Fairty, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Transit Association, pointed out that he also spoke on behalf of a "sheltered industry." The urban transport industry was competing at a disadvantage with the automobile and therefore financial reserves were inadequate to pay contributions to the insurance fund. He asserted that "unemployment in the case of this public utility is so rare as to be practically non-existent." He therefore felt that the industry would be paying in much more than its employees would draw out in benefits.

In answer to a question by Mr. Homuth, the witness stated that, while the number of employees may not vary widely, the personnel might vary considerably.

Loggers

Mr. W. B. Farris, counsel for the B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, testified that the inclusion of loggers within the Bill would constitute a difficult task. "I think that the administrative costs with respect to the loggers would probably exceed their contributions." The witness provided statistics of labour turnover in the logging industry in British Columbia.

Confederation of Catholic Workers

Mr. Alfred Charpentier gave evidence on behalf of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. The Confederation supported the Bill, he said, but felt that the wage-ceiling should be raised to $2,500, that longshoremen and others might be included, and that the disqualification for striking might be modified so that "workers who go on strike in full compliance with the law of the country should not in any shape or form be deprived of their insurance benefits."

Actuarial Aspect

Mr. H. H. Wolfenden, Toronto actuary, who had been subpoenaed, expressed his views on the actuarial aspect of unemployment insurance in wartime as follows:

> It is my conviction that the scheme set out in Bill 98 is, at the present time, "actuarially indeterminate." My reason for that opinion is this: Actuarial soundness requires the actuary to be able to formulate his methods of calculation "with reasonable certainty, and with adequate (though not, of course, excessive) margins of safety." In this case —in the year 1940, in respect of any estimate of future unemployment—it is, it seems to me, wholly impossible to formulate methods of calculation "with reasonable certainty, and with adequate margins of safety." It is quite impossible to assume with any reasonable certainty what the basic rate of unemployment, on which all the calculations must be based, is likely to be.

He stated that if the unemployment rate in 1943 and 1944 rose to 25 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, the fund would become insolvent unless the Advisory Committee made drastic re-adjustments. In answer to a question by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wolfenden explained that his inability to describe any unemployment insurance scheme as actuarially sound was because of the outbreak of the war . He suggested that the collection of contributions should commence upon a date to be fixed by proclamation. In answer to a question by Mr. Pottier, the witness agreed that unemployment might possibly drop after the war as the result of industrial development.

The witness recommended that the methods of administration should be reviewed by a committee of employers and employees, but did not recommend postponement of the Bill.

Mr. A. D. Watson, Chief Actuary of the Department of Insurance, explained that the technical parts of his report had not yet been forwarded to Mr. Wolfenden. Mr. Watson believed he had allowed for a reasonable margin of safety, and added:—

> You cannot put in a statute now that will make people wise five or ten years from now. You have to assume, legislatively, that people will be sensible five or ten years from now and do the wise thing. I am sure that those aspects of the Bill are adequate; we cannot say what people will do in the future, but they are legislatively adequate to give all the necessary protection and safeguards.

When asked by the Chairman to give reasons why certain persons had been excluded, the witness explained that it would be undesirable to include classes of people who have no prospects of obtaining employment at an employment office,—policemen, teachers, and civil servants. With regard to domestic servants, the difficulty was chiefly one of inspection. In the case of fishing and logging, the difficulty was that of checking up to see if stamps are kept on the books and to see that persons are actually at work. The witness pointed out that the Advisory Committee could recommend extension of the coverage.

Locomotive Workers

Mr. William L. Best, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, endorsed the Bill and reiterated the recommendation that the wage-ceiling should be raised.

On July 25 the Committee met *in camera* and concluded its consideration of the Bill. An amendment was recommended, bringing wood-processing plants in certain cases within the terms of the Bill.

Report of Special Committee

On July 26 the Minister of Labour, in moving that the House go into committee, pointed out that the Special Committee had presented a unanimous report, and explained the amendments made,—empowering the Commission to prescribe contribution periods greater than a week and to deal with anomalies arising from the operation of foreign unemployment insurance laws; removing the disqualification of persons receiving Old Age Pensions; providing for the remuneration of the Advisory Committee; and bringing wood-processing plants within the terms of the Bill.

The Minister also summarized the representations which had been made to the Committee.

Mr. Johnston (Bow River) recommended that provision should be made for domestic servants, farm labourers and the armed forces.

Mr. Hanson (Leader of the Opposition) reviewed the evidence of Mr. Wolfenden, stressing the actuarial aspect of the measure.

Mr. Green (Vancouver Centre) believed that the loggers of British Columbia should be included, as logging work was not seasonal in that province. Hon. Mr. McLarty pointed out that the question was one of administrative difficulty.

The Minister also gave assurances, in answer to a question by Mr. Hanson, that appointments under the Act would be made through the Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. Nielsen (North Battleford) proposed an amendment entitling employees on strike to benefits. Mr. McLarty stated that the Canadian labour organizations had approved the provision of the Bill, and that a similar provision had been applied without change for twenty-nine years in Great Britain.

On July 29 the Committee of the House continued its deliberations. The Minister of Labour promised that the inclusion of loggers would receive early consideration from the Advisory Committee and that an attempt would be made to solve the administrative difficulties.

Mr. Hanson suggested that hospitals, which were charitable institutions, should not be compelled to contribute to the fund; in this view Mr. Howden concurred. Mr. McLarty explained that professional nurses, probationers and domestic help were already excluded, and that the only persons in hospitals covered by the Act were janitors, engineers, elevator operators and the like. "The janitor or the engineer is covered, not by the fact that he is in the hospital, but because he is a janitor or an engineer." He pointed out that these persons were not numerous, but that to exclude them would create anomalies, and would deprive them of benefit rights.

Mr. Coldwell (Rosetown-Biggar) expressed the hope that agricultural labour might be brought under the Bill at a later date.

Mr. Homuth and Mr. Jackman felt that banking employees and civil servants, as they were both stable employments, should be treated alike.

Mr. T. L. Church (Broadview) believed that the armed forces ought to be given the benefits of unemployment insurance.

The Bill was given third reading and passed.

Consideration in Sénate

The Bill received its first reading in the Senate on July 29.

On July 30, in moving the second reading of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Dandurand explained the underlying principles, the advantages of the graded system and the ratio rule, and the importance of unemployment insurance as a wartime measure.

"After ten years of depression we are now making a stupendous war effort, and men are being engaged in war industries to help forward that effort. What will the end of the war mean to Canada? We are at present at the peak of our war activity. Is not this a time to ask these men to contribute to a protective fund? Should not the employers strain every nerve to meet the impact which will follow the close of the war? If no fund is accumulated during these years when the going is good, wages are high, and thousands and thousands of men, previously unemployed, are at work, it goes without saying that when the war ceases there will be no fund."

Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen expressed the view that the Bill should be deferred. He felt that full attention should be given to the war itself, and that it would be presumptuous at the present time to forecast what the post-war conditions might be. He believed that the burden imposed by unemployment insurance upon agriculture would be severe: the farmer would pay taxes for the scheme, and would also pay higher prices for the products of industry, Mr. Meighen declared.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Summary of Evidence Submitted to Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce

On July 30, 31 and August 1, the Unemployment Insurance Bill having been referred to the Senate by the House of Commons, was considered by the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce, the following being a brief summary of the evidence submitted.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, the first witness to appear before the Committee, outlined the provisions of the Bill and referred to the importance of the graded contributions in preference to the flat rate principle, and indicated that the lowest rate of benefit was merely a reflection of a wage-situation.

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Mr. N. J. Dawes and Mr. R. P. Jellett, representing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, requested that time be allowed to study the public reaction to and the incidence of the scheme. The opinion was expressed that money ($72,000,000) and men would be diverted from the prosecution of the war and suggested that a committee should be appointed, composed of government employees, employers and working people, to study all schemes which have been proposed.

Mr. Jellett stated he considered that the Act would be used in the future for relief purposes and to insure unstable industries.

Bell Telephone Company

Mr. N. A. Mulock, General Counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, approved of unemployment insurance in principle and practice, but felt that this particular scheme lacked inducements to stabilization. He considered that the exaction of an employer contribution tended to increase unemployment, while merit rating, as provided for in 39 out of 48 states of the United States, might stabilize employment. The Bell Telephone Company had already stabilized its employment and should not be penalized, the witness declared. It was pointed out by Mr. Mulock that the Company had lately laid off very few employees, but had engaged few new employees, the staff being reduced by about five per cent. Mr. Mulock criticized Section 22 which prescribes the exaction of an employer's contribution even where a certificate of exemption is held.

Mr. Eric Stangroom of the Department of Labour explained that Section 22 sought to eliminate incentives to employ non-insured persons.

Mr. J. S. Hodgson of the Department of Labour explained the reasons why merit rating had not been adopted.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Mr. W. C. Coulter of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association appeared before the Committee and asserted that if the Bill became law, employers would have to hire several thousand new clerical employees. He believed that uniform rates for all industries were inequitable, stable industries thereby being penalized. He claimed that there was a need for time to consider the Bill and doubted the actuarial soundness of the scheme.

Mr. R. W. Yendall, also representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, supplemented the evidence which he had given to the Special Committee of the House of Commons. Stating that he was opposed to the pooling principle, Mr. Yendall referred to the experience in Wisconsin in June, 1938, where of 4,663 employer accounts, 2,899 had withdrawn less than ten per cent of their contributions. He indicated the necessity of a National Employers' Council, and the fallacy of attempting to deal with complicated problems by simple panaceas, and proposed as an alternative the Unemployment Reserve Certificate Plan. He suggested that this plan might be used for other purposes besides unemployment. In conclusion, Mr. Yendall stated that individual reserve accounts are becoming increasingly popular.

Trades and Labour Congress

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, urged the immediate adoption of the Bill.

He pointed out that any necessary amendments could be made after the passage of the Act, and that there would be opportunity for full consideration before contributions were actually taken. He doubted that 35 per cent unemployment among insured persons could be realistically expected, and pointed out that in Great Britain 75 per cent of the insured persons draw 24 weeks' benefit or less. He asserted that unemployment insurance is only a first line of defence.

Mr. Moore stated that he did not favour merit rating, as employment conditions are largely the result of circumstances outside individual plants (e.g. subsidies, tariffs, etc.); and that merit rating meant the "freezing out" of those employees who otherwise would be employed during peak periods and resulted in an increase in overtime working. He pointed out that the Social Security Board of the United States was unequivocally in favour of pooled funds, and that in his opinion only a pooling system could keep down the cost. Employer saving schemes, he stated, had been inadequate to deal with unemployment.

Mr. Moore emphasized the need for an employment service for the following reasons: (1) Wartime labour supply; (2) Organization of demobilization; and (3) Readjustment of the peacetime economy.

Mr. Moore asserted that the British scheme had been actuarially sound, and that the large debt accumulated in Great Britain was merely the result of financing central relief from the contributed funds. He stated that he did not feel that work people would be made less independent by an unemployment insurance scheme.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour

Mr. N. S. Dowd, representing the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, stated that the Congress had for many years favoured the adoption of unemployment insurance. He believed that the Bill had sufficient administrative safeguards to keep it effective. Mr. Dowd was of the opinion that civil servants and persons in upper salary brackets should contribute. Justifying the contributions by the state and the employer Mr. Dowd declared that workmen have only a small part in shaping business policy, and, therefore, only a small part in causing or preventing unemployment.

Actuarial Basis of Fund

Mr. A. D. Watson, Chief Actuary of the Insurance Department, was called to give evidence regarding the 12½ per cent unemployment rate upon which the Bill was said to have been predicated. Mr. Watson stated that the crude percentage of unemployment does not give the pattern or distribution of unemployment, and does not indicate how much of the unemployment would be of insured persons, or would be treated in benefit days. He explained that 30 per cent had been added to the benefit days computed on the distribution of 1921-31 and corresponding deductions had been made from the contributions; thus the rate of unemployment of insured persons would be about 15 per cent—and of all wage earners a much higher figure. Other deductions (i.e. sick time, etc.) Mr. Watson declared had been made with great caution. In calculations made, he had assumed that all insured persons who might become unemployed during a stipulated period would draw the maximum benefit to which they were entitled. He was therefore of the opinion that his estimates had been on the conservative side.

Mr. Watson pointed out that for 18 months after the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, employment conditions were good. In answer to a question asked by Senator Ballantyne, he said that even if the war should end soon after contributions had commenced, the fund should not be rendered insolvent, because unemployment on a large scale was not to be expected immediately upon the end of the war, and because under the ratio rule insured persons in the early years are entitled to draw only a relatively small amount of

benefit. Mr. Watson stressed the fact that while contributions come in at the rate of 100 per cent at first, benefits are being drawn only in a much smaller proportion. He emphasized the fact that by the ratio rule a fall in employment reduces the number of benefit days.

Replying to a question asked by Senator Meighen, Mr. Watson stated that the administrative strain upon individual firms should not be great, as the chief responsibility would be the attaching of a stamp to a book.

The witness explained the reasons why civil servants, clergymen, school teachers, policemen, letter carriers, etc., had been omitted from the scope of the Bill. He pointed out that Civil Servants in particular do not use the employment exchanges and when unemployed there is no alternative employer in their kind of work.

Senator Coté was of the opinion that the rates for persons with families in low categories were not adequate to sustain such families. Mr. Watson replied that the detailed provision for dependency in 1935 would have been difficult to administer and emphasized the fact that low benefit rates are related to low wages. Senator Meighen interjected that benefits cannot of course be equal to wages, or there would be no incentive to work. Mr. Watson estimated that the scheme would cover about half the population of the country. He stated that the Advisory Committee would be in a position to keep the scheme out of financial difficulties.

Operation of Scheme in Relation to War

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Economic Advisor to the Department of Finance, said that the insurance scheme would assist rather than hinder the prosecution of war. To some extent it would prevent private consumption from competing with the national effort, and thus prevent prices from rising unduly, $4,000,000 each month becoming available for investment in government securities. If this money were not withdrawn by unemployment insurance contributions, then it would have to be withdrawn by taxes or loans.

Dr. Mackintosh felt that the employment offices would be of great value in effectively organizing the labour market during the war, and read a statement made in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mr. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, (*Hansard*, July 30) to the effect that the employment offices might be of equal importance with National Registration.

Reasons for Enactment of Bill

At the request of the Committee Mr. Stangroom of the Department of Labour outlined briefly the reasons why the enactment of the Bill should not be postponed. The Provinces had all consented to the measure; every Federal Government in recent years had endorsed the principle; the busy state of the labour market would bring a maximum revenue to the Fund for investment in Dominion securities; additional war taxation or borrowing would become unnecessary; the employment exchanges would distribute labour where it was most needed and with a minimum waste of time; and in the reconstruction period, unemployment insurance would be immeasurably more satisfactory than ill-considered emergency measures of relief.

Senator Meighen asked if the 15 per cent difference between wages and benefits in the low wage categories would be sufficient incentive to work. Mr. Stangroom replied that the differential was of great significance where income was low.

Committee Consideration of Bill

The Committee then considered the exclusion of persons in hospitals and other charitable institutions, and Senator Coté proposed an amendment of the third schedule in favour of married persons maintaining dependents.

The Committee considered the Bill section by section, Senator Coté's amendment being defeated.

The only substantive amendment adopted by the Committee was the exclusion of persons working in hospitals and charitable institutions "where in the opinion of the Commission, the hospital or charitable institution is not carried on for the purpose of gain."

A new section was added to the Bill, repealing the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935.

The Committee then decided unanimously to report the Bill as amended.

Third Reading in Senate and Royal Assent

On August 1, Senator Dandurand moved the third reading of the Bill. Senator Meighen proposed to add a section to the Bill providing that it should come into force on the termination of the war. On division the amendment was defeated, and the Bill received third reading.

An August 2, in the House of Commons the Hon. N. A. McLarty moved concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate. The motion was agreed to, and on August 7, the Bill received Royal Assent.

WAR TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Amplification of Administrators' Powers

WITHIN a few weeks of the establishment of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board (Labour Gazette, September, 1939, pp. 889-890) were appointed by Order in Council four Administrators to survey and direct the distribution of certain "key" commodities (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 994 and November, 1939, page 1103). These Administrators were assigned to supervise the following commodities: Sugar, wool, coal, and hides and leather.

Recently the powers of the sugar, wool, coal and hides and leather Administrators have been amplified by Orders in Council.

Powers of Sugar Administrator

In the case of the Sugar Administrator it was stated in the Order in Council that "the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have reported to the Minister of Labour that the price to be paid by the Sugar Administrator to the United Kingdom Sugar Controller for sugar produced from future crops may be subject to fluctuations and that it is deemed in the public interest, in order to safeguard the stability of market conditions, that the power of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, acting through the agency of the Sugar Administrator, be amplified."

Accordingly the powers conferred by the amended section (2) are as follows:

(*a*) The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, acting through the agency of the Sugar Administrator, shall have power from time to time to sell to Canadian refiners and to others requiring sugar in Canada raw cane sugar at such prices as the Sugar Administrator, under direction of the Board, may prescribe, and to allocate the sugar aforesaid amongst refiners and other Canadian users of sugar in such manner as to secure throughout Canada a steady and adequate supply of sugar to consumers.

(*b*) All sugar refiners in Canada shall sell to the Sugar Administrator as and when required by him, all raw sugar, and all refined sugar, syrups, liquid sugar and molasses manufactured from beet or cane now or hereafter in their possession at such prices as the Sugar Administrator, under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, from time to time may prescribe and, to effectuate such power, the Sugar Administrator, under the direction of the Board, shall have power to take possession of all or any such sugars accordingly.

(*c*) The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, acting through the agency of the Sugar Administrator, shall have power to resell such raw sugar, and refined sugar, syrups, liquid sugar and molasses manufactured from beet or cane to Canadian refiners and others requiring sugar in Canada at such prices as the Sugar Administrator, under the direction of the Board, may from time to time prescribe, sufficient to assure the Board against loss in its sugar operations in maintaining and stabilizing a reasonable wartime price in regard to sugar.

Powers of Wool Administrator

The powers of the Wool Administrator were also amplified in view of the special arrangements between the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the United Kingdom Wool Control. (The United Kingdom Wool Control purchased for the duration of the war all New Zealand and Australian crossbred wools and has for the current year made substantial purchases of crossbred wools in non-Empire countries, paying varying prices for the same grade in the different countries of origin . It has undertaken to sell crossbred wools to Canadian purchasers at the weighted average price for each grade of wool, irrespective of its origin.)

By Order in Council (P.C. 3555), July 30, the powers of the Wool Administrator were re-defined as follows:

2. The Wool Administrator, without detracting from any power heretofore conferred on him, shall have power, under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, from time to time

(*a*) to buy, sell and otherwise deal in, store, transport, allocate and distribute wool;

(*b*) to process wool or require any person, firm or corporation in the business of processing wool to process any specified wool in any specified manner and in such priority to any other business of such person, firm or corporation as may be specified;

(*c*) to enter, or authorize any person to enter, any place for the purpose of inspecting any wool;

(*d*) to take possession of any wool or wool-bearing animal and deal with or dispose of it in any manner;

(*e*) for any purpose aforesaid, to enter into possession of and utilize any land, building, plant and equipment used or capable of being used for the processing, storing or transporting of wool and to use any motive power available;

(*f*) subject to the approval of the Minister, to fix prices or markups or maximum prices of maximum markups at which any wool shall be sold or offered for sale ;

(*g*) subject to the approval of the Minister, to fix or limit the quantities of any wool which may be sold or distributed by or to any person, firm or corporation within prescribed periods of time and to prohibit sale or distribution in excess of the quantities so fixed or limited;

(*h*) subject to the approval of the Minister, to issue and re-issue a permit or licence to any person, firm or corporation to buy, sell or otherwise deal in wool and to suspend, cancel or refuse to issue any such permit or licence whenever he deems it in the public interest so to do and to fix the fees payable for the issue of such permits or licences and to prescribe the manner, procedure, terms and conditions under which such permits or licences shall be obtained;

(*i*) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to prohibit persons, firms and corporations from exporting or importing wool without a permit or licence aforesaid, and, subject to the approval of the Minister, to prohibit persons, firms and corporations from processing, acquiring, disposing of, transporting or otherwise dealing in wool without a permit or licence aforesaid;

(*j*) to require any person, firm or corporation owning or having possession, control or power to dispose of any wool, to deal with and dispose of any such wool in specified manner;

(*k*) to require any person, firm or corporation owning or having possession, control or power to dispose of or dealing in any wool, to produce to any person authorized in writing for the purpose by the Wool Administrator any books or documents and to permit the person so authorized to make copies of or extracts from any such books and documents and, when the Wool Administrator deems it necessary, to remove any such books and documents;

(*l*) to require any person, firm or corporation processing, storing, importing or dealing in wool to furnish, in such form and within such time as the Wool Administrator may prescribe written returns under oath or affirmation showing such information as the Wool Administrator may deem necessary;

(*m*) subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to advance money to any person, firm or corporation in the business of processing wool for the purpose of assisting such person, firm or corporation in the carrying on of such business, out of such monies as may be designated by the Governor in Council or as may be otherwise duly provided;

(*n*) to deposit all funds received by him in such bank or banks as the said Board may direct and, for all proper and official purposes, to draw there-against by cheque signed by such persons as the said Board may from time to time designate; all surplus funds, on the termination of the office of Wool Administrator to be paid to the Receiver General of Canada to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada;

and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations shall be deemed to have been and are hereby amended in so far as is necessary to give effect to these regulations.

3. If the Wool Administrator takes possession of any wool or any other property, the consideration to be paid in respect thereof, in default of agreement, shall be such, in the case of wool, as is prescribed by the Wool Administrator under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board with the approval of the Minister and, in the case of other property, shall be such as is determined by the Exchequer Court on a reference thereto by the Minister.

4. Any contravention of or failure to observe any regulation, prohibition, permit, licence or requirement of the Wool Administrator shall be deemed to be an offence against these regulations and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations, and the penalties prescribed in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Regulations shall extend and apply thereto.

Wool and Wool Tops

On August 6, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced that on and after August 3, no wool or tops may be imported into Canada without a permit from the Wool Administrator, David C. Dick.

Powers of Coal Administrator

Similarly it was considered expedient in the public interest to amplify the powers of the Coal Administrator and on July 20 an Order in Council provided:

1. The Coal Administrator, under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, is hereby empowered from time to time

(*a*) to purchase, receive, acquire, sell, store, transport and distribute coal, coke and other solid fuels;

(*b*) To prescribe prices and scales of payments to be made to him by buyers of solid fuel acquired by him or otherwise under his control;

(*c*) To prescribe the manner, procedure, terms and conditions according to which such prices and payments shall be paid by and collected from buyers;

(*d*) To receive and do such things as may be necessary to collect all sums that may become due to him accordingly;

(*e*) To pay all sums that may become due by him to all persons entitled thereto;

(*f*) To do such things and execute such documents as may be necessary or expedient to give effect to his powers.

2. The Coal Administrator shall deposit all funds received by him in such bank or banks as the Board may direct and the funds so deposited may be drawn against for the aforesaid payments and for such other proper and official purposes as the Board may authorize, by cheques or transfers signed by such persons as the Board may from time to time designate.

3. On the termination of the office of Coal Administrator, any surplus funds to the credit of the Coal Administrator shall be paid by him to the Receiver General of Canada to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

4. The Coal Administrator shall keep proper records and books of account, which records and books shall be subject to audit by the Auditor General of Canada at such times and in such manner as the said Auditor General shall determine.

Powers of Hides and Leather Administrator

The powers of the hides and leather administrator were also enlarged when an Order in Council was passed on July 8, requiring that "until further notice licences for the export from Canada of leather, hides and skins, other than fur skins, shall be granted only when approved by the hides and leather administrator on behalf of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board."

This action was taken in view of the effect of increased military activity in Canada and the advance in industrial employment necessitating increased production of leather for footwear and other products, and also on account of the fact that a substantial part of Canadian requirements of hides and skins is supplied by foreign countries in some of which restrictions have been placed on the export of hides, skins and leather products.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA IN 1940

LAWS of labour interest passed during the recent session of parliament, which opened on May 16 and closed on August 7, include an Act to establish a system of compulsory insurance against unemployment, an Act to provide for unemployment and agricultural assistance and amendments to the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924 and the Income War Tax Act. The National Resources Mobilization Act, which confers upon the Governor in Council emergency powers to mobilize human and material resources for the defence and security of Canada, was summarized in the Labour Gazette for July at p. 629.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, is dealt with fully commencing on page 791 of this issue.

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act is a re-enactment, with certain changes, of a statute of like title passed in 1939 and enables the Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with any province for the alleviation of unemployment and distress and with corporations, partnerships or individuals for the expansion of industrial employment. The agreements may provide for the payment of moneys appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for such purposes during the fiscal year 1940-41. As under the 1939 Act, the Dominion may make loans to the provinces to assist them in paying their share of expenditures in carrying out their agreements under the Act or under the Youth Training Act. Under a new provision, however, such loans may only be made when the Governor in Council considers them necessary and in the national interest and on such conditions as he may consider advisable. Other changes include an amendment to the preamble directing efforts under the Act to developing the economy of the Dominion to carry on the War and the omission of the provision made in the 1939 Act for the Dominion itself to undertake works and projects for the relief of unemployment. As formerly, no financial assistance is to be granted to any province unless it agrees to furnish such information and permit such examination and audit as the Dominion may deem necessary. Provision is made for continuing commitments made and agreements entered into under the Acts of 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the Act and a report showing the amount of money expended, the loans made and the obligations contracted, is to be laid before Parliament within 30 days after the expiration of the Act or, if Parliament is not then in session, it is to be published and made available by the Department of Labour. The Act expires on March 31, 1941, but obligations incurred under it may be discharged.

Civil Service Superannuation

The Civil Service Superannuation Act was amended to ratify an Order in Council (P.C. 2261) of August 11, 1939, which gave effect to a recommendation of the House of Commons Committee on Civil Service Superannuation in 1939, and requires male persons becoming contributors after the date of its passing to pay contributions at the rate of (*a*) 5½ per cent, if their salaries exceed $1,200 but do not exceed $1,500 per annum and (*b*) 6 per cent, if their salaries exceed $1,500 per annum. This rate is not to reduce the remainder of the salary below $1,140 per annum in case (*a*) or $1,417.50 in case (*b*). Formerly, all contributors paid 5 per cent and this continues to be the rate for female contributors and for male contributors receiving less than $1,200 per annum. Only service for which contribution has been made is to be counted as service for superannuation purposes. Active service overseas during the

Great War may be counted, with certain restrictions. Contributors appointed otherwise than by the Civil Service Commission are required to furnish a certificate of health before coming under the Act.

National Defence Tax

An amendment in the Income War Tax Act provides for a National Defence Tax on all persons residing or earning income in Canada who have an annual income of over $600 if single and without dependants or over $1,200 if married or a widow or widower with a dependent child or a person maintaining a domestic establishment and supporting a dependant therein. The tax rate is 2 per cent except for single persons without dependants whose incomes exceed $1,200 per annum who pay 3 per cent. A tax credit of $8 is allowed in respect of each dependant. The amount of tax payable is not permitted to reduce the income of the taxpayer below the minimum fixed above, $600 or $1,200, as the case may be.

Employers are to deduct the taxes payable by their employees from salary or wages, beginning with moneys earned or accruing due during and after July, 1940. Every employee liable to tax must file with his employer a return, in prescribed form, as to his personal status and dependants. If he fails to do so his tax is to be deducted at the rate applicable to an unmarried person without dependants.

Bill Not Passed

A Bill to amend the Transport Act, which was withdrawn, contained a section enabling the Minister of Transport to license public or private commercial vehicles to carry goods or passengers in the National Parks of Canada, determine the qualifications of drivers of such vehicles and limit or regulate the hours of duty of employees.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilots Sydney, Nova Scotia

Revised by-laws for the Pilotage District of Sydney, Nova Scotia, were approved on June 26, replacing those of September, 1935. Subject to certain exemptions made by the Act and the by-laws, all ships, including ships in tow, other than scows, must pay pilotage dues according to tonnage. Detention of pilots from causes other than weather is to be charged at the rate of $3 for the first three hours and $1 for each additional two hours or part thereof.

Each pilot is to be paid monthly a sum not exceeding his share of the balance remaining after providing for expenses and pension fund, and any balance remaining at the end of the year is to be divided among the pilots in proportion to the time worked. The maximum amount which a pilot may receive in any year is raised from $3,500 to $4,500.

An applicant for a pilot's licence must be a British subject, 25 to 50 years of age, have a certificate not lower than Master, Home Trade, and satisfactory testimonials showing that he has traded into the port of Sydney for at least 24 months as master of a home trade or foreign going vessel. He is also required to have certificates as to health, eyesight, and character and pass an examination and serve one year's probation.

Provision for a pilots' committee is continued and any representations by the pilots to the Pilotage Authorities must be made through such committee. The use of intoxicants or narcotics is prohibited for pilots on duty or about to go on duty and also if it interferes with their work or good conduct, for those on shore during the navigation season. For certain specified offences, a pilot is liable to suspension or withdrawal of his licence and to a fine of not more than $200 which may be deducted from earnings.

Annual leave not exceeding 21 days a year may be granted to pilots having one year or more of service and sick leave up to two months with full pay and one month with half-pay in any 12 consecutive months. Further sick leave without pay may be granted by the Pilotage Authority. A pilot injured on duty may obtain leave up to six months with full pay and a further six months on half-pay. The pilot must send notice of illness or injury to the Superintendent and may be required to submit to a medical examination. A medical certificate is required if sick leave exceeds six days.

As formerly, a pilot retired through age or infirmity is entitled, if he has less than five years' service, to a return of his contributions to the pension fund and, if he has served five years or longer, to his share of the sum available but not exceeding $25 per annum for each year of service with a maximum of $900 a year. Upon the death of a pilot, whether

retired or not, one-half the sums which would have been payable to him on retirement may be paid to his widow with an additional $25 per annum for each child under 18 years of age, instead of 16 as formerly. Upon the death of the widow, her pension is to be divided equally among the children under 18 years of age but no child may receive more than $250 per annum. The new age limit of 18 years for children is not to affect those who have ceased to receive pension before these by-laws came into force and the pension conditions do not apply to retired pilots or widows who were on pension prior to September 11, 1935. Benefits are not payable to the widow of a pilot unless she was his wife at the time of his retirement. A pilot over 50 years of age who is dismissed owing to a shipping casualty is entitled to a life pension at one-half the rate paid to those retired through age or infirmity. A pilot retiring of his own accord before the age of 60 is entitled to the return without interest of such sums as the Pilotage Authority determines to be his interest in the Pension Fund.

Among regulations published by the provinces in the past few weeks are those governing trade schools in Manitoba and minimum wages in Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Manitoba Trade Schools Regulation Act

Regulations relating to the registration of trade schools were gazetted on July 13 and provide control over the establishment and conditions of operation of these schools generally similar to that exercised in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

A person applying for registration as the keeper or operator of a trade school must do so upon a prescribed form and must supply detailed information regarding the school premises, its administrative and teaching personnel, equipment and actual and potential enrolment. Five character references furnished by reputable people within the province must accompany the application, while teachers must make statutory declaration setting forth their qualifications in addition to supplying references as to character and experience. Information regarding the course of instruction to be offered, text books to be used, supplies and equipment needed by students and fees to be charged must be submitted in detail. At the same time copies of all advertising matter to be used in connection with the school, copies of all contracts, or details of them if they are verbal, between sales agents and the trade-school operator, and the names and addresses of these sales agents must be sent with the application. Evidence must be given that the school has complied with sanitary, fire and other regulations including those relating to equipment, machinery and tools. The registration fee is $50 if one course only is taught, with a $10 increase for each additional course up to $200, but the school must also deposit with the Minister a bond or policy of a bonding house in the sum of $1,000. The certificate of registration must be prominently displayed.

Numerous provisions are made for the protection of students and the public, including the prohibition of oral or written guarantees of a position on graduation, of misleading advertising including the use of help wanted columns and unregulated broadcasts, of references to governmental approval of the course and of exaggerated claims as to a student's competency after graduation. The certificate or diploma granted to a student on completion of his course must be in a prescribed form which merely states that he has completed his course. Finally, when a student gives notice in writing of his intention to discontinue his course, the trade-school may retain from the fees paid only an amount proportional to the instruction taken plus 25 per cent of the amount remaining due, while if an operator is unregistered or has made false or misleading statements he is not permitted to retain any fees collected.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

The minimum wage set by Order 4 for messenger and delivery boys has been increased by two cents to 12 cents an hour in the case of those who furnish and repair their own bicycles by an amendment gazetted July 6.

A modification of Order 4 which restricts the number of learners to 10 per cent of the working staff of an employer in any one zone provides that if an employer has five permanent employees he may also engage one learner.

Several rules of interpretation of Order 4 were gazetted on July 6. It is made clear that the minimum wages set in the order apply to a 48-hour week not only for banks and insurance companies as referred to in a resolution of June 4 but also to stock brokers', bond dealers' and broadcasting establishments, and that a 54-hour week applies to post offices and retail sales departments of electrical power and gas companies.

A rule of interpretation relating to Order 17 governing employees in Montreal laundries was gazetted on July 6 and deals with overtime payment. The order states that employees must be paid for work after a number of hours in a week varying from 48 to 72 according to the class of work and in all cases after 12 hours a day at least one and a half times the regular hourly rate for their cate-

gory and the new rule states that the regular hourly rate means the amount actually paid per hour even where this is higher than the minimum set in the order.

An amendment in Order 4 gazetted on July 20 provides that wage earners doing loading and unloading or stowage work on ships in Rimouski Harbour are entitled to 35 cents for each hour of work performed between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. and 40 cents an hour between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. For Sunday work the rates are doubled.

Order 23 governing employees in taverns in Montreal and vicinity is renewed for a further six months from July 21.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

An order gazetted on July 15 provides that from July 31 where employers or employees who come under the minimum wage orders for shops, factories, hotels and restaurants, beauty parlours and barber shops, theatres and dance halls are also covered by schedules under the Industrial Standards Act the provisions of the latter as to wages and hours are to prevail.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN 1940

MANY important changes were made in Quebec labour laws at the last session of the Legislature which sat from February 20 to June 22. A Labour Council was established to study labour questions. A new Minimum Wage Act was passed and the Collective Agreements Act was revised. There are several changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act and an extension of the cases in which silicosis is compensatable. The Act granting pensions to teachers and other school employees is made more favourable to the beneficiaries and the classes covered by the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act are increased. Under the last mentioned Act and the Acts providing pensions for the aged and blind, provision is made for furnishing municipalities with information as to the recipients.

Labour Council

A Superior Labour Council has been established under an Act in charge of the Minister of Labour to be composed of 24 members appointed for three years by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour. The Council is to study matters relating to the protection of the workers, the rationalization of labour, collective agreements, minimum wages, labour inspection, the prevention of industrial accidents, apprenticeship, vocational guidance, rehabilitation of the unemployed, social insurance and assistance, slum clearance and the ownership by workmen of their own homes. The Minister of Labour may invite the Council to make a preliminary study of any economic and social problems of the province. The Council may, of its own initiative, study any particular aspect of such problems with the approval of the Minister.

The Council members are chosen, one-third on recommendation of the most representative labour organizations of the Province, one-third to represent capital as recommended by the most representative employers' associations and one-third from persons specially conversant with social and economic problems. The associations which have recommended appointees may request their replacement for a reason approved by the Superior Council in plenary session. Council members are eligible for re-appointment.

The Council is to elect a president and two vice-presidents, also a permanent board of six members appointed for one year and eligible for re-appointment, to prepare its work and serve as a connecting link between the Council and the Minister of Labour. The Permanent Board is made up of two representatives of each group, namely, labour, employers and independent members. The members are replaced in the same way as they are appointed.

The Superior Council is to meet at least twice a year on the dates fixed by the Permanent Board with the assent of the Minister of Labour who is to summon the first meeting. The Council may accept, reject or amend the Board's decisions.

The Permanent Board is to draft by-laws governing its own working as well as that of the Council and the mode of election of the officers of the Council. The Council may amend the by-laws which come in force on approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Permanent Board may designate persons to investigate and report on particular problems and may recommend such remuneration for persons not attached to the Council as the Minister deems appropriate.

In addition to the permanent members of both Council and Board, there is provision for associate members who hold office during pleasure and take part in the deliberations but do not vote. The Lieutenant-Governor in

Council may appoint to the Council three representatives of the Department of Labour and three of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Ministers of these two departments may each designate one of these representatives for appointment to the Board.

Both the Council and the Board may summon witnesses and require them to produce documents in their possession. The Board's secretary is to fulfil the same duties for the Superior Council. He is to prepare an annual report under the direction of the Permanent Board, the report to be approved by the Superior Council in plenary session and then submitted to the Minister of Labour. The secretary and other officers are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Board members serve without salary but are indemnified for the cost of attending the meetings.

Minimum Wage Act

The new Minimum Wage Act came into force on the day of its sanction except that the section repealing the Fair Wage Act is to be effective on a day to be fixed by proclamation. The Act also repeals the Forest Operations Commission Act, those formerly covered by it being brought under the Minimum Wage Act. The repeal of the two statutes, however, does not affect regulations made under them.

The Minimum Wage Act applies, like the Fair Wage Act, to all employed persons except agricultural workers and household servants, those governed by a decree under the Collective Agreements Act or other similar Act and those governed by a collective agreement made under the Professional Syndicates Act, unless the Minimum Wage Commission set up to give effect to the Act declares the agreement less advantageous than its ordinances. The Commission is to supervise the carrying out of any agreement under the Professional Syndicates Act as if it were one of its own ordinances.

The Minimum Wage Commission under the Minister of Labour is to take over all the rights and obligations of the Fair Wage Board save the restrictions the Act may effect. The Commission which has the powers of an ordinary civil corporation is to be composed of five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who also chooses the president, vice-president and the employees and the Act stipulates that the present members and employees of the Fair Wage Board are to be transferred to the Commission.

The Commission is to collaborate with employers and employees in the establishment of minimum wages and also to act as an arbitration council in disputes between employers and employees and to supervise and control working conditions generally. As was provided in 1939 for the Fair Wage Board, a decision in writing, signed by all members of the Commission, is to have the same validity as a resolution adopted at a regular sitting. Authority is given to make regulations concerning internal management and duties of staff, the conduct of its sessions, etc., the procedure for investigations and the form of reports which must be made to the Commission. Regulations may provide also for a registration system for the employees of professional employers, that is, employers who habitually have one or more employees engaged in work which is subject to an order or to compel employers to keep a register of names and addresses of employees, their competency, hours of work, wages, mode of payment, etc., also to transmit monthly, a written report of such information. As before, a detailed report of receipts and disbursements is to be submitted to the Minister quarterly and at other times if the Minister so requires. The Commission may levy on any category of such employers not more than one per cent of the wages paid to their employees. They may make regulations to compel employers to post orders and documents and to compel every employer unless expressly exempted to deliver to each employee his wage in a sealed envelope on which certain particulars are written, the envelope to be initialed by the person who made up the pay. All regulations except those relating to the proceedings of the Commission must be gazetted after approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has power to fix minimum time or piece-rates for any class of workers, the conditions of payment, hours of work, conditions of apprenticeship and the proportion of apprentices in any undertaking and any other working conditions considered to be in accordance with the spirit of the Act.

It is stipulated, however, that unless, in the Commission's opinion, a more expeditious procedure is justified by special circumstances, the Commission may call a conference of an equal number of representatives of employers, employees and the public which will be presided over by a member of the Commission and which will make recommendations to the Commission for a minimum wage ordinance. In the case of an ordinance for a particular industry, the Commission may convene a conciliation board made up of representatives of employers and employees concerned and presided over by one of the Commissioners. If employers or employees fail to nominate representatives, the Commission may appoint on its own initiative.

The Commission has power to approve, amend or reject the findings of a conference

or board and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may amend or reject draft ordinances submitted by the Commission. An ordinance may be amended only following the same procedure by which it was put in force but the Commission may suspend an ordinance for not more than two months. An ordinance or a resolution suspending an ordinance is to go into effect on the 28th day after publication in the Official Gazette or on the day fixed in the publication but not prior to the date of publication.

The provisions of a minimum wage ordinance are declared to entail a matter of public order and to govern any work of the kind contemplated by the order in the district to which it applies. Regardless of the employer's occupation he is forbidden to make an agreement with an employee to pay a rate contrary to that fixed by the ordinance for the work and where such agreement is made the employee has the right to recover the sum due under the ordinance. Unless the ordinance expressly forbids it a contract of hire may provide for higher wages and better conditions than those laid down in the ordinance applying to the work. A professional employer and a sub-contractor or any intermediary are jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the proper wage rate. Settlement of accounts between employer and employee entailing a wage reduction are null unless approved by the Commission. Neither may any interest in the employer's business be sold to an employee without the consent of the Commission.

The Commission is now authorized to take action on behalf of any employee who has failed to bring suit within 15 days or has neglected to proceed with the action for 15 days, even if the employee has renounced his claim or has not been informed of the Commission's action and without having to prove that the employee has not brought suit or that he has failed to proceed with it. Civil actions may not be brought after the lapse of six months but in a case of fraud the period is to date from the time the Commission discovered it.

Several changes were made in the penalty sections, separate provisions being made for the various types of offence. Penal actions must be brought by the Commission and within six months from the date of the offence. At the option of the Commission penalties may be imposed on summary conviction or by a penal action before a civil court. The competency of the court in the case of an action on behalf of several employees whether brought by the Commission or not is to be determined by the total amount claimed. The Commission is to turn over to the employees the net amount realized in the action on their behalf. Any of the Commission's inspectors may, as of right, at any time examine an employer's records and require the necessary information under oath in writing signed by an employer or employee. It continues to be an offence for an employer to dismiss a man for giving information to the Commission's representatives or for testifying in a prosecution or investigation or to dismiss him with intent to re-engage him at a smaller wage. The fine for the first offence must not exceed $50 and costs; for subsequent offences the fine is to be at least $25 and not more than $100 and costs.

The Act provides that after receiving a claim from the Commission the employer cannot validly pay the sums which are the object of such claim except by handing them over to that body. To the examination of an employee of the opposite party when he is produced by the Commission is declared inapplicable the provision in the Code of Civil Procedure which prohibits leading questions, unless the witness attempts to elude the question or to favour the other party or unless he is the other party.

Collective Agreements Act

Similar provisions to those set out in the last paragraph are contained in the revised Collective Agreements Act, the rights given to the Minimum Wage Commission being granted to the parity committees or joint committees, as they were formerly called, under the Collective Agreements Act. In neither the Minimum Wage Act nor the Collective Agreements Act is exemption given, as in the former statutes, to employment on works for the Provincial Government. The section relating to freedom of association in the Fair Wage Act is omitted altogether from the Minimum Wage Act and in the Collective Agreements Act it is revised to declare it unlawful to prevent, directly or indirectly, an employee from becoming a member of an association and to make a first offence punishable by a maximum fine of $25 and costs and a subsequent offence by a fine of from $25 to $50 and costs. Thus have been dropped the clauses in the former Acts which were generally considered to make illegal efforts to impose a closed shop.

The new Collective Agreements Act went into effect on the day it was assented to but the repeal of the former Act does not affect the agreements or the joint committees set up under it. As before, the Act does not apply to agricultural work, the employment of blind persons or to the operation of railways subject to Dominion jurisdiction. It is expressly stated, however, that the construction

or alteration of railways or railway buildings or the operation of railway hotels is not exempt from the Act.

An order in council adopted on petition of one party to a collective agreement between an association of employees and one or more employers or an association of employers makes legally binding on all employers and employees in the industry or trade covered by the agreement within the province or in a particular district the provisions of the agreement relating to wages, hours of work and apprentices, the classification of operations and such other provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem to be in conformity with the spirit of the Act.

The conditions relating to the passing of the order in council remain unchanged, the public notice of the petition, 30 days for the lodging of objection, responsibility of the Minister of Labour to satisfy himself as to the probable effect of the agreement and the power of the Government to amend the agreement. A change has been made, however, in the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as regards the date on which the order in council becomes effective. Under the old Act, the Government had power to make an order in council retroactive over a period of not more than four months. This is no longer possible and the order in council extending an agreement comes into effect on the date it is adopted but it must be gazetted as soon as possible. If any change is made in the order in council embodying the agreement or if it is repealed, the order in council effecting such change or repeal goes into force when gazetted or on a date fixed in the order in council. An amendment in the order in council may be made only on recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published.

The Act contains similar provisions to those of the repealed statute and the Minimum Wage Act concerning the application of the order in council to work of the kind contemplated by it regardless of the employer's occupation, the nullity of any agreement between an employer and employee for a lower wage, the right of an employee to recover the proper wage in spite of such an agreement as well as the validity of an agreement for a higher wage or better conditions than those laid down in the agreement.

The clauses relating to the formation of joint committees to supervise and enforce the agreements are like those in the old Act, the parties to each agreement being required to organize such a committee and the Minister being empowered to add not more than four members nominated by the employers and employees not party to the agreement. A new provision permits any party to an agreement to replace its representatives on the committee after the lapse of a year in spite of any regulation to the contrary adopted by the committee.

A joint committee is constituted a corporation after publication of a notice of approval of its regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The committee may bring suit on behalf of any employees who have not instituted an action on their own account within 15 days, instead of one month as in the former Act, from the date on which wages were due or who have neglected for 15 days to proceed with a suit entered upon. Such action by a committee may be taken under similar conditions to those laid down for action for the recovery of wages by the Minimum Wage Commission.

A committee may appoint a secretary, inspectors and other employees and fix their remuneration. Any person having custody of a committee's funds must deposit security with the Minister of Labour. The secretary and inspectors are given the right, formerly given the committee, to enter premises, examine documents and require information.

The provisions concerning the assessment of not more than one-half of one per cent that may be made on a professional employer's payroll or on both the employers's payroll and the employees' wages or on wages only remain much the same but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may reduce or increase the rate of assessment or may order no further levy to be made by publication of an order in the *Official Gazette*.

Certificates of competency which could formerly be required of workmen by a joint committee, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, only in municipalities with a population of more than 4,000 may now be made obligatory throughout or in a part of the region to which an agreement applies. Another new provision gives the joint committee power to order that any certificate of competency granted by an association of employees to one of its members shall be voided unless the holder passes an examination set by the board of examiners which is to be given free of charge. The committee may require certificates of classification for the employees who do not have to have certificates of competency. These now include clerical or office employees and those whose work requires no apprenticeship as well as the classes formerly covered, namely, labourers and employees licensed under statutory authority.

Workmen's Compensation

The special provision in the Act entitling an executive officer of a corporation and his dependants to compensation on fulfilment of certain conditions is changed to apply to the directors of a corporation and their dependants.

In the provision relating to accidents occurring outside the Province where the employer has a place of business in the Province and the residence of the workman and usual place of employment are in the Province and the employment outside has not exceeded six months in the service of the same employer, it is now stipulated that compensation is payable only where none is granted under the law of the place where the accident occurs.

Another change makes clear that where an accident to a workman entitles him to an action against some person other than his employer and he elects to be paid compensation, the provision in the Act granting the Workmen's Compensation Commission, or the employer if he is individually liable, the rights against such third party, takes effect by the mere making of the election and may be exercised to the full extent of the amount which the employer or the Commission may be called on to pay as a result of the accident. The Legislative Council added a provision that if as a result of the Act the employer or the Commission is afterwards freed from the obligation of paying a part of the compensation so recovered, that amount is to be reimbursed the next month. Repealed is the section providing that an employer or his workman in an industry within the collective liability system had no right of action against another employer within the system but allowing the Commission to direct that the compensation awarded in a Schedule I case where the accident resulted from the negligence of an employer or workman in another class in the same schedule should be charged against the class to which the last mentioned employer belonged.

The section allowing payment of compensation to a member of an employer's family is amended to require that notice of his employment must have been given to the Commission before the accident if the member was not on the payroll and his wages and name were not furnished to the Commission in the regular statement required of employers.

Certain sections are amended to bring them into line with other clauses of the Act. Since compensation is payable in respect of children up to 18 years of age, in the section allowing the Commission to divert compensation from a workman to his wife and children if he has left the Province without providing for their support, the age 16 is changed to 18 years.

The sections enacted in 1938, providing for the establishment of a medical board to revise the medical evidence adduced before the Commission in accident cases, which board was never set up, are repealed. So also is the provision added in 1938 for the appointment of an officer to replace the Commission in administering the accident fund and fixing and collecting assessments.

The schedule of industrial diseases to which silicosis incurred in mining was added in 1938, has been amended to extend that provision to quarrying, cutting, crushing, grinding or polishing of stone and smelting, grinding or polishing of metal. Workmen suffering from seven other occupational diseases are brought under the Act. These are: bursitis, dermatitis, infected blisters, retinitis, and poisoning from carbon monoxide, brass, nickel or zinc, nitrous fumes or the sequelae of any of these.

Teachers' Pensions

Changes effective July 1 were made in the sections of the Education Act which refer to the pensions of primary school teachers and inspectors. They restore some conditions in effect prior to 1935. The number of years' service necessary to qualify for such a pension which was in 1935 raised from 20 to 25 is again reduced to 20. The minimum pension is increased from $150 to $200 and also by five dollars per year of service above 20 years and up to 35 years. The maximum is now $1,500 instead of $1,200.

The provision inserted in 1935, which raised from 50 to 56 the age up to which married women retiring after 20 years' service were entitled only to reimbursement of their contributions to the pension fund without interest, has been revised to reduce the age again to 50.

The provision for repayment without interest, on the occasion of a teacher's incapacity, of sums paid into the pension fund is again allowed after ten years' service. This was changed in 1935, to make it payable after 15 years' service. A new provision allows any teacher or inspector who has belonged to a religious teaching order in Quebec to be given credit for five years of such teaching on condition that he pay the contributions for the pension fund based on a salary estimated by the members of the administrative commission of the fund. The pension becomes payable quarterly instead of semi-annually.

Mothers' Pensions, Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to come in force on proclamation extends the Needy Mothers' Assistance Act to mothers who have residing with them one legitimate child under 16 as well as those with two or more children under that age.

The Act now covers not only a woman whose husband is confined in a lunatic asylum at public expense but also a woman who has been deserted by her husband for five years and one whose husband is totally disabled and kept in a public charitable institution. It is made clear that women who were British subjects at birth come under the scheme as well as those who have been British subjects for the 15 preceding years. The clause requiring seven years' residence immediately preceding the application for an allowance now requires domicile for the seven years and actual residence for at least 1,825 days during that period.

The section which allowed payment of the allowance to a grandmother under certain conditions is extended to cover an aunt or sister where there is no grandmother capable of taking charge of the children. A new clause provides for payment of an allowance to an administrator appointed by the body or the Minister charged with carrying out the Act when the beneficiary seems to him incapable of making good use of the allowance. The administrator is to use it for the needs of the beneficiary and of the children, and must account to the body by which he is appointed.

The expenses of carrying out the Act are now all to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and borrowing money for this purpose is no longer authorized.

Amendments in this Act as well as in the Old Age Pensions Act and the Blind Persons Aid Act, also to come in force on proclamation, allow the administrative authorities to require a certificate of the treasurer or accountant of the municipality in which he is domiciled enumerating the real property which has been inscribed in the applicant's name or in the name of his or her wife or husband during the preceding five years on the municipal valuation roll. The authorities administering these Acts may supply annually to the members and officers of every municipal council a list of persons in the Province benefiting from them but the latter are forbidden to reveal such information. A municipal officer may indicate to the administrative authority any person who does not appear to be entitled to a pension or allowance.

There are new provisions in the three Acts allowing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to impose on the municipalities a contribution not exceeding in the case of mothers' pensions 5 per cent and in the case of old age and blind pensions up to 2 per cent of allowances paid to beneficiaries domiciled therein. In all cases the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine how the domicile is to be established for the purposes of such contribution and regulate all the conditions.

Technical Education

An Act to establish an Arts and Trade School at Rouyn provides for the use of a new school building at Rouyn partly as a primary school but with sufficient accommodation set aside for a technical school.

Northwest Territories

The Workmens' Compensation Ordinance, 1940, (Labour Gazette, April, 1940, p. 349), was amended on April 30 to authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to make an order directing employers in any business, calling, trade, or occupation to enter, if possible, into an arrangement, satisfactory to the Commissioner, for the protection of their workmen, with a Workmen's Compensation Board of a province or territory other than the Northwest Territories. If an employer declines to carry out such an order the Commissioner may refuse to grant him a licence to carry on business, or may cancel one already granted.

The Businesses, Callings, Trades and Occupations Licence Ordinance, 1938, under which the licences referred to above are issued, was amended on May 8, 1940, to require an applicant for a licence who is an employer of labour to state whether or not he has made an arrangement in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and to set out fully such arrangement or explain his reason for not making one.

During the month of July there were 7,902 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, as compared with 6,206 during the month of June, and 5,242 during the month of July a year ago. The benefits awarded amounted to $571,730.96, of which $463,740.94 was for compensation and $107,990.02 for medical aid.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at June 30, 1940

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at June 30, 1940. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1940

	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,653	13,551	12,704	11,825	14,527	59,342
Average monthly pension	18·57	19·13	18·68	14·61	14·83	18·55
**Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·35	1·75	1·75	2·62	2·62	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·54	3·11	4·18	4·97	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	57·32	49·40	56·20	62·67	52·72	35·93
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1940	440,468 92	572,157 01	520,061.48	388,127 13	480,139 41	2,444,108 34
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$11,890,180 96	16,776,317 00	17,276,030 08	5,560,712 19	11,071,935 40	80,679,475 81

*Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1939—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	2,015	48,921	12,783	7	186,328
Average monthly pension	11·29	17·70	16·80	20·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·12	1·52	1·35	0·07	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·19	3·02	2·35	1·22	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	34·25	50·42	57·38	5·74	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1940	50,635 75	1,942,570 40	486,739 86	424·94	7,325,433 24
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	1,103,573 21	28,069,184 43	15,643,692 75	17,130·79	188,088,232·62

*Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1939—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1940

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	189	291	275	668	583	1,361
Average monthly pension	19·60	19·37	19·52	19·64	19·12	19·59
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1940	8,214 85	12,586 92	11,964 38	29,278 73	24,850 67	60,422 35
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$57,569 49	99,562 82	94,354 55	233,413 84	202,515 38	523,566 95

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	116	1,790	263	5,536
Average monthly pension	13·91	19·42	19·88	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1940	3,660 15	78,996 40	12,349 04	242,323 49
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	28,045 81	693,753 38	94,237 03	2,027,019 25

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF QUEBEC FEDERATION OF LABOUR

WITH over one hundred delegates in attendance, the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour held its third annual convention in Hull on July 27 and 28, the sessions being presided over by President J. Arthur D'Aoust.

At one of the early sessions of the convention a resolution was adopted expressing assurances of loyalty to Canada and the wholehearted co-operation of the membership to the Government in the implementing of the nation's war effort.

Thirty-two resolutions were considered by the convention and dealt with a variety of subjects. Resolutions concerning the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act called for the abolition of the "open shop" principle maintained in the Act; the fixing of prices for services in the barbering trade; compulsory setting up of joint committees to supervise the carrying out of decrees; the opening of negotiations for renewals of agreements not more than 60 days prior to expiration of existing contracts and the re-inclusion of weekly newspapers under the jurisdiction of the Act. Another resolution asked for the amendment of this Act and also the Minimum Wage and Professional Syndicates Acts outlawing employer-controlled associations of employees.

The convention urged that in all legislation respecting the regulation of wages and hours of labour, definite provision be made to protect workers in the exercise of their right to organize and bargain collectively through unions of their own choosing.

The convention decided to seek legislation prohibiting the granting of injunctions in industrial disputes before both parties to the dispute have been heard.

Strong condemnation was voiced of the practice of employers, particularly in the needle trades, of having work done in private homes. It was charged that in some instances even the most elementary hygiene was ignored and that deplorably low wages were paid. The Provincial Government will be requested to take necessary action to prohibit continuance of these conditions and thus remove this unfair competition with regular shops and factories conforming with existing laws. The Federation also declared its opposition to prison labour entering into competition with free labour.

Other resolutions sought to prevent employment of female workers in the dispensing of alcoholic beverages; establishment of a 48-hour work week for employees of hotels, taverns and restaurants; annual vacations with pay for all workers; the granting of printing contracts by the Provincial Government only to firms which are properly equipped and operate under fair labour conditions; payment of compensation for silicosis contracted by workers in industries other than mining; the inclusion of hotel and restaurant employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act; maintenance of proper hygienic conditions in taverns; the establishment and maintenance of adequate standards of unemployment relief. Free and compulsory education, in both the French and English languages, within the province was again urged by the Federation.

General opposition was expressed by the convention to the system of toll charges on Quebec bridges. It was also decided to press for a reduction in the fees charged on private motor vehicles and an additional levy on those used for commercial purposes.

In the election of officers, Raoul Trepanier, Montreal, was elected president by acclamation, the retiring president Arthur D'Aoust declining the nomination because of pressure of official duties as vice-president of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Marcil Francq, Montreal, Acting Secretary, was elected Secretary.

Vice-presidents elected were J. B. Arsenault, Three Rivers; Joseph Matte, Quebec; and Claude Jodoin, Montreal. Regional vice-presidents: Albert Gibeault, Gatineau; Emile Lajoie, Three Rivers; W. Brown, Kenogami; and W. O. Bonnet, Sherbrooke. Gustave Francq, Montreal, was elected as delegate to the 56th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to be held at Vancouver in September next.

The annual meeting of the Federation in 1941 will be held in St. Jean d'Iberville.

TRAINING FOR MUNITIONS WORK

IN view of the rapidly increasing tempo of Canadian industry, geared to the war effort with its emphasis on armament, aircraft and munitions production, the following article entitled "Training For Munitions Work" is extracted in its entirety from the July issue of *Industrial Welfare*, the official publication of the Industrial Welfare Society of Great Britain:

Reduced to its simplest terms, training for manual work means clear and detailed instructions as to how a job is to be done; a certain period during which a worker's purpose is recognized to be, not maximum output, but mastery of certain movements; and supervision of progress during this period by some particular person charged with teaching the elements of the job or operation.

On these fundamentals can be built up training schemes for different types of operation. Some will take a few hours, some days, some months to learn. Apprenticeships which take years will not help us in the present emergency. We have to make do with the skilled labour already trained. By the widespread application of the principles of mass production—the subdivision of every job into the simplest possible operations—it may be possible to do this. The problem of training is therefore rather different from that of peace time.

French Training Scheme

It may be of interest to examine the way in which our late Allies prepared to train and organize the vast army of women which was to take the place in the munitions factories of the men called to the colours. Firstly it was realized that many specialized operations such as turning shells can be taught in a few hours or days, and most armament factories arranged to train women for this specialized job. In the second place it was decided to replace skilled men by quickly trained semi-skilled who were either to be taught just the few movements required for a particular operation or to be trained to carry out certain jobs under careful supervision. This type of training was estimated to take from four to twelve weeks—rather less than the average in our Government training centres.

The training was very intensive, based on elaborate selection and a very small number of students to each instructor, to ensure careful supervision. Instructors, who were all craftsmen, were chosen from the army, as there were none to spare from industry, and after a short period of training, were sent into factories, usually in groups of three, to set up works schools. Assistant instructors were selected from among the factory's own skilled workers. These were trained for two weeks and the school was then ready to recruit trainees in the proportion of four to each instructor or 36 to 48 to each school. An engineer in the works was always made responsible for keeping in touch with the school and for helping the chief instructor in matters connected with recruitment, accommodation, machines, work to be done and placement of trained workers.

Government Training Centres

The Government Training Scheme in this country (Great Britain), originally started to rehabilitate the younger unemployed men, is being very much expanded and altered to meet new conditions, though it is not yet designed to train women. Classes are now only given in engineering trades. Men are to be trained intensively to carry out certain special operations. Numbers of new centres with accommodation for several thousand trainees are being opened. A system of double shifts has been introduced in the machine operator and instrument maker's classes and the introduction of three shifts is under consideration. The courses of training have been cut down from six months to from three to five, and they may now vary in length according to the ability of the trainee. Some men are given even shorter courses and then placed with employers who are willing to continue their training on their own premises.

The recruiting campaign has again been intensified and the centres have been thrown open to men in employment, if they are not in reserved occupations, and even to men in reserved occupations, if they have been unemployed for two months or more. If the training courses are closely enough linked to the needs of industry, as they can be with co-operation on both sides, all men with any mechanical aptitude should be able within a comparatively short time to play a useful and essential part in the war effort.

The principal difficulty in expanding training centres further is the lack of suitable instructors. Some could undoubtedly be released from industry. Although it may seem shortsighted to deprive a good training scheme, even in a non-essential industry, of its best instructors, the offers made by a number of employers to do this are certainly in the national interest.

Works Short-term Training

In spite of expansion of Government training, works training schemes are more necessary than ever, though some of them may have to

be adapted to meet the new short-term needs. A leading British aircraft firm has successfully introduced a short term training scheme in order to assist the speed-up of production of flying boats. A school has been built for the instruction of unskilled workers, and the usual course is for a period of six weeks. This innovation in British aircraft factory management was possible only with the full co-operation of the skilled employees.

No previous engineering experience is required of the trainees, and no definite course of instruction is laid down. The amount of coaching given varies according to the alacrity with which each individual masters a particular job. Great care is exercised in guarding against men being put on actual construction work until they are qualified. The course completed, the men pass from the school to the main factories, where they are engaged on detail fitting, sub-assembly and main assembly.

Women Engineers and Supervisors

The Government training centres still do not cater for women. The only schemes are those run by the Women's Engineering Society for women of skilled and supervisory grades. Successful courses were organized in London last winter and another has just started at Manchester. The syllabus includes training in foremanship, instruction in workshop practice and practical work. All those who have gone through these courses have entered works as operatives, and most have soon been promoted. Some are being specially trained for tool-setting and others are being used for quite responsible inspection work. If employers would show interest in the training of some of their skilled operatives in such courses, it might be possible to start more. In an article in *The Engineer* of April 19, 1940, Miss V. Holmes writes "It may be stated that the greatest difficulty of all is still that of collecting a sufficient number of the right type of student in districts where facilities for their training are available."

But these are the few select women. What of the many, the women who are expected to pour into industry in their thousands as soon as industry is ready to receive them? In the article referred to above Miss Holmes says "in the last war, the usual practice was to allocate a newly-engaged and untrained girl to a machine tool which was being operated by an experienced hand. An article written in 1916, describing a shell factory, states that girls trained in this way could work a machine after three days' training, were efficient in seven days and reached their maximum efficiency in two months. It is not suggested that all semi-skilled work can be learned quite so rapidly, but with the modern sub-division of processes, little time need be spent on training." But that time must be well spent. One of the essential functions of the personnel manager or welfare supervisor is to see that this initial training, whether it lasts three or seven days, is conscientiously carried out.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE IN ONTARIO, 1939

THE annual report of the Director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Ontario Department of Health (Dr. J. G. Cunningham) for the year 1939 declared that there were "further evidences of interest and activity in health supervision instituted by industry for its employees."

Contributing to this objective were certain committees on which the Division was represented, among which were:

- A Committee of the Metal Trades, considering provisions for dust control in foundries, and periodic examination of workmen exposed.
- A Committee Advisory to the Industrial Hygiene section of the Federal Department of Health which recommended a survey of industry in Canada to determine existing industrial medical services, and which recommended that the War Supply Board provide for special reference to health supervision in contracts awarded for war materials. These recommendations have been accepted.
- A Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association which is considering Canadian specifications for welders' filter goggles and glasses.

Dealing with the effect of the war on industrial health the report noted:

"Under war conditions when raw materials are available, labour becomes the limiting factor in production. All measures are directed to maximum output and it is then better realized that general sickness is even more important than industrial accidents because of the much greater loss of time involved. Prolonged working hours are more likely to decrease production than to increase it, and many other conditions of work assume greater significance. For industrial operations of such

a temporary and emergent nature, it is frequently more practical to control a health hazard by medical supervision of workers than by exensive alterations to process and equipment. . . . ."

Specific Occupational Hazards.—The investigations during the year included:

(*a*) Silica exposures in polishing, grinding, sandblasting and china manufacture.

(*b*) Lead exposure in the manufacture of foundry bronze, lead foils, paint, toys; reclaiming scrap and in mine assay offices which now appear as one of the more important sources of hazard from this metal.

(*c*) Benzol exposure in the manufacture of rubber shoes, patent leather, rubber cement and lacquers.

(*d*) Carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethylene exposures in degreasing and dry-cleaning.

(*e*) A variety of exposures producing cases of dermatitis, such as from chromium in tanneries where there appears no doubt that reduced chromium as the sulphate can produce severe dermatitis; from adhesive paste, exotic woods, morphine and cutting oils.

(*f*) Miscellaneous inquiries such as arsenic in insecticides, weed killer, and button manufacture; asphalt fumes, hydrogen sulphide in sewers, steel alloys in welding, and explosion from baking oven enamels.

More detailed inquiry was made respecting the use of carbon tetrachloride by furriers for cleaning; of ethyl mercury phosphate (cerasan) as a disinfectant for seed grain; of chlorinated phenol as wood preservative; of a spray gun for the application of molten lead in automobile body repairs; of radio-active compounds for dial painting, of carbon tetrachloride in degreasing machines designed for trichlorethylene.

Laboratory and Clinical Investigations.—Indicative of the methods used in checking industrial hazards the report states:

To keep the laboratory and clinical investigations within limits, the services of one physician working with factory inspectors, are largely given over to the evaluation of suspected hazards, requiring considerable experience if the results are to be at all satisfactory. In the course of this work, two hundred visits were made and twenty-two companies were required under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to provide and report to the Division the results of periodic physical examination of workmen exposed to dangerous materials. This involved about fourteen hundred examinations by company physicians, six hundred and forty-seven in lead, one hundred and thirty in arsenic and lead, two hundred and fifty-six in benzol and three hundred and eighty-four in radium. As a result of this supervision no case of serious poisoning has developed in these exposures.

To carry out the special inquiries, the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory has conducted about five hundred chemical determinations in relation to three hundred exposures. This aspect of the work has been restricted to some extent by the chemical facilities needed for the enforcement of the bedding regulations. On the other hand, some local branch factories of American companies have conducted their own inquiry into dust exposures and the best means for their control. About one thousand blood smear examinations have been made to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases of occupational disease or in the supervision of those exposed. There have been three hundred examinations in factory clinics, four hundred in connection with claims for workmen's compensation for silicosis and a few examinations each in those exposed to benzol, lead, cyanide and radium. In addition, the clinician has issued one hundred and seventy-two certificates for fitness for employment in mines and examined or assisted with others on various Department Boards in nearly eight hundred cases. Chest-X-ray films of workmen exposed to dust have been referred by many local physicians and from the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia and from Newfoundland.

Dust Control.—The engineering control of dust hazards, states the Director, is facilitated by the provisions in the Factory Act, requiring submission of plans for new factories or for extensions to existing ones.

Co-operation with the Department of Labour results in consideration of structural and equipment needs before expenditures are made, in many instances with considerable saving to employers. Dust determinations have been limited to those processes where the degree of exposure was doubtful or for testing the effectiveness of new control equipment. A number of factories have been supplied with detailed plans prepared in the Division for the correction of known hazards, for example, in ore-smelting, aeroplane coating, abrasive manufacture, ore-loading, porcelain enamelling. Special attention continues to be directed to the control of dust in the foundry industry where this year in twenty-five plants detailed recommendations have been made. Employers in this industry have effected very definite improvements and as an organization are still active in this direction. By request, comments have been prepared and forwarded on the proposed codes developed and submitted by the Codes Committee of the American Foundrymen's Association.

Other sections of the Director's report deal with the enforcement of bedding regulations (labelling of bedding and certain types of furniture at the time of manufacture or second-hand material before being exposed for sale) and with the administration of regulations governing saw-mill, mining, and construction camps.

LABOUR RELATIONS IN UNITED STATES MARITIME INDUSTRY

Report and Recommendations of Maritime Labour Board

COMPREHENSIVE recommendations for the stabilization of labour relations in the maritime industry are contained in the report of the Maritime Labour Board submitted to the President and the Congress of the United States.

This report is in compliance with section 1010 of title X of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, which reads as follows:

> On or before March 1, 1940, the Board shall submit to the President and to Congress a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a permanent Federal policy for the amicable adjustment of all disputes between maritime employers and employees and for the stabilization of maritime labour relations. As far as may be, the Board shall seek to secure through its mediatory efforts agreement between maritime employers and employees upon the plan it is hereby required to submit.

As stated in the introduction to the report, the recommendations are based upon: (1) Experience of the Maritime Labour Board with the administration of title X; (2) conferences with representatives of organizations of maritime employers and employees held by the Maritime Labour Board; and (3) studies and investigations made by the Maritime Labour Board, including an examination of the various legislative proposals submitted during the Seventy-fifth Congress which eventuated in enactment of title X.

It is significant, the report observes, that almost from its origin the mediatory services of the Maritime Labour Board have been used both by employers and employees. Between the date of its establishment on July 6, 1938, and October 1, 1939, more than 70 disputes were handled by the Board covering in excess of 110,000 workers. These cases involved questions pertaining to the making and maintaining of written agreements, to the renewal of agreements, and to stoppages of work resulting from lock-outs and strikes. The experience of the Board has embraced practically all issues over which maritime employers and employees have been in conflict during recent years, and has brought the Board into close contact with the industry. The Board has thus gained a realistic appreciation of the day-to-day problems incident to collective bargaining which confront employers and workers in the maritime industry.

"In compliance with section 1010, which provides that the Board shall seek to secure through its mediatory efforts agreement between maritime employers and employees upon the plan it is hereby required to submit, the Board has conferred with representatives of the major employers' and workers' organizations.

"These were conferences arranged for the purpose of eliciting the views of the parties directly at interest in maritime labour disputes, with regard to the kind of plan which should be submitted to the Congress for the amicable adjustment of labour disputes...."

These conferences indicated widely divergent views as to the type and scope of a special Federal mediatory agency for the promotion of collective bargaining and the mediation of disputes in the maritime industry.

This absence of agreement, it is stated, not only between maritime employers and their employees but also between organized groups of employers on the one hand and organized groups of employees on the other is a major reason for the Board's conclusion that for the immediate future the public interest requires a specialized Federal agency for the mediation of disputes and the establishment of Federal policy with respect to collective bargaining in the maritime industry.

"The recommendations of the Board fall into two main categories: (1) Specific amendments to title X regarding measures necessary to strengthen existing facilities for making and maintaining collective agreements, and for the amicable adjustment of disputes; and (2) a general recommendation intended to encourage the development of collective bargaining in the maritime industry by removing existing impediments to its growth.

"The Board does not assume that its recommendations constitute a final, full-grown plan designed to inaugurate an era of perfect harmony between maritime employers and employees. In a democratic country, orderly and amicable employer-employee relationships in any industry are predicated upon a gradual growth of mutual respect and understanding, which in the maritime industry are still in the formative stage.

"The Board is fully aware of the immediate and imperative need for securing an uninterrupted flow of water-borne commerce, particularly because of the close connection between the merchant marine and the national defence. But the Board is also mindful of the fact that in seeking a basis for the development of an enduring and steadfast employer-employee relationship, primary emphasis must be placed upon normal conditions rather than upon those which might obtain during periods of national emergency."

Chief Recommendations

Several of the chief recommendations proposed, and the Board's explanatory notations are contained in the following paragraphs from the report:

The Maritime Labour Board, or its successor, should be authorized to consider and determine questions concerning representation of employees of maritime employers.

The navigation laws of the United States or any other laws relating to seamen should not be so construed as to abrogate the right of seamen to strike in domestic harbours.

The receipt of Federal construction or operating subsidies should also be made conditional upon compliance with the provisions of section 8 of the National Labour Relations Act.

It is the judgment of the Board that the observance of the provisions of the National Labour Relations Act with respect to unfair labour practices should be made a condition for receiving federal subsidies. . . .

To achieve this and section 1002 should be further amended to provide that persons or corporations, found guilty by a court of competent jurisdiction of any of the unfair labour practices prohibited by section 8 of the National Labour Relations Act, should become ineligible to receive, or to continue to receive, federal construction or operating subsidies for a specified period of time.

This recommendation is intended as a special inducement to those who are the direct beneficiaries of governmental aid to obey the provisions of the National Labour Relations Act.

In the interests of orderly labour relations in the maritime industry, the report declares, the Board believes it is imperative to stop effectively any attempt by unfair maritime employers to engage in practices inimical to the rights of maritime employees. Since many maritime employers are receiving governmental subsidies and others are likely to apply for such subsidies, it would be an added inducement to them to abide by the provisions of law as regards the fundamental rights of labour, if the law made maritime employers who are guilty of unfair labour practices ineligible for subsidies for a specified period. This additional penalty would do no harm to fair employers and could only be objectionable to those who have not as yet fully recognized the rights of their employees to self-organization.

The jurisdiction of the Maritime Labour Board, or its successor, should be extended to personnel on all documental vessels upon navigable waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, except vessels covered by the Railway Labour Act.

The Board's reason for this recommendation is that it believes the effectiveness of the Board, or its successor, would be enhanced if it were in a position to handle all labour disputes in which maritime employers and employees are involved, irrespective of the kind of waterborne trade involved in the dispute. The jurisdiction of the Maritime Labour Board, should be coextensive with that of the maritime labour unions where such jurisdiction covers employees on vessels upon navigable waters within the jurisdiction of the United States. The jurisdiction of these unions are not confined to vessels on the high seas and on the Great Lakes, but extend to inland waterways and to harbour craft.

The jurisdiction of the Maritime Labour Board, or its successor, should be extended to include employees engaged in ship repairing.

The jurisdiction of the Maritime Labour Board, or its successor, in matters relating to labour disputes in the maritime industry as defined by this section, should be made exclusive.

The term "employee" should include the seagoing personnel on Government-owned merchant vessels operated for the account of the Government by managing agents or corporations. The term "maritime employer" should include managing agents or corporations operating Government-owned merchant vessels for the account of the Government.

The purpose of this recommendation is to insure the right of collective bargaining to the seagoing personnel on Government-owned merchant vessels which are not directly operated by a governmental agency, but which are operated for such agency by a managing agent or corporation.

It is the judgment of the Board that if this amendment were adopted, it would materially assist in the stabilization of labour relations in the maritime industry, and would in no way infringe upon the sovereignty of the Federal Government. . . .

The Maritime Labour Board is of the opinion that employees on Government-owned merchant vessels, when they are operated by managing agents or corporations, should have the same rights of collective bargaining as do employees on privately owned merchant vessels, whether subsidized or not.

Revaluation of Seamen's Statutes

In addition to its recommendations the Board asked Congress to consider action on several problems, and it explained these as follows:

The studies and investigations undertaken by the Board with regard to the impact of laws pertaining to seamen upon collective bargaining problems have brought into relief a series of pertinent questions which have led the board to believe that at least some of these laws may need revision with a view to bringing them in line with modern conditions of water transportation and with modern concepts of employer-employee relationships. Among these questions are the following:

First, in what way does the requirement that seafaring men sign shipping articles conflict with the collective agreements which the seafaring men enter into with the shipowners?

Second, should the contents of shipping articles be revised to conform with modern conditions of water transportation, or should the requirement for signing shipping articles be entirely done away with?

Third, when does concerted economic action on the part of merchant seamen constitute a legal right and when can such action be construed as mutiny?

Fourth, is a command of a master of a merchant vessel "lawful" when such command infringes upon the rights of seamen collectively to refuse to perform work in order to enforce a lawful economic demand?

Fifth, should the duties of Shipping Commissioners, as defined in the law of 1872, be revised to meet changed conditions which have resulted from the establishment of collective agreements between maritime employers and employees?

Sixth, is there still need for the maintenance of registers of seamen by Shipping Commissioners?

The report contains fourteen chapters with appendices, each of which deals extensively with some phase of maritime labour relations.

EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1934-1936

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report entitled "Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1934-1936" which includes statistics compiled from a Supplemental Schedule sent out to all manufacturers reporting to the Census of Industry in respect to their operations in 1934, 1935 and 1936. This survey was made to meet an increasing public demand for information as to the distribution of the pay-rolls among the individual wage-earners. Each manufacturer was asked to show the numbers of male and female workers receiving weekly earnings of specified amounts for any week in the month of highest employment in the establishment. Salaried workers, such as managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees, were not included in the survey. The need for information of this character was brought out during the investigation of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads in 1934, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1935, page 407). The Commission through its accountants obtained data on earnings for certain industries only. The Bureau undertook the present survey to make available similar information for all manufacturing industries and also to implement in part the recommendations of the International Labour Office on statistics of wages and hours. It is expected that similar special surveys will be made from time to time in the future. Data as to the numbers of wage earners in manufacturing industries in Canada at specified weekly earnings were given for the years 1915 and 1919 in the Canada Year Book, 1921, pages 604 and 641 and for 1920 and 1921 in the issue for 1922-23 pages 739 and 740. Statistics of the numbers of wage-earners working specified hours in manufacturing industries have been collected annually since 1924.

From the data obtained in this survey and from the annual census of manufactures it was possible to calculate the annual and weekly earnings of male and female wage-earners separately. Some of the more important summary tables from the report are reproduced herewith. Table I shows the average annual earnings by provinces and industrial groups for 1934, 1935 and 1936, Table II shows the number of wage-earners at specified weekly earnings, under $6, at $6 to $6.99, etc., within dollar ranges up to $30, within ranges of $5 up to $50 and at $50 and over for the same three years. In the report these figures are given also by provinces and by industrial groups for Canada. Table III shows the number of wage-earners at specified weekly earnings by industrial groups for 1936 only within wider ranges, five dollars, by industrial groups. In the report these figures are given for all provinces by industrial groups and also for each of the leading industries by provinces. Table IV gives similar figures for the twenty-five leading manufacturing cities in 1936. Table V shows the average weekly earnings in each province by industrial groups in 1936. In the report these figures are given for 1934, 1935 and 1936 and also for Canada for each manufacturing industry separately. Information in the Department of Labour shows that wage rates in manufacturing industries averaged about ten per cent higher in 1939 than in 1936. (Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1929, 1938 and 1939 issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 5.)

Other tables in the report show the percentage distribution of wage-earners by earnings, province and industrial group and also average weekly earnings; average annual and weekly earnings in 1936 in the forty leading industries; the numbers of wage-earners, by provinces and industrial groups and average weekly earnings in 1934, 1935 and 1936; average weekly earnings in 1936 for each of the leading manufacturing industries in

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Windsor; average weekly earnings of male and female wage-earners in 1934, 1935 and 1936 in each manufacturing city and town as follows: in Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown; in Nova Scotia, 11 localities; in New Brunswick, 10 localities; in Quebec, 41 localities; in Ontario, 91 localities; in Manitoba, 7 localities, in Saskatchewan, 9 localities; in Alberta, 6 localities; and in British Columbia, 10 localities.

The report contains 70 pages and may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, price 25 cents.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS, IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCE AND INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1934-36

Province and Group	Male			Female		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Province—						
Prince Edward Island	540	544	550	335	326	319
Nova Scotia	809	854	854	437	478	470
New Brunswick	783	785	816	423	424	424
Quebec	855	873	902	496	533	541
Ontario	982	1,025	1,039	589	615	613
Manitoba	960	1,027	1,057	528	544	581
Saskatchewan	926	943	958	546	538	584
Alberta	940	961	999	592	596	609
British Columbia	1,006	1,052	1,097	563	610	636
Canada	**930**	**966**	**995**	**539**	**570**	**577**
Industrial Group—						
Vegetable products	883	895	931	503	528	540
Animal products	844	872	884	498	506	520
Textiles and textile products	835	853	876	559	572	578
Wood and paper products	901	933	973	541	606	603
Iron and its products	980	1,065	1,085	529	596	640
Non-ferrous metal products	1,054	1,109	1,138	653	632	637
Non-metallic mineral products	1,022	1,059	1,084	542	593	650
Chemicals and allied products	1,016	1,051	1,061	569	578	594
Miscellaneous industries	911	907	908	547	553	536
Central electric stations	1,312	1,281	1,297	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS, 1934-36

Weekly Earnings	Canada					
	Male			Female		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
1. Under $6 00	10,374	11,210	10,301	9,039	8,975	8,393
2. $6 00— 6 99	7,197	8,584	7,856	6,423	5,656	6,074
3. 7 00— 7 99	7,050	8,247	8,005	8,571	8,421	8,170
4. 8 00— 8 99	7,719	8,840	8,843	9,501	9,562	9,840
5. 9 00— 9 99	11,018	13,512	13,062	10,301	11,491	12,147
6. 10 00—10 99	12,205	13,503	13,696	12,622	13,540	13,744
7. 11 00—11 99	9,647	11,057	11,096	12,589	15,077	15,202
8. 12 00—12 99	18,331	21,389	19,889	15,748	18,905	19,214
9. 13 00—13 99	14,783	14,702	15,040	10,019	12,102	12,939
10. 14 00—14 99	14,702	17,071	16,287	8,483	10,520	11,846
11. 15 00—15 99	21,085	23,385	24,091	6,737	7,867	9,207
12. 16 00—16 99	18,438	22,778	22,236	4,746	5,613	5,950
13. 17 00—17 99	15,948	18,438	19,037	3,305	3,932	4,034
14. 18 00—18 99	19,826	23,035	23,669	2,527	3,118	3,341
15. 19 00—19 99	15,633	19,885	20,935	1,526	1,985	2,054
16. 20 00—20 99	18,636	20,869	23,133	1,536	1,617	1,797
17. 21 00—21 99	15,515	19,133	22,603	864	966	1,056
18. 22 00—22 99	13,955	18,525	20,526	670	699	816
19. 23 00—23 99	13,422	12,625	14,299	488	479	555
20. 24 00—24 99	12,638	15,744	19,370	381	405	482
21. 25 00—25 99	12,400	15,170	17,239	321	415	436
22. 26 00—26 99	9,183	10,573	12,018	226	207	232
23. 27 00—27 99	8,719	13,586	14,386	200	214	208
24. 28 00—28 99	8,455	9,720	12,101	130	129	152
25. 29 00—29 99	5,417	7,740	8,846	116	110	102
26. 30 00—34 99	25,791	29,458	33,107	296	280	407
27. 35 00—39 99	11,841	14,299	16,342	107	105	135
28. 40 00—44 99	6,234	6,959	8,024	32	40	55
29. 45 00—49 99	3,314	3,799	4,004	19	21	12
30. 50 00 and over	4,153	4,316	4,464	21	29	28
Total wage-earners	**373,629**	**438,152**	**464,505**	**127,544**	**142,530**	**148,628**
Average weekly earnings	**$ 20 31**	**20 41**	**20 92**	**11 80**	**12 04**	**12 20**

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1936

Male	Under $10	$10.00 to $14.99	$15.00 to $19.99	$20.00 to $24.99	$25.00 to $29.99	$30.00 and over	Total wage-earners
Vegetable products	6,433	10,517	16,449	14,359	7,403	4,635	59,796
Animal products	7,253	9,161	11,881	10,727	6,176	4,445	49,643
Textiles and textile products	7,027	13,398	14,493	9,648	5,478	6,653	56,697
Wood and paper products	18,811	22,677	28,846	21,188	9,718	16,497	117,737
Iron and its products	2,866	9,822	20,364	24,489	22,349	20,770	100,660
Non-ferrous metal products	1,137	2,703	5,382	8,016	6,093	4,523	27,854
Non-metallic mineral products	1,511	3,230	5,465	4,523	2,685	2,917	20,331
Chemicals and allied products	744	1,724	3,080	2,885	1,667	1,405	11,505
Miscellaneous industries*	2,285	2,776	4,008	4,096	3,021	4,096	20,282
Totals	**48,067**	**76,008**	**109,968**	**99,931**	**64,590**	**65,941**	**464,505**
Female							
Vegetable products	13,654	16,406	4,681	699	48	18	35,506
Animal products	7,656	6,446	2,558	657	153	98	17,568
Textiles and textile products	16,887	35,331	12,382	2,439	764	418	68,221
Wood and paper products	3,334	5,842	1,812	296	80	83	11,447
Iron and its products	493	1,809	982	327	37	6	3,654
Non-ferrous metal products	798	3,455	1,155	140	12	1	5,561
Non-metallic mineral products	125	571	116	22	7	1	842
Chemicals and allied products	894	2,024	402	63	7	10	3,400
Miscellaneous industries*	783	1,061	498	63	22	2	2,429
Totals	**44,624**	**72,945**	**24,586**	**4,706**	**1,130**	**637**	**148,628**

*Includes central electric stations.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TWENTY-FIVE LEADING CITIES IN 1936

(Cities Ranked According to the Total Number of Employees in 1935)

City	Male						
	Under $10.00	$10.00 to $14.99	$15.00 to $19.99	$20.00 to $24.99	$25.00 to $29.99	$30.00 and over	Total wage-earners
1. Montreal	6,473	9,168	13,419	11,089	9,387	7,686	57,222
2. Toronto	3,311	6,485	11,159	12,568	8,720	11,364	53,607
3. Hamilton	804	1,781	4,982	5,754	4,642	3,639	21,602
4. Winnipeg	547	1,634	2,565	2,728	2,560	2,697	12,731
5. Vancouver	700	1,378	4,044	3,286	1,664	2,146	13,218
6. Windsor	111	295	555	3,531	3,203	3,868	11,563
7. Quebec	1,358	918	1,308	1,229	564	755	6,132
8. London	332	880	1,451	1,713	1,089	860	6,325
9. Kitchener	351	906	1,498	1,390	824	428	5,397
10. Ottawa	323	591	1,482	1,198	599	942	5,135
11. Brantford	169	590	1,517	1,326	658	501	4,761
12. Oshawa	100	296	652	728	693	3,107	5,576
13. Three Rivers	585	557	1,039	829	509	599	4,118
14. Cornwall	106	384	1,171	1,134	205	245	3,245
15. Peterborough	346	653	1,222	815	405	265	3,706
16. Sherbrooke	431	674	847	578	411	323	3,264
17. St. Catharines	196	436	763	979	716	766	3,856
18. Calgary	118	389	782	749	710	524	3,272
19. Drummondville	266	863	943	609	262	268	3,211
20. Edmonton	101	340	927	867	668	416	3,319
21. Galt	146	422	805	715	405	240	2,733
22. St. Hyacinthe	414	852	496	210	100	97	2,169
23. Guelph	155	471	827	727	494	325	2,999
24. Welland	110	314	823	597	373	238	2,455
25. Sarnia	45	286	211	944	577	249	2,312

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE TWENTY-FIVE LEADING CITIES IN 1936—*Conc.*

(Cities Ranked According to the Total Number of Employees in 1935)

City	Female						
	Under $10.00	$10.00 to $14.99	$15.00 to $19.99	$20.00 to $24.99	$25.00 to $29.99	$30.00 and over	Total wage-earners
1. Montreal	10,006	15,585	5,388	1,276	340	175	32,770
2. Toronto	3,164	13,104	6,212	1,273	377	221	24,351
3. Hamilton	644	4,074	1,745	205	44	18	6,730
4. Winnipeg	973	2,329	658	156	30	17	4,163
5. Vancouver	375	1,855	570	85	5	2	2,892
6. Windsor	112	401	230	154	18	2	917
7. Quebec	1,572	1,033	141	20	5	.....	2,771
8. London	447	1,159	514	117	54	73	2,364
9. Kitchener	435	1,333	402	37	6	.....	2,213
10. Ottawa	210	803	109	17	10	4	1,153
11. Brantford	494	942	327	19	2	1	1,785
12. Oshawa	61	200	241	51	4	.....	557
13. Three Rivers	597	407	45	20	3	.....	1,072
14. Cornwall	179	1,072	174	20	.....	.....	1,445
15. Peterborough	253	801	152	19	2	.....	1,227
16. Sherbrooke	619	926	349	50	5	1	1,950
17. St. Catharines	147	566	285	34	11	3	1,046
18. Calgary	77	316	116	12	1	1	523
19. Drummondville	155	636	180	51	5	1	1,028
20. Edmonton	122	417	174	21	1	.....	735
21. Galt	180	795	491	114	16	10	1,606
22. St. Hyacinthe	666	742	155	11	.....	.....	1,574
23. Guelph	172	402	226	65	10	.....	875
24. Welland	109	253	66	4	1	1	434
25. Sarnia	17	197	11	.....	.....	1	226

TABLE V.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN EACH PROVINCE IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1936

Male	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Vegetable products	14 19	15 80	17 43	17 21	20 00	20 37	18 73	22 93	21 23	19 29
Animal products	8 99	14 05	12 29	16 79	20 55	22 73	19 95	21 54	21 88	19 00
Textiles and textile products	14 05	16 19	18 44	17 73	21 32	20 29	17 01	20 59	20 63	19 33
Wood and paper products	11 89	12 86	15 44	18 81	20 85	21 84	15 66	16 99	22 19	19 71
Iron and its products	16 51	21 60	22 45	22 31	24 87	25 30	21 10	23 11	24 94	24 15
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	23 38	16 51	21 14	23 82	18 70	.....	25 89	24 04	23 31
Non-metallic mineral products	15 00	20 33	15 73	20 76	21 69	21 68	22 74	20 43	22 23	21 23
Chemicals and allied products	18 42	19 23	19 80	19 42	22 35	19 16	20 00	20 01	23 77	21 14
Miscellaneous industries	.....	20 03	24 21	18 78	20 66	19 43	18 86	19 70	24 71	20 46
Central electric stations	19 96	17 25	20 33	23 91	25 55	26 79	29 20	24 39	27 25	24 09
All groups	**11 03**	**16 35**	**16 72**	**18 99**	**22 27**	**22 93**	**18 63**	**21 10**	**22 60**	**20 92**
Female										
Vegetable products	6 83	8 99	8 81	9 96	11 99	10 76	10 64	13 39	12 17	11 21
Animal products	6 06	6 90	7 13	10 72	14 16	12 97	12 44	14 30	13 51	11 20
Textiles and textile products	8 57	11 25	10 75	12 16	13 62	12 61	11 83	12 89	13 29	12 78
Wood and paper products	8 85	10 27	9 54	10 23	13 05	13 78	9 83	11 97	14 65	12 21
Iron and its products	11 50	9 21	9 96	12 17	15 06	17 50	.....	12 50	14 33	14 22
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	8 80	12 91	13 29	15 17	.....	.....	9 56	13 17
Non-metallic mineral products	7 50	11 50	13 83	11 93	13 09	9 59	14 00	12 13	16 72	12 65
Chemicals and allied products	.....	9 79	13 50	10 73	12 86	12 06	9 50	12 30	13 00	11 94
Miscellaneous industries	.....	9 37	11 03	9 50	13 38	13 27	9 50	11 45	12 65	12 15
Central electric stations	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 30	13 19	.....	.....	.....	11 50
All groups	**6 38**	**9 02**	**8 72**	**11 44**	**13 15**	**12 51**	**11 36**	**12 90**	**13 01**	**12 20**

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JUNE, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 12,159, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,220,791 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,973 having an aggregate membership of 258,369 persons, 7·6 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organize labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1940, as Reported by Employers

Employment showed further, important expansion at July 1, when the improvement was above the average for that date in the experience of the years since 1920; the number added to the reported working forces was also considerably larger than at July 1 of last summer, although it was not equal to the gain from June to July in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record.

Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,159 establishments employing 1,220,791 workers; this was an increase of 36,508, or 3·1 per cent over their June 1 staff of 1,184,283. The index (1926=100) rose from 120·9 in the preceding month, to 124·7 at July 1, 1940. This figure was the same as that for July 1, 1929, and was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years for which data are available. The latest index was 7·7 per cent above that of 115·8 at the beginning of July of last summer.

Since the increase at the date under review was above normal in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 122·3, compared with 120·9 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:—1940, 124·7; 1939, 115·8; 1938, 113·5; 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole continued to increase, bringing the index to a new high of 130·3, where it was ten points above the previous July maximum of 120·3 in 1929. There were pronounced gains over June 1, 1940, in food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather and textile plants, however, reported seasonal curtailment.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases, except in logging, were seasonal in character; with the exception of those in mining, they were generally larger than usual for the time of year. The advance in logging was not in accordance with the custom in earlier years of the record, in sixteen of which the trend at July 1 had been downward in that industry.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 11,760, and their employees had aggregated 1,126,216, an increase of approximately 26,100 over their June 1, 1939, staffs. A generally favourable movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing had reported a slowing-up.

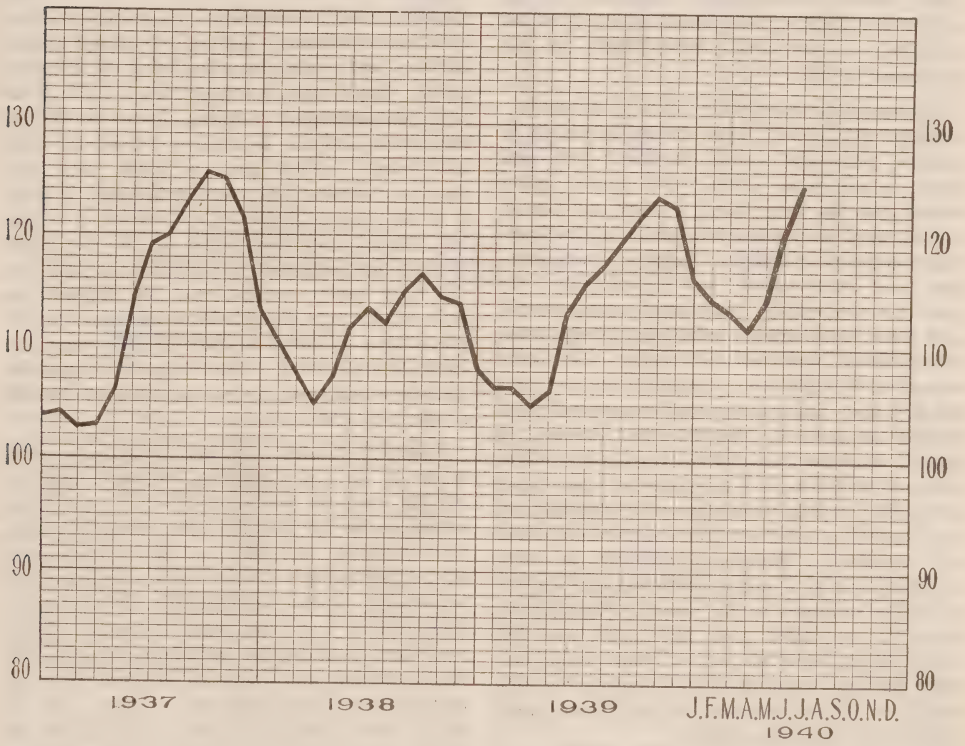
Employment in Financial Institutions

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For

July 1, 407 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 34,937 persons, compared with 33,614 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,255,728 in 12,566 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 124·7 in the industries above enumerated to 124·4; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 120·9 to 120·6. The July 1, 1939, index stood at 115·8 without the figures from the financial institutions, and at 115·6 when they were included.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Economic Areas

The trend continued generally upward throughout the Dominion, the provincial gains in employment ranging from 2·3 per cent in Ontario and 2·6 per cent in British Columbia, to 6·1 per cent in Alberta and 7·1 per cent in New Brunswick. Numerically, the largest increase was in Ontario, where 11,820 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The volume of employment in each of the five economic areas was greater than at July 1, 1939. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at their peaks for the beginning of July in the twenty years of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930; in the Maritimes, employment at the latest date was brisker than in any other July in the period since 1920, with the exception of that in 1937, while in British Columbia, the index numbers for July 1 in 1937 and 1929, only, were higher.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 855 establishments employing 91,996 men and women, as against 86,809 in the preceding month. This increase (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the Maritimes' index to 124·0 at July 1, 1940; it was then some eight points

higher than at the beginning of July in 1939, when the gain over the preceding month had been rather larger. Highway construction and logging reported the greatest expansion in operations at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in trade, services, communications and mining. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in food, lumber, pulp and paper, leather and some other classes being slightly more than offset by losses in chemical, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and textile factories; the losses were largely seasonal in character.

The 832 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for July 1, 1939, had reported 85,530 workers, as compared with 79,982 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing showed greater activity in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other classes; on the other hand, leather and textile plants were seasonally slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance reported considerably heightened employment, and there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade. The personnel of the 3,041 co-operating firms included 362,696 men and women; as compared with 352,198 at June 1, this was an increase of 10,498 workers, or three per cent. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in fourteen of the preceding nineteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province was at a higher level than at July 1 of earlier summers of the record. Standing at 126·6 at the latest date, the index was 2·6 points above that at July 1, 1939, when the 2,907 business enterprises making returns had employed 353,301 persons, or some 8,450 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Further but smaller increases in personnel were indicated in Ontario, where the 5,278 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 517,370 employees, or 11,820 more than at June 1. The movement at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, been upward, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain at the date under review was decidedly larger than the average, and also exceeded that recorded in the same month of last summer. The latest index was higher than in any other July for which data have been tabulated.

The expansion at the date under review took place mainly in construction, manufacturing and transportation, but logging, communications, services and trade were also busier. Mining, on the other hand, was slacker. The largest gains in manufacturing were in the lumber, vegetable food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries, while seasonal curtailment was shown in leather and textile factories.

The 5,140 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1939, had a staff of 455,570, as compared with 451,121 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance and transportation, but manufacturing, mining, communications, services and trade also afforded more employment. Data were compiled from 1,710 firms with an aggregate working force of 147,022 persons at July 1, as against 140,575 in their last return. This gain of 6,447 men and women exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the earlier years of the record, and was also larger than that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 112·4 at the date under review, was the highest for July in any year since 1930, being considerably above that of 104·0 at July 1, 1939, when the 1,667 co-operating establishments reported 134,548 employees, as compared with 130,630 at June 1, 1939.

British Columbia.—Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a staff of 101,702 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,274 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 99,151 employees at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was seasonally busier, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions; transportation, construction and trade also reported improvement, and there were slight gains in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging showed curtailment as compared with June 1, 1940, a number of camps closing as a result of the fire hazard. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1939, or any other summer of the record except those of 1929 and 1937, when the indexes were 118·2 and 117·1, respectively, as compared with 114·8 at the latest date, and 111·0 at July 1, 1939. The 1,214 establishments furnishing data for the beginning of July last year had employed 97,267 men and women, an increase of 3,751 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
July 1, 1928	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
July 1, 1929	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
July 1, 1930	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	109·4	103·2	102·7	108·9	97·9
July 1, 1932	88·7	96·4	86·6	89·2	90·5	83·7
July 1, 1933	84·5	89·9	83·0	85·0	85·0	81·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5
July 1, 1936	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
July 1, 1937	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
July 1, 1938	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
July 1, 1939	115·8	115·9	124·0	114·7	104·0	111·0
Aug. 1	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
July 1	124·7	124·0	126·6	129·6	112·4	114·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1940	100·0	7·6	29·7	42·4	12·0	8·3

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Employment by Cities

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Toronto and Vancouver. Except in Quebec (where there was practically no general change in the twelve-month comparison), employment in each of these metropolitan areas was more active than at July 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg, the indexes were higher than at that date in any other year since 1930; in Toronto and Hamilton, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the Vancouver figure was at its maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available for the cities.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal reported considerable improvement, mainly in transportation and building. Manufacturing, however, showed a slowing-up, largely as a result of seasonal dullness in textile factories; leather production was also quieter, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and lumber plants indicated substantial gains. A combined working force of 177,994 men and women was recorded by the 1,789 co-operating employers, who had 176,787 workers at June 1. A decrease had been noted at July 1, 1939, when 1,694 firms had a staff of 167,666; the index then was lower, standing at 108·3, as compared with 114·3 at the latest date.

Quebec.—An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 214 establishments with 17,670 employees, compared with 17,427 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of July last summer, although the increase in personnel had then been larger.

Toronto.—There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and trade were brisker. The largest gains were in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel. Textile factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The 1,810 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 1,957 workers to 156,868 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,748 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 398 persons, to 140,477; the July 1, 1939, index had stood at 109·4, compared with 121·4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 236 establishments with 16,830 men and women on their paylists, or 837 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took

place in manufacturing and construction. A decidedly smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1939, when 228 firms had reported 15,134 employees. Employment then was much quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 622 workers were added to the forces of the 334 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 40,540 at the beginning of July, 1940. Manufacturing showed continued improvement, notably in the food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, and trade also reported moderately increased activity. Construction, however, was not so active. For July 1 of last year, 330 returns were tabulated, showing a combined staff of 34,410, compared with 34,049 at June 1, 1939; activity was then at a lower level than at the latest date, when the index was at its maximum for any month in the years since 1929.

Windsor.—A seasonal decline of 2,301 persons was recorded in the payrolls of the 194 co-operating employers, who had 19,820 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index, at 143·4, was considerably higher than at July 1, 1939, when a larger contraction had been indicated. The personnel of the 197 firms then furnishing data had included 15,853 employees.

Winnipeg.—Transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change took place in other industries. An aggregate working force of 44,342 men and women was reported by the 537 firms making returns; this was a gain of 826 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a similar number of workers, but the index of employment then was seven points lower than that of 101·3 at the latest date. The 521 statements tabulated for July 1, 1939, had shown a combined payroll of 40,952.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to statistics from 553 establishments employing 41,683 persons, as against 40,212 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing, transportation and construction being most pronounced; within the first named, the largest additions to the payrolls were made in food and iron and steel factories. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 518 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 37,544. The index then, however, was over ten points lower than that of 122·9 at the latest date; this was the highest figure indicated in any month for which information is available.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed continued expansion at July 1, when a staff of 670,123 men and women was reported by the 6,697 co-operating establishments, whose employees in the preceding month had numbered 664,512. This increase of 5,611 workers, which was considerably larger than usual for the time of year, raised the index (1926=100) from 129·2 at June 1, 1940, to a new all-time high of 130·3 at the date under review. The previous maximum for July was in 1929, when the figure had been 120·3, while the index for July of last summer had stood at 111·3.

The movement at the beginning of July had been downward in nine and upward in ten of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average change from June to July in the period being a very slight advance. Since the improvement at the date under review exceeded this average gain, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an increase, rising from 126·7 at June 1, to 127·7 at the first of July. Like the crude index, the seasonally-corrected figure was the highest on record in any month for which statistics are available, in a period of nearly twenty years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1940, shows pronounced expansion in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups, with smaller gains in a number of other divisions. The exceptions to the generally upward movement were leather, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products. The losses in the first two of these were seasonal, while the general increase in iron and steel was contrary to the usual movement at July 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing have been as follows: 1940, 130·3; 1939, 111·3; 1938, 111·8; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 104·7; 1935, 98·5; 1934, 93·8; 1933, 83·0; 1932, 85·4; 1931, 97·2; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 120·3; 1928, 113·1 and 1927, 106·8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1939, had numbered 6,410 and their employees had aggregated 569,948, as compared with 570,330 in the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 710 persons having been taken on the 341 establishments making returns, which had 29,728 in their employ. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning, and there were also gains in

dairies. The index, at 151·6 at July 1, 1940, was several points higher than at the same date of last summer, when the indicated increase had been on a rather larger scale.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 342 manufacturers in this division, employing 22,577 workers, as compared with 23,906 at the beginning of June. Most of this seasonal decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Activity generally in this group was greater than at July 1 of last year, although a smaller decline from the preceding month had then been reported.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened employment, and container factories were also brisker. The general increase in the lumber

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	†Relative Weight	July 1, 1940	June 1, 1940	July 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	54·9	130·3	129·2	111·3
Animal products—edible	2·4	151·6	148·0	143·2
Fur and products	·2	119·8	120·7	108·0
Leather and products	1·9	110·3	116·8	108·5
Boots and shoes	1·2	107·7	113·0	110·9
Lumber and products	4·6	102·6	97·5	93·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	98·3	91·6	88·7
Furniture	·7	91·8	91·6	81·7
Other lumber products	1·1	127·0	122·9	116·6
Musical instruments	·1	63·9	62·1	51·2
Plant products—edible	3·2	126·8	121·1	119·1
Pulp and paper products	6·0	118·7	117·6	110·4
Pulp and paper	2·8	113·5	110·7	100·1
Paper products	·9	143·2	141·6	130·3
Printing and publishing	2·3	117·0	118·2	116·8
Rubber products	1·1	108·2	107·5	108·5
Textile products	10·0	139·7	144·6	115·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·9	154·4	157·6	121·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	121·7	121·6	94·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	167·6	171·0	126·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	474·7	511·0	386·6
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	136·7	139·4	121·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	131·8	138·0	109·5
Other textile products	1·0	123·7	133·8	105·8
Tobacco	·7	100·0	100·3	96·8
Beverages	·8	179·7	172·9	175·3
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	198·5	191·4	159·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	107·3	106·0	97·4
Electric light and power	1·5	139·7	137·5	134·0
Electrical apparatus	1·7	151·6	147·3	131·0
Iron and steel products	13·8	128·1	126·4	93·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	158·6	158·3	126·5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	139·0	134·0	112·5
Agricultural implements	·6	80·9	81·4	53·0
Land vehicles	5·5	111·1	115·3	83·8
Automobiles and parts	1·7	144·2	168·0	108·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·9	253·8	206·2	62·8
Heating appliances	·3	122·6	132·7	127·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	150·6	142·5	109·1
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	131·1	124·8	103·9
Other iron and steel products	2·3	140·9	132·0	102·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	185·6	180·5	156·4
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	173·7	172·7	160·5
Miscellaneous	·5	150·6	154·2	144·2
LOGGING	2·9	121·4	105·2	95·3
MINING	6·4	167·2	166·7	164·1
Coal	1·9	85·8	86·4	82·5
Metallic ores	3·6	352·8	354·9	349·8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	155·9	145·9	151·2
COMMUNICATIONS	2·0	89·4	87·1	86·0
Telegraphs	·5	103·3	98·2	98·7
Telephones	1·5	85·6	84·0	82·6
TRANSPORTATION	9·3	93·7	90·3	87·6
Street railways and cartage	2·6	134·5	133·7	125·9
Steam railways	5·3	81·8	77·5	75·0
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	93·2	91·1	93·9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10·4	105·0	90·5	133·1
Building	2·8	79·9	68·4	62·5
Highway	4·8	152·7	126·1	270·7
Railway	2·8	86·2	79·9	76·2
SERVICES	2·7	149·2	142·5	147·6
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	145·7	135·8	146·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	155·3	154·3	150·5
TRADE	11·4	142·8	140·7	137·4
Retail	8·5	148·6	146·2	143·4
Wholesale	2·9	127·8	126·7	121·3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	124·7	120·9	115·8

† The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

group exceeded that noted at July 1, 1939, when the index stood at 93·1, as against 102·6 at July 1, 1940. A combined working force of 55,586 employees was reported by the 991 firms co-operating at the date under review; this was 2,782 more than at the beginning of June, 1940. The most pronounced gains were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works considerably increased at July 1; 36 plants employed 1,823 persons, or 51 more than in the preceding month. The index was higher than at the first of July, 1939, although a larger increase had then been noted.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in fruit and vegetable canneries caused an important advance, and bread and biscuit factories were also busier; although the gain on the whole was not equal to that registered at July 1 of a year ago, the index then was some eight points lower. Returns were received from 548 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 39,002 operatives, as against 37,234 at June 1, 1940. The improvement took place mainly in Ontario and British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a moderate advance in paper product manufacturing, while pulp and paper mills were decidedly busier. The 720 co-operating employers throughout the Dominion reported 73,671 workers compared with 73,009 at June 1. A larger gain had been indicated in the group as a whole at July 1, 1939, but the index of employment was then over eight points lower than at the date under review, when it was at its maximum for this record of some twenty years.

Rubber Products.—A slight increase was shown in rubber factories, in which employment was in practically the same volume as in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 53 firms with 13,519 employees at the date under review, as compared with 13,430 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—A further and larger contraction was reported by the 1,240 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 121,478 workers, or 4,321 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in woollen, silk, headwear and garment and personal furnishing factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller decline had been indicated at the corresponding date in 1939, but the level of employment was then decidedly lower. The decreases were seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward at July 1 in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available.

Tobacco.—Employment in this division showed little general change at the beginning of July, according to data from 48 establishments employing 8,255 persons, compared with 8,276 in the preceding month. An upward movement had been noted at the same date last year, when the index was, however, slightly lower.

Beverages.—Further improvement was recorded in the production of beverages; 146 manufacturers reported 9,900 workers, an increase of 377 over their June 1 staffs. Activity in those industries was at a rather higher level than at the corresponding date of last summer.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a pronounced increase in the personnel of chemical factories, 325 of which had 23,662 employees, compared with 22,818 at June 1. Firms in Quebec reported most of the expansion. A loss had been shown at the beginning of July, 1939, and the index of employment was then many points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued improvement took place in building material plants, the 222 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 143 persons to 12,131 at the date under review. There were moderate gains in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The level of employment was above that indicated at July 1 of a year ago, when the trend had also been upward.

Electric Light and Power.—An advance was registered in central electric stations, 103 of which reported a combined working force of 17,725 persons, as against 17,444 at the beginning of June. The index was nearly six points higher than at the same date in 1939, although a larger gain had then been recorded.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was an increase of 592 in the staffs of the 128 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 20,696 employees at July 1. Firms in Ontario reported most of the expansion. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was substantially greater than at July 1 in the preceding year, when the advance indicated had not provided work for so many persons.

Iron and Steel.—The trend in iron and steel factories was again favourable, the upward movement being contra-seasonal. Improvement at the date under review was noted in boiler, engine and tank, machinery, aeroplane, shipbuilding, wire and structural iron and steel plants, while there were losses in automobile, railway car and heating appliance works. Returns were compiled from 950 employers whose forces aggregated 168,307 workers, as against 166,047 in the preceding month. Employment at July 1, 1939, had declined, and was then in much smaller volume.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A further increase was registered in non-ferrous metal products; the 201 co-operating manufacturers

employed 29,271 operatives, or 815 more than at the beginning of June. A smaller gain had been noted at the corresponding date of last year, when the index was many points lower.

Mineral Products.—Further slight improvement was shown in this division, in which the index stood at 173·7, compared with 160·5 at July 1, 1939. Statistics were received from 101 employers, whose staffs rose from 13,704, at June 1, 1940, to 13,783 at the date under review.

Logging

There was an important increase in employment in logging, 4,788 men being added to the staffs of the 389 reporting firms, who employed 35,866 at July 1. The improvement took place mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec, while curtailment was recorded in British Columbia, partly owing to the closing of camps during the season of acute danger from fires. A moderate decrease had been shown at the same date in 1939, when the index was about twenty-six points lower; the latest figure was higher than that for the same month in any previous year of the record, except 1937.

Mining

Coal.—Employment was moderately reduced in coal-mines, 104 of which employed 23,562 men, as compared with 23,732 in their last report. There were slight losses in the Maritime and Western coal-fields. Little general change had been noted at July 1 of last year, but the employment level was then rather lower.

Metallic Ores.—The trend was downward in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 209 operators employing 43,947 persons, or 265 fewer than at June 1. The decline took place largely in Ontario, while there were gains in British Columbia and some of the other provinces. The general index, at 352·8, was three points higher than at July 1, 1939.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—There was a further pronounced increase in the staffs of the 103 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 10,432 workers, or 663 more than in the preceding month. Employment was a little brisker than at the beginning of July a year ago, when a gain had also been made.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had a personnel of 23,885 men and women, compared with 23,260 at June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was in greater volume. A rather smaller increase, on the whole, had been recorded at July 1, 1939, and the index in this division was then lower.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was heightened activity in the local transportation group, 311 firms having 31,308 workers in their employ, as against 31,076 in the preceding month. An advance had also been noted at the same date in 1939, but the index then was several points lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 102 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 65,287 men at the beginning of July, or 3,448 more than in the preceding month; the improvement was widespread. Expansion on a much smaller scale had taken place at July 1 of last year, and employment was then decidedly below its level at the time of writing.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a further increase in the number engaged in water transportation, 124 companies having enlarged their staffs by 417 employees, bringing them to 17,531 at July 1. The index stood at 93·2, compared with 93·9 at the beginning of July, 1939, when the trend had also been upward. At the date under review, there were advances in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces, while the movement was downward in the Maritimes.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued activity was noted in building construction, the gain in employment greatly exceeding that indicated at July 1, 1939; the situation in this group was then not so favourable. The 879 co-operating contractors employed 34,235 workers, as compared with 29,336 in the preceding month. There was expansion in all provinces, that in Quebec being most pronounced.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance substantially increased at the date under review, when the 413 employers furnishing data had 58,539 employees, or 10,167 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces except Quebec, the largest gains being in Ontario. Employment in this group was not so active as at July 1, 1939, when greater increases had been indicated.

Railways.—A combined working force of 34,458 persons was reported by the 29 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 31,924 employees at June 1. The largest advances

were in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was generally upward except in British Columbia. Smaller additions to the staffs had been noted at July 1 a year ago, and the index then was ten points lower than that of 86·2 at the date under review.

Services

There was continued expansion in the service group, according to returns from 600 employers with 32,995 men and women on their staffs, as compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer hotel season caused most of the improvement, which was rather greater than that reported at July 1, 1939; employment then was in slightly less volume. The tendency at the date under review was favourable in all five economic areas.

Trade

The trend of employment in retail and wholesale trade was upward, the gain in personnel in the former being especially marked. Statements were tabulated from 2,113 firms having 138,623 employees, as against 136,544 at the beginning of June, 1940. Employment was at a rather higher level than at the same date of last summer, when less pronounced improvement had been indicated by the co-operating trading establishments.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1940

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The improvement in conditions for local trade union members, which has been maintained uninterruptedly since the close of February, was again apparent throughout June, though the change from May was quite slight, the percentage of 7·6 reported on the last day of the month being the smallest on record for June in any year since 1929. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,973 local unions with a membership aggregate of 258,369 persons, 19,694 of whom were without employment at the end of the month. Gains in available work of more pronounced degree than in comparison with May were manifest from June last year, when unemployment stood at 11·6 per cent. Quebec unions alone showed some slowing up in industrial activity from May, curtailment in the garment trades particularly affecting the situation in that province adversely. On the contrary, Manitoba unions reported noteworthy advances in work afforded, the garment trades appearing to be quite actively engaged compared with a fairly substantial percentage of unemployment in May, while expansion in lesser degree was evident in steam railway operation. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions reflected more moderate increases in employment and a fractionally upward tendency was indicated among Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members. All provinces participated in the more favourable employment movement apparent from June last year, Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick unions showing the most extensive gains, in which the majority of trades and industries shared. In Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan the advances noted were of somewhat lesser degree, while Quebec and British Columbia unions showed a moderately better trend of activity.

Each month the records of unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Winnipeg unions showed a rather substantial rise in available employment during June from the preceding month and in Halifax also notable gains were recorded. The movement in Regina, Toronto, Vancouver and Saint John was also toward greater activity, though the variations from May were slight. Employment in Montreal, however, indicated some falling off, dullness in the garment trades being largely responsible for the less favourable trend, and in Edmonton activity was but nominally retarded. When compared with the returns for June last year Toronto, Saint John and Halifax members reflected decided betterment in conditions during the month reviewed and appreciable gains were noted by Winnipeg unions. In

Montreal and Regina lesser advances, though fair sized, were apparent. From Vancouver and Edmonton the improvement indicated was quite slight.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date. The curve during January of the present year remained at almost the same level as at the close of 1939, what nominal variation was evident being in a favourable direction. In February, however, there was a slight upward tendency reflected by the curve, a manifestation of retarded activity on a small scale, but from the close of February the curve has moved in a steadily downward direction, denoting gradual and continued improvement, until at the end of June it reached a level below that which had been attained at the close of June in any year since 1929.

The manufacturing industries as a whole registered some curtailment in activity during June from the previous month, as shown by the returns received from a total of 589 unions covering a membership of 103,335 persons. Of these, 8,759, or 8·5 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 6·8 in May. The drop in employment from May was attributable largely to the quietness apparent in the garment trades which was rather seasonal in character, though in the iron and steel trades also, there was some slowing up in activity. Cigar and tobacco, and leather workers, electric current employees and metal polishers reported declines involving a considerably smaller number of members. On the other hand, glass and rubber workers were much busier during the month under review and substantial gains were apparent among meat cutters and butchers. Small scale advancement was also noted by fur and hat, cap and glove workers, and general labourers. The situation was but fractionally improved for bakers and confectioners, brewery, textile and carpet, and wood workers and paper makers. Printing tradesmen and jewellery workers maintained the same level of employment as in May. When a comparison is made with the returns for June a year ago, the majority of trades reflected a more favourable employment tendency. Especially noteworthy were the increases in activity apparent among glass workers, metal polishers, meat cutters and butchers, hat, cap and glove workers, and general labourers. The iron and steel, and textile trades, and jewellery workers also showed employment expansion of considerable degree while some improvement was evident among fur and, garment workers, bakers and confectioners, paper makers, and printing tradesmen. Electric current employees, however, indicated noteworthy curtailment in work afforded from June last year and among rubber workers moderate recessions occurred. The situation declined slightly for cigar and tobacco, wood and leather workers.

Coal mining on the whole employed somewhat larger working forces during June than in either the preceding month or June last year, the 54 organizations from which returns were tabulated, with a membership embracing 20,987 persons, showing that 2,083 or 9·9 per

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



cent were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 11·2 in May and 14·6 in June, 1939. The improvement from May was largely confined to the coal fields of British Columbia, which afforded adequate work for all members reported compared with a marked unemployment percentage in May, though contributory increases on a small scale were evident in Alberta. Activity for Nova Scotia miners eased off very slightly from May. In New Brunswick, however, the situation remained unchanged from the preceding month. As in the previous comparison, British Columbia miners showed the most pronounced employment expansion when compared with the returns for June, 1939, which was augmented by moderate gains in Nova Scotia and Alberta. New Brunswick members reported a small percentage of idleness in comparison with a fully engaged situation in June last year.

Building and construction operations were further stimulated during June, continuing the favourable employment movement noted since the close of February, the unemployment percentage of 13·5 reported for the month under review being the lowest on record in these trades for any month since October, 1929. The percentage for June was based on the reports tabulated from 233 associations of building tradesmen, comprising a membership of 26,773 persons, 3,604 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. In May unemployment stood at 19·9 per cent. Improvement in substantial measure was apparent also from June last year when 24.7 per cent of the members reported were out of work. All trades contributed a share to the total advancement noted from May, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and steam shovelmen showing a decidedly better employment level. Gains in activity on a much smaller scale, yet rather noteworthy, were registered by granite and stonecutters, and more moderate increases occured among carpenters and joiners, hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Contrasted with the returns for June last year the situation for bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers improved extensively during the month reviewed and large scale advancement was evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and steam shovelmen. Considerably better conditions also prevailed for painters, decorators and paperhangers and increases in work afforded of rather small degree were apparent among electrical workers. Granite and stonecutters alone, indicated restricted activity from June last year, which was quite pronounced.

The trend of employment in the transportation industries during June was slightly more favourable than in the preceding month according to the reports compiled from 833 local unions involving a membership of 71,667 persons. Of these, 2,366 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 3·3, in comparison with 4·7 per cent of unemployment in May. Gains on a somewhat larger scale were manifest from June, 1939, when 6·3 per cent of the members reported were without employment. In the steam railway division, which included almost 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, there was a slight increase in activity noted from May, while the improvement over June last year was of moderate proportions. The navigation division showed noteworthy curtailment in work afforded from May, but the situation remained much the same as in June last year, what nominal change was indicated being in a less favourable direction. Teamsters and chauffeurs reflected a fractionally improved situation from May and rather noteworthy

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
June 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	**2·9**
June 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	**10·6**
June 1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·0	**16·3**
June 1932	9·0	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	**21·9**
June 1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	**21·8**
June 1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	**18·0**
June 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	**15·4**
June 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	**13·9**
June 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10 4**
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	**13·5**
June 1939	6·3	8·9	15·0	9·7	10·2	6·6	18·2	9·7	**11·6**
July 1939	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	**11·1**
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**
Feb. 1940	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**
Mar. 1940	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	**10·8**
April 1940	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	**9·6**
May 1940	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	**7·9**
June 1940	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	**7·6**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	....	4·6	·8	0	·8	...	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	0	0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	....	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
June, 1931	1·5	27·9	13·1	18·4	7·1	14·2	26·3	8·7	....	33·7	41·5	11·3	43·2	37·9	12·4	12·5	66·5	19·8	0	22·6	38·6	9·5	17·0	10·8	1·2	6·6	6·7	0	·4	7·9	·4	17·2	16·3
June, 1932	7·6	48·7	12·4	24·2	10·3	13·3	13·6	13·1	0	44·6	31·3	22·1	32·5	17·5	27·8	26·8	24·6	14·4	0	34·0	60·8	11·8	35·4	13·0	1·4	10·8	11·0	0	2·3	11·4	5·1	21·2	21·9
June, 1933	1·2	24·1	14·6	24·5	8·4	14·0	12·7	14·5	0	26·8	18·9	10·6	20·7	·8	20·9	30·6	14·0	36·8	0	46·9	62·5	12·0	31·0	13·6	1·0	10·1	10·3	0	1·4	12·9	6·3	23·4	21·8
June, 1934	2·2	3·0	20·9	17·2	6·0	8·3	6·7	11·6	0	17·6	18·1	13·7	21·2	6·2	9·8	18·6	20	15·6	0	62·3	57·8	9·3	43·0	9·1	·9	12·3	12·6	0	6·2	7·1	3·0	14·9	18·0
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	15·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	49·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	6	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
June, 1939	7·3	10·1	14·7	13·5	4·7	5·5	4·5	7·1	0	3·0	19·0	8·8	20·3	24·1	17·8	14·7	7·4	45·3	0	34·1	24·7	6·3	26·3	6·7	1·5	6·1	6·2	0	·1	3·5	1·5	5·3	11·6
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	8·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·6	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	·16	3·9	7·9
June, 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	1·3	3·1	·16	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	7·1	·5	12·5	0	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6

advancement when compared with June, 1939. Street and electric railway employees were quite actively engaged during June, as in both the previous month and June a year ago, the percentage of inactivity remaining identical in the three months under comparison.

Among retail shop clerks 0·4 per cent of idleness was recorded during June, in contrast with a fully engaged situation in May and with only 0·1 per cent of idleness in June, 1939. Reporting for June were 4 associations of these workers, combining a membership of 1,922 persons.

Civic employees showed a slight tendency toward retarded activity during June, both when compared with the returns for the previous month and June, 1939. This was apparent from the reports compiled from 80 associations of these workers with a membership total of 9,710 persons, 225 of whom, or 2·3 per cent, were unemployed, as compared with 1·6 per cent in May and with a percentage of 1·5 in June, 1939.

In the miscellaneous group of trades during June approximately the same level of employment was maintained as in the preceding month, the 137 organizations forwarding reports with an aggregate of 10,471 members, showing that 417 or 4·0 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 3·9 in May. In June a year ago 5·3 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Theatre and stage employees alone reported moderate declines in work afforded from May, which were substantially offset by the slight advances noted by barbers and the fractional gains manifest among hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers. In all trades, however, a more favourable tendency was evident from June last year, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen showing rather small gains in available work, while the trend for hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers was but nominally upward.

Fishermen during June suffered losses in employment over both the preceding month and June a year ago, the recessions in the latter comparison being quite extensive. Reporting for the month under review were 5 locals of these workers with 2,780 members, 770 or 27·7 percent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 19·5 in May and 7·3 in June, 1939.

At the close of June, 7 associations of lumber workers and loggers made returns to the Department of Labour, covering a membership of 2,758 persons, 560 or 20·3 per cent of whom were out of work, in comparison with a percentage of 14·6 in May and with 10·1 per cent of inactivity in June last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for June of each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and for each month from June, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1940, as shown by the average daily placements effected was over 5 per cent less than that of the previous month, but nearly 10 per cent better than that of the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial divisions, except farming, manufacturing and transportation, in which fair gains were reported, showed declines from May, the largest of these losses being in services, construction and maintenance and logging, with others of smaller proportions in trade and mining. In comparison with June a year ago, gains were shown in manufacturing, services, transportation and trade, the highest of which were in the two first named groups. Fewer placements were registered in construction and maintenance, logging, farming and mining, but, with the exception of construction and maintenance, none of these decreases was very large.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications both followed a sharp downward course during the first half of the month, the level of vacancies, however, remaining practically stationary during the latter half, and that of placements dropping another one and a half points. At the end of the period, however, the level of vacancies was slightly higher than at the close of the corresponding period last year, while that of placements was fractionally lower. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58.1 during the first half and 58·2 during the second half of June, 1940, in contrast with ratios of 54·3 and 56·1 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods

under review were 55.1 and 53.5 as compared with 51·9 and 54·2 during the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1940, was 1,629, as compared with 1,780 during the preceding month and with 1,441 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,800, in comparison with 2,608 in May, 1940, and with 2,612 in June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June, 1940, was 1,521, of which 1,013 were in regular employment and 508 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,608 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,386 daily, consisting of 895 in regular and 491 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 37,862 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 36,482 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 24,294, of which 18,959 were of men and 5,335 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,188. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,338 for men and 13,740 for women, a total of 39,078, while applications for work numbered 67,188, of which 48,312 were from men and 18,876 from women. Reports for May, 1940, showed 46,274 positions available, 67,801 applications made, and 41,800 placements effected, while in June, 1939, there were recorded 36,013 vacancies, 65,291 applications for work and 34,634 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (6 months)	113,406	68,464	181,870

Nova Scotia

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 6 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but almost 69 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. There was a decline of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with May, but an increase of nearly 70 per cent in comparison with June, 1939. The increase in placements over June of last year was mainly due to a gain in building construction, although moderate improvement was also reported in services. Of the small changes in all other groups, the most important were declines in logging and mining. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 33; logging 65; construction and maintenance 1,346, and services 875, of which 669 were of household workers. There were 1,306 men and 156 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick, were nearly 8 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 40 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 3 per cent when compared with May and of almost 32 per cent in comparison with June, 1939. As in Nova Scotia, the improvement in building construction accounted for the gain in placements over June of last year. The only changes of note were an increase in logging and a decline in services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 107; construction and maintenance 803 and services 682, of which 512 were of household workers. During the month 605 men and 64 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

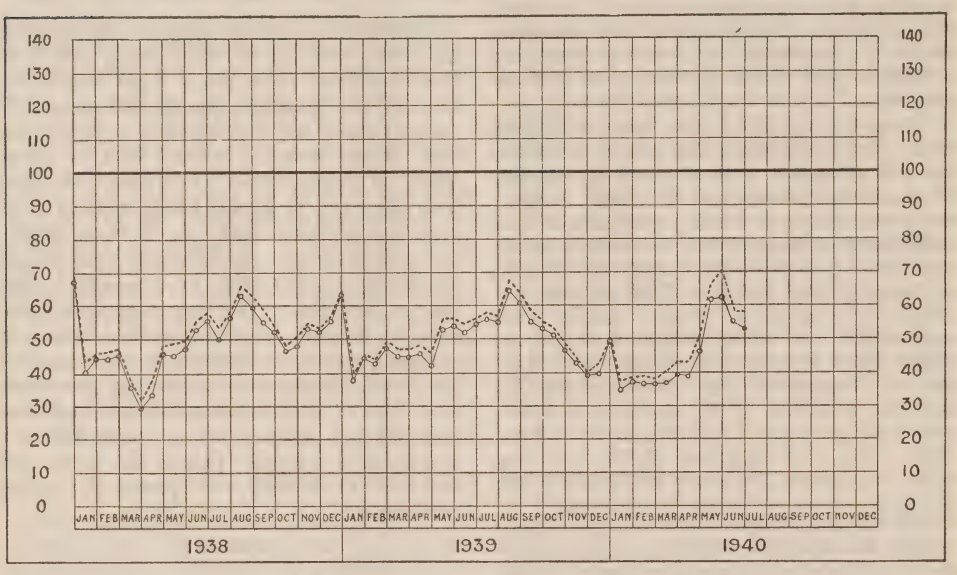
The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during June, was nearly 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 23 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 2 per cent higher than in May and over 20 per cent above June, 1939. The most important increases in placements over June of last year were in logging, manufacturing and transportation. Placements were also slightly higher in farming. These gains were partly offset by a substantial decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 946; logging 1,708; farming 201; transportation 459; construction and maintenance 1,885; trade 86 and services 3,772, of which 3,329 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 4,447 of men and 2,071 of women.

ONTARIO

There was a decrease of over 23 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 17 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 22 per cent less than in May, but more than 11 per cent higher than in June, 1939. Farm placements were considerably less than during June of last year and there was a moderate decline in mining, but gains were reported in all other groups, the most important of which were in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, logging, services, trade and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,612; logging 1,117; farming 1,475; mining 100; transportation 270; construction and maintenance 5,037; trade 449 and services 4,544, of which 2,390 were of household workers. There were 8,163 men and 1,568 women placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June were nearly 5 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 26 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Decreases were also reported in placements of nearly 5 per cent when compared with May and of over 23 per cent in comparison with June, 1939. The decrease in placements from June of last year was due to a substantial decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance. This loss was partly offset by gains in farming, building construction and manufacturing. There was a moderate decrease in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 106; logging 165; farming 1,074; construction and maintenance 278 and services 731, of which 566 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,538 of men and 282 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during June called for over 30 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 28 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with June of last year, the most important changes were declines in construction and maintenance, logging and farming and increases in transportation and services. Variations in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 215; transportation 111; construction and maintenance 176 and services 672, of which 437 were of household workers. There were 380 men and 324 women placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced end of period	
Nova Scotia	**2,447**	**105**	**2,965**	**2,388**	**1,462**	**922**	**5,410**	**457**
Halifax	1,180	97	1,455	1,119	752	367	3,364	55
Kentville	357	0	521	357	246	111	1,019	143
New Glasgow	421	8	431	423	269	150	385	205
Sydney	489	0	558	489	195	294	642	54
New Brunswick	**1,728**	**113**	**1,755**	**1,679**	**669**	**965**	**1,192**	**159**
Chatham	329	0	366	329	19	310	86	11
Moncton	678	112	661	630	351	234	373	112
Saint John	721	1	728	720	299	421	733	36
Quebec	**10,502**	**2,184**	**19,541**	**10,106**	**6,518**	**2,545**	**14,429**	**6,118**
Chicoutimi	872	200	1,618	672	667	5	678	619
Hull	409	9	1,063	436	396	35	448	740
La Tuque	462	10	488	468	449	1	29	413
Matane	761	368	1,261	1,275	1,207	68	307	338
Montreal	4,439	1,073	6,322	3,521	1,304	1,554	2,954	2,235
Quebec	1,378	311	5,467	1,369	1,023	221	8,784	670
Rouyn	473	71	806	454	383	67	358	483
Sherbrooke	235	30	405	272	191	26	104	227
Thetford Mines	120	11	478	206	125	2	354	.....
Three Rivers	1,119	59	1,267	1,220	573	565	110	267
Val d'Or	234	42	366	213	200	1	303	126
Ontario	**15,585**	**1,192**	**27,381**	**14,850**	**9,731**	**4,903**	**41,159**	**7,723**
Barrie	196	69	310	186	182	4	124	.....
Belleville	372	0	576	347	269	78	442	105
Brantford	306	10	323	334	288	46	578	379
Chatham	354	0	417	355	115	240	435	96
Ft. William	821	1	823	813	722	91	482	569
Galt	139	51	355	101	84	17	316	.....
Guelph	230	42	429	192	118	56	574	166
Hamilton	1,254	92	3,009	1,106	639	465	4,887	339
Kenora	224	0	294	224	205	19	76	335
Kingston	504	13	621	494	463	31	631	185
Kitchener	111	0	275	126	75	50	782	112
Lindsay	95	0	124	95	87	8	634	.....
London	625	88	819	625	397	189	1,307	333
New Toronto	336	7	656	311	270	41	488	34
Niagara Falls	334	13	321	324	276	45	328	147
North Bay	294	0	338	275	216	59	718	154
Oshawa	311	0	1,063	316	76	240	1,852	120
Ottawa	1,568	27	2,044	1,585	705	836	1,921	534
Owen Sound	143	0	123	146	56	90	316	74
Pembroke	161	2	579	153	71	82	208	120
Peterborough	134	11	212	143	91	52	359	123
Port Arthur	889	101	563	636	555	21	637	797
St. Catharines	697	96	758	609	425	184	1,530	159
St. Thomas	220	3	261	207	163	44	275	46
Sarnia	297	13	471	290	163	127	765	149
Sault Ste. Marie	302	203	385	237	107	121	207	202
Simcoe	218	0	273	274	127	147	0	249
Stratford	113	0	210	113	95	18	952	111
Sudbury	234	0	531	289	210	79	226	75
Timmins	507	0	1,148	563	309	254	1,025	406
Toronto	2,617	285	7,016	2,392	1,519	873	13,650	1,131
Welland	243	21	381	257	198	29	985	57
Windsor	578	36	780	579	351	218	3,091	256
Woodstock	158	8	293	153	104	49	358	157
Manitoba	**2,288**	**34**	**3,552**	**2,414**	**1,820**	**580**	**14,053**	**2,720**
Brandon	240	27	259	217	199	18	1,092	181
Dauphin	54	0	87	54	44	10	223	59
Portage la Prairie	80	0	113	80	74	6	442	38
Winnipeg	1,914	7	3,093	2,063	1,503	546	12,296	2,442
Saskatchewan	**1,282**	**164**	**2,405**	**1,260**	**704**	**556**	**8,549**	**1,232**
Estevan	36	7	33	34	30	4	130	94
Moose Jaw	271	30	860	257	122	135	2,201	205
North Battleford	35	3	37	35	25	10	228	28
Prince Albert	81	18	99	69	39	30	321	76
Regina	380	38	798	411	253	158	2,434	373
Saskatoon	233	2	353	233	91	142	2,284	204
Swift Current	38	37	32	26	21	5	582	49
Weyburn	100	18	93	86	68	18	197	105
Yorkton	108	11	100	109	55	54	172	98
Alberta	**1,978**	**87**	**3,767**	**1,880**	**1,574**	**306**	**6,409**	**1,261**
Calgary	604	55	1,463	516	403	113	2,052	460
Drumheller	74	0	307	66	46	20	149	32
Edmonton	748	9	1,330	765	654	111	3,543	514
Lethbridge	345	14	456	320	299	21	450	101
Medicine Hat	207	9	211	213	172	41	215	154
British Columbia	**3,268**	**60**	**5,822**	**3,285**	**1,816**	**1,411**	**15,657**	**2,645**
Kamloops	94	0	127	93	79	14	166	40
Nanaimo	397	2	416	398	389	9	714	459
Nelson	160	0	178	160	15	145	24	13
New Westminster	180	1	325	179	128	51	1,039	53
Penticton	109	0	152	109	66	43	209	37
Prince George	7	4	37	3	3	0	26	3
Prince Rupert	134	0	192	124	115	9	193	48
Vancouver	1,336	34	3,168	1,423	569	796	12,001	1,724
Victoria	851	19	1,227	796	452	344	1,285	268
Canada	**39,078**	**3,939**	**67,188**	**37,862**	**24,294**	**12,188**	**106,858**	**22,378***
Men	25,338	1,428	48,312	25,516	18,959	6,361	86,313	17,079
Women	13,740	2,511	18,876	12,346	5,335	5,827	20,545	5,299

* 63 Placements effected by offices now closed.

ALBERTA

Employment offices in Alberta during June were notified of nearly 25 per cent fewer vacancies than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of over 22 per cent in placements when compared with May, but an increase of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with June, 1939. Except for a fairly large decrease in logging, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over June of last year. The most important gains were in farming and construction and maintenance, and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 96; farming 603; construction and maintenance 505; and services 587, of which 396 were of household workers. During the month 1,226 men and 348 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June called for less than 1 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 34 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from June a year ago was due to large declines in logging and in the highway division of construction and maintenance. These losses were partly offset by increases in all other groups, the largest of which were in manufacturing, services and farming. Placements by industrial divisions were manufacturing 336; farming 351; construction and maintenance 1,299 and services 1,016, of which 592 were of household workers. There were 1,294 men and 522 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 24,294 placements in regular employment, 12,748 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 479 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 374 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 105 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices during June issued 12 certificates for reduced transportation, one provincial and 11 interprovincial. The former was of a bushman transferred from Thetford Mines to Chicoutimi. The Hull office was responsible for all the transfers within the province, which were of bushmen, 6 of whom went to Pembroke and 5 to North Bay. Ontario offices granted reduced rate certificates during June to 328 persons going to provincial employment. Travelling from Port Arthur 191 bush workers, 5 cookees, one tractor operator, one sawmill labourer, one carpenter and one restaurant worker were bound for situations within the territory covered by that city office. The Port Arthur zone also received 47 bush workers from Timmins and 13 bush workers and one welder from Sudbury. To centres within its own zone the Fort William office despatched 36 bush workers and 3 sawmill workers. Destined to the Fort William zone in addition were 7 bushmen journeying from North Bay and one stationary engineer from Kenora. From Toronto 17 building construction workers were transported to North Bay, while from Sudbury one engineer proceeded to a point within the Sudbury zone. The North Bay office was instrumental in the transfer of one painter to Timmins and of one cook to Sudbury. In Manitoba during June 95 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 3 of whom travelled to provincial situations and 92 outside the province. All of these secured their certificates at the Winnipeg office. Provincially the movement was within the Winnipeg zone and included 2 mine workers and one bushman. The Port Arthur zone was the destination of the workers travelling outside the province, among whom were 86 bushmen, 5 mine workers and one boilermaker. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during June were of bushmen, 2 in number, who proceeded to Port Arthur on certificates secured at Regina. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Alberta during June 41 persons were transported to provincial employment. The movement was entirely from Edmonton to centres within the same zone and comprised the transfer of 10 building construction workers, 8 water transportation employees, 4 waitresses, 4 cooks, 3 sawmill hands, 3 highway construction labourers, 2 fishermen, 2 parks employees, 2 chamber maids, one miner, one laundress and one chauffeur. In British Columbia during June the Vancouver office issued a transportation certificate to a miner bound for a point within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 479 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate during June, 207 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 224 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 47 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during June, 1940

The June report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 167 of the 202 municipalities in Canada which have systems of issuing such permits and of this number 158 reported detailed operations. The remaining 9 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of June while 35 municipalities had failed to report by July 10.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of June is $9,425,773. Revised values for the month of May include returns from 198 municipalities and aggregate $13,809,696. Reports were received from 54 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $7,231,786 for last month. The corresponding revised value for May includes all returns and is $10,085,971 while the June 1939 value was $7,849,970.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the first six months of the current year is $46,941,580. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $34,249,110, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $26,861,062.

During the month of June new construction of all types amounted to 79 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 44·6.

TABLE I.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JUNE, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits—Total Value	9,425,773	21,660	148,100	56,843	2,109,259
New Construction	7,419,507	19,360	107,960	35,550	1,650,630
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	1,926,966	2,300	40,140	21,293	458,629
Residential	4,922,817	6,210	120,740	50,443	1,323,537
New Construction	4,207,459	3,910	101,560	30,550	1,125,495
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	715,358	2,300	19,180	19,893	198,042
Institutional	517,933	.....	.....	.....	240,500
New Construction	390,907	.....	.....	.....	231,500
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	127,026	.....	.....	.....	9,000
Commercial	2,148,007	15,450	26,620	6,400	416,985
New Construction	1,577,027	15,450	6,400	5,000	268,310
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	570,980	.....	20,220	1,400	148,675
Industrial	1,762,415	.....	.....	.....	76,720
New Construction	1,319,520	.....	.....	.....	9,950
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	442,895	.....	.....	.....	66,770
Other Building	74,601	.....	740	.....	51,517
New Construction	24,594	.....	.....	.....	15,375
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	50,007	.....	740	.....	36,142

Classification of Permits	Provinces (*Con.*)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits—Total Value	4,451,387	666,555	236,301	355,967	1,379,701
New Construction	3,568,407	359,625	159,895	285,716	1,232,364
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	882,980	206,930	76,406	70,251	147,337
Residential	2,411,419	344,305	82,411	100,275	483,477
New Construction	2,116,558	285,025	49,505	60,497	434,359
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	294,861	59,280	32,906	39,778	49,118
Institutional	147,536	40,000	700	47,847	41,350
New Construction	55,260	40,000	.....	47,847	16,300
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	92 276	.....	700	.....	25,050
Commercial	583,493	113,500	52,825	207,290	725,444
New Construction	336,825	66,400	10,025	176,817	691,800
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	246,668	47,100	42,800	30,473	33,644
Industrial	1,303,025	167,500	100,000	.....	115,170
New Construction	1,054,350	67,500	100,000	.....	87,720
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	248,675	100,000	.....	.....	27,450
Other Building	5,914	1,250	365	555	14,260
New Construction	5,414	700	365	555	2,185
Additions, Alterations, Repairs	500	550	.....	.....	12,075

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	June	First 6 months	First 6 months	First 6 months		June	First 6 months	First 6 months	First 6 months
1940.....	9,425,773	46,941,580	[1]	[1]					
1939.....	7,849,970	26,861,062	34·1	87·5	1932.....	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1938.....	6,577,474	25,852,569	32·8	90·4	1931.....	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1937.....	6,005,958	28,056,942	35·6	94·9	1930.....	17,943,154	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1936.....	4,656,689	18,322,884	23·3	84·4	1929.....	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1935.....	5,104,855	24,640,511	33·8	81·2	1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1934.....	2,411,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8	1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1933.....	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9	1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	100·0	101·0

[1] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1940, AND IN JUNE, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	June, 1940	June, 1939		June, 1940	June, 1939
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario**—*Conc.*		
Charlottetown	21,660	9,050	Sarnia	19,870	35,407
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	69,944	88,310
*Halifax	53,105	97,907	*Stratford	36,101	6,342
New Glasgow	925	3,275	*Toronto	771,925	762,989
*Sydney	No report	83,340	East York Twp	154,760	62,970
New Brunswick—			Welland	21,123	22,792
Fredericton	15,425	1,900	*Windsor	83,775	60,524
*Moncton	26,060	250,750	Riverside	28,200	30,550
*Saint John	15,358	173,505	Woodstock	7,300	213,215
Quebec—			York Twp	106,575	276,100
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	1,013,273	1,139,215	**Manitoba—**		
*Quebec	226,905	204,013	*Brandon	7,950	2,100
Shawinigan Falls	16,480	45,200	St. Boniface	106,135	67,605
*Sherbrooke	104,200	144,500	*Winnipeg	496,700	730,100
*Trois-Rivières	22,205	537,390	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Westmount	37,079	63,965	*Moose Jaw	4,255	5,125
Ontario—			*Regina	37,786	83,655
Belleville	16,450	18,100	*Saskatoon	145,700	60,590
*Brantford	19,130	22,835	**Alberta—**		
Chatham	77,534	28,375	*Calgary	305,292	174,401
*Fort William	90,109	61,352	*Edmonton	No report	143,175
Galt	21,904	30,289	Lethbridge	45,225	66,225
*Guelph	18,035	26,532	Medicine Hat	4,450	125
*Hamilton	1,116,708	281,559	**British Columbia—**		
*Kingston	59,932	67,779	Kamloops	9,675	16,403
*Kitchener	63,558	48,018	Nanaimo	11,500	5,954
*London	51,305	85,890	*New Westminster	90,030	73,910
Niagara Falls	17,851	23,540	Prince Rupert	5,850	1,175
Oshawa	18,765	24,905	*Vancouver	1,144,360	864,265
*Ottawa	No report	232,790	North Vancouver	13,400	5,615
Owen Sound	14,775	4,235	*Victoria	65,191	108,486
*Peterborough	42,398	42,920			
*Port Arthur	47,505	68,557	Total 58 Municipalities	7,231,786	7,849,970
*St. Catharines	210,080	28,536			
*St. Thomas	No report	31,640	Total 35 Municipalities	6,406,010	6,768,655

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1940

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1940, were more favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1939, as there was an increase of 21 per cent in vacancies offered and of 16 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. This was chiefly owing to pronounced gains recorded in services and manufacturing, augmented by others of smaller proportions in logging, transportation, trade, construction and maintenance and farming, the only group to show a reduction being mining, in which the loss was fairly small. All provinces, except Manitoba and British Columbia, registered more vacancies and placements than were listed in the corresponding quarter of last year, the highest gain being shown in Ontario. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1940.

From the chart on page 842 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June it will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little change during the first half of April from that of the preceding period, but followed a marked upward course until the middle of May. During the latter half of that month, however, the courses pursued were quite divergent, that of vacancies being decidedly upward, while that of placements remained almost stationary; a downward trend was then followed by both until the middle of June, very little change being registered by either during the latter half of that month. At the close of the period the level of vacancies was somewhat higher and that of placements slightly lower than those recorded at the end of the corresponding quarter a year ago. During the period April to June, 1940, there was a ratio of 57·7 vacancies and 52·6 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 53·0 vacancies and 50·2 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,569, of applications registered 2,720, and of placements effected 1,432, in contrast with a daily average of 1,332 vacancies, 2,515 applications and 1,264 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1939.

During the three months April to June, 1940, the offices reported that they had made 112,939 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 108,779 placements, of which 69,157 were in regular employment and 39,622 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 52,674 were of men and 16,483 of women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1939 shows that 93,474 placements were then made, of which 55,023 were in regular employment and 38,451 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 149,061 men and 57,657 women, a total of 206,718, in contrast with the registration of 186,080 during the same period of 1939. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1940, of 119,244 vacancies, of which 75,275 were for men and 43,969 for women, as compared with 98,546 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1940.

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VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**131**	**102**	**17**	**84**	**18**	**65**	**2,052**	**1,686**	**207**	**4,619**	**3,753**	**723**
Animal products, edible	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19	4	65	46	18
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	47	.....	2	1	1
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	35	.....	216	165	44
Lumber and its products	43	42	1	5	2	3	373	326	12	169	108	54
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1
Pulp and paper products	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	269	95	169	160	75	86
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	54	52	2
Textile products	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	101	89	3	515	455	55
Plant products, edible	2	2	.....	24	3	21	18	17	.....	208	121	85
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	46	13	33
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	1	1	.....	13	10	3	13	11	.....	97	47	49
Clay, glass and stone	8	8	.....	4	.....	4	29	28	.....	103	79	21
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	744	711	33
Electric apparatus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	177	137	39
Iron and steel products	67	45	10	12	.....	11	945	840	19	1,785	1,536	135
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	151	.....	130	114	15
Mineral products	4	.....	4	23	1	22	11	11	.....	63	40	23
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	83	52	29
Logging	**161**	**157**	.....	**133**	**128**	.....	**4,400**	**3,787**	**32**	**4,137**	**3,473**	**6**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**7**	.....
Farming	**71**	**68**	**3**	**21**	**19**	**2**	**462**	**465**	**16**	**4,154**	**3,563**	**356**
Mining	**28**	**27**	**1**	**5**	.....	**5**	**77**	**74**	**3**	**262**	**225**	**11**
Coal	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	20	19	1	.....	.....	.....	24	21	3	220	192	5
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	53	53	.....	42	33	6
Communication	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**20**	**7**	**13**
Transportation	**34**	**27**	**7**	**17**	**2**	**15**	**771**	**270**	**499**	**657**	**205**	**432**
Forwarding and storage	7	1	6	16	2	14	194	145	50	464	154	310
Railway	18	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	3	11
Shipping and stevedoring	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	574	124	449	164	35	111
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	14	13	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**3,091**	**2,478**	**609**	**1,847**	**742**	**1,104**	**5,710**	**5,052**	**545**	**16,685**	**11,521**	**4,702**
Railway	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1,017	966	49
Highway	923	329	590	1,133	99	1,034	1,080	1,022	47	5,952	2,278	3,673
Building and other	2,153	2,134	19	714	643	70	4,620	4,030	488	9,716	8,277	980
Services	**3,342**	**528**	**2,609**	**2,561**	**355**	**2,094**	**17,769**	**6,216**	**5,748**	**16,203**	**5,321**	**9,594**
Governmental	71	17	52	4	4	.....	63	59	2	627	550	34
Hotel and restaurant	147	49	90	35	28	3	858	533	45	1,114	847	212
Professional	380	30	322	15	3	11	148	82	12	396	240	150
Recreational	12	2	10	1	.....	1	49	21	4	537	190	339
Personal	345	7	338	545	4	537	619	358	245	3,723	289	3,436
Household	2,387	423	1,797	1,960	315	1,542	16,026	5,159	5,440	9,778	3,181	5,422
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	4	.....	28	24	1
Trade	**115**	**17**	**97**	**76**	.....	**76**	**481**	**257**	**155**	**1,298**	**430**	**845**
Retail	84	17	66	76	.....	76	221	156	41	1,054	395	637
Wholesale	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	260	101	114	244	35	208
Finance	**7**	.....	**7**	**10**	.....	**10**	**6**	**6**	.....	**44**	**15**	**28**
All Industries	**6,980**	**3,404**	**3,350**	**4,755**	**1,264**	**3,372**	**31,732**	**17,817**	**7,205**	**48,086**	**28,520**	**16,710**
Men	3,957	2,894	1,043	2,745	922	1,813	14,338	11,746	1,675	35,923	23,672	10,635
Women	3,023	510	2,307	2,010	342	1,559	17,394	6,071	5,530	12,163	4,848	6,075

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE—1940

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vancancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
269	**212**	**65**	**134**	**81**	**53**	**221**	**201**	**20**	**682**	**415**	**243**	**8,192**	**6,468**	**1,393**
11	11	.....	13	6	7	20	19	1	23	8	14	160	111	44
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	50	1
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	260	201	49
16	20	.....	15	12	3	129	127	.....	126	96	27	876	733	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1
7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	17	4	13	456	180	272
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	53	3
37	35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	4	670	591	65
42	21	21	7	2	5	6	6	.....	19	13	6	326	185	138
14	13	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	72	33	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	7	7	.....
7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	10	8	2	146	89	54
19	13	6	51	44	7	16	16	.....	3	3	.....	233	191	38
2	2	.....	1	.....	1	8	6	2	4	.....	4	761	721	40
13	5	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	12	3	217	165	50
87	74	17	31	9	22	20	9	12	425	247	158	3,372	2,760	384
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3	1	294	271	16
7	3	4	9	4	5	12	7	5	8	1	7	137	67	70
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	88	58	29
238	**475**	.....	**129**	**35**	**126**	**96**	**96**	.....	**84**	**78**	.....	**9,378**	**8,229**	**164**
4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**28**	**28**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**41**	**40**	**1**
2,055	**1,945**	**126**	**1,699**	**1,604**	**55**	**2,344**	**2,337**	**20**	**716**	**675**	**32**	**11,522**	**10,676**	**610**
10	**33**	.....	**2**	**1**	**1**	**28**	**25**	**1**	**146**	**126**	**20**	**558**	**511**	**42**
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	9	.....	10	.....	10	28	18	10
9	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	25	25	.....	307	297	9
1	2	.....	1	.....	1	10	7	1	111	101	10	223	196	23
.....	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**1**	**9**	**8**	**1**	**11**	**5**	**6**	**45**	**24**	**21**
31	**31**	.....	**241**	**53**	**188**	**186**	**122**	**64**	**169**	**36**	**133**	**2,106**	**746**	**1,338**
10	10	.....	91	.....	91	69	5	64	54	5	49	905	322	584
3	3	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	77	64	12
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	117	117	.....	95	11	84	960	296	645
18	18	.....	115	18	97	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	164	64	97
1,298	**1,274**	**24**	**446**	**211**	**232**	**919**	**805**	**114**	**4,240**	**2,431**	**1,799**	**34,236**	**24,514**	**9,129**
27	27	.....	121	113	8	56	56	.....	24	20	4	1,270	1,197	71
145	141	2	23	18	5	308	243	65	3,135	1,489	1,656	12,699	5,619	7,072
1,126	1,106	22	302	80	219	555	506	49	1,081	922	139	20,267	17,698	1,986
2,693	**1,053**	**1,595**	**2,488**	**1,215**	**1,047**	**2,390**	**1,209**	**703**	**3,232**	**1,200**	**1,994**	**50,678**	**17,097**	**25,384**
25	18	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	14	1	806	663	96
177	174	24	141	119	12	188	151	15	152	129	28	2,812	2,030	429
51	38	13	180	163	19	42	30	8	545	41	503	1,757	627	1,038
33	22	11	17	2	15	31	6	25	20	7	13	700	250	418
229	32	198	329	5	325	302	13	289	446	28	418	6,538	736	5,786
2,025	641	1,342	1,530	737	676	1,350	677	365	2,051	979	1,031	37,107	12,112	17,615
153	128	.....	291	189	.....	476	331	1	3	2	.....	958	679	2
94	**38**	**56**	**61**	**10**	**51**	**79**	**11**	**68**	**200**	**60**	**138**	**2,404**	**823**	**1,486**
55	27	28	45	6	39	44	5	39	163	42	120	1,742	648	1,046
39	11	28	16	4	12	35	6	29	37	18	18	662	175	440
4	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**84**	**29**	**54**
6,696	**5,068**	**1,867**	**5,204**	**3,211**	**1,756**	**6,303**	**4,843**	**993**	**9,488**	**5,030**	**4,369**	**119,244**	**69,157**	**39,622**
4,063	4,043	313	3,103	2,054	1,041	4,213	3,656	572	6,933	3,687	3,196	75,275	52,674	20,288
2,633	1,025	1,554	2,101	1,157	715	2,090	1,187	421	2,555	1,343	1,173	43,969	16,483	19,334

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JULY, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busily engaged in looking after growing crops, most of which were in excellent condition, with farm produce at the market very plentiful and good prices prevailing. Logging activity consisted chiefly in the cutting of pulpwood and pit props, while sawmills were working overtime. Fishing was fair. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated 5 and 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 4 to 6 days. Manufacturing concerns, with few exceptions, were very busy and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel industry. Apart from projects undertaken by the National Defence Department, where many men found employment, no large building jobs were under way. A considerable amount of small work was being carried out, however, and skilled tradesmen were fairly well employed. Some highway construction also was in progress. Passenger and freight traffic by rail and bus was heavy, although tourist travel was somewhat slower. Reports on water transportation were not available, but all ports were busy and shipping of lumber was brisk along the Miramichi River. Trade kept up well, with collections fair. Numerous requests for household help were received by the Women's Division and placements made.

A fair demand existed for farm help in the province of Quebec. Wood cutting operations were carried on at Chicoutimi on a very large scale and increasing activity was apparent at LaTuque, where more than 200 men were engaged in river driving operations; 10 sawmills were also operating night and day at Levis to supply the Lauzon shipyards. All manufacturing plants at Chicoutimi, Hull, LaTuque and Matane were working to capacity; a large increase was reported in the sugar industry at Montreal and the iron and steel works there had increased their output. Factories in and near Quebec City also were busy, as were those in Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines and Three Rivers, and more than 1,000 persons were employed in the shipyards at Levis. Building, likewise, throughout the province was more active. Dam construction also was progressing favourably and highway work was being carried on. Transportation was active and trade satisfactory. In the Women's Division, however, there was much difficulty in securing experienced maids for household service.

The call for experienced farm help continued in Ontario with few men applying, consequently, a number of farmers had hired partly experienced boys for the summer months, offering $15 to $25 per month for this type of helper. In the Niagara district, where fruit picking was in progress, the situation for casual fruit pickers by the day had been fairly well met, but in Essex County a heavy storm had caused thousands of dollars damage to standing crops and farm buildings. Logging was rather quiet, the chief call being for pulp cutters and peelers, the shortness of the pulp peeling season contributing somewhat to the apparent lack of interest by applicants in this type of work. Sawmills, however, continued to operate steadily with full crews. There were no requests at all for miners, except at Timmins, where the demand was heavy. Nearly all manufacturing concerns continued to work steadily, with full staffs, those industries such as iron and steel and textile plants engaged in war contracts being particularly busy. At Kitchener, the Emergency War Training Program also was making good progress, with 72 students and refreshers attending, 10 placements already having been made in the metal industries from this group. Building construction in general was prospering and work on several airports, as well as other National Defence projects, had absorbed numerous men, the number of unemployed building tradesmen having been reduced to a lower level than for some time past. Highway construction also was accelerated and completion of contracts was expected shortly; extra railway gangs, too, had been sent out. Trade was brisk and real estate more active. With improved industrial conditions there was an increasing demand for experienced help for hotel and domestic service, but lack of suitable applicants proved a handicap; vacancies were also listed for factory help, but these workers were more easily supplied.

Calls for farm help in the prairie provinces were increasing, as early cutting had commenced, particularly in districts where excessive heat and grasshoppers were proving a menace. In Alberta hail storms had caused some damage, but on the whole heavy rains had done a great deal of good. Logging and mining were both quiet, although the latter industry showed a slight improvement over that of the corresponding period last year. Manufacturing industries also were running fairly well. All National Defence projects were progressing favourably and other building construction was more active. Highway construction, both urban and rural, continued

and railway running trades and shops were busy. Retail and wholesale trade was average. An increase was noted in requests for farm domestics, but these applicants were difficult to secure. There were also numerous calls for casual household help in the various cities and these were more readily obtained.

Farm help in British Columbia was in demand, but experienced men were difficult to find. Fruit and vegetable canneries were opening and these afforded employment for a number of hands. While there had been some curtailment during the past two months in logging, improved shipping facilities for export lumber and the increase in domestic requirements, together with the need for sitka spruce for aeroplane manufacturing, had lately increased lumbering operations and prospects were promising for a record log scale for this year. Following the recent rains there was also a further movement of men back to the camps. All sawmills were busy; several were running night shifts and in some cases wages had been raised 10 per cent. Final catches of fish at Prince Rupert were heavy and prices good; a satisfactory run of sockeye and cohoe was continuing and trollers also were doing well. Coal mining was slack, but indications were that base metals, as well as gold, were being produced in greater quantities. Construction too was active and nearly all competent building trades mechanics were fairly well employed. Great activity likewise prevailed at drydocks, shipyards and waterfronts and with the exception of requests for a few highly skilled workers, all labour requirements were being met. Trade was good and the various Women's Departments were busy, although difficulty was still found in filling orders for experienced cooks and cooks-general.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further reduction in unemployment between May 20 and June 17. Between these two dates the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain fell by 113,987.

As compared with June 12, 1939, the number unemployed at June 17, 1940, in Great Britain was lower by 582,744.

The industries showing the greatest reductions, between May 20 and June 17, in the numbers unemployed included building and public works contracting, the distributive trades, coal mining, agriculture and horticulture, dock and harbour service, local government service, and the cotton industry. On the other hand, unemployment increased in the tailoring, dressmaking and millinery, and linen industries.

Apart from a small increase in Northern Ireland there was a further reduction in the numbers registered as unemployed in every division. The decrease was greatest in the North-Western Division; there were also large decreases in the London, North-Eastern and Northern Divisions, in Scotland, and in Wales.

The number of insured persons, aged 16-64, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 17, 1940, represented 5·2 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, as compared with 6·1 at May 20, 1940; at June 12, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 9·3. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 5·3 at June 17, 1940, 6·2 at May 20, 1940, and 9·6 at June 12, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2·3, 3·4 and 4·3 respectively.

United States

Approximately 235,000 workers were added to the payrolls of non-agricultural industries between May and June raising the June employment to the highest point reached this year, according to an official report issued on July 25 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. With this increase the June total shows an increase of more than 900,000 workers employed compared with the figures for June, 1939. All major sections of non-agricultural employment, with the exception of mining, reported gains in employment afforded.

The following paragraphs taken from the official report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

One of the most significant features of the current report was the rise of about 50,000 in factory employment from May to June. Usually factory employment declines by about 60,000 at this season of the year. Greater-than-seasonal or contraseasonal gains in many lines of manufacturing activity, particularly the war materials industries, offset the seasonal losses reported in automobiles, cotton goods, women's clothing, and other industries showing declines.

In the war material industries, aircraft firms continued to expand operations, nearly twice as many workers being employed as at this time last year, while engine, shipbuilding, and machine tool plants also reported further substantial gains.

In addition to the gains in these industries, other factories stimulated directly or indirectly by Government on war-time orders, took on additional employees. In the steel industry, more than 21,000 additional workers were hired in June. Firms manufacturing electrical machinery took on 3,000 more workers, woollen and worsted goods plants hired more than 7,000 additional workers in June, and men's clothing firms approximately 7,600.

In other major fields of employment, approximately 61,000 more workers were employed on public and private construction work in June than in the preceding month and about 35,000 were added by utility and transportation companies. Retail and wholesale trade employment increased by 34,000, and the financial, service and miscellaneous industries absorbed 28,000 additional workers. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government service, including the armed forces of the United States, navy yards and arsenals, was about 36,000 higher than in the preceding month. In the group of mining industries there was a net decline of about 7,000 workers, due to seasonal recessions in anthracite and bituminous coal mining. Metal mines, quarries, and crude petroleum producing firms reported gains over the month interval.

Other factors contributing to the gain in factory employment from May to June were the seasonal gain of nearly 32,000 workers in the canning and preserving industry, reflecting the beginning of peak season activity, and less pronounced but substantial seasonal gains in the ice cream, beverage, tin can, and a number of the building materials industries. The most pronounced employment losses over the month interval were seasonal in character and included women's clothing (19,000 workers), automobiles (13,300 workers), cotton goods (8,800 workers), fertilizers (7,500 workers), and dyeing and finishing textiles (4,900 workers).

Employment in the private building industry showed a slight increase of 1·6 per cent from May to June, according to reports from 13,183 contractors employing 144,656 workers. Weekly payrolls also increased 1·6 per cent. Compared with June, 1939, employment was 5·7 per cent higher and payrolls 9·5 per cent above the corresponding month of last year.

The June levelling-off of employment follows the usual May to June pattern of preceding years, with a comparable June gain of 1·4 per cent occurring in 1939 and the average June increase over the previous 8-year period being 2 per cent. Employment continued to improve in six of the nine geographic divisions with recessions occurring in the Middle Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific States. The largest gains were registered in the East North Central and Mountain States.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age,

it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935", which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for government supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are

fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Construction of R. C. N. Administration Building, Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Hall Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $44,421.31 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 95
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Elec. or Gas	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of wharf repairs at Lang Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, W. Greenlees of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 18, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $3,436. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Pile Driver Foreman	$1 25
Pile Driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile Driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of Naval Ordnance Stores Buildings at H. M. C Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $94,212 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 80
floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Elevator constructors	0 97
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 68
Engineers operating steam, (single or double drums)	0 65
(three or more drums)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Hoist operators tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 70

Construction and placing of two submerged breakwaters at Sydney Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 11, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $67,820.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helper	0 45
Boatman (rowboat)	0 40
Compressor operators—gas or elec.	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team	0 70
Hoist operator—tower (gas or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
	per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

Construction of a warehouse at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Ralph M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 7, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $42,418.30. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Crane operators (gas. or elec.)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65

	per hour
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Pipelayers, solderers and caulkers	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 65

Construction of a new office block at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $64,880 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:

	per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
—walls	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel construction	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel (patent): composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel craneman	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Erection of a new Shaughnessey Hospital at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Armstrong, Monteith Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $719,700 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Gas. or elec.	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drill runners	0 55
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 71
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 90
Engineers on steel construction	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	1 00
Linoleum layers	0 75
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	1 00
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 75
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅛
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 12½
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½

	per hour
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 12½
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 75
Welders and burners on steel construction	1 12½

Construction of an extension to No. 5 Wharf at H. M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 31, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $64,938. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Asphalt rakers	0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
	per day
*Divers	14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, crane, (steam, gas., elec.)	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator-tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foreman	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers (composition)	0 50
Roofers (felt and gravel; patent)	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and Burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

*Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Construction of an active treatment ward, residence and tunnel at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $227,160 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operator (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Elevator constructors	0 95
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 63
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Insulation workers (cork or asbestos)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Lathers (wood)	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Powdermen	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced concrete	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50

	per hour
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 95
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of a temporary office building No. 2, Wellington and Lyon Streets, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, A. Janin & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $369,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixers operators: Steam gas or elec.	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental ironworkers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Development of Welland Aerodrome, Welland, Ont. Name of contractors, Scott-Jackson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $34,836. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development of airport at Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $33,152.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of Moose Jaw Aerodrome, Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. C. Wells, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 21, 1940. Amount of contract, $337,175. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tamper, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas)	0 55
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road roller operators (gas and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of Currie Barracks Aerodrome at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 2, 1940. Amount of contract, $197,963. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$ 60
Asphalt tempers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas)	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 50
Road grader operators (gas)	0 60
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 50
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road roller operator (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Development of aerodrome at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, Nelson River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $108,389.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$052½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development at aerodrome at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $39,792.45. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Drivers	$0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Development of aerodrome at Brantford, Ont. Name of contractor, Standard Paving Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $184,401.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Dunnville, Ont. Name of contractors, Dufferin Paving & Crushed Stone Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $285,176. The preceding fair wages schedule wa salso included in this contract.

Development of aerodrome at Salisbury, N.B. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $78,374.

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Tractor Operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Sandy Contracting & Machine Works, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $22,011.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45

	per hour
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of Aerodrome at Pearce, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Mannix, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 5, 1940. Amount of contract, $23,126.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 75
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development of Airport at Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 5, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 75
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Truck drivers	0 45
Truck drivers and truck	1 45
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Granum, Alta. Name of contractors, Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $102,356.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 75
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70

Development of the aerodrome at St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractors, Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $22,322.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Sandhurst, Ont. Name of contractors, Angus & Taylor Ltd., North Bay, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $45,350. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. McGinnis and O'Connor, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $273,376.65. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 70
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Macleod, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred Mannix, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $199,863.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 75
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Pendleton, Ont. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $171,325.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

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(2) *Dredging*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empowers the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Dredging work at the Dockyard at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 12, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $45,563.50.

Dredging in the harbour at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1940. Amount of contract approximately $9,115.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps and Type Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Bates and Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Barrymore Cloth Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	J. E. Wiegand & Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Brown Leather Gloves	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fur Caps	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sam Brown Equipments	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Unlined Leather Mitts	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Fur Coats	Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P. Q.
Broadcloth Overshirts	The Drill Shirt & Neckwear Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Black Leather Mitts, Lined	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scarlet Serge Lining	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Brown Serge Jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Chevrons and Arms Crowns	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Riding Boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.
Pea Jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Blue Beaver Cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Black Ankle Boots	Tetrault Shoe Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.
Undershirts & Drawers	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Danville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, May 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $695.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Thessalon, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, April 27, 1940. Amount of contract, $734.

Construction and installation of steel shelving, metal racks, etc. in ordnance stores and gun wharf buildings at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, July 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $15,954.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 625.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement are the same as those of the Industrial Standards Act schedule, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 735 and October, 1938, page 1176.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—KINGSTON BUILDING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL 249.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

A union representative may visit the job. The union will give preference in supplying men to local contractors before outside contractors unless such outside contractors have an agreement with the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 85 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous rate.) A lower rate may be fixed by the joint committee for any handicapped worker. No union member may undertake to supply either labour or material in competition with any member of the contractors' association unless he is paid at $1.05 per hour.

Disputes are to be settled by a joint committee, and if necessary, a neutral chairman, the decision of this committee to be binding. No strike to occur before a dispute has been referred to this committee.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO—CERTAIN MASTER PAINTERS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 114.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half until midnight; double time after midnight and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays; double time for work on Sundays and four specified holidays.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour, spray painters 85 cents.

When men are required to stay away from home on a job, they shall be furnished transportation to and from the job at the start and the finish, and the expense of their board.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND MILLMEN, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement to be in effect from June 17, 1940 to March 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The business agent of the union to have access to the job.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. When two or three shifts worked on a job, the second or third shift to be paid for at time and one seventh.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time; except that for work in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, carpenters may work at straight time for the morning and double time thereafter.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 95 cents per hour commencing June 27, 1940.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed, to meet on request and the decision of this committee to be final and binding. No stoppage of work until a dispute has been disposed of by this committee.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Contractors and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 353.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed and no union member to be permitted to work at electrical construction work for anyone who is not a party to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. Where two or three shifts are worked, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and between 8 a.m. and noon on Saturdays; all other overtime and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for electricians: $1.10 per hour. Journeyman in charge of work where a number of journeymen are employed to be paid additional remuneration.

For work outside the city, transportation to be paid by the employer.

One apprentice allowed to each employer, and in addition, one apprentice or unskilled person to three journeymen in a shop.

Toronto, Ontario.—Sheet Metal Contractors' Section of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Association and the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local No. 30.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1937, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 814, September, 1936, page 830, and July, 1935, page 692, was renewed from March 1, 1939 to February 29, 1940, with a reduction in wages from 97½ to 92½ cents. It was again renewed for the period March 1, 1940 to February 28, 1941, with the understanding that a meeting be held August 26, to consider a wage increase, which, if agreed on, would take effect from September 1, 1940.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Building Wrecking Firms and the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Labourers' Union, Local 756 (Building Wreckers).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1940 to April 1, 1941.

This agreement is simliar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 856, and August, 1938, page 942, with this exception:

The wage rate is 47½ cents per hour for labourers and 52½ cents for barmen (increases of 2½ cents per hour).

Hamilton, Ontario.—The Mason and General Contractors' Section of the Hamilton Construction Association and the Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 1 (Bricklayers and Masons).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941.

The employers recognize the union, and union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. Where two or more shifts are used, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work on the night shift.

Overtime: time and one-half; work between 5 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. Monday, and all work on five specified holidays, double time.

Wage rate for bricklayers and masons: $1 per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour).

Disputes are to be referred to a joint arbitration board and if necessary to an independent umpire, whose decision will be final. No cessation of work pending such decision.

London, Ontario.—Mason Contractors Association, Master Masons and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 5 (Bricklayers and Masons).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 856, except that in addition to employing only members of the international union, employers agree to give local members the first preference.

The wage rate is unchanged at $1 per hour, with a 44 hour week.

Windsor, Ontario.—General Contractors' Section of the Essex County Builders' and Contractors' Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 494.

The agreement, in effect from April 29, 1938 to March 31, 1939, and which was to continue in effect from year to year, was similar to the agreement summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 815. A dispute in 1939 was submitted to an arbitrator (Judge Coughlin) whose decision was that the wage rate be reduced from $1 to 95 cents per hour. The 1938 agreement with the 95 cent per hour wage rate continues in effect to March 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Regular hours are 40 per week.

Windsor, Ontario.—Master Plumbers of Windsor and United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 552.

Agreement which came into effect March 1, 1939, continues to March 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, and union members will work only for members of the Master Plumbers' Association .

Hours: 8 per day, Mondays to Fridays, a 40 hour week. In case of shift work, second shift to begin at end of regular working day and be paid at 8 hours' pay for 7 hours work.

Overtime: time and one-half till midnight and on Saturdays between noon and 5 p.m.; all

overtime after midnight and after 5 p.m. Saturdays, and all work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plumbers and steamfitters: $1 per hour.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid, and travelling time.

One labourer only allowed to each branch of the trade on any job, but where more than three journeymen plumbers or three journeymen steamfitters are employed, then one additional labourer may be allowed to each additional three journeymen plumbers or three journeymen steamfitters. One apprentice to be in each shop before labourers are hired.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—REGINA MASTER PLUMBING, HEATING AND SANITARY ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 179.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, until notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 857, with this exception:

Minimum wage rate: the rate continues at 90 cents per hour until August 1, when it was to become 95 cents, and on November 1, is to be further increased to $1 per hour.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1 (BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from July 2, 1940 to July 1, 1941.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of night shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: from 5. p.m. to midnight, Monday to Friday, and from noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays, time and one half; all other overtime and work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and masons: $1.20 per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate); foremen 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of town, railway fare and travelling time to be paid by the employer.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 1779.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of night shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 90 cents per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour), with the proviso "that the wage rate shall be open to revision on every occasion when it can be shown that the cost of living has increased to the extent of five per cent over that which prevailed at the time this agreement was signed or since the previous revision". Foremen to be paid at least 10 cents per hour over the journeymen's rate.

In case of any dispute, it will be referred to a joint committee.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 1325, AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, EDMONTON UNIT, NO. 1.

Agreements to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941. Negotiations for new agreements to take place during January, 1941, if notice of change given by either party.

These agreements are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 857. The wage rate is 90 cents per hour, with a 44 hour week.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON PLASTERING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, LOCAL 372.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941. The parties to meet during January to negotiate a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1411, with this exception:

The minimum wage rate for plasterers is $1.05 per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour). Hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INC. AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 488.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 857, with the exception that in addition to each shop being allowed one plumber's apprentice, an additional apprentice is now allowed for each four additional journeymen employed.

The minimum wage rate for journeymen remains at $1.05 per hour, with a 44 hour week.

Construction: Canal Harbour and Waterway

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND TRADE RULES FOR THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCALS 2404 (VANCOUVER) AND 2415 (VICTORIA) (PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, DOCK AND WHARF BUILDERS).

These schedules came into effect April 1, 1937, and were amended May 22, 1940, to provide special conditions for tide and extraordinary traffic conditions. They have been accepted by letter by the contractors' association in Vancouver and verbally accepted by certain Victoria contractors.

Only union members to be employed, including foremen. The business agent to be allowed to visit the job.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. Regular hours to be worked between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Two or more shifts may be employed at the regular scale, but 7½ hours to constitute a day's work, with pay for 8 hours.

Overtime: any time worked over 8 hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. to be paid at time and one-half for first two hours and double time thereafter; all time worked after 6 p.m. and before 6 a.m. to be paid at double time. When three or more consecutive tide or traffic shifts are worked, all work outside the regular hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. to be paid at the rate of 6 hours' work for 8 hours' pay. All work on seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages for pile drivers: foremen $1.25 per hour, $10 per day; crew, bridgemen and wharf-carpenters $1 per hour, $8 per day.

Any union member ordered to report to work and not put to work, to be paid for at least two hours' time "except when the elements of nature prohibit the work from going on."

On all outside jobs which do not last one month, travelling time to and from job to be allowed in addition to transportation and board.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, P.Q.—STEAMSHIP AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES (OCEAN NAVIGATION) AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 375.

Agreement reached following report of Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 426, and this issue, page 763). Agreement to be in effect from April 24, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference of work to be given to members of this local union. The longshoremen to have the right to appoint representative on the wharves to be elected at a general meeting of the longshoremen.

Hours: the starting times for work are stipulated, and the parties agree that steps be taken to ensure that the average number of hours per week of the workers shall not exceed 48.

Overtime: for work during meal hours and thereafter until relieved, and for all work on Sundays and two holidays, double time.

The basic rates of pay are unchanged, but a war bonus of 8 cents per hour is added. Accordingly the longshoremen receive: 85 cents per hour for work between 7 a.m. and 12 noon and between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., 95 cents per hour for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., and $1.05 between midnight and 5 a.m.; 15 cents per hour extra to be paid for working on nitrate, bulk sulphur, bulk ore, potash, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal, handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32° F. or lower, and also for grain trimming and bagging and for work performed in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck (this not to apply to men working other cargo in the lower hold).

For grain trimming and bagging, the running of the grain in the pipes to be stopped while men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

The employers and the union each agree to post a bond of $2,000 to be held in trust for payment of any judgments or orders of any court of the province of Quebec, in favour of the other party, until the termination of this agreement.

Provision is made for the payment of minimum amounts to longshoremen called up at certain hours if they are not put to work immediately. The numbers of men for regular gangs are specified.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a joint arbitration committee whose decision will be final.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and repeal of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Women's Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Building Trades, Three Rivers, (amendment).
Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.
Retail Stores, Quebec (amendment).
Grocers, Butchers and Other Retail Stores, Coaticook.
Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Civic Employees (Outside Services), Quebec.
Civic Employees (Permanent Employees), Quebec.
Police Department Employees, Quebec.
Fire Department Employees, Quebec.
Barbers and Hairdressers, Joliette, (repeal).
Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Painters, Toronto (cancellation).
Carpenters, Belleville.
Filling Stations, Toronto.
Barbers, Sudbury and Copper Cliff.
Barbers, Port Arthur and Fort William.

SASKATCHEWAN

Painters, Regina (cancellation).
Carpenters, Swift Current.
Taxi Industry, North Battleford.
Beauty Culture, Regina.
Beauty Culture, North Battleford.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC
Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Amendments to the Act are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 576. Agreements and regulations under the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issue beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of six new agreements, the correction of one agreement, the amendment of four other agreements and the repeal of one agreement, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* as follows: an agreement affecting longshoremen (ocean and inland navigation) at Sorel and an agreement for civic employees of St. Joseph d'Alma, in the issue of July 6; an agreement for taxi drivers at Montreal, in the issue of July 13; an agreement for barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers, in the issue of July 27. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during July approving the constitution and bylaws of two joint committees and others approving the levying of assessments by eight joint committees, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved July 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 13, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1157, and May, 1940, page 496) by extending the period of the agreement to June 30, 1942.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved June 25, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 13, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 497

and June, page 609) by adding another electrical contractor to the parties to the agreement.

Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat patronal catholique et national de la construction de St.-Hyacinthe (The employers' national Catholic union of the construction industry of St. Hyacinthe) and Le Syndicat catholique et national des ouvriers de la construction de St.-Hyacinthe (the national Catholic union of construction workers of St. Hyacinthe).

The Order in Council to be in effect from July 20, 1940 to April 30, 1942, and for another year if no notice of change given by either party.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, and is divided into two zones: zone I, the city of St. Hyacinthe and the municipalities of La Providence, St. Joseph, St. Antoine, parish of Notre Dame, north and south shore, and parish of St. Hyacinthe-le-Confesseur, north and south shore; zone II, the rest of the territorial jurisdiction.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. Horse drivers and employees of the trucking transport and towing industry may work on a weekly basis of 54 hours.

Minimum hourly wage rates

	Zone I	Zone II
Bricklayers-plasterers:		
Contractors (personal services)	.70	.60
Journeymen	.65	.55
Masons and stone cutters (on fields):		
Contractors (personal services)	.70	.60
Journeymen	.65	.55
Carpenters-joiners (construction):		
Contractors (personal services)	.55	.45
Journeymen	.50	.40
Saw filer	.45	.35
Painters, paper hangers and glaziers:		
Contractors (personal services)	.55	.45
Journeymen	.50	.40
Whitewashers	.35	.25
Commercial letterers:		
Contractors (personal services)	.70	.60
Journeymen	.60	.50
Floor sanders:		
Contractors (personal services)	.55	.45
Journeymen	.40	.30
Electricians:		
Contractors (personal services)	.65	.55
Journeymen	.45	.35
Construction, maintenance and repair men on electrical and phone lines:		
By the Month	$100.00	$100.00
By the hour	.50	.50
Plumbers and steamfitters:		
Contractors (personal services)	.65	.55
Journeymen	.45	.35
Tinsmith-roofers (composition):		
Contractors (personal services)	.60	.50
Journeymen	.40	.30
Cement finishers	.50	.40
Lathers (wood and metal)	.45	.35
Labourers (non-qualified workmen)	.35	.25
Hod carriers	.40	.30
Brick, mortar, terra cotta and stone blocks carriers	.40	.30
Mixer operators	.40	.30
Steam, gasoline or electric shovel operators	.55	.45
Caulkers and joint pointers	.65	.55
Marble setters	.60	.50
Mortar or celanite mixers	.40	.30
Driller	.40	.30
Structural iron workers:		
Erectors	.83	.83
Millwrights	.83	.83
Tile setters	.60	.50
Terrazzo layers	.60	.50
Compressor operators	.40	.30
Truck driver (construction)	.40	.30
One horse, no driver (construction)	.15	.15
Two horses, no driver (construction)	.30	.25
Horse drivers (construction)	.35	.25
Chauffeurs (construction)	.40	.30
Stationary and portable engineemen	.45	.35
Erectors of screens (wood or metal), sashes, windows, steel partitions	.45	.35
Weatherstrippers	.45	.35
Blacksmiths (construction)	.45	.35
Crane operators	.50	.40
Sprinkler fitters	.85	.85
Cellar digging:		
Man	.35	.25
Man with one horse	.50	.40
Man with two horses	.65	.50

Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra. Journeymen who are handicapped may be paid 5 cents per hour less than the regular rate, but not more than one man in ten may be paid at such lower rate.

One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen or fraction thereof. Apprentices to be paid 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents during second year, 30 cents in zone I and 25 cents in zone II during third year; 35 cents in zone I and 30 cents in zone II during fourth year. The working year for the purposes of apprenticeship to be at least 10 months out of 12.

Maintenance men to be paid in zone I at least $18 per week of 55 hours if tradesmen and $15 for labourers; in zone II $15 for tradesmen and $12 for labourers. The employer may deduct $2 per month for room if maintenance employee lodges in the establishment and 20 cents per meal if boarded in the establishment.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 20, amends the previous Order in Council for these establishments (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729, October, page 1067, January, 1940, page 69, and April, page 391), by extending the period of the agreement to September 1, 1940.

Grocers, Butchers and Other Retail Stores, Coaticook.—An Order in Council approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 6, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association patronale des négociants de Coaticook (the employers' association of business men of Coaticook) and Le Syndicat

catholique et national des employés de magasins de Coaticook (the national catholic union of store employees of Coaticook).

Agreement to be in effect from July 6, 1940, to July 5, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 57 per week for men, 54 per week for women, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Monday to Friday and between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturday, provided that establishments may be kept open till 7 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive, if this extra hour is paid for. In drug stores and soda fountain stores, however, hours may be 80 per week. No work on Sundays or eleven holidays. No deduction from weekly wages to be made for such holidays.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages per week: one quarter of employees to be paid at least $18, a further quarter $15, a third quarter at least $12 and the others at least $8. Extra employees to be paid 25 cents per hour. Delivery employees with bicycle to be paid at least $6 per week of 57 hours or 12½ cents per hour if employed less than 9 consecutive hours. Office employees to be paid 15 cents per hour during first six months and 20 cents after six months.

Vacation: after one year's service, employees to be entitled to one week's vacation each year, without pay.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved June 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 6, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 734) by changing the words "one week of vacation with pay" to "one week of vacation".

Service: Public Administration

CIVIC EMPLOYEES (OUTSIDE SERVICES), QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the City of Quebec and Le Syndicat des Employés des Services exterieurs de la Cité de Québec, inc. (the union of employees of outside services of the city of Quebec, inc.) and L'Union des Employés municipaux de l'exterieur, inc. (the union of outside municipal employees, inc.). The Orders in Council to be in effect from July 20, 1940, to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, to be worked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. No work on Sundays or religious holidays except in emergency. No work on St. Jean Baptiste Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day, but these days to be paid for.

Overtime: time and one-half for work over 8 hours and up to 16 hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and religious holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: Asphalt manufacturing machine—chief mechanic, 70 cents; mechanic and stationary firemen (boilers), 55 cents; weighers, mixers, workers on tubes, workers on "alivettes", 50 cents; others, 45 cents; watchmen, 40 cents; assistant checker, $25 per week; foreman watchman, $27 per week; clerk, $23 per week. Laying of asphalt—rollers and shift leaders, 65 cents; rakers, 60 cents; rakers' substitutes, 55 cents; surface men rammers, 50 cents; others, 45 cents; watchmen, 30 cents. Municipal shop (garage)—machinists, mechanics, painters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, oxygen welders, electricians, plumbers, tinsmiths, stationary enginemen, 55 cents; mechanics' helpers, 45 cents. Municipal buildings—bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 75 cents; carpenters, joint pointers, cement finishers, electricians and plumbers, 55 cents; painters and caulkers, 50 cents. Aqueduct—stationary enginemen, enginemen-mixers, enginemen-compressors, plumbers, 55 cents; linemen, 50 cents; truck chauffeurs, 45 cents. Roads department—stationary enginemen, enginemen-compressors, enginemen-mixers, carpenters, joiners, cement finishers, 55 cents; chauffeurs on "snogos", on loaders, on blowers, on sprinkler trucks, 55 cents; chauffeurs on snow ploughs, 50 cents; chauffeurs on trucks, 45 cents; ticket distributors, 45 cents. Electricity department—electricians and cablemen, 55 cents. Rubbish department—those picking up rubbish, including truck drivers, carters or chauffeurs, performing the work required, $22 per week. Watchmen—$3 per day or per night. Stablemen, $22 per week; workers on public scales (for all work required, at any time), $23; bridge operators (for navigation season); $28; firemen (furnaces) at city hall, $24.50. Parks—gardeners, 50 cents; labourers and carters, firemen, 45 cents. "Palais Montcalm"—employees (for work required), $21; maintenance men, $18. Snow removal and all other departments—labourers and carters, 45 cents; store keepers, $25 per week.

Any disputes are to be referred to an arbitrator agreed upon by the parties or to a joint arbitration committee.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES (PERMANENT EMPLOYEES), QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* July 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the city of Quebec and Le Syndicat professionel des fonctionnaires municipaux de Québec, inc. (the professional union of municipal employees of Quebec, inc.). The Order in Council to be in effect from July 20, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except between June 15 and September 15, during which period hours to be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; one hour and a half allowed for lunch period, Saturday hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Overtime: no overtime to be paid except for special cases which shall be studied by the joint committee.

Wages: the statutory increases of $50, $75 or $100 established in this agreement are to be granted automatically each year until the maximum for the position is reached, except when otherwise decided by the committee of competency. A schedule of annual salaries is given, showing the minimum, the annual increases and the maximum for each class. The annual minimum for a few of these are: clerk grade 3 (lowest salary bracket) $900; labourers, watchmen, etc., $1,000; clerk grade 2, aqueduct.

operators, $1,200; instrument men $1,400; clerk grade 1 and accountants $1,500; chief electrician $1,700; superintendent of aqueduct, superintendent of alarm telegraph, graduate sanitary chief-inspector, $1,800; pay master $2,000; superintendents of public works for wards $2,200 and $2,500; surveyor, architect, assistant chief of police, assistant chief of fire service, $2,500; engineer of public works, chemist, $2,800; chief collector, chief accountant and assistant treasurer, $3,000; engineers for public works services, lawyer for city, $3,500.

Regular employees to be appointed permanent one year after May 1 following the date of their employment. Examinations to be held for promotions. Employees may not be made permanent if older than 40 years, and are to retire and receive a pension at 65.

Vacation: two weeks vacation each year.

Sick leave of 1½ days per month, which may be accumulated is allowed.

Police Department Employees, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and summarized in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the city of Quebec and Le Syndicat professionel de la Police municipale de Québec, inc. (The professional union of the municipal police of Quebec, inc.). The Order in Council to be in effect from July 20, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: constables to be divided into two shifts, the change from one shift to the other to take place every 24 hours (24 hours on duty, then 24 hours off duty). If required to remain on duty by order of the chief of police they shall do so without pay.

Minimum weekly wages: cadet $18; constable (for one year from the May 1 following the date of employment) $21, with increase of $1 per week each year till maximum of $28 per week reached; taximeter checker $30; corporal $30; sergeant $32; inspector $38.46 per week or $2,000 per year.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city.

Disputes are to be referred to an arbitrator mutually agreed on, or to a joint arbitration committee.

Fire Department Employees, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the city of Quebec and l'union nationale et catholique des employés du departement de Feu de Québec, Inc. (the national Catholic union of fire department employees of Quebec, Inc.).

Hours: firemen to be divided into two shifts, the change from one shift to the other to take place every 24 hours (24 hours on duty, then 24 hours off duty). If required to remain on duty by order of the chief of the fire brigade, they shall not be paid for that overtime work, but the overtime hours shall be subsequently taken off the regular time, at the option of the chief.

Minimum weekly wages: cadets $18; firemen $21 (from one year from the May 1 following the date of their employment), with increase of $1 per week each year to a maximum of $28 per week, lieutenants $28 to $30, captains $30 to $32; repairers $28, assistant secretary of the department $30, chief mechanic $33; fire prevention—fountain post inspectors and chimney sweeper $25, chimney sweepers' captain $30, prevention inspector $26, secretary of prevention office $28; alarm telegraph—lineman and cableman $28, foreman $30.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city.

Disputes are to be referred to an arbitrator mutually agreed on or to a joint arbitration committee.

Service: Personal and Domestic

Barbers and Hairdressers, Joliette.—An Order in Council, approved July 12, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 20, repeals the Order in Council which made this agreement obligatory and the one renewing it (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 96, and January, 1940, page 70).

Hairdressers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, aproved July 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 862, March, 1940, page 284, June, page 610) by extending the period of the agreement to September 1, 1940.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 6 and 20:

Grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke.

Building Materials, Province of Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 13 and 20, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers, Hull.
Hairdressers, Montreal.
Barbers, Rouyn and Noranda.
Building Materials, Province of Quebec.
Retail Trade, Quebec (amendment).
Grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke.
Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.
Men's and Boy's Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, BELLEVILLE.—An Order in Council, dated July 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, makes binding in the city of Belleville and within five miles of it the terms of a schedule of wages and hours from August 6, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half unless the Advisory Committee has issued a special permit to the employer authorizing the performance of such work at a lesser rate; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 70 cents per hour. The Advisory Committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages lower than the regular minimum rate for any handicapped employee.

PAINTERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated July 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, revokes the Order in Council making a schedule binding for this trade, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 436.

Trade

GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated July 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, makes binding in the city of Toronto and adjacent suburban territory, the terms of a schedule for the gasoline service industry, from August 6, 1940, "during pleasure".

This industry comprises the business of operating gasoline service stations or pumps and the services incidental thereto, such as washing, oiling or lubricating automobile vehicles, repairing or changing tires and making minor running repairs.

Minimum rate of wages for all employees in the gasoline service industry to be 25 cents per hour. No deduction may be made from an employee's wages unless the net wage (after deductions have been made) is at least the minimum wage rate above mentioned.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, SUDBURY AND COPPER CLIFF.—An Order in Council, dated July 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the city of Sudbury, the town of

Copper Cliff and certain other specified territory, to be in effect from August 6, 1940 "during pleasure".

The terms of this schedule are the same as those of the previous schedule which was in effect only in the towns of Sudbury and Copper Cliff, and which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 581.

Barbers, Port Arthur and Fort William.—An Order in Council, dated July 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, to be in effect from August 6, 1940, "during pleasure".

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the schedule previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, March, 1937, page 363, the rate for full time salaried barbers being $22 per week.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Painters, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved July 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 15, cancels the Order in Council which had made this schedule binding (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 732).

Carpenters, Swift Current.—An Order in Council, approved July 11, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the carpentering industry in the city of Swift Current, to be in effect from August 10, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week. In case of night shift work, 7½ hours to constitute a night shift, with no time deducted for meals; and for such 7½ hours' labour, 8 hours' payment to be allowed.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: foreman carpenter 80 cents per hour, first class carpenter 70 cents, second class carpenter 55 cents.

One apprentice allowed to each three journeymen on any job, and not more than two second class carpenters to each first class carpenter. Apprentices to be paid $12 per week during first year, $15 during second year and $22.50 during third year.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Industry, North Battleford.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the taxi industry in the city of North Battleford and the town of Battleford and within five miles of them, to be in effect from August 10, 1940, "during pleasure".

Hours: 11 per day divided into two shifts with one hour interval between shifts; 66 hours per week of 6 days.

Overtime to be paid at 25 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rates: for full time employees $12 per week, part time employees 25 cents per hour, with at least 75 cents for work done on any day.

A scale of prices which must be charged customers is included.

Service: Business and Personal

Beauty Culture, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved July 4, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 15, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, May, 1940, page 502).

Wages: in a shop where three or more employees are employed, an employer may adopt the following minimum rates instead of the minimum rates previously specified: at least 50 per cent of employees to be paid $18 per week, 25 per cent a minimum of $16, and the remainder at least $14. Overtime to be paid at 40 cents per hour. Part time employees to be paid 40 cents per hour, with a minimum of $1.60 in any one day.

No employer may employ more than one inexperienced employee for each four (or fraction thereof) experienced employees employed unless a permit is obtained from the Advisory Board to exceed this quota.

Beauty Culture, North Battleford.—An Order in Council, approved June 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the beauty culture industry in the city of North Battleford and the town of Battleford and within five miles of them, to be in effect from August 10, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: experienced beauticians 35 cents per hour, inexperienced beauticians 27½ cents per hour, plus bonus as noted below.

Wages: for full time experienced employees $13 plus bonus; for full time inexperienced employees, $7 per week during first six months, $9 during second six months and $12 during third six months, plus bonus.

Bonus: every employee to be paid a bonus equivalent to the amount by which 50 per cent of all charges made for the employee's work during each week exceeds the amount paid the employee.

A scale of minimum charges which must be made to customers is included in the schedule.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, entering into a family budget was somewhat higher at the beginning of July owing chiefly to an advance in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices showed only minor changes.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.70 at the begininng of July as compared with $8.62 for June; $8.07 for July, 1939; $8.57 for July, 1938; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $10.91 for July, 1930; $10.27 for July, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Thirteen items in the list advanced in cost during the month under review, seven declined and nine were unchanged. The most important changes were increases in the cost of beef, lamb, potatoes, and eggs and decreases in butter and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.84 at the beginning of July as compared with $17.72 for June; $16.93 for July, 1939; $17.45 for July, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.26 for July, 1930; $20.67 for July, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak. Increases in the price of coal in some localities caused an advance in the cost of fuel. Rent also increased slightly.

Wholesale prices continued to show little change in July from the level of recent months. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number was 82·0 for the week ended July 26, 82·2 for the week ended July 5 and 81·9 at the beginning of June. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for June when the index was 81·6 as compared with 72·6 for July, 1939; 78·6 for July, 1938; 87·6 for July, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; 97·2 for July, 1929; 98·7 for July, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. Group changes during the month were slight. The Vegetable Products group declined from 72·2 for the first week to 70·5 for the week ended July 12 after which there was little change. The decrease early in the month was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, flour and milled products. The Chemicals and Allied Products Group was the only other one to record substantial change advancing more than 4 per cent. In this group the price of iodine rose 23 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in some of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market

(Continued on page 880)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1922	July 1926	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1936	July 1937	July 1938	July 1939	June 1940	July 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	79·6	84·0	64·2	62·0	76·4	75·0	44·4	46·8	58·6	56·8	56·6	58·0	62·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	57·8	54·4	35·6	34·4	48·6	46·8	24·0	25·4	32·4	32·2	31·8	33·0	35·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	28·3	28·1	19·1	19·7	24·4	23·9	12·0	13·3	14·4	15·7	15·6	16·4	16·5
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	36·8	37·3	28·0	30·7	31·7	30·8	20·5	22·5	24·7	24·7	23·5	*30·0	*32·1
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	37·7	40·7	31·8	32·3	31·6	30·1	16·1	21·9	22·6	26·2	23·7	22·8	22·9
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·4	74·0	54·2	58·0	56·0	53·8	30·0	40·2	40·2	43·8	42·0	41·0	41·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·0	57·0	42·5	44·7	39·4	40·4	20·4	29·5	29·1	34·2	30·2	29·0	29·0
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	73·8	75·8	43·6	49·8	44·0	42·6	25·4	30·6	33·8	30·6	23·2	21·8	21·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	49·3	59·2	33·9	38·2	36·0	36·2	21·1	27·2	27·0	31·0	27·1	26·5	27·4
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	43·1	52·6	31·4	34·7	32·1	32·7	17·1	23·4	22·8	26·7	22·4	22·3	22·8
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	70·8	88·2	69·0	68·4	72·0	72·0	54·6	61·2	64·2	64·8	64·2	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	91·4	118·8	70·2	74·4	79·4	65·8	39·8	44·6	50·0	52·6	45·6	49·4	46·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	51·7	66·3	42·0	42·0	44·1	36·3	23·8	26·2	28·9	30·0	26·1	27·6	26·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·4	40·6	30·0	‡31·6	‡33·2	‡31·6	‡19·4	‡20·7	‡23·0	‡23·8	‡21·4	‡24·5	‡24·0
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·6	38·4	26·2	‡31·6	‡33·2	‡31·6	‡19·4	‡20·7	‡23·0	‡23·8	‡21·4	‡24·5	‡24·0
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	117·0	144·0	105·0	114·0	115·5	114·0	84·0	93·0	105·0	108·0	97·5	100·5	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	49·0	‡53·0	‡48·0	‡48·0	‡31·0	‡34·0	‡45·0	‡41·0	‡29·0	‡35·0	‡35·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·0	23·5	25·5	29·0	28·5	25·0	26·5	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	23·2	34·2	19·8	‡21·8	‡20·6	‡20·2	‡16·0	‡15·8	‡16·2	‡16·4	‡16·2	‡17·8	‡17·6
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·2	22·2	17·6	15·8	23·8	19·0	8·2	9·8	15·6	10·6	10·4	14·6	14·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·9	29·1	24·9	19·8	21·3	20·7	14·9	16·2	15·8	15·2	15·2	14·9	14·7
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	18·0	27·2	19·8	15·8	13·7	15·9	11·7	10·9	11·8	11·0	10·7	11·5	11·6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	93·6	33·6	31·6	28·4	26·8	31·6	24·4	26·0	25·6	26·4	29·6	30·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	43·4	15·8	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·4	12·0	12·6	12·4	12·8	14·4	14·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·6	16·4	13·9	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡15·0	‡10·4	‡13·0	‡13·4	‡14·7	‡14·5	‡17·0	‡17·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	14·1	16·8	15·2	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡15·0	‡10·4	‡13·0	‡13·4	‡14·7	‡14·5	‡17·0	‡17·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	11·2	15·4	13·4	15·4	15·1	14·2	9·9	8·9	9·0	8·7	8·5	11·3	11·3
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	66·0	197·4	43·9	85·9	48·3	87·3	38·6	65·1	47·9	32·7	50·8	58·2	61·1
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·42	$ 13·00	$ 16·84	$ 10·27	$ 11·07	$ 10·98	$ 10·91	$ 6·95	$ 7·97	$ 8·56	$ 8·57	$ 8·07	$ 8·62	$ 8·70
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·0
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	73·8	105·0	105·8	106·2	100·6	100·0	91·0	90·2	87·6	88·6	88·5	94·4	97·0
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	58·7	76·6	68·8	63·2	62·8	62·8	57·6	58·4	58·3	58·7	58·6	61·4	62·2
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	69·2	82·2	77·0	75·7	76·5	76·4	61·1	60·0	59·5	60·5	59·4	61·4	60·1
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	50·8	63·3	58·5	55·9	55·1	54·2	46·3	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·3	44·6	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	27·8	37·2	31·3	30·8	31·1	30·8	26·9	27·0	27·0	26·6	26·4	26·4	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·59	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·80	$ 3·64	$ 3·41	$ 3·32	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·79	$ 2·77	$ 2·88	$ 2·91
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·81	$ 6·38	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·70	$ 5·87	$ 6·04	$ 6·05	$ 6·18	$ 6·19
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·17	$ 20·66	$ 26·92	$ 20·67	$ 21·30	$ 21·26	$ 21·26	$ 15·48	$ 16·51	$ 17·24	$ 17·45	$ 16·93	$ 17·72	$ 17·84

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	13·14	17·09	10·31	11·12	10·97	10·98	7·21	8·00	8·40	8·68	8·09	8·71	8·86
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	11·38	14·52	9·29	10·06	10·05	10·15	6·81	7·40	8·09	8·49	7·74	8·35	8·24
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	12·81	16·63	9·99	11·21	10·61	10·97	7·26	8·18	8·46	8·64	8·23	8·83	8·90
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·92	12·91	16·03	9·72	10·32	10·13	10·02	6·39	7·58	7·74	8·06	7·62	8·06	8·11
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	13·05	17·05	10·28	11·23	10·85	10·81	6·93	8·04	8·64	8·52	8·08	8·58	8·70
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	12·75	16·54	10·02	10·47	10·67	10·64	6·68	7·53	8·55	8·22	7·84	8·47	8·72
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	12·90	16·25	9·82	10·55	11·32	11·08	6·65	7·25	8·36	8·47	7·52	8·25	8·34
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	13·01	16·70	9·86	10·77	11·35	11·20	6·60	7·49	8·61	8·34	7·71	8·86	8·65
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	13·86	18·23	11·30	11·90	12·40	12·26	7·69	8·79	9·57	9·71	9·14	9·44	9·55

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

*Lamb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb. (c)	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·1**	**28·8**	**23·2**	**17·8**	**14·8**	**16·5**	**32·1**	**22·9**	**20·5**	**29·0**	**32·3**	**55·8**
Nova Scotia (average)	**33·2**	**26·7**	**23·7**	**17·5**	**14·8**	**13·9**	**34·9**	**23·7**	**19·8**	**28·8**	**31·4**	**55·5**
1—Sydney	35·8	30	26·3	20·7	17	13	29	27	20·6	29·4	31·1	54·2
2—New Glasgow	32·1	27·1	27·1	18	15·5	12·9	34·3	24·6	19·7	27·5	30·8	55·2
3—Amherst	31·5	23·7	20	15	12·7	15	35	23·5	18·4	30	31·9	53·5
4—Halifax	33·8	26·6	24·7	17	16·1	11·8	39	23·3	19·1	27·5	31·1	55·6
5—Windsor	35·5	28	25	18	15	15	35	21	20·8	29	32·2	57·5
6—Truro	30·7	25	19·3	16	12·3	15·7	37	23	20·4	29·2	31·4	56·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·7**	**23·0**	**20·8**	**15·6**	**13·6**	**13·4**	**30·0**	**24·5**	**19·2**	**27·4**	**30·8**	**55·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**33·9**	**26·4**	**24·7**	**17·5**	**14·0**	**14·2**	**35·6**	**24·4**	**20·7**	**29·2**	**32·3**	**55·0**
8—Moncton	32·1	25	21·3	16·4	12·4	13·5	35·2	24·7	20·5	29·3	33·3	56·4
9—Saint John	36·3	28·6	28	17·8	15·6	14·7	38	24	20·6	28	31·5	57·5
10—Fredericton	34·6	27	27	16·9	13·9	13·6	37·4	24	20·6	29·6	32·3	56·8
11—Bathurst	32·5	25	22·5	19	14	15	35	25	21	29·7	32·2	49·3
Quebec (average)	**29·3**	**25·6**	**21·6**	**17·3**	**12·1**	**13·6**	**29·4**	**21·7**	**19·0**	**27·5**	**30·7**	**55·2**
12—Quebec	29·9	28·3	17·3	18·2	11·5	15·9	26·8	21·9	18	24·9	29·3	47
13—Three Rivers	29	26·2	20·2	16·9	12·6	14·7	27·6	21·2	18·3	29·1	32·3	55·9
14—Sherbrooke	38·7	29·4	25·3	19·6	13·5	14·1	32·5	22·9	19·3	25·7	28·4	55·6
15—Sorel	26·7	24·9	20·9	13·9	10·2	10·2	27·3	19·2	18·3	29·5	32·2	53·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	22	22·7	19·1	15·6	12	14·2	32·5	19·4	15·7	28	32·2	53·7
17—St. Johns	30	29	25	21·5	13·5	11·5	32	25	20·8	26	29	59·8
18—Thetford Mines	25	23·2	16·2	15·2	10	15·7	.....	20·2	19·3	26	31·4	55·8
19—Montreal	34·2	29·9	28·5	17·4	14·1	10·9	29·1	22·7	21	29·4	29·8	57·7
20—Hull	28·2	26·2	22·2	17·5	11·6	15·3	27·2	23·2	20·3	29·1	32·1	57·3
Ontario (average)	**32·1**	**28·3**	**24·2**	**18·8**	**15·5**	**18·1**	**33·4**	**23·2**	**20·8**	**28·4**	**31·7**	**55·8**
21—Ottawa	34·5	28·6	26·9	20·3	14·5	15·4	29·1	22·2	21	29·7	32·3	56·7
22—Brockville	34·5	29·4	25·5	17·8	14·5	14·8	34·3	22	21·7	28·8	31·2	57·4
23—Kingston	31·5	26·6	24·5	17·8	14	14·8	31·4	22·6	19·9	26·8	30·7	52·4
24—Belleville	26·6	23·8	22·2	16·6	12·8	17·8	35	20·2	16·3	28	30·3	53·1
25—Peterborough	31·7	29	24·4	18·4	16·3	17·8	31·6	23·7	19·8	28·1	32·9	55·4
26—Oshawa	30·6	27·2	24·7	16·8	14·9	18	30·2	22·2	19·5	27·1	30·3	55·4
27—Orillia	29·5	26	24·7	18·5	15·6	19	33·3	24·5	21	30	32·9	57·2
28—Toronto	35	29·1	26·8	19	17·9	16·7	33·4	23·6	23·2	29	34·3	58
29—Niagara Falls	33	30·2	25·2	20·4	14·9	19·8	35·6	24	23·1	29·3	32·2	56·7
30—St. Catharines	35·2	31·5	30·1	21·2	13·2	17·7	33·6	23·7	19·8	25·9	30·8	54·3
31—Hamilton	33·6	29·8	26	19·5	17·7	19·2	35·6	23·2	26	27·6	32·6	55·7
32—Brantford	32·8	29·2	24·1	19·3	14·6	17·2	34·6	24	19·7	27·8	30·8	56·2
33—Galt	32·7	28·5	26	20·3	17·7	21·7	33·3	26	.....	29	32·5	56
34—Guelph	30·6	28·8	24	18·1	15·7	17·7	30·7	21	21·5	27·1	31·4	56·5
35—Kitchener	30·9	29·3	22·7	18·8	16·5	17·6	37·5	21·9	.....	29·4	32	53·9
36—Woodstock	35	30	25	19·3	15	20·7	35	23·7	21	27·5	30	52·8
37—Stratford	31	28	20	17·8	16·4	19·9	35	24	18	28·5	31·5	57
38—London	32·8	29	25·5	18·6	15·8	18·1	34·5	23·4	21	28·6	31·9	55·5
39—St. Thomas	32·8	29·4	25·2	18·8	16·1	20·1	31·5	24	22·5	28·4	31·7	56·2
40—Chatham	30·4	28	23·6	18·3	13·2	20·1	31·8	22·9	18·8	29·5	32·9	53·6
41—Windsor	30·2	26·4	23	18·1	15·6	18	34·8	23·2	19·1	27·1	29·8	56·3
42—Sarnia	32	28·2	25·2	21	18·1	21·2	34	23·2	22·5	28·2	33·5	57·6
43—Owen Sound	30	26·1	19·5	17	15·8	18·3	34·2	21·6	20·3	28·4	31	54·4
44—North Bay	35·5	32	25	20	17	18	.....	23·7	19·4	28·8	30·9	55
45—Sudbury	29·7	26·7	22·3	17·7	13·5	14·5	34·5	23	18·7	26·4	28·9	55
46—Cobalt	35	28·5	.....	18	17·5	.....	.....	22	21·2	29	30·7	55
47—Timmins	31·9	28	23·7	20·2	14·7	18·8	35	24·6	23·4	27·8	30·1	56·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·2	26·4	23·7	17·4	14·4	18·1	31·3	24·1	19·5	28·2	31·7	57·2
49—Port Arthur	30·8	27	21·2	18	15·2	17	29·6	22·8	21·7	29·9	33·6	57·7
50—Fort William	31·7	27·6	22·1	20·1	16·8	17·3	34	24·8	22·2	31·7	34·5	59·9
Manitoba (average)	**28·3**	**24·2**	**23·4**	**17·0**	**14·7**	**15·6**	**27·9**	**22·1**	**21·2**	**31·9**	**35·1**	**58·7**
51—Winnipeg	30	24·8	23·2	16·5	15·6	14·9	29·2	24·6	21·2	31·3	35·1	58·7
52—Brandon	26·5	23·5	23·5	17·5	13·7	16·3	26·5	19·5	.....	32·4	35·1	58·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·4**	**21·4**	**19·0**	**13·7**	**11·8**	**13·7**	**27·5**	**19·1**	**20·3**	**30·0**	**33·3**	**54·9**
53—Regina	26·6	22·3	20·3	14·1	12·9	14·1	29·4	20·1	21·4	28·8	31·7	55
54—Prince Albert	20·3	16·7	15·3	11·7	10·8	12·2	25	16	16·7	31·2	33·6	55
55—Saskatoon	25·8	22·1	20·4	13·8	11·5	12·9	26·7	19·9	18	30·5	35·1	52·5
56—Moose Jaw	28·8	24·3	19·8	15·2	12·1	15·6	29	20·3	25	29·6	32·6	57
Alberta (average)	**27·9**	**23·4**	**19·8**	**15·8**	**13·5**	**16·2**	**28·2**	**20·3**	**18·7**	**29·5**	**33·4**	**53·8**
57—Medicine Hat	32·7	27·7	23·3	17·3	15·3	17·3	28	23·5	20	32·5	36·7	55
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	18	15	18	30	20	17·7	27·1	31·1	54·3
59—Edmonton	23	20	17·4	13·4	10	13·2	26·8	19	18·7	26·9	29·7	52·4
60—Calgary	27·9	22·8	20·6	15·6	15·4	16·5	29·3	19·8	19·9	32	37·2	54·2
61—Lethbridge	27·8	21·5	17·7	14·9	11·9	15·9	27	19·3	17	28·9	32·4	53·1
British Columbia (average)	**32·4**	**27·8**	**24·6**	**18·6**	**17·7**	**19·6**	**32·7**	**25·1**	**23·0**	**32·2**	**35·3**	**58·4**
62—Fernie	28	25	21	18	18	17	30	20	21·7	29·6	31·4	56·6
63—Nelson	30·6	27	24·2	18·5	16·5	20·8	32·8	27·2	23·4	28·7	31·8	58·3
64—Trail	31	27·2	24·3	18	17·1	21·6	34·1	26·5	23·5	33·8	34·8	60
65—New Westminster	32·9	28	23	18·8	19·2	16·8	30·8	23·7	22·8	32·2	37·6	57·1
66—Vancouver	34	28	25·5	18·3	18·5	17·4	32·5	24·1	23·7	32·8	36·4	60
67—Victoria	35·1	30·4	27·7	18·6	18·9	20·3	34·1	26·1	21·4	33·7	36·6	55·9
68—Nanaimo	34·2	27·9	25	19·8	16·8	20·9	32·7	25·2	23·7	30·4	34	58·5
69—Prince Rupert	33·2	28·7	26	18·5	16·6	22	34·7	27·7	23·4	36·1	39·6	60·8

a. Price per single quart higher.
b. Grocers' quotations. c. Formerly the prices were for mutton and included prices for lamb

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**24·8**	**17·3**	**13·0**	**48·7**	**19·2**	**18·1**	**23·5**	**10·7**	**27·4**	**22·8**	**11·0**	**23·1**	**26·4**	
12·0	**24·6**	.....	.....	**43·7**	**14·1**	**14·8**	**17·8**	**11·6**	**32·9**	**27·7**	**10·3**	**25·3**	**30·2**	
.....	22	.....	.....	45	13·7	15·2	16·4	12·2	33·2	26	10–12	24·5	29·5	1
13·3	25	.....	.....	46·1	13·6	15	19·5	10·8	29·8	27·2	10–11	25	30·5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	42·5	15	15	18·1	11·1	29·2	25·7	8b	25	30	3
12·7	26·5	.....	.....	40	14	.....	17	11·6	35·9	30	12	.....	31·2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·1	.....	19	11·2	34·4	.....	10	.....	30	5
10	25	.....	.....	45	14·3	14	16·5	12·6	35·1	29·5	10	26·8	29·7	6
.....	**26·5**	.....	.....	**48·3**	**12·9**	**16·5**	**19·5**	**11·2**	**25·7**	**20·8**	**9·0–10·0**	**23·8**	**27·1**	7
15·4	**26·6**	.....	**5·0**	**46·1**	**14·9**	**16·5**	**20·4**	**11·7**	**31·1**	**25·7**	**10·8**	**25·1**	**29·4**	
14·5	23·2	.....	.....	50	14·9	16·1	19·4	11	31·2	26·7	10	25·6	29·8	8
12	29·6	.....	.....	46·7	14·7	14·7	24·3	11·2	32·9	26	12	26·2	29	9
15	27·2	.....	.....	50	15·1	17·3	20·4	13·1	31·3	26·8	11	26·1	29·9	10
20	26·5	.....	5	37·5	15	18	17·3	11·3	29	23·1	10b	22·6	28·8	11
14·3	**27·1**	**19·1**	**8·4**	**47·5**	**17·5**	**17·1**	**17·8**	**11·2**	**27·9**	**24·3**	**10·2**	**22·9**	**25·2**	
12	27·5	15	.....	.....	15	15	18·2	11·4	28	23·4	11	22·3	25·9	12
13·5	.....	.....	10	50	18	17·1	17·5	11·2	28·3	26·2	11	24	24·7	13
18	.....	20	.....	.....	17·2	20	18·9	11·4	29·1	24·9	11·1a	22·9	25·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·5	10·4	25·1	22·7	9	23	24·7	15
15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	12·4	27·6	24·4	9	.....	25·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·8	10·4	28·9	26·2	9	.....	24·9	17
13	25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15·2	12·5	24·7	20·8	9	22·1	25·5	18
14·2	29·1	22·4	8·3	50	21·8	18·6	23·6	10·5	30·6	25	11–12	24·7	25·7	19
.....	24	.....	7	42·5	18	15	17·4	11	28·8	25	11	21·5	24·4	20
16·2	**25·2**	**19·1**	**10·3**	**54·5**	**18·5**	**17·5**	**27·2**	**10·6**	**27·6**	**23·2**	**11·4**	**23·8**	**25·8**	
15	29·2	15	.....	.....	21·1	17·9	28·6	10·5	29·2	25·4	12	24·7	25·5	21
.....	25	25	.....	.....	18·7	18	22·8	10	25·6	22·2	11	.....	24·8	22
15	24·6	18·5	10	37·5	18·2	15·7	23·1	10·6	27·9	24	11	21·8	24·6	23
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	18	15	24	10·5	26·6	23·2	10	26·4	25·4	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	11·1	25·5	22·6	11	23·5	25·2	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	28·8	10·3	27·4	23·6	11	24·3	25·8	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	18	.....	27·4	10	25·8	21·7	11	23·4	26·6	27
16·3	27·6	20·8	12·8	.....	23	19·3	31·3	10·9	28·7	24·7	12	25	25·9	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	15	29·8	10·8	29	26·7	12	24	26·2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	30	10·5	29	.....	12	24	26·1	30
18·5	29·1	23·5	.....	55	.....	.....	32·3	10·4	28·7	25	12	26	27	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	18	.....	30·3	9·9	25	21	11	25	25·7	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	10·3	25·6	21	11	.....	26·1	33
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	19	15	25·1	10·2	26·5	23·2	11	24	25·2	34
.....	25	22	.....	.....	.....	22	27·2	10·7	25·5	21·8	11	23	26	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	10·5	23·7	19·8	11	.....	25·4	36
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17·7	17	29·4	10·4	24·8	22·2	11	22	25·1	37
12·5	20	16	.....	50	17	17·7	32·9	10	26·5	23	11	22·5	25·2	38
.....	25·5	20	.....	.....	16·7	17·3	33·1	11·1	25·7	22·8	11	.....	27	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·9	10·3	23·8	20·1	11	24	25·3	40
14·2	24·7	19·2	8·5	60	19	17·3	30	10·2	26·3	20	12	.....	24·8	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	30·5	11·3	27	25	11	.....	26	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	10·3	23·7	21·5	11	25	26·5	43
20	25	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	23·3	10·5	30·2	.....	12	22·5	25·6	44
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	22	21·4	11·6	30·7	26·5	13	.....	26·2	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	17	18·5	12·2	33·9	.....	11	.....	27	46
.....	22	.....	.....	61·2	18·5	18	20·1	11·2	34·3	27·4	14	.....	25·7	47
.....	.....	16·8	.....	.....	19	.....	28·5	10·8	30	.....	12	21·8	25·3	48
.....	.....	18·5	.....	.....	20	18	24·1	9·8	30·3	25·5	11	.....	26·3	49
18	25	17·5	.....	62·5	17·5	16·7	25·6	10·9	31·3	22·7	11	24	27	50
24·0	**26·4**	**18·1**	**12·0**	.....	**24·3**	**18·1**	**24·6**	**10·2**	**25·3**	**19·4**	**10·5**	**20·6**	**24·6**	
24	26·2	16·2	12	.....	24·3	18·6	30	10	27·3	21	11	20·5	24·6	51
.....	26·5	20	.....	.....	.....	17·5	19·1	10·3	23·3	17·8	10	20·6	24·5	52
23·1	**23·6**	**11·0**	**12·5**	.....	**23·6**	**18·6**	**19·5**	**9·3**	**21·8**	**17·2**	**10·8**	**19·9**	**24·9**	
22·2	24·2	12	12·5	.....	23·8	18·5	17·1	9·3	24	18	11	17·8	23·9	53
.....	21·7	11	.....	.....	25	19·3	17·8	9·4	19·2	16·1	10	21·1	25·7	54
22·1	23·4	10	.....	.....	20·7	18	21	9·5	22·9	17·5	11	20·8	25·5	55
25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	22	8·9	21·2	17	11	20	24·5	56
21·2	**23·5**	**12·7**	**17·5**	.....	**23·7**	**20·9**	**23·2**	**9·8**	**23·0**	**17·9**	**10·8**	**19·6**	**25·4**	
23·3	24	.....	.....	.....	25	21	19·4	9·8	20·8	19	11	17·6	25·9	57
20	25	.....	18	.....	25	20·7	18·3	9·8	23·6	18·2	10	19·5	26·6	58
20	23	15	.....	.....	20·3	23·3	22·6	10	23·6	17·2	11	20·4	24·7	59
21·8	23·2	13·2	16·5	.....	24·2	19·8	32·6	9·2	24·8	18·6	11	20·1	24·9	60
21	22·5	10	18	.....	24	19·5	22·9	10·2	22·2	16·6	11	20·3	24·8	61
18·0	**22·1**	**14·0**	**15·9**	.....	**24·0**	**21·5**	**24·3**	**10·9**	**26·8**	**22·5**	**11·6**	**24·7**	**27·6**	
25	25	13	20	.....	26·2	25	18·5	10	26·2	22·2	10·5b	23	26·2	62
21·2	24·6	.....	19·3	.....	24·2	23·5	17·3	9·6	28·6	26·5	12·5a	25	28·4	63
27·7	25·7	15	20	.....	22·5	23·3	28	10·8	29·2	23	12·5a	.....	27·1	64
14·5	18·4	.....	12·5	.....	23·7	17·7	20·6	10·8	23·4	20·2	10	23·5	27·1	65
14·9	18·2	.....	11·7	.....	21·7	18·8	28·2	10·8	24·2	23	10	.....	26·6	66
13	20·2	.....	12·5	.....	24·7	18·6	28·7	11·1	26	23·3	12	27·3	27·7	67
15	22·5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	30·4	11·8	24·9	20	11a	.....	28·4	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23·7	22·5	12·6	28·8	21·4	14·3a	.....	29	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package (h)	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std. per can (28 fld. oz.) (i)	Peas, standard per can (16 fld. oz. (j)	Corn, std. per can (16 fld. oz., (j)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**24·0**	**6·7a**	**17·4**	**3·5**	**5·3**	**8·8**	**11·2**	**13·4**	**11·8**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·7**	**7·1**	**18·8**	**3·8**	**5·4**	**8·4**	**13·6**	**14·0**	**11·9**	**11·3**
1—Sydney	23	6·7-7·3	19	3·6	5·6	8·3	13	13·3	11·7	11·3
2—New Glasgow	25·3	6·7-7·3	18·5	3·8	5·1	9	13·7	14·5	11·7	11·1
3—Amherst	21·9	7·3	18·8	3·6	5·1	8·1	13·2	13·4	11	10·5
4—Halifax	24·6	6·7-8	18·7	3·8	5·5	9·3	14·2	14	12·5	12
5—Windsor	21·6	7·3f	18·3	4	5·3	7·5	15	14·8	12·2	11·6
6—Truro	25·8	6·7	19·3	3·8	5·5	8·2	12·6	14·2	12·4	11
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·0**	**7·3**	**18·7**	**3·6**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**13·3**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**24·6**	**7·5**	**18·5**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**8·6**	**13·6**	**13·9**	**11·8**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	25·3	8	19·3	3·6	5·6	9·4	13·6	13·6	11·9	11·8
9—Saint John	26·6	6-7·3	19·7	3·5	5·5	9·5	13·4	14·2	11·4	10·8
10—Fredericton	22·7	7·3	18·3	3·6	5·3	8·2	14·3	14·1	12·2	11·6
11—Bathurst	23·8	8f	16·8	3·5	4·7	7·2	13	13·7	11·5	12
Quebec (average)	**21·5**	**5·3**	**15·1**	**3·6**	**5·1**	**8·1**	**10·7**	**11·7**	**11·1**	**10·6**
12—Quebec	25·3	5-8b	16·4	3·8	5·5	8·8	11·1	11·9	11·6	10·5
13—Three Rivers	21·4	5·3	14·2	4·1	5·1	7·8	11·7	12·6	11·4	10·4
14—Sherbrooke	21·6	5·3	14·3	3·3	5·1	8·6	10·8	12·2	11·5	11
15—Sorel	21·2	4·7	14·2	3·2	4·6	6·8	9·7	11·6	10·2	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·1	4	15	2·9	5·2	8·9	10·5	10·8	11·9	10·1
17—St. Johns	19·7	4·7-5·3	16·5	3·6	5·2	7·3	10·1	11·4	11	11·6
18—Thetford Mines	21·4	5·3	15	4·1	5	7·7	10·2	11·5	11	10·8
19—Montreal	23·2	5·3-6·7	15·2	4	5	8·5	10·3	11·6	11	10·4
20—Hull	21	5·3-6·7	15·3	3·6	5·2	8·3	11·9	12·1	10·4	10·4
Ontario (average)	**23·7**	**6·2**	**15·9**	**3·3**	**5·2**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**12·8**	**11·3**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	22·8	6·7	15·2	3·8	5·3	9·3	11·5	12·6	11	10·4
22—Brockville	20·7	6	13·6	3·7	5·2	8·8	11·6	11·9	10·8	10·1
23—Kingston	21·3	5·3-6·7	14·8	3·4	5	9	10·7	12·7	11·1	10·1
24—Belleville	21·9	5·3	15	3·2	5·1	9·7	10·7	12·1	10·5	10·1
25—Peterborough	23·7	5·3-6·7	15·8	3·4	5	9·5	11	12·5	11·4	10·5
26—Oshawa	23·2	4·7-6·7	17·4	2·9	4·9	8·9	10·7	12·8	11	10·1
27—Orillia	23·7	5·3	15·6	3·1	5	9·2	10·9	12·9	11·9	11·6
28—Toronto	26·9	6·7	16·1	3·2	5·2	8·5	9·9	13·3	11	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	25	5·3-6·7	16·3	3·5	5·2	9·1	10·6	12·4	10·6	10·3
30—St. Catharines	24·7	6·7	16	3·2	5	9·6	11·2	12	10·4	10·2
31—Hamilton	28·3	6-6·7	15·8	3·3	5·1	9·1	10·2	12·5	10·9	10·4
32—Brantford	26·1	5·3-6·7	16·2	3·4	5	9·9	10·6	12·8	10·9	10·2
33—Galt	27·3	6·7	16·9	2·9	5	9·3	11	12·8	11·3	10·5
34—Guelph	25·6	6	16·1	3	5	9·3	10·9	12·6	11·4	10·4
35—Kitchener	25·8	5·3-6·7	15·5	2·9	5·1	9·5	11·5	12·8	11·2	10·7
36—Woodstock	21·7	6	14·2	2·6	4·6	9·1	9·7	12·6	12·2	10·6
37—Stratford	22·2	5·3	15·3	2·9	5·4	9·6	10·4	12·4	10·8	10·4
38—London	23	6·7	16·9	3·2	4·9	9·4	11·2	12·4	11·1	10·3
39—St. Thomas	24·3	5·3-6·7	19·4	3	5·2	10·3	11·7	12·7	11·5	11·4
40—Chatham	23·1	5·3	17	3	5·1	8·5	10·8	12·8	11·1	10·4
41—Windsor	23·1	5·3-6·7	14·8	2·9	5	9·2	9·7	11·7	10·8	10·5
42—Sarnia	23·1	5·3-6·7	16·8	2·7	5	8·2	11·2	12·5	11·6	10·7
43—Owen Sound	22·7	5·3-6	15·4	3·1	4·9	9·5	10·4	12·6	11	10·4
44—North Bay	23·3	6·7f	14·2	3·7	5·5	10	12·1	12·7	11·8	11·4
45—Sudbury	22·2	6·7	14·7	3·7	5·6	7·8	11·9	13·3	11·8	10·7
46—Cobalt	23·5	6·7	14·6	3·9	5·8	9·5	11·8	14·8	13·5	13·5
47—Timmins	22·7	6·7	13·7	3·8	6·1	9·9	11·7	14·1	12·5	11·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23	6·7	15·9	3·7	5·	9·8	13·1	13·5	12·8	12·1
49—Port Arthur	21·7	6-6·7	21·2	3·6	5·6	9·5	10·8	12·7	10·9	10·7
50—Fort William	23·5	6-6·7	17·5	3·6	5·6	9	11·5	13·1	11·5	11·2
Manitoba (average)	**24·8**	**7·0**	**15·5**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**9·7**	**10·7**	**14·2**	**12·4**	**11·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	6·4-8	16·8	3·6	5·2	9·3	10·5	14	12·3	11·4
52—Brandon	24·4	6·4-7·1	14·1	3·6	5·4	10·1	10·9	14·3	12·5	11·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·1**	**6·9**	**19·7**	**3·5**	**5·4**	**9·3**	**11·3**	**15·6**	**13·2**	**12·8**
53—Regina	23·2	6·4-7·2	20	3·4	5·8	9·4	11·1	14·7	12·9	12·6
54—Prince Albert	24·1	6·4	19·2	3·6	5·5	9·2	11·2	16·8	13·3	13
55—Saskatoon	22·8	7·2	22·2	3·6	5·1	9·4	11·5	15·5	13·1	12·7
56—Moose Jaw	22·2	7·2	17·5	3·5	5·3	9·1	11·4	15·3	13·6	12·7
Alberta (average)	**26·8**	**7·8**	**20·6**	**3·6**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**11·3**	**15·6**	**13·0**	**12·5**
57—Medicine Hat	27·2	8	20·8	3·5	6	8·8	11·6	16·1	12·7	12·8
58—Drumheller	27·3	7·1-8	21·7	3·7	5·6	8·5	10·9	15·6	13	12·2
59—Edmonton	24	7·2-8	19·7	3·5	5·5	8·6	12	15	12·9	12·6
60—Calgary	30·7	8	19·4	3·7	5·3	9·4	10·6	15·9	13·3	12·5
61—Lethbridge	24·7	8	21·2	3·7	5·5	8·9	11·4	15·3	13	12·5
British Columbia (average)	**26·8**	**8·5**	**21·2**	**3·7**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**8·9**	**14·0**	**12·7**	**12·4**
62—Fernie	25	8	21·3	3·9	5	8·7	9·8	14·4	13·7	13·7
63—Nelson	27·7	9	21	3·9	6	8·7	9	14·2	12·9	14
64—Trail	24·9	9	20·8	3·5	6·2	8·9	9·6	14·1	14·4	14·1
65—New Westminster	26·2	8-8·5	21	3·6	5·5	7·8	8·7	13·2	12·5	11·5
66—Vancouver	26·7	8-8·5	19·8	3·5	5·3	7·9	8·3	13·5	10·7	10·4
67—Victoria	28·1	8	20·4	3·7	6	8·1	8·4	14·1	12·1	11·3
68—Nanaimo	29·7	8	22·1	3·6	5·3	7·8	8·7	14	12·1	11·6
69—Prince Rupert	25·7	9-10	23·1	4·1	6·3	7·8	8·8	14·6	13·2	12·9

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs. d. Quotations furnished converted to 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1940

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (c)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·3	8·4	2·035d	37·2	27·4	14·7	11·6	16·7	15·7	51·2	16·1	51·2	43·8	
7·3	9·8	1·605	28·3	20·3	13·9	12·5	16·7	15·8	47·0	16·3	54·9	48·2	
6·5	10·1	1·827	33·1	.....	13·4	11·6	16	15·2	42·5	15·5	.....	47·5	1
7·5	9·6	1·753	30	.....	14·3	13·7	16·8	15·6	45	15·4	.....	48·5	2
7	9·3	1·175	19·1	.....	14·1	11·4	16·6	15·4	47·5	15·8	52·5	50·2	3
7·7	9·3	1·773	31·7	19·5	13	12·6	18	17·8	.....	17·4	54·5	46·3	4
7·9	11	1·67	30	.....	.....	11·5	17·3	16	49	16·3	59	49·7	5
7·1	9·3	1·43	26·1	21	14·5	14	15·5	15	51	17·4	53·5	47	6
7·0	9·8	1·340	20·9	.....	.....	11·9	17·2	15·5	.....	17·3	59·0	49·7	7
7·1	9·1	1·402	23·9	22·0	14·2	12·0	16·8	15·1	49·0	15·9	55·9	48·5	
7·1	8·9	1·057	18·1	.....	15·2	13·2	17·3	15·1	48·7	17·2	.....	49·9	8
7	9·1	1·501	26·3	19·5	13·4	11·6	16·5	14·7	50·5	15·2	54·6	47·3	9
7·2	9·2	1·433	26	24·5	14·8	12·1	17	15	49·8	15·3	53·2	46·1	10
7	9	1·618	25	.....	13·5	11·1	16·5	15·4	47	15·7	60	50·7	11
7·2	6·9	1·645	29·6	30·8	13·6	11·8	16·2	16·0	48·0	16·2	52·9	42·7	
7·8	6·3	1·751	32·8	.....	14·3	12·8	17·4	16·5	48·7	18·1	57	46·9	12
7·2	7·2	1·85	33	34·5	14·1	11·8	16·2	16·7	51·9	16·9	57	44·3	13
6·9	7·3	1·856	31·6	.....	13·8	11·5	16·9	14·9	45·8	17·4	54·2	43·4	14
7·2	6·8	1·237	23·1	.....	12·7	11·9	14·1	16·5	46·0	15·4	50	41·4	15
6·5	6·7	1·561	27·6	.....	13·1	12·4	15·6	15·7	50·7	15·9	51·4	41·5	16
6·8	6·6	1·066	25·6	.....	14·2	11·2	16·9	17	48·2	15	55	42·8	17
7·2	6·5	1·86	32·7	.....	13·8	12·5	17	16·8	51·7	16·7	45	44·5	18
7·4	7·3	1·94	32·2	33	12·3	10·6	15·9	14·2	46·5	15·3	53·9	40	19
7·6	7	1·688	28·2	25	14·2	11·8	15·8	15·5	42·9	15·2	52·5	40·7	20
7·1	9·1	2·011	33·9	29·6	14·8	11·7	17·0	15·7	48·4	15·4	50·6	41·8	
7·4	7·3	1·848	32	33	15	11·5	16·6	17	50·7	15·8	55·5	41·7	21
7	9·6	1·744	27·9	.....	.....	12·6	16·6	15	45	15·6	54·5	42·5	22
7·2	8·1	1·673	29	25	11	12	16·8	15·3	52·5	15	50·6	41·1	23
7	9	1·598	27·9	.....	.....	12·5	17·5	15·2	47·3	15·1	50	40·1	24
6·8	10·1	1·59	27·8	.....	.....	12	17·1	15	46·2	15·4	51	40·1	25
6·8	9·8	1·782	29·4	.....	.....	12·4	16·8	14·8	39	14·7	.....	41·6	26
7·5	9·2	1·78	30·3	.....	.....	11·2	16·6	15·5	45	15·4	51·7	41·7	27
6·4	8·8	2·08	32·9	29	.....	10·3	16·4	14·8	49·6	14·8	49·8	40·8	28
7	9·5	2·17	35	.....	.....	11·2	17·5	16	58·2	14·9	53·7	44·6	29
6·8	8·6	2·26	32·2	.....	.....	11·9	16·2	16·2	53	14·4	45	40	30
6·5	8	1·93	35·7	.....	.....	11·6	16·7	15·5	43·5	14·7	42	40	31
6·9	9·3	1·759	29·2	.....	.....	12·5	17	14·9	41·7	14·5	55	40·9	32
6·1	8·7	1·83b	30·4	.....	.....	12·1	17·5	14·9	42	14·5	53	40·8	33
7·2	8·7	1·723	29·9	.....	.....	11·3	17·3	14·7	43	14·8	47·5	39·8	34
7·4	9·6	1·685	30·1	.....	.....	11·8	17·7	15·5	39	15·3	59	41·2	35
6·7	8	1·73	28·3	.....	.....	12	16·5	14·7	39	15·5	43	39·3	36
6·8	9·5	1·58	30	.....	.....	11·9	16·2	14·8	43	15·3	52	41	37
7·1	9·7	1·928	32·7	25	.....	11·4	17·1	14·9	40	14·8	51·7	40·6	38
6·5	8·6	2·119	37·3	35	.....	12·1	17·3	15·5	46·6	16·4	51	40·7	39
6·6	11·1	2·00	36	35	.....	12·2	17	15·1	45	15·2	53	41	40
7	9·8	2·40	36	.....	.....	11·1	16·2	15·2	44·5	15·1	45	40·9	41
6·8	8·5	1·80	30	.....	.....	11·3	16·7	15·7	.....	15·6	.....	40·7	42
6·9	9·7	1·692	29·2	.....	.....	10·7	16·8	15	49	15·1	45	41·7	43
7·4	8·2	2·187	33·9	25	13·7	11·7	16·7	17·2	53·8	16·8	56·5	44·4	44
7·6	9·8	2·377	38·6	.....	16	11·1	16·7	17	57·4	14·9	49	44·4	45
8·3	8·4	2·783	47·4	.....	18	12·6	18·4	17·2	62·2	17·2	53	47	46
7·9	9·2	2·443	46·2	.....	17	13	17·8	18·2	64·6	17·7	49·7	43·8	47
8	8·9	2·548	41·1	.....	15·5	11·8	18·1	16	56·5	16·7	54·7	43·7	48
7·5	9·1	2·651	45·9	.....	14·1	11·5	16·9	17	53·8	14·9	47·5	43	49
6·8	9·5	2·645	45·3	.....	13·1	11	17·7	17·3	53·3	14·8	47·9	45·3	50
7·8	8·5	2·685	42·1	.....	14·0	10·8	16·8	15·7	61·7	15·6	49·9	42·2	
7·5	8·8	1·96	30	.....	13·4	10·5	17·4	15·6	60·3	14·9	48·9	42	51
8·1	8·1	3·41	54·2	.....	14·5	11	16·1	15 7	63	16·2	50·9	42·3	52
7·5	7·5	2·481	49·3	.....	15·0	11·4	16·0	15·4	62·2	16·8	52·1	47·1	
7·6	6·9	3·123	54·8	.....	15	11·8	15·9	14·9	59·4	16·4	51·6	47·9	53
7·6	9	2·15	49·3	.....	12·2	11·5	16·7	15·9	65·4	17·8	54·4	48·6	54
7·3	7·6	2·30	37·7	.....	17·6	11·9	17·6	16·2	64·2	16·1	50·3	46·2	55
7·4	6·3	2·35	55·4	.....	15	10·5	13·6	14·7	59·7	17	52	45·5	56
8·1	6·5	2·420	53·4	.....	14·1	10·8	16·5	16·6	57·8	18·1	49·9	45·5	
8·4	3·5	2·48	59	.....	15·2	11·2	15·2	17	58·7	18·7	51·1	46·3	57
8	7·8	2·25	55·9	.....	12·5	10·2	18·7	17·7	58·3	18·9	52·8	46·4	58
8·1	7·5	2·15	47	.....	14·5	11·4	17·3	16·5	57·4	16·6	48·4	45·6	59
8·3	6·9	2·80	53·4	.....	.....	10·1	16·9	15·6	55·9	18·3	48·5	45	60
7·7	7	.....	51·8	.....	.....	11·2	14·3	16·1	58·6	18·1	48·8	44·2	61
8·0	7·8	2·805	58·4	.....	17·5	10·8	16·4	15·5	56·7	17·2	47·1	43·9	
8·3	8·9	3·40	53·5	.....	20	12·2	16·5	15·7	60·5	18·6	54	49	62
9·3	8·7	.....	60	.....	.....	10	17·3	16·3	59	19·7	50·7	46·7	63
8·4	9·5	1·95	53	.....	.....	11·9	16·8	17·6	58·6	19·8	50·3	45·5	64
8·6	6·8	2·50	46·7	.....	16·5	10·1	15·1	13·7	50·6	15	42·8	41	65
7·1	6·3	2·67	46·8	.....	20·0	10·8	15·1	13·9	51·5	15·2	44	40·7	66
7·3	8·3	3·227	49·3	.....	18	9·5	16·5	13·8	57·7	15·1	44·3	40·1	67
7·4	6·5	2·787	49·7	.....	12·6	11·4	16·7	15·4	54·8	15·9	43·8	43·4	68
7·8	7·4	3·10	50	.....	17·7	10·5	17·5	17·7	60·6	18·2	47	45	69

f. Grocers' quotations. h. Formerly in bulk. i. Twenty-eight ounce can previously known as size 2½.
j. Some 17 ounce cans on sale; size 2 can previously quoted was 20 ounces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers per lb. (t)	Pepper, pure, black, (1 lb. package) Per lb. (w)	Cream of tartar, per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**45·0**	**68·4**	**19·8**	**14·0**	**3·8**	**40·6**	**54·9**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·521b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**51·0**	**68·4**	**20·1**	**9·8**	**3·8**	**46·5**	**57·2**	**12·5**	**5·1**	**16·500**
1—Sydney	7·3	7·1	44	68·3	20·7	9·6	3·1	45·8	56·6	12·4	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·3	7·4	50·7	69·6	22	10	3·4	54·7	57·3	13	5	.....
3—Amherst	7·3	6·9	53·3	69·3	17·7	9·7	4·5	42·3	60	11·8	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·7	7·7	50·7	67·8	24	10	4·4	48	55·2	12·8	5·2	16·50
5—Windsor	7·8	7·5	54·5	66·5	17	9·3	3·9	42·7	56	12·3	5	.....
6—Truro	7·4	7·3	52·8	68·6	19·3	10	3·2	45·7	58·3	12·6	5·1	.....
7.—**P.E.I**—Charlottetown	**7·3**	**7·0**	**55·1**	**69·2**	**18·2**	**13·5**	**3·3**	**46·0**	**57·8**	**12·8**	**4·9**	**17·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·6**	**7·3**	**53·0**	**68·6**	**18·5**	**10·9**	**4·0**	**44·0**	**61·3**	**12·0**	**5·2**	**15·500**
8—Moncton	7·4	7·1	55·6	68·5	20·1	9·9	3·7	46	63·7	12·1	5·3	16·00g
9—Saint John	7·6	7·4	49·1	69·2	18·7	10·6	4·2	43	60·6	12	5·2	15·00
10—Fredericton	7·5	7·3	52·3	66·8	17·9	11·4	3·2	43·4	60·8	11·9	5·2	.....
11—Bathurst	7·9	7·4	55	70	17·4	11·5	4·7	43·6	60	11·8	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**7·2**	**6·9**	**44·2**	**74·5**	**21·0**	**13·5**	**3·9**	**42·8**	**57·4**	**10·9**	**4·9**	**15·025**
12—Quebec	7·3	7·1	45·7	78·3	20·9	14·9	3·9	45·5	55·4	11·5	5	14·75
13—Three Rivers	7·4	7	49·8	78·3	22·2	15·2	3·9	45	57·7	11·5	5	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·1	6·9	42·2	74	20·2	15·3	3·6	42·8	59·2	10·9	5	15 00
15—Sorel	7	6·8	40·8	75·1	20·1	10	3·8	37·6	60	10·6	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·2	6·9	43·6	72·4	21·1	13·4	4·2	39·2	59·6	10·6	5	14·00
17—St. Johns	7·1	6·9	43	72·1	20·7	12·8	4·4	41·5	57·3	10·6	5	.....
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·8	41·9	73·7	19·9	13·2	4	41·3	58·8	10·7	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	6·9	6·8	46·3	73·9	19·7	13·6	3·6	48·9	54·5	11	4·7	15·00
20—Hull	7·3	7	44·4	72·9	23·8	13·2	3·7	43·2	54·1	11	5	15·90
Ontario (average)	**7·4**	**7·2**	**44·3**	**70·4**	**19·4**	**11·9**	**3·9**	**39·5**	**50·6**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**15·228**
21—Ottawa	7·2	7	46·4	70·2	19·9	13·5	3·9	45	57·9	10·3	5	15·90
22—Brockville	7·3	7·1	41·7	68·2	21·1	11·6	3·2	36·6	55·6	10·2	4·9	15·00
23—Kingston	7·1	7	40·3	68·4	17·7	11·5	3·9	40	46·2	11·6	4·7	15·50
24—Belleville	7·6	7·3	45·9	65·4	18	10·5	3·8	34·8	47·1	11·2	5·2	14·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·3	49·1	64·7	18·1	12·9	4·3	39·6	54·8	11·5	5	16·00
26—Oshawa	7·4	7·2	47·1	63·1	19·5	10·1	3·7	37·9	52	11·2	4·9	14·75
27—Orillia	7·2	7·2	41·7	74·3	19·7	10·8	3·7	35·4	55	11·1	5	15·50
28—Toronto	7·3	7	40	68·3	17·8	10·7	3·9	42·1	44	11·4	4·6	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·5	7·4	43·6	69·9	19·6	11·7	3·7	37·5	48·6	11·7	4·9	13·75–14·00g
30—St. Catharines	7·6	7·2	43·3	72·9	19·7	11·7	4·2	40	40	12·2	4·8	14·90g
31—Hamilton	7·2	7·1	42·2	67·3	19·2	10·6	3·8	36·3	40	11·4	5	14·00
32—Brantford	7·1	7·1	47·9	70·4	18·8	10·6	3·9	39·3	57	11·1	5·1	14·75
33—Galt	7·4	7·2	44·4	70·9	20·4	12·2	3·9	40	46	11·4	5	14·75
34—Guelph	7·3	7	40·3	69·8	19·1	10·1	3·8	36·6	52·9	11	5	15·00
35—Kitchener	7·2	7·2	39·9	72·5	19·4	11·5	3·3	42·4	51	11·3	4·7	15·00
36—Woodstock	7·2	7·2	44·7	69	18	10	3·7	40	49·3	11·7	5	14·50
37—Stratford	7·6	7·6	43·2	71·2	18·4	11·2	3·6	41·5	54·3	11·1	4·9	14·75
38—London	7·4	7·2	44·6	69·7	18·2	10·9	3·5	41·1	58·5	10·9	4·9	15·25g
39—St. Thomas	7·5	7·4	49·9	76·1	20·6	12·7	4	42·9	43·6	11·7	5·3	15·00
40—Chatham	7·5	7·3	43·7	69·6	16·9	11·4	3·6	39·2	56·7	10·5	4·8	14·00g
41—Windsor	7·4	7·1	42	67	19·1	10·4	3·1	34·7	43·3	10	4·8	14·50g
42—Sarnia	7·5	7·2	45·5	73·1	18·4	10·1	4·3	38·7	42·7	11·6	5	15·15g
43—Owen Sound	7·4	7·3	48·1	74·2	19·4	10	3·7	30·8	56	12·6	5	15·00
44—North Bay	7·6	7·2	48·7	77	21	14·4	4·4	40	50	12·8	4·9	16·00
45—Sudbury	7·5	7·2	43	71·5	21·2	13·4	3·6	38·6	56	12·7	4·9	16·50
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·7	50	73·7	21·7	15	4·6	40	55·2	14·2	5	17·50
47—Timmins	7·7	7·5	42·8	77	19·5	15·2	4·9	50	40	13·7	4·7	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·4	7·1	41·4	72·5	21·3	14	4	41·3	48	12·9	4·9	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·3	7·2	44·2	68·1	20	14·6	3·6	40	59·3	12	4·8	15·75
50—Fort William	7·3	7·2	42·2	67	21·3	13·1	3·9	43	56·8	12	4·8	15·75
Manitoba (average)	**7·9**	**7·8**	**41·8**	**61·8**	**19·9**	**14·4**	**3·6**	**37·3**	**59·6**	**13·0**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·8	41·8	61·1	18·5	13·9a	3·9	36·9	60	12·3	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	8	7·8	41·8	62·4	21·3	14·8a	3·3	37·7	59·2	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**8·6**	**8·1**	**40·9**	**63·2**	**20·1**	**18·7**	**3·5**	**39·4**	**56·9**	**13·8**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	7·9	7·9	41·4	63·2	19·6	14·9a	3	39	56·7	12·7	4·7	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·3	8·2	41·1	64·2	21	21·6a	3·8	40	53·3	14·2	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8	8·1	42·4	63·2	20·1	20·1a	3·3	38·4	59	13·7	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7·9	8	38·5	62·2	19·7	18·3a	3·9	40	58·7	14·7	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·9**	**8·0**	**42·5**	**61·8**	**19·5**	**18·4**	**3·3**	**38·4**	**58·4**	**14·1**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8	8	36·7	62·4	20	22·2a	3	40	59	14·3	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	8	7·9	40	62	20·5	19·1a	3·6	36·2	58·7	14·6	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·9	8	46·4	61·1	18·3	16·8a	3·5	39·5	56·8	13·8	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·9	7·9	47	61·1	19·9	16·6a	3·3	38·8	57·3	13·5	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	7·9	8·1	42·2	62·4	18·6	17·5a	3·2	37·6	60	14·2	5·2	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·5**	**7·2**	**43·6**	**62·0**	**20·4**	**22·2**	**4·2**	**37·7**	**58·3**	**12·7**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·7	46·7	62	16·4	22·2a	3·7	33·3	60	14·3	5	.....
63—Nelson	8	8	46·7	65	22·3	25a	3·6	.....	60	14·3	5	.....
64—Trail	7·8	7·6	43·8	63·1	21·6	25a	5·8	36·2	58·2	14	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	7	6·7	40·5	58·2	18·8	19·5a	3·9	38·4	57	10·7	5·5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	6·7	40	58·3	18·3	21·6a	3·7	38·7	58·1	11·1	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	7·8	7·3	45·4	62	22·5	20·8a	3·9	38·7	56·3	12	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·9	6·7	41·4	62·1	21·2	20a	4·6	38·4	57	11·9	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·5	7·2	44	65	22·2	23·7a	4·6	40	60	13·4	7·2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms $10-35. s. Delivered from mines. t. Formerly in bags. w. Formerly in bulk. y. Formerly given as 400.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300) (y)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·951	**12·535**	**9·616**	**11·951**	**7·176**	**8·698**	**7·563**	**26·6**	**9·2**	**24·773**	**18·269**	
7·925	**10·375**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·000**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**21·750**	**15·417**	
6·90–7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·7	18·00–27·00	14·00–19·00	1
6·50–6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	30	10	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	2
8·00– 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·75–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00	30	9·5	20·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·650–10·150	**12·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**	**25·9**	**9·8**	**15·00–23·000**	**10·00–15·000**	7
10·125	**12·167**	**7·000**	**9·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·8**	**23·625**	**17·375**	8
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7	10	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·25–11·25	12·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	28·4	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
10·00–10·50	12·50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	9·5	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	9·7	22·00	16·00	11
9·636	**12·714**	**10·833**	**11·917**	**8·042**	**8·786**	**8·200**	**23·5**	**9·0**	**23·500**	**17·375**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·5	9·5	22·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50– 8·75	13·50	8·00	11·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	24·8	9·5	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
10·00–11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·6	9·2	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·2	8·7	15·00–19·00	9·00–14·00	15
7·75	12·50	10·33	12·17	8·67	9·67	6·50	22	9·2	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	9	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·6	9	17·00–25·00	14·00–17·00	18
7·50 –8·00	12·00	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·7	8·6	22·00–23·00	19·00–22·00	19
10·95	13·25	7·00–9·00	9·50	5·00–5·50	5·50–6·00	.....	24·2	8·2	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
11·093	**12·629**	**10·109**	**12·760**	**7·933**	**10·040**	**9·125**	**24·7**	**9·0**	**26·018**	**19·321**	k
10·45	12·00–13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·3	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
8·00– 8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·75	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·2	9	22·00–32·00	20·00–23·00	23
9·00–12·50d	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22	9·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·70–14·00d	13·00–13·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	22	8·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–13·00d	12·00	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	8·8	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–13·00d	13·50	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	23·3	9·1	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	27
11·25	11·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	8·9	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	28
7·50– 8·00g	11·50g	g	g	g	g	g	24·6	8·7	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00–13·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24	9·3	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·50	11·00	13·00	15·50	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·7	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·50–13·25d	12·50	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24·1	8·5	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·00–12·50d	12·50	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00c	24	9·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
10·00–12·50	13·00	11·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24	8·8	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
9·50–13·00	13·00	13.00-14.00	15·00–16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·5	8·7	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
10·50–13·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·50–11·50	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·50	14·00	.....	23·7	9·1	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·50–12·50g	12·50–13·00g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25	8·7	25·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	11·00–14·00	8·00–12·00	24·6	9·3	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	39
8·50–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·7g	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·50–11·50g	11·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	.....	8·2	27·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	41
9·35–10·35	11·50–13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9·6	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·00– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·7	21·00–26·00	15·00–21·00	43
13·50	14·50	7·00	9·75	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50d	15·00	.....	12·75	.....	9·00	10·00c	28·5	8·6	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00–9·75c	.....	31	9·4	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	16·75	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
8·75–11·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·75–14·50	13·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·7	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
12·75–14·50	13·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·3	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·2**	**9·5**	**28·250**	**20·250**	
6·25–13·00h	14·00–15·50	.....	.....	6·50–8·75	7·50 –9·75	7·00	26·2	9·6	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·00–11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	26·2	9·4	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**27·8**	**9·6**	**26·375**	**19·250**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	25·8	9·9	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·8	9·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00 –9·50	7·00	28·8	9·6	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	55
5·25– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00	11·00	26·7	9·1	22·00–28·00	17·00–20·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·2**	**9·1**	**24·875**	**18·250**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	9·4	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·7	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31·6g	9·3	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·50– 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29 g	9·3	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	60
4·25– 4·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	8·6	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
10·357	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**33·2**	**9·5**	**23·438**	**17·813**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	8·7	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·88– 5·33c	38·3	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25–7·75	7·50– 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	8·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·3	23·00–28·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30	4·77c	30·9	10	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·50–15·50	.....	.....	.....	6·00–10·00	8·00–12·00	.....	33	10	20·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

(Continued from page 872)

conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices averaged considerably higher at the beginning of July than at June 1. Sirloin steak and round steak each advanced about two cents per pound, the former averaging 31·1 cents per pound and the latter 26·8 cents. Lamb was up in the average from 30 cents per pound to 32·1 cents. The prices of fresh pork and bacon changed little. Fresh eggs were higher in most localities and the Dominion average price was 27·4 cents per dozen at July 1 as compared with 26·5 at the beginning of June. Milk has been unchanged in the average during the last six months. The

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
April 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
May 1940....	119	146	151	126	159	137
June 1940....	117	146	151	128	159	136
July 1940....	119	148	152	128	160	137

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

price of creamery butter was lower in many cities, the Dominion average being down from 27·6 cents per pound to 26·4 cents. The average price of bread has been 6·7 cents per pound since March. The price of onions was higher in nearly all localities, the Dominion average being up from 5·5 cents per pound to 8·4 cents. Substantial advances in the prices of potatoes were reported from many cities particularly in the western provinces. The Dominion average price was up from $1.94 per 100 pounds in June to $2.04 in July. Granulated sugar was fractionally higher at 7·5 cents per pound. Numerous increases were reported in the price of United States anthracite. The Dominion average price rose from $15.11 to $15.52 per ton.

The following are the prices for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of July, 1940: Halifax $17.75; Charlottetown, $17.40; Saint John $16; Quebec $15.50; Three Rivers $16.50; Sherbrooke $16.75; Thetford Mines $17.50; Montreal $16-$16.50; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $18.50; Oshawa $17; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $15.50 and $15; Galt $16.50; Sudbury $18.50; Cobalt $21; Timmins $19.75; Winnipeg $20.50.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	†July 1926	July 1929	July 1930	†July 1933	July 1936	July 1937	July 1938	†July 1939	June 1940	July 1940‡
•All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	97·2	85·3	70·5	74·3	87·6	78·6	72·6	81·6	82·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·8	96·9	78·5	69·7	73·1	95·5	74·4	59·9	70·5	70·5
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	99·1	108·5	93·5	59·4	70·5	78·9	78·3	71·2	76·8	77·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	91·5	80·8	70·6	69·5	74·6	67·5	66·2	83·4	83·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	93·9	87·6	62·6	68·2	78·0	76·7	77·0	88·1	89·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·5	93·8	90·8	85·5	87·8	103·9	97·8	97·4	102·6	103·0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·0	98·5	75·8	69·9	68·1	85·9	70·6	68·6	76·7	76·1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·1	93·4	90·4	82·9	85·1	87·0	86·5	84·7	88·7	90·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·4	95·8	92·8	81·1	78·3	81·7	79·4	77·6	85·6	89·6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	99·3	94·7	87·7	72·2	74·3	81·2	77·7	73·4	82·3	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	98·9	99·7	90·5	67·7	73·3	84·4	78·9	71·5	78·3	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	91·3	85·9	75·2	75·0	79·1	76·9	74·7	84·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	101·3	100·6	81·5	69·2	72·1	90·3	75·8	66·7	77·3	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·8	94·9	91·2	84·8	89·7	94·3	95·5	95·0	100·4	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·8	101·3	80·4	67·5	70·1	89·8	73·6	63·5	74·7	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·9	89·5	80·8	85·2	95·7	87·4	88·6	95·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·2	101·8	78·4	65·2	67·5	88·8	71·3	59·2	71·2	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·2	94·8	76·4	68·7	68·9	89·0	70·6	58·1	68·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·3	104·4	89·6	61·0	70·7	78·7	77·3	71·5	79·1	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·8	107·6	79·8	60·1	66·3	92·5	71·4	62·7	64·3	63·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·5	103·3	93·3	61·7	68·2	71·3	67·2	66·4	78·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·5	93·8	87·3	62·8	68·3	77·7	76·4	76·6	87·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	93·3	87·4	80·5	82·3	89·7	85·9	84·2	89·9	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·8	101·6	80·0	62·9	69·7	88·3	72·5	63·1	74·5	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·7	93·1	85·8	72·4	73·3	82·3	78·4	73·0	80·1	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 26, 1940, monthly figures not yet available.

•Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in other countries direct information is now unobtainable, although information contained in the publications of neutral countries is noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 134·6 for June, as compared with 133·7 for May, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month, and of 37·2 per cent over June, 1939. As compared with the previous month, food and tobacco prices had risen 1·6 per cent, while industrial materials and manufactures were only 0·1 per cent higher.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 187 at the beginning of July, an increase of about 3 per cent for the month. Food prices were about 6 per cent higher, due to higher prices for new potatoes, milk and for eggs and fish. Rent was unchanged, clothing was one per cent higher; fuel and light and other items groups were unchanged. As compared with the cost of living at the beginning of September, 1939, the cost of living has increased about 21 per cent.

Eire

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, on the base July, 1914=100, as published in the Irish Trade Journal, was 204 for May, an increase of 3·6 per cent over the February level, and of 18 per cent over the August, 1939, level. Since August, 1939, food prices have risen 14 per cent, clothing 29 per cent, fuel and light 31 per cent. The cost of living index number includes in addition to these groups, rent and sundries. The rise of 31 per cent in fuel and light is due largely to freight and insurance charges.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Department, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 1168 for April, an increase of 1·3 per cent for the month. Each one of the six component groups contributed in some measure to this increase.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices, on the base 1923-1930=1000, was 1017 for April, as compared with 1012 for March. There were increases in the food groups as a whole, although the groceries subgroup showed a slight decrease. Fuel and light were also higher.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 77·5 for June, a decrease of 1·1 per cent for the month. The metals and metal products group showed a slight increase, house furnishings were unchanged, while for all the other eight groups, decreases were recorded.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·7 for June, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month. There were decreases in all groups except chemicals which were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 86·4 for June, an increase of 0·5 per cent over the May level. Food was 1·4 per cent higher. There were increases of 0·1 per cent in housing and in coal prices; the clothing group was unchanged.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, of the cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 137·4 for July, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month "due primarily to higher prices for meats." There was no change in the clothing, shelter and sundries groups.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1940

DURING the second quarter of 1940 there were 211 fatal industrial accidents (including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities incidental to occupational pursuits) as compared with 219 fatal accidents in the second quarter of 1939. Of the 211 fatalities in the second quarter of 1940, 52 occurred in April, 84 in May, and 75 in June. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the Labour Gazette for May, August and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred contain 7 fatalities for 1939, and 17 for the first quarter of 1940.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1940 were as follows: Agriculture, 18; Logging, 35; Fishing and Trapping, 10; Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 38; Manufacturing, 28; Construction, 25; Electric Light and Power, 11; Transportation and Public Utilities, 22; Trade, 10; Finance, 1; Service, 13.

Of the mining accidents, 27 were in "metalliferous mining," four in "coal mining," and seven in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, one was in "animal foods," one in "textiles and clothing," seven in "saw and planing mill products," eight in "pulp, paper and paper products," seven in "iron, steel and products," one in "non-ferrous metal products," two in "non-metallic mineral products," and one in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 15 fatalities in "buildings and structures," five in "shipbuilding," four in "highway and bridge," and one in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 12 fatalities in "steam railways," seven in "water transportation," two in "local and highway transportation," and one in "storage."

In trade there were five fatalities in "wholesale," and five in "retail."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1940 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	2	2	....	8	7	3	9	....	....	....	2	....	33
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
F.—Falling objects	1	15	....	12	6	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	36
G.—Handling of objects	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
H.—Tools	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	10	5	7	1	1	6	....	14	3	....	5	....	52
J.—Animals	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6
K.—Falls of persons	3	6	....	4	6	10	2	3	4	1	1	....	40
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	1	....	12	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	19
Total	18	35	10	38	28	25	11	22	10	1	13	....	211

Of the fatalities in service, nine were in "public administration," one in "recreational," and three in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On June 3, at Edmundston, N.B., six pulp millworkers lost their lives in a fall from a pulpwood conveyor when it collapsed while they were fighting a fire.

When a train struck their truck, near Wolfville, Nova Scotia, on May 24, a farmer, his son and a labourer were killed.

Three loggers were drowned on June 8, when a boat overturned, near Rouyn, Quebec; and at Port Neville, British Columbia, on May 8, two loggers were killed when struck by a cable that broke.

When a scallop sloop capsized, two fishermen were drowned, off Digby Neck, Nova Scotia, on April 1.

Two miners lost their lives in a premature dynamite explosion, at Goldfields, Saskatchewan, on June 13; and two asbestos miners were asphyxiated by gas fumes in a mine tunnel, at Thetford Mines, Quebec, on May 28.

Two building construction labourers died when overcome by gas fumes in an excavation, at Toronto, on June 15.

On June 29, two linemen were electrocuted by a fallen power line, near Pakenham, Ontario.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1940 has been compiled which contains 17 fatalities, of which one was in agriculture, five in logging, four in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, three in manufacturing, one in construction, one in electric light and power, one in transportation and public utilities, and one in trade. Two of these accidents occurred in January, three in February, and 12 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1939 has been made. This includes seven fatalities, of which one was in logging, two in construction, three in transportation and public utilities, and one in trade. One of these accidents occurred in January, one in July, one in September, one in October, one in November and two in December.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Validity of Ontario Industrial Standards Act upheld in High Court

On June 14, Mr. Justice Roach of the Ontario High Court of Justice dismissed with costs an action of a boys' clothing manufacturing company against the advisory committee appointed under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario to enforce the schedule of wages and hours made binding under the Act on the men's and boys' clothing industry. The plaintiffs challenged the validity of the Act and sought a declaration that it is ultra vires of the provincial legislature; also that the schedule is ultra vires. They further asked for an injunction restraining the defendant from enforcing the schedule and from enforcing payment of sums alleged by the defendant committee to be owing to it by the plaintiffs.

The Act authorizes the Minister of Labour to establish "zones" within the province and sets up the machinery by which, within those zones, uniformity of wages and working hours for employees engaged in the industry may be established. On the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry within a designated zone or zones the Minister may authorize an officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees to investigate the conditions of labour in the industry and to agree on a schedule of wages and hours for the industry. In such a schedule, subject to the approval of the Ontario Industry and Labour Board and with respect only to an interprovincially competitive industry, provision may be made for assessing the employers concerned or both the employers and employees to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedule. The joint advisory committee of employers and employees is given power to collect and pay money. If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve and recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that it be declared binding on employers and employees in the industry during pleasure or for not more than 12 months. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The question before the Court was whether the Act is within the exclusive powers granted to the provinces by Section 92 of the British North America Act or whether it is among those which Section 91 allots to the Dominion Parliament. The Court held that the Act is within the competence of the provincial legislature which gives it jurisdiction among other

things over (1) property and civil rights in the province; (2) the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92 and (3) generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

The validity of the Act was attacked on four grounds:

(1) the assessments imposed on employers and employees constitute indirect taxation;

(2) the Act deals with the regulation of trade and commerce;

(3) the Act, the orders in council with the schedule attached and the regulations result in a combine under the Dominion Combines Investigation Act; and

(4) they encroach on the exclusive legislative power of the Dominion Parliament as to criminal law.

As Mr. Justice Roach at the trial excluded evidence as to the effect of the legislation, counsel for the plaintiffs declined to argue the case. The Court therefore suggested possible arguments none of which it felt could be allowed.

As to the first point, authority was cited to show that the fact that the employer is required to deduct the assessment from wages does not make the tax indirect. The tax is a direct tax on the employees. A Privy Council case laid down that, apart from every other consideration, such assessments can be justified on the ground that they are a charge for services rendered, that is to defray the cost of operating the machinery of the Act. This principle applies to the levy on both employers and employed.

On the question of "regulation of trade and commerce" a subject allotted to the Dominion, Lord Atkin in 1938 in the Natural Products Marketing Act case stated that "it is now well settled that the enumeration in Section 91 of the regulation of Trade and Commerce as a class of subject over which the Dominion has exclusive legislative powers does not give the power to regulate for legitimate provincial purposes particular trades or businesses so far as the trade or business is confined to the province . . . and it follows that to the extent that the Dominion is forbidden to regulate within the Province, the Province itself has the right under its legislative powers over property and civil rights within the Province." The Privy Council judgment in the Board of Commerce case in 1919 was referred to as deciding that the Dominion Parliament has no power to enact legislation of the character here in question.

As regards the Combines Investigation Act and the criminal law, the plaintiffs would have alleged, presumably, that those who agreed to the schedules and regulations have formed a combine to the detriment of the public or are guilty under the Criminal Code of conspiracy in restraint of trade, of agreeing unduly to lessen competition by imposing conditions that may drive manufacturers out of business. The Court considered that as the object of the Act was to secure uniform working conditions within the industry, it was for the reasonable protection of workmen. Combinations of workmen for that purpose were declared not to be within the scope of the Combines Investigation Act or of Section 498 of the Criminal Code and therefore the Industrial Standards Act could not be legislation relating to criminal matters. Further, as to the possibility of forcing employers out of business, a Privy Council case was referred to in which it was laid down that if a legislature has a certain power it would be wrong to deny its existence because by some possibility it may be abused or may limit the range otherwise open to the legislature. The substance of the Act in question is to regulate particular industries entirely within the province and it is therefore intra vires of the provincial legislature. For all these reasons the action was dismissed. An appeal against the judgment has been entered. *Tolton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., et al* v. *Advisory Committee appointed for Men's Clothing Industry under the Industrial Standards Act,* Ontario High Court of Justice, June 14, 1940.

Quebec Court of King's Bench Holds Old Age Pensions Commission cannot be Sued; On Appeal from Superior Court Judgment case is put "out of Court"

On April 12 the Montreal Court of King's Bench sitting on appeals, while disagreeing with the judgment of Mr. Justice Forest given in the Superior Court on December 18, 1939, held that the appeal from a judgment against it could not be maintained because it was brought by the Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission which was not a legal entity and against which judgment should never have been entered. There was no recognized litigant before the Court. The judgment was therefore annulled and the parties were put out of Court with the same effect as if the Superior Court had originally disallowed the claim.

The respondent, wife of an old age pensioner, had been awarded a maintenance allowance of $10 a month against her husband. On November 18, 1938, she caused a writ of seizure to be

issued against the Old Age Pensions Commission from which he was receiving $20 a month. The Commission declared that the pension was exempt from seizure by the terms of both the Dominion and provincial Acts under which it was granted. Both statutes declare old age pensions exempt from seizure, making no exception of claims for maintenance.

The pensioner's wife relied on a provision in the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure which while declaring maintenance allowance granted by a Court to be generally exempt allows them to be seized for debts of a like nature. The Code of Civil Procedure was in effect in Quebec when the Old Age Pensions Act was passed and the Court considered that the provisions of a special statute which are inconsistent with those of a prior general statute must prevail.

As to the right of the Old Age Pensions Commission to sue or be sued the judges were in agreement that it is not a legal entity but a group of civil servants without legal status, not possessing the powers which the Act allows the Minister of Labour to engage in litigation respecting old age pensions. *Commission des Pensions de Vieillesse de Québec v. Dame Poirier* (1940) 69 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 11.

Operator in Quebec Injured by Machine Awarded Damages where Insufficient Warning of Danger was Given

On July 11 Mr. Justice McKinnon of the Superior Court of Montreal gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $658.50 damages plus costs in an action by a woman who suffered injury to her hand while employed by the defendant company as an operator of tea-bagging machines which automatically filled small cotton bags with tea, sealed the opening by stitching and trimmed the bags. When a pipe equipped with a blower system to carry off the waste cotton became clogged and she inserted her hand to remedy this, it came in contact with the fan and was injured.

The operator had been employed as such for about nine years but had worked on the particular machine for only three months. It was similar to those she had previously operated except that instead of being equipped with a small door through which the operator was required to remove blockages the exhaust pipe was tightly clamped to the extension of the housing and could only be disengaged by a mechanic equipped with the proper tools. When the pipe was disconnected the fan was kept in operation for use in dislodging the blockage.

On the day of the accident the new machine was blocked for the first time and the operator called on the foreman who disconnected the pipe and proceeded to remove the blockage. While he was thus engaged the operator inserted her hand in the opening and her fingers were caught in the fan. The foreman stated that he had warned the plaintiff to stand clear and if he needed her assistance he would call her, that when he saw what she was about to do he called to her and endeavoured to push her back but it was too late.

The Court felt that it was clearly one of the plaintiff's duties to be near the machine during repairs and to assist. The foreman knew she had been accustomed to insert her hand in the exhaust pipe of the old machine and she should have been warned that it would be dangerous to do what she had done in the past.

However, the Court considered that the plaintiff should bear one-half the damages as she was equally at fault. She admitted that she knew the fans were running and it should have been obvious to her that she could only insert her hand in safety for a short distance. The company's action in paying hospital expenses, doctors' bills and six weeks' salary was in accordance with a custom it had maintained over a period of years and could not be considered an admission of liability.

A further 12 weeks' salary at $16 a week was allowed, or $192. Compensation for suffering and humiliation from deformity was assessed at $200 and $800 was allowed for partial permanent incapacity. Medical expenses of $125 brought the whole amount to $1,317 for one-half of which, or $658.50, judgment was given with costs. *Boutin v. Salada Tea Company of Canada*, Limited, Montreal Superior Court, July 11, 1940.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed further important improvement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,214 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,252,934 workers, a number greater by 2·6 per cent than their July 1 staff of 1,221,316. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 124·7 in the preceding month to an all-time high of 127·9 at August 1; the previous maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available was the similar figure of 127·8 at August 1, 1929. The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at midsummer, there being on the average, a fractional increase in the index; the expansion at the beginning of August of the present year has rarely been exceeded at that date, and was substantially larger than the average gain from July to August in the period, 1921-1939. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 124·4, compared with 122·3 in the preceding month.

Heightened activity was recorded at the beginning of August in manufacturing, and in many of the non-manufacturing industries; the exceptions were logging and trade, which showed seasonal curtailment, though on a moderate scale.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 127·9 at August 1, 1940, compared with 124·7 at July 1, while at August 1 of recent years, the index has been as follows:—1939, 117·5; 1938, 112·1; 1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3 and 1927, 110·5.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of August reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,974 local trade unions, comprising a membership of 260,248 persons. Of these, 16,638 were without employment, a percentage of 6·4 as compared with percentages of 7·6 at the beginning of July, 1940, and 11·1 at the beginning of August, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed favourable gains in the volume of business transacted in July, 1940, when compared with that of the preceding month and also that of the corresponding month a year ago, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada. Construction and maintenance and farming were mainly responsible for the increases registered under the first comparison and construction and maintenace, manufacturing, services and transportation under the second, the only reduction in placements from June being recorded in logging, services and trade and from July a year ago in farming. During July, 1940, there were listed 48,658 vacancies, 78,864 applications for work and 45,352 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.90 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.84 for July; $17.02 for August, 1939; $17.70 for August, 1938; $17.48 for August, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; and $21.90 for August, 1929. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 82·7 for the week ended August 30 as compared with 82·3 for the week ended July 26 and 82·2 for that ended July 5. Comparative figures on a monthly basis for certain dates are 82·4 for July, 1940; 72·4 for August, 1939; 76·0 for August, 1938; 85·6 for August, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; and 98·4 for August, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 888 gives the latest statistics available reflecting in-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
(9)Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	190,959,406	202,326,491	139,183,821	134,621,474	141,279,201
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	89,496,233	90,704,835	62,708,079	57,980,050	63,709,402
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	100,782,062	110,823,041	75,559,608	75,753,394	76,367,281
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	10,491,348	12,106,300	7,706,293	7,170,291	7,833,221
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,622,547,471	2,681,584,968	2,389,740,950	2,376,528,320	2,831,081,944
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	92,271,313	97,286,050	92,816,492	92,835,769	97,346,073
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,612,549,076	1,608,863,422	1,701,886,610	1,697,240,089	1,680,377,190
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	925,197,994	935,847,848	826,351,734	813,947,295	821,609,936
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	72·5	71·9	94·2	97·3	97·0
Preferred stocks.....	.....	73·8	72·1	81·0	83·0	81·9
Index of bond yields, Dominion....	.....	72·8	73·0	68·1	66·8	67·0
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	74·9	75·6	72·6	65·8	65·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	182·7	82·4	81·6	72·4	72·6	73·3
(2) Prices, retail, family list.... $	17·90	17·84	17·72	17·02	16·93	16·92
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	80·8	95·4	73·4	71·5	86·6
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	89·5	91·8	81·4	83·6	85·0
(2) Employment, index number (employers' pay-roll figures)....	127·9	124·7	120·9	117·5	115·8	113·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6·4	7·6	7·9	11·1	11·6	11·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	229,315	220,925	230,172	210,982	188,839	172,534
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	21,220,188	22,395,032	22,359,937	16,355,456	15,563,648	15,189,521
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	14,609,124	13,592,952	13,288,190	13,178,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	15,513,000	15,303,000	14,192,000	12,655,361	11,657,403	10,354,157
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	12,898,586	.....	11,749,411	11,031,242	9,290,839
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,503,569,000	2,393,788,000	2,114,084,000	1,819,447,000
(10) Building permits..... $	.....	10,497,006	9,425,773	6,159,468	6,535,813	7,849,970
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	40,747,900	29,305,600	39,097,000	25,827,200	22,129,700	25,196,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	88,885	95,924	88,656	69,520	59,587	52,805
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	173,000	169,577	166,213	122,019	111,149	107,902
Ferro-alloys.....tons	9,697	9,257	10,128	3,313	6,475	10,015
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	451,277	449,474	440,065	436,783
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	.....	2,334,628	2,736,180	2,876,694
Coal.....tons	.....	1,228,000	1,147,803	1,238,171	1,064,354	1,070,984
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd.ft.	.....	274,705,684	354,284,139	230,326,540	310,328,815	366,764,251
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,222,975	1,170,238	1,382,158	1,105,502	1,187,875
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	65,603,276	99,553,443	107,509,859	101,582,123	85,837,830	94,105,028
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,861,028	1,750,984	2,453,069	1,833,993	1,850,673
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	84,362,000	85,963,000	73,969,000	71,135,000	74,844,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	.....	28,233,000	28,194,000	31,918,000	35,415,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	.....	.....	236,980	227,630	240,550
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	3,397	8,739	1,068	5,112	10,585
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	144·5	141·3	125·2	120·5	121·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	151·1	147·6	127·5	123·9	124·4
Mineral production.....	.....	260·8	269·2	233·2	238·5	228·9
Manufacturing.....	.....	141·7	132·9	116·5	112·3	112·9
Construction.....	.....	70·8	83·9	59·7	53·6	59·6
Electric power.....	.....	279·3	274·2	241·1	235·6	238·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	125·5	123·2	118·3	110·5	112·9
Trade employment.....	.....	143·1	142·9	135·9	137·1	137·5
Carloadings.....	.....	96·9	87·8	82·0	76·8	71·3
Imports.....	.....	111·8	106·6	93·2	86·1	87·7
Exports, excluding gold.....	.....	138·0	152·8	122·8	122·1	120·3

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended August 30, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 31, 1940, and corresponding periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 10, July 13, and June 15, 1940; August 12, July 16 and June 17, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

(10) Now based on 203 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly.

dustrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in July continued upward being about 2½ per cent higher than in June and 20 per cent higher than in July, 1939. Of the principal groups of factors used in the index, that of mineral production was about 3 per cent lower than in the previous month but about 9 per cent higher than in July, 1939. The index of the manufacturing group showed substantial advance in both these comparisons. The increase in this group in July as compared with June was due mainly to increased activity indicated in meat packing, cotton manufacturing, the production of newsprint and in the output of iron and steel products. Decreased activity in the construction industry as compared with the previous month was indicated by the figures as to contracts awarded. The output of electric power has been upward in recent months the index in July being about 18 per cent higher than in July, 1939. Somewhat greater activity in the distribution of commodities was indicated by the figures for trade employment and car loadings which were higher both as compared with the previous month and with July, 1939. Information available for August shows wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and the value of contracts awarded at higher levels both as compared with July, 1940 and with August, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for August was 18, involving 6,712 workers and resulting in time loss of 15,953 man working days, as compared with 15 disputes during July, involving 7,191 workers with a time loss of 18,612 days. Most of the time loss in August was due to eight strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia of brief duration and to a strike of embroidery workers in Montreal, P.Q., which was unterminated. In July most of the time loss was due to a strike of salmon fishermen in British Columbia and to seven brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In August, 1939, there were 18 disputes, involving 11,823 workers with a time loss of 32,298 days, due chiefly to eleven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Of the eighteen disputes in August, 1940, sixteen were terminated during the month. Nine resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in three cases and the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. Two disputes, involving approximately 500 workers, were shown as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

This month's issue contains the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Act.

During August, seven applications for Boards were received and three Boards were established.

Complete information regarding recent activities under the Act will be found in the article commencing on page 895.

Control of rents by Wartime Prices Board

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McLarty, announced on September 12 that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board had been given the power to "provide safeguards" against "undue enhancement of rentals" and shortage of housing accommodation particularly in areas where there has been an influx of military or industrial population.

Originally empowered to regulate prices and ensure the adequate supply and equitable distribution of such necessaries of life as food, fuel, clothing, the Minister declared that this widening of the Board's authority under war conditions was "in the national interest."

"The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been giving considerable thought to this problem," Honourable Mr. McLarty added, "and will announce in the near future the localities where control will first be applied as well as the methods of control to be employed.

Order fixing prices of bread and flour rescinded

On August 6, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in accordance with authority conferred upon it by an Order in Council dated August 5, ordered that the maximum prices of flour and bread would be in the case of bread the prices prevailing on July 23, prior to the imposition of the wheat processing tax, and in the case of flour the prices of that date plus 35 cents a barrel. (Labour Gazette, August, page 756).

On September 6, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board rescinded its bread and flour price fixing order. In making the announcement of its action the Board stated:

"In ordering on August 6 that the prices of bread and wheat flour in Canada must revert to those prevailing on July 23 and that millers must, in respect of flour sales after the date of the Order, add to their invoices not more than half the levy of 70 cents per barrel, the Board emphasized that its ruling was in the nature of a standstill order in the interest of consumers generally, to provide an opportunity to examine the implications of the new legislation and permit an adequate investigation to be made.

"The Board's inquiry followed immediately upon the standstill order. It has included an audit by the Board's auditors of the books of representative flour milling companies in Canada. An interim report by the auditors indicates that the average profits resulting from the milling of flour for domestic consumption are considerably less in the case of the mills selected for investigation than the amount of the levy imposed by the Order; and since the mills subject to audit are among the most efficient in Canada, it is a reasonable assumption that most of the hundreds of smaller mills throughout the country are even less able than their larger competitors to bear the levy at present being assessed against their product.

The rescinding order is based upon the result of the audit of the milling concerns, which shows, to the satisfaction of the Board, that continued payment by millers of any appreciable part of the levy on flour would mean that most of the mills in Canada would face an actual operating loss, and that very few, if any, would make any profit on their flour milling activities. The Board's audit covered the 5 years ending August 31, 1939, the latter year being the last 12 months' period for which certified returns were available when the audit was commenced. It is quite possible that the operations for the current milling year ended August 31, 1940, will reveal a somewhat better position in respect of flour milled for domestic consumption, but full returns covering the year just closed will not be available for a month or six weeks.

Wartime expansion of youth training program

It is anticipated that more than 22,000 Canadians will have been trained to be aeroplane mechanics, aero-engine fitters and wireless operators for the R.C.A.F. as well as to fit into various skilled trades essential to war industry within the twelve month period, the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, announced on September 14. He stated the classes for these important branches of war work, conducted primarily under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, would be expanded materially and add to this number.

The Department of Labour is co-operating closely with the R.C.A.F. and other wartime industries in operating classes under the program.

Training given to young men during the past 12 months was divided into three categories, the Minister explained. In the first place there were classes to fit men for the various branches of ground work in the R.C.A.F. The enrolment in these classes in the past 12 months was approximately 3,000. It has been decided to practically double this figure in the next 12-month period. Up to the present, costs have been shared by the Dominion and Provinces but a substantial portion of the increase will be borne by the Dominion.

It was the intention to continue training in aeroplane manufacture and war industry carried on during the past summer in technical schools, through the Fall and Winter, Mr. McLarty announced. More than 7,000 young men were trained in sixty-five schools during the period from July to September. Over 7,000 additional would probably be trained in the period from October to June next. Training was given in machine shop work, aircraft manufacture, sheet metal work, welding and woodworking.

Finally, the industrial classes under the Youth Training Program had, in the past 12 months, trained over 5,000 men. The enrolment next year, it was anticipated, would be similar.

Acceleration of wartime industrial program in Canada

During the last week of August construction work began on several additional major plants in the government's industrial development program which now involves expenditures and commitments totalling more than $165,000,000, it was stated by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply. The statement summarized the extent and some of the effects of the purchases and dealt with the details of the plant construction program now in progress comprising in all the erection or enlargement of more than 100 plants.

Some of these government-owned plants are already in operation. A large proportion of them are scheduled to be in production within the next months; still others will enter production in the second quarter of next year, and a few are scheduled for completion in the latter half of 1940.

"The effects of this program on our economy can hardly be estimated at present" said Hon. Mr. Howe, "For instance, in one city of moderate size some 15,000 more men will be employed; in another municipality one new plant will alone employ a staff of more than 7,000."

No accurate estimate of the annual value of the output of these plants is yet available, but the Minister pointed out that it might run to some $800,000,000. "The plants," he said, "are being located at those points in the Dominion where materials can be produced with the greatest speed, a necessity in war, and where an adequate supply of skilled

employees, raw materials, and suitable transportation facilities are available."

"Not only are government plants being built and equipped to make war material, but privately owned plants have increasingly been harnessed to war needs" stated the Minister, who emphasized the fact that expenditures of the Department of Munitions and Supply, since the beginning of the war, have averaged more than a million dollars a day to meet the immediate requirements of the armed forces.

Today, purchases by the Department of Munitions and Supply on Canadian account burst through the $300,000,000 mark. Purchases made on British account total some $85,000,000. Thus, with the $165,000,000 plant construction program now in progress, expenditures and commitments by this Department in the past eleven months amount to $550,000,000.

Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders

Reflecting the viewpoint of labour in the prosecution of Canada's war effort, the Labour Day messages of the nation's labour leaders indicate the active co-operation of the work people in their complete understanding of the issues at stake not only for a free labour movement but for a free civilization. A summary of the salient features of these messages is given in the folowing extracts:

Mr. Tom Moore president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated in part.

"When war was declared a year ago, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada pledged its full support to the Government's war effort. It attached no strings to this but does expect ample representation on all boards, commissions and committees dealing with the nation's war effort. Unfortunately, up to now, little consideration has been given to this by the Government which has somewhat limited labour's opportunities to co-operate.

"Labour realizes full well to lose the war is to lose all, and for that reason will readily respond to any justifiable call for action. It has a right, however, to be assured that in doing so its patriotism is not being exploited to needlessly break-down conditions that it has taken the organized workers more than half a century to build up....

"Though dark days may be ahead and much remains to be done before victory is won, on this Labour Day Canadian workers look with confidence to a brighter and happier future—a future when real peace shall prevail throughout the world; when freedom and liberty shall be the lot of all men; and, when social security will be assured for all workers."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labour, referred to labour's participation in the war effort as follows.

"To the task of producing war-supplies and to meet the common needs of the people, the workers have given themselves unsparingly, and they will continue to do so. They are eager to serve Canada and the Commonwealth, anxious to make their utmost contribution to the winning of the war, glad to accept the responsibilities which are laid upon them. The organized workers particularly have reason for satisfaction on this Labour Day because of the larger measure of co-operation which has been obtained with the Dominion Government during recent months.

"The statement of Labour policy contained in Order-in-Council 2685, of June 19th, may be regarded as a great forward step for Canadian Labour; the acceptance of its principles by employers generally would go a long way toward establishing industrial harmony throughout Canada, and an increasing number of employers are realizing not only that the right to organize is fundamentally sound, but that the workers will and can co-operate more effectively through their Labour unions than otherwise....

"Canadian workers are deeply loyal to the land of their birth or adoption; they appreciate the privileges and opportunities which Canada affords. Many of them are serving in the military or naval or air forces; others are engaged in the multitudinous war-industries, and still more are providing food and transportation and housing. All together they are helping to build a bigger and better nation, and laying the foundations of an ampler life in the days after victory has been won...."

In his Labour Day message, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, general president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., noted with regret the reduction in employment opportunities for both manual and non-manual workers brought about by mechanization and rationalization, declaring that for the same level of production as in 1929 Canadian industry employed a million and a half fewer hands in 1937. He protested against "industrial mechanization with its sole object of mass production to cut down costs and increase profits," and sympathized with the multitude of "the compulsory idle," especially youths for whom, "as the result of the present day economic system, work has become a mere myth."

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, emphasizing that the magnitude of the effort required is becoming appreciated by Canadian workers and industrialists, declared:

"Confidently they are shouldering the awful responsibility of replacing what has been lost and of pushing forward the supply of munitions and machines, first to restore the balance and then to reverse the odds in this deadly competition. In this task Canadian workers are determined to be worthy of those who wield the weapons they provide—the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who stand in the front line. That line, as the Prime Minister of Britain has said, runs also through the factories. Armourers and men-at-arms are close comrades in the conflict. All who make and deliver the food, clothing, and shelter, the guns, cartridges, and shells, the aeroplanes and the tanks by which war is waged—all who serve on the home sector of the front, in forest and field, factory and mine; the transport workers and the women who sew and weave—are treated as combatants by a ruthless foe in a total war. To serve as combatants is a duty and an honour. The challenge is taken up by the workers of Canada. For them, every stitch is a stitch in the shroud of Tyranny, every nail a nail in its coffin...."

Situation Regarding Skilled Workers in Metal Trades

It was recently announced from the Department of Labour that the demand for the more highly skilled workers in the metal trades has shown a sharp increase, due to Canada's war effort. A shortage among tool and die makers is reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada at several points while transfers from point to point of certain other classes are necessary to cope with local situations.

There is some evidence that in the case of tool makers, for instance, those who had retired from or left the trade in recent years, are now returning. Also, employers are accepting older employees with the requisite skill. The Department of Labour has the situation under review, in order to assist industry in securing the necessary personnel in these vital trades.

Statistics of relief recipients for July

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in July of this year showed a reduction of 15·0 per cent from June, and 42·7 per cent from July a year ago, according to figures released by the Department of Labour. The grand total for July, as shown by the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities, stood at 462,000. Both urban and agricultural relief showed substantial decreases from a year ago.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in July this year numbered 101,000, a decrease of 15·6 per cent from the revised June total. The figure for July this year showed a decrease of 28·2 per cent from July a year ago, and a decrease of 23·6 per cent from July, 1938.

A total of 395,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in July, a decrease of 13·9 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month: July, 1939, had shown a decrease of 4·1 per cent from June, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 26·1 per cent from the figure for July, 1939, and a decrease of 20·5 per cent from the figure for July two years ago.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 14,000 farmers who together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 67,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in July. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in July decreased by 20·6 per cent from the revised June figure, and was 75·3 per cent less than July, 1939, and 80·3 per cent less than in July, 1938. Figures for July for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 81·2 per cent and 85·2 per cent from July, 1939 and from July, 1938, respectively, the Saskatchewan total of 44,000 persons on agricultural relief represented 65·7 per cent of the Dominion total in July this year.

Workmen's Compensation Laws in Canada

A revised edition in mimeographed form of the pamphlet on the provincial workmen's compensation laws has been issued by this Department. A similar pamphlet has been issued in July for some years.

Only the main points of the legislation are covered in the analysis. The scale of benefits and the diseases for which compensation is paid are set out in tabular form. Reference is made to the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases and for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers in the matter of compensation.

The principal legislative changes this year include an increase in the benefits in New Brunswick and the removal of the maximum of $2,500 which was imposed on compensation in case of disability. New Brunswick is thus brought in line with the other provinces, no

longer stipulating that disability benefits shall not exceed a fixed sum. The weekly benefit in case of disability is also raised from 55 per cent to 60 per cent of earnings, the minimum being increased from $6 to $8 or weekly earnings if the latter are less. The monthly benefits payable to dependants in case of the death of a workman may not exceed 60 per cent instead of 55 per cent of the workmen's average earnings and the monthly payment with respect to a son under 16 or a daughter under 18 is increased from $7.50 to $10.

In Quebec silicosis contracted in mining operations has been compensatable since 1938. Also to be compensated in future is silicosis contracted in quarrying, cutting or polishing stone or in smelting, grinding or polishing metal. Other diseases added to the schedule to the Quebec Act are certain forms of bursitis, dermatitis, infected blisters, retinitis and poisoning from carbon monoxide, brass, nickel or zinc, nitrous fumes or the sequelae of any of these.

In British Columbia a regulation during the year added to the list of occupational diseases within the Act, pneumoconiosis incurred while engaged in monument lettering or setting, stone dressing or cutting, sand blasting, reduction and smelting of ores or in the manufacture of alabastine, lime and gypsum products.

Nova Scotia added silicosis among coal miners to its list of compensatable diseases and the Workmen's Compensation Board was made liable to provide dental treatment when considered necessary by the physician attending any workman for whom medical care was provided through a private scheme permitted under the Act. Another change in the Nova Scotia Act makes the term of office of members of the Workmen's Compensation Board during good behaviour instead of the fixed period of 10 years.

International Labour Office temporarily located at McGill University

Announcement was made on August 17 by the Honourable Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, that the Government of Canada has indicated its willingness that the personnel of the International Labour Office necessary to carry on the services should temporarily be transferred to Canada. By June of this year the Office at Geneva found itself practically isolated from the great majority of its member countries. Communication had become difficult if not impossible, so that it was obvious that the work of the organization could no longer be carried on effectively from Geneva. In this situation, the Canadian Government agreed to facilitate the temporary transfer of its personnel to Canada.

Canada has been a strong supporter of the International Labour Organization since its foundation over twenty years ago, and has maintained a permanent office in Geneva to facilitate co-operation with its work. A Canadian delegation was present at the first International Labour Conference in Washington in 1919 and Canadian delegations representing the Goverment, employers' and workers' organizations have been present at every annual conference since that time.

Montreal has been selected by the Director as the most suitable and convenient location for the new quarters of the International Labour Office and McGill University has agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation. The staff of the International Labour Office in Montreal will consist of between forty and fifty persons. The Director, the Honourable John G. Winant, was Governor of the State of New Hampshire for three terms and was designated by President Roosevelt as the first Chairman of the Social Security Board on the establishment of that body in Washington in 1937. Mr. Winant has been closely connected with the International Labour Office ever since the United States became a member in 1935 and he succeeded Mr. Harold Butler as Director on the latter's retirement two years ago. Among the members of the staff of the Office who will be coming to Montreal are two Canadians: Mr. Ainsworth Johnstone, formerly of Toronto, and Mr. Henri Binet of New Brunswick.

The International Labour Office was established in Geneva under the authority of the treaties of peace following the first Great War, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The essential object of the International Labour Organization has been to frame and supervise the applications of international rules with regard to conditions of labour. In addition to the preparation of draft labour conventions, the chief functions of the International Labour Office have been enquiries into labour conditions (contracts of employment, working hours, wages, etc.); unemployment; industrial health and safety conditions of agricultural labourers; technical education; social insurance; labour statistics, etc. and the collection of documentary material, information and publications on social and labour problems.

Defense vocational training in U.S.A.

In the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 761) reference was made to a progress report made by the United States National Defense Advisory Commission to the President. Particular mention was made of the activities of the Division of Labour Supply in the formulating of plans for the training of skilled workers for defence industries and the utilization of vocational school facilities for that purpose.

Evidence of the progress being made in the United States on the vocational education national defence program is indicated in a report made by the United States Commissioner of Education forwarded to the National Defense Advisory Commission by the Federal Security Administrator.

The report shows that in one month's time (July), 80,614 persons have enrolled for defence training and that approximately 3,000 men have been placed in jobs. In one community, Paterson, N.J., 686 persons have been trained and placed since July 1. These placements, the report declares, have been in three important national defence industries located in or near Paterson—the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Watson Flagg Company, and the Curtis Propeller Division of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Current reports of placement reaching the U.S. Office of Education indicate that 20,000 trainees may move out of the summer schools into defence jobs by September 1.

These figures have been gathered from 41 states, the report declares, and show that the training of workers in vocational schools in 283 cities is one of the swiftest moving phases of the national defence program.

Men and boys 18 to 60 are being trained in summer schools opened for the special purpose of training workers for defence industries. A few women are enrolled in places where such industries require women workers.

The vocational training program was launched on July 1, an Act of Congress having appropriated $15,000,000 for the purpose.

Two types of training are provided by vocational schools in the national defence program. Pre-employment short courses giving instruction in specific skills such as welding and riveting have enrolled 51,604 men. Supplementary courses planned to aid workers on the job, who attend school to extend or improve their skills, have 29,010 registrants. Skills for which training is being provided include: Blue print reading, lathe work, milling, chipping and filing, parachute-making, welding, riveting, tool-making, auto machanics, aviation mechanics, pattern-making, drafting, electricity, radio, aviation sheet metal, foundry practice, machine shop practice.

The co-operation of labour unions has been of great assistance and in local communities more than 1,300 advisory committees consisting of representatives of labour and industry are working with the educational authorities in making local surveys of the supply of labour in relation to the needs of industry in their respective communities. These committees also determine the most satisfactory policies for operating a vocational training program in each local community.

I.L.O. Year Book 1939-1940

The I.L.O. Year-Book 1939-40 is the tenth issue of this annual publication of the International Labour Office. The need for economy has imposed a reduction of its size, but the volume contains, as in the past, a review of all the outstanding events in the world of industry and labour during 1939, and, to some extent, during the first quarter of 1940.

As indicated in the preface, the volume was already in the press in May 1940 and some of the information that it contains has therefore been out-distanced by events. But even this information retains much of its value, not only as a historical record, but for purposes of comparison with past and future years and as an account of social development which retains all its interest.

No change has been made in the general plan of the work. The far-reaching effects of war and mobilization are reflected in fact in every subject with which the volume deals and are therefore described separately for each subject in the various chapters and sections. One new feature has however been added—the chapter on "Assistance to Mobilized Men and War Victims", which gives a brief account of this important new development in a number of countries.

Under the Federal Fair Labour Standards Act, there is a minimum age of 16 for employment in industries engaged in interstate commerce or engaged in industries producing goods for shipment beyond the bounds of any state with certain exceptions. The Act also prohibits the employment of any person between the ages of 16 and 18 in occupations declared hazardous by the United States Children's Bureau. The occupations declared hazardous up to the present time are all occupations in or about plants manufacturing explosives or articles containing explosives and occupations of motor vehicle driver or helper on such vehicles.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SEVEN applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently, as follows:—

(1) From approximately 200 employees of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., being members of the Atlantic Sugar Workers' Union. The dispute grew out of a proposed agreement submitted to the company by the union, the main points at issue being union recognition; an eight-hour day, with payment of time and a half for overtime and for Sundays and holidays; and wage increases of 8 cents per hour for men earning 45 cents per hour and less, and 4 cents per hour for men earning over 45 cents per hour.

(2) From employees of the Renfrew Branch of the Renfrew Woollen Mills, owned and operated by M. J. O'Brien, Limited. Approximately 200 employees are directly affected by the dispute, which relates to the request of the Employees' Organization for an increase of 20 per cent in rates of pay; a union closed shop; and payment to piece-workers of the minimum day rate when they earn a very small amount because of a poor run of cloth. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on August 21, the members of which are as follows: His Honour Judge C. A. Cameron, of Belleville, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members; Mr. James A. Maloney, of Renfrew, Ont., nominated by the employees; and Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the company.

(3) From 280 employees of the Beauharnois Division of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd. The employees are members of Beauharnois Local No. 225 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. The matters in dispute include their request for a union shop agreement; a general wage increase of 5 cents per hour; and time and a half for time worked over 9 hours per day. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on September 5, and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q.; on the company's recommendation, Mr. Paul Dufresne, of Montreal, P.Q. These two members have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member, who will be chairman of the Board.

(4) From 118 employees of the Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Letson and Burpee, Ltd., Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Ltd., and Ross and Howard Iron Works Co., Ltd. The men are members of Local No. 1, Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union, affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. Wages and general working conditions are stated to be in dispute.

(5) From 110 employees of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., being iron ship builders, welders and burners, shipwrights, platers, caulkers, riveters, loftsmen, riggers, drillers, reamers, holders-on, heaters and helpers, members of Lodge 210, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America. Refusal of the company to negotiate an agreement with representatives of the union is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(6) From employees of the Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, Montreal, being labourers, machinists, plumbers, checkers, machine-operators, heaters, roughers, stranders, finishers, etc. Two hundred and nineteen workmen, members of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee Local Union No. 2174, are directly affected by the dispute. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the company's refusal to negotiate with representatives of the union an agreement respecting wages, establishment of seniority rights, and other conditions of employment.

(7) From 114 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being members of the Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. The employees' grievance concerns the promotion of a junior man to the position of truck driver.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

The chairmanship of the board established to deal with a dispute between Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and employees of its boiler shop in Montreal, was filled on August 26 by the appointment of Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour failing a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. D. A. Paterson and John A. McClelland, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

It was stated in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 762, that an application for a board had been received from employees of the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, being members of Local 343, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and

Helpers of America; Local 632, International Association of Machinists; and Local 559, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. Subsequently 25 employees of this company being members of Local Union 468, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, asked that a similar dispute which they had with company should be included within the scope of the enquiry. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on August 17 to cover the four classes of employees. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Hon. Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, K.C., of Montreal, member nominated by the company; and Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q., member nominated by the employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Eastern Car Company, Limited, and Its Employees

A unanimous report, containing recommendations as to settlement of a dispute respecting wages and other matters, was received on August 8 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into differences between the Eastern Car Company, Ltd., and its employees being members of Local 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The board consisted of Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, of Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. Drummond Wren, of Toronto, nominated by the employees, and Mr. Russell McInnes, K.C., of Halifax, nominated by the company.

The text of the board's report follows:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Eastern Car Company, Limited, Employer; and its Employees being members of Local 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Employees.

To The Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of:—

Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, Chairman,

Mr. Drummond Wren, Nominee of Employees,

Mr. Russell McInnes, K.C., Nominee of Employer, begs leave to report to you as follows:—

The Board commenced its sittings at Halifax and New Glasgow on June 22, 23, 24 and 25 and after adjourning reconvened on July 25, at New Glasgow, N.S.

A single common brief in respect of the dispute in the Steel Works at Trenton and the dispute in the Eastern Car Company, Limited, was submitted by the Union and many of the matters dealt with applied to both plants.

The separate brief submitted by the Eastern Car Company, Limited, however, and its financial statement were dealt with in detail by the Board on August 2.

The employees were represented by Messrs. G. Miller Dick, Forman Waye and Chad. McMillan, the Company by Messrs. Michael Dwyer, I. Moeller and R. C. MacDonald.

The Eastern Car Company plant was visited by the members of the Board accompanied by representatives of the Union and the Company during the course of the proceedings.

The principal matter in issue in this dispute, as stated by the Union in their application for the Board, was a demand by the employees for an increase to 50 cents per hour for labour with appropriate adjustment of other rates and a 20 per cent increase for all piece work or contract rates and the settlement of all grievances.

The Eastern Car Company seems to be an efficient, well-operated plant and both parties to the dispute paid tribute to the good relations existing between employees and management. The industry is handicapped, however, by the fact that during long periods, in practically every year, it is forced to stand idle because of lack of orders. As stated in its evidence, it has only one customer, the railways of Canada, and only one of these—the Canadian National Railways—awards it substantial orders. This plant alone, it was stated, could supply the bulk of the box cars required by the Canadian National Railways and this in turn would provide the plant with full employment. There are, however, two other important car plants in Canada which share in the production of box cars for the Canadian National Railways and during the past year, as a result of this situation, the

plant of the Eastern Car Company was in full operation for some 86 days only.

This means that the employees receive annual earnings entirely inadequate to maintain themselves and in many cases are dependent on relief to keep them alive. This situation is one beyond the control of the management and it would seem can only be remedied by governmental action, or by an arrangement which would result in this plant getting the bulk of the orders for box cars placed by one or other of the railways.

In addition to wages, the other matters in issue included collective bargaining, seniority, classification, union organization, new employees and ventilation.

All these matters, with the exception of wages, were discussed by the parties before the Board and substantial agreement was reached in respect of same. This agreement is attached herewith as Appendix 'A.' In their presentation the representatives of the Union stated that the conditions in the galvanizing plant at the Eastern Car Company were unsatisfactory because of faulty ventilation and certain unsanitary conditions. The Chairman at the request of the parties inspected the galvanizing plant. It was found that the company's representatives and the management were sympathetic in respect of the requests of the Union in these matters, but in the case of practically every complaint made reasons were given indicating that it was difficult to substantially improve the situation.

The Board recommends, however, that as far as possible proper ventilation should be provided and that sanitary conditions be improved if found to be unsanitary.

As the 8-hour day is already in effect in this industry, this was not a matter in issue.

The Eastern Car Company, Limited, is one of the subsidiary companies of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. Its capital structure consists of $420,800 in gold bonds, $750,000 of preferred capital stock and $800,000 of common stock. The bonds are held by the public and the bulk of the preferred stock by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited. The common stock is held by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. This company in turn is controlled by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited.

The plant of the Eastern Car Company, Limited, is valued at $3,300,000 less some $1,786,000 depreciation. During the past year, 1939, the Company paid some $25,000 interest on bonds, $45,000 dividends on cumulative preferred stock and made a provision of $64,800 for depreciation. After paying these amounts and other accounts it showed an operating loss of some $10,000. The Eastern Car Company carries the inventory of raw materials for the Trenton Steel plant, for which it receives 2½ per cent. It is also an important customer of the Trenton Steel plant, but an examination of its statements showed that its purchases of materials from the Trenton plant were made at the market price and that the capital loaned to that plant was advantageous to both companies.

Our inquiries suggest that while this plant might be used for certain types of war work, it is best adapted to the manufacture of railway cars, although it could assist in certain of the operations necessary in shell production.

The wages in this plant, while slightly higher per hour than those in the Trenton Steel plant, are not as high as those in the Sydney Steel plant. It was stated by the representatives both of the Union and the Company that they were interested in ensuring that the highest wages compatible with the financial condition of the company should be paid and the Board feels that in situations and industries such as the Eastern Car Company, Limited, it is in the interest of all concerned that higher wages and greater annual earnings should be paid when the financial condition of the company makes this possible.

The problem before the Board then was reduced to one of determining the capacity of the Company to pay the increased wages requested by the men.

After careful consideration of the financial position of the Company and its prospects and having in mind the fact, as established by the evidence submitted, that the annual earnings of the employees in this plant are particularly low because of the limited period the plant is in operation, the Board recommends that the Company should grant a general wage increase to all its employees of 12½ per cent on all datal, hourly, contract, bonus, or other rates in force throughout the plant.

The Board further recommends that a minimum daily rate for all employees who do not benefit by bonus, check rates, tonnage, or otherwise, and excluding apprentices, boys and women, be fixed at $3.20 for each shift worked.

The Board feels it is in the best interests of both the Company and the employees that they should co-operate to the greatest possible extent in dealing with any differences of opinion or disputes that may arise between them. It believes that collective bargaining, if carried out in the proper spirit, will contribute to that end.

As a contribution to this it recommends that an independent arbitrator be agreed upon by the parties, who may be available to deal with and decide upon any disputes referred to him

by the parties which are not disposed of in the manner set out in the agreement attached herewith.

In this, as in other labour disputes that have occurred in the past few months, stress was laid upon the increased cost of living due to the war. The Board appreciates that this creates a serious problem for both labour and management. As a partial solution of this problem it recommends that the cost of living be examined at intervals of six months; that this examination be based upon the statistics published by the Department of Labour at Ottawa, that when these statistics show an increase of 5 per cent or more has occurred, the Company should agree to pay a bonus of 2 cents per hour for each 5 per cent increase, to each employee. If, on the other hand, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent or more, a deduction of the same amount—2 cents per hour—should be made from any bonus previously given.

The Board also recommends that an agreement based on the recommendations in this report be signed by the parties for a period of one year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, dated New Glasgow, N.S., this 5th day of August, 1940.

(Sgd.) Norman A. M. MacKenzie,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

(Sgd.) Russell McInnes,
Member.

APPENDIX 'A'

NOTE.—The text of Appendix A is identical with that reproduced in connection with the Trenton Steel Works Limited on pages 901-905, except that Clause 19 is omitted, and in Clause 10 (General Committee) the representation on the General Committee is not specified by Plant departments.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, and Its Employees

The findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in regard to a dispute between the Trenton Steel Works, Ltd., and its employees, were received by the Minister of Labour on August 8. The same board dealt with this dispute as dealt with the dispute involving the Eastern Car Company, Ltd., and its employees, the workers in each instance being members of Local Union 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

In this case the report of the board was signed by the chairman, Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, and the board member nominated by the company, Mr. Russell McInnes, K.C. Mr. Drummond Wren, the employees' nominee on the board, dissented from the recommendations of the other board members concerning a general wage increase and submitted a minority report on this subject.

The texts of the majority and minority reports are given below:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Trenton Steel Works, Limited, Employer, and its Employees being members of Local 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Employees.

To The Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of:—

Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, Chairman,

Mr. Drummond Wren, Nominee of Employees,

Mr. Russell McInnes, K.C., Nominee of Employer, begs leave to report to you as follows:—

The Board commenced its sittings in Halifax on Saturday the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1940, and after several meetings at Halifax and New Glasgow the Board adjourned to give the parties an opportunity to settle their own differences. When no settlement could be reached the Board reconvened in New Glasgow on Thursday the 25th day of July and proceeded to hear the evidence adduced for and on behalf of each of the parties and arguments by their representatives.

Messrs. Forman Waye, Miller Dick and Chad. McMillan represented the Union and Messrs. Michael Dwyer, Howard Cantley and R. C. McDonald represented the Company.

Negotiations with the Company in respect of wages, hours and conditions of labour in the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, were opened on January 29, 1940. The employees demanded a 20 per cent increase in all daily earnings, an 8-hour day and the settlement of

all grievances. Since that date negotiations continued between representatives of the employees and the Company, but the Company finally stated that it was unable to meet the demands of the men.

The Company made counter-proposals for a 7½ per cent increase in hourly rates and a 7½ per cent increase in all tonnage piece rates where no datal or hourly rates are included in the daily earnings. The Company also agreed to accept the 8-hour day. These counter-proposals were submitted to the representatives of the employees on March 4 and in due course rejected by them. On April 27 a strike vote was taken by the employees and this resulted in a large majority in favour of a strike.

Application was then made to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa for the appointment of a Conciliation Board and, as stated above, a Board was granted. After the application had been made by the Union negotiations between the Company and representatives of the Union were continued and were still being carried on when the Board first met.

The situation in respect of the Trenton Steel Works, Limited is complicated by reason of the fact that during the last war, 1914-1918, this plant manufactured large quantities of munitions. This meant the employment of large numbers of workers, high wages and general prosperity in the community in which these works are situated. At the outset of the present war it was generally hoped and expected that similar conditions would prevail, that a great many of the unemployed would be employed and that the community generally would benefit as a result of the increased industrial activity. When this did not occur there was a general tendency to place the blame for this upon labour unrest or upon the policy of the Company in respect of this plant. This added to the feeling between employees and the Company and made the task of negotiating an agreement or settlement much more difficult.

According to the evidence submitted by representatives of the Company, the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, was incorporated as from August 1, 1938, and operates a steel plant consisting of rolling mills, plate mills, forge, bolt and nut department and machine shop. Prior to the formation of this Company the plant formed one of the operations carried on by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. The last-named company was incorporated in 1898 and owned and at various times operated coal mines, steel plants, iron ore mines, limestone quarries, steamships and lumber areas. Its capital structure prior to the recent receivership consisted of 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, 6 per cent mortgage debentures, 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock and common shares, totalling some $25,500,000.

As a result of successive losses over a period of years the position was finally reached where the Company could no longer meet its obligations and following on its default in the payment of bond and debenture interest was placed in receivership on January 19, 1933, and in liquidation in April of the same year. Joint receivers and liquidators were appointed by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia to administer the properties. The deficit of the Company when placed in receivership was $4,075,101.87. Operations thereafter were carried on by the receivers until July 31, 1938, and throughout this period of 5½ years no interest was paid on either bonds or debentures. At the termination of the receivership the deficit had reached the figure of $8,828,889.76.

During 1938 a plan for the reorganization of the Company was formulated. The principal features of this reorganization were that provision for bond interest and sinking fund was made from proceeds accruing from the leasing of the Wabana Ore deposits. The other operations of the Company were thereby released from these charges.

The Trenton Steel Works, Limited, is one of four operating companies owned or controlled by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited—the functions of the latter being confined since its reorganization to those of a holding company. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, has a capital structure at the present time consisting of first mortgage bonds in a principal amount of $3,775,000, debentures in a principal amount of $6,917,500 and common shares of a total par value of $3,000,000. The common shares, save for the Directors' qualifying shares and the debentures, are owned entirely by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited. The first mortgage bonds are a public issue and are widely held.

The nominal capital of $100,000 of shares in the Trenton Steel Works, the total capital stock of the Company, is entirely owned by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. To date no dividends have been paid on these shares. The Trenton Steel Works, Limited, when incorporated was given some $225,000 of working capital with which to commence operations and some $500,000 worth of materials were made available to it, for which it pays, in this latter case only, interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. It also rents the plant, buildings, equipment, etc., which it occupies and operates, from the parent company—the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal

Company, Limited—and for this it pays an annual rental of $30,000. This rental, plus the 2½ per cent interest on the raw materials, are the only sums paid by the Company by way of dividends, interest, depreciation or any other type of capital cost, although it should be noted that provision is made for the payment of interest on the bonds of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, from the lease of the Wabana Ore deposits.

During the period August 1 to December 31, 1938, the Company's operations resulted in a deficit of some $21,000. For the year 1939 there was an operating profit of about $108,000, this after the payment of $30,000 rental and 2½ per cent interest on the materials advanced but without provision for any other charges or for depreciation.

The Company claims that most of its equipment is old-fashioned and inefficient and an examination of the plant made by the Board seemed to bear out this contention.

The Company also claims that because of its geographic location it is unable to compete advantageously with the steel plants operating in Ontario and Quebec in the markets of those provinces or in Western Canada. This means, in the words of the Company's representatives, that the Trenton Steel Plant is, by and large, restricted to the Maritime Provinces' market and to such limited small scale operations as are not performed by other plants. This, if true, would imply that there is little likelihood of increased activity and increased earnings in the Trenton Steel Plant unless substantial orders for munitions of war are placed with this plant by the Dominion Government.

Even were this to happen, it was pointed out the plant is not at present equipped to manufacture munitions and it would take both time and a large amount of capital to provide and instal the necessary new equipment. This capital, it was stated, the Company would be unable to provide from its own resources.

These statements of the representatives of the Company explain in part at least the financial difficulties experienced by the Company in the past.

The Trenton Steel Works, Limited, is related by reason of its financial set-up, in an intimate way to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, as well as to the Eastern Car Company, Limited, another subsidiary of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. Most of its raw materials are purchased from the first company and much of its manufactured products are sold to the second company. Because of this the Board thought it desirable to examine these purchases and sales. All the evidence available indicates that this relationship is a definite advantage, from the point of view of economical operation, marketing and management, to the Trenton Steel Works. Prices paid for raw materials to the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation are the market prices and compare favourably with quotations by other Canadian companies and from English and American sources. The prices paid by Eastern Car Company to the Trenton Steel Plant for the manufactured products which it requires are the regular market prices. The same is true in respect of the coal purchased by the Trenton Steel Plant from the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, another fellow subsidiary.

This, in brief, is the economic and financial background of the dispute which the Board was asked to deal with.

According to the information submitted by the representatives of the Union, there are approximately 800 employees at the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, directly affected by this dispute. The basic datal rate in Trenton is 35 cents per hour and the hours worked nine and ten per shift. In the Steel Plant at Sydney, N.S., the datal rate is 43½ cents per hour and the 8-hour day is the practice there. The employees claim that as the work they do is similar to the work performed in the Sydney Plant that they should receive at least equal wages and that the hours of work should be limited to eight per day, or per shift, and the Board agrees that if and when the financial position of the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, makes it possible this should be done.

Other matters, among them, seniority, classification, union organization (including an understanding as to those who should be treated as confidential employees), new employees and sanitation and ventilation were raised by the representatives of the Union; but as the Board arranged a meeting at which these matters were discussed and in respect of which substantial agreement was reached, it seems unnecessary to deal with them in detail.

The terms of the proposed agreement discussed and approved at this meeting are set out in Appendix 'A' attached herewith.

The Board spent considerable time in an investigation of the plant itself and the working conditions in the plant, where it was alleged there were unsanitary conditions, particularly in respect of heating and ventilation.

While the Company's representatives were sympathetic towards the requests of the Union in respect of these matters, in practically every case there were reasons given why it was

difficult to improve conditions. The Board would recommend, however, that as far as possible proper ventilation should be provided and that conditions be improved if shown to be unsanitary.

These matters having been disposed of the two remaining to be dealt with by the Board were the questions of wages and hours of work. As the Union stated very definitely that they desire an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week, and as the representatives of the Company stated that they were willing to agree to this, the Board recommends that the 8-hour day be put into effect in this plant.

The matter of wages is more difficult to dispose of. As stated above, there seems to be no reason, except the inability of the Company to find the funds necessary to pay them, why employees in the Steel Works at Trenton should not receive wages equal to those paid in a similar industry in Cape Breton. In this connection the Board would like to go on record as approving of a statement in the McTague Report, in these words:—

> We take the position that it is in the national interest that standards should be raised wherever it can be shown that industry can afford to do so out of profits. In other words, Labour is entitled to a fair living wage on advancing standards consistent with the ability of the particular industry to pay.

Industries in Pictou County, both steel and coal, have been in difficulties on a number of occasions during the past two decades and the reports of the various commissions set up to inquire into these difficulties are the best evidence of this fact. Under difficulties such as those which have prevailed during the past two decades, it is doubtful whether in normal times these industries can effectively compete with similar industries more advantageously located elsewhere and at the same time pay adequate wages and a proper return on capital invested. If this is true, then the problem becomes a social one as well as an economic one and it may be that adequate wages will only be possible through Governmental assistance. In abnormal times, like those existing during the last war and the present one, the situation may of course be radically different and this in turn may well affect the question of wages and profits. It would seem wiser, however, to take all the relevant circumstances into account in coming to any conclusions about the matter of wages.

After careful consideration of the financial position of the Company and its prospects, and having in mind the offer made by the Company to its employees in March last, the majority of the Board recommends that the offer of the Company as made on that date be accepted.

The Board further recommends that a minimum daily rate for all employees who do not benefit by bonus, check rates, tonnage or otherwise, and excluding apprentices, boys and women, be fixed at $3.20 for a full-shift.

The Board feels it is in the best interests of both the Company and the employees that they co-operate to the greatest possible degree in dealing with any differences of opinion or disputes that may arise between them. It believes that collective bargaining if carried out in the proper spirit will contribute to this end. As a contribution to this it recommends that an independent arbitrator be agreed upon by the parties, who may be available to deal with and decide upon any disputes referred to him by the parties, which are not disposed of in the manner set out in the agreement attached herewith.

In this, as in other labour disputes that have occurred in the past few months stress was laid upon the increased cost of living due to the war. The Board appreciates that this creates a serious problem for both labour and management. As a partial solution of this problem it recommends that the cost of living be examined at intervals of six months that this examination be based upon the statistics published by the Department of Labour at Ottawa; that when these statistics show an increase of 5 per cent or more has occurred, the Company should agree to pay a bonus of 2 cents per hour to each employee for each 5 per cent or more that the cost of living may have increased. If, on the other hand, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent or more, a deduction of that amount—2 cents per hour—should be made from any bonus previously given.

The majority of the Board recommends that a contract based on the recommendations of the Board be entered into between the parties for the period of one year.

The details of this offer are set out in Appendix "B" attached herewith.

The views of the dissenting member of the Board are submitted herewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted dated New Glasgow, N.S., this 5th day of August, 1940.

(Sgd.) Norman A. M. MacKenzie,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Russell McInnes,
Member.

APPENDIX "A"

1. Preamble

This agreement dated is entered into between the Trenton Steel Works, Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee on behalf of the members of Lodge No. 1231 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and

Tin Workers of North America (hereinafter referred to as the Union) on behalf of the employees of the Company who are members of the Union.

This agreement is made in accordance with provisions of, and under the conditions laid down in Bill No. 92, 1937, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia on April 7, 1937.

It is the intention and purpose of the parties hereto that this agreement will promote and improve industrial and economic relationships between the Company and its employees and to set forth herein the basic agreement covering rates of pay, hours of work and conditions of employment to be observed between the parties hereto.

The terms of this agreement shall apply only to employees of the Company, and shall not be interpreted as having any relation to employees working in any other plant or subsidiary company of the Trenton Steel Works, Limited.

2. Recognition

The Company recognizes the Union as a collective bargaining agency for these employees of the Company who are members of the Union. The Company recognizes and will not interfere with the right of employees to become members of the Union. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint or coercion by the Company or any of its agents against members because of membership in the Union. The Union agrees not to intimidate or coerce employees into membership, and also not to solicit membership on Company time.

3. Management and Working Conditions

(*a*) The management of the plant and the regulation, adjustment and direction of the working force is vested exclusively in the Company. The Union, its executive or any of the members of the Union shall not abridge these rights.

It is distinctly understood and agreed that in all cases of dispute and grievances of every nature arising under this contract, operations shall continue until every means of settlement is exhausted and if and when no settlement can be reached until one of the parties gives the other twenty (20) days notice in writing.

(*b*) *Discharge and Hire:* The right to hire and discharge is vested exclusively in the Company and the Union shall not abridge this right.

All new men hired to be considered as temporary employees until such time as they have served six months with the Company within a period of one year immediately prior to the date on which consideration is being given to placing such men on the payroll as permanent employees.

It is agreed that the regular or temporary employees shall be hired in preference to new men, if their services have been satisfactory. All things being relatively equal, preference will be given to men from Trenton, New Glasgow and other sections of Pictou County.

4. Seniority

It is understood and agreed that in cases of increase or decrease of forces the following shall be considered and where factors (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are relatively equal, length of continuous service shall receive special consideration.

(*a*) Length of continuous service.
(*b*) Knowledge, training, ability, skill and efficiency.
(*c*) Place of residence.
(*d*) Family status.

It is agreed that the decision regarding promotion of a man rests with the Company, subject to the considerations set out above; also agreed that the Union has no objection to the Company giving employment, necessary training and promotion to the men who are to be trained for responsible positions.

Seniority standing of any employee involved in dispute will be given on request.

5. Re-employment of Officers

The Company agrees that all men leaving their employment for elected or appointed positions in the Union, will at the expiration of their official duties be given employment at the Steel Plant, in the same classification from which they were granted leave. And while an officer of the Union shall be entitled to all privileges of employees, such as coal, etc.

6. Duties of Employees

In the event a member of the Union shall be discharged from his employment, from and after the signing of this agreement, and he believes he had been unjustly dealt with, such discharge shall constitute a case arising under the method of settling disputes herein provided. In the event it should be decided under the rules of this agreement that an injustice has been dealt the employee in regard to the discharge, the Company shall reinstate such employee and pay full compensation at the rate of pay at which the employee was working at the time of dismissal for the time lost. All such cases of discharge shall be taken up within five days from the date of discharge and prosecuted to conclusion as rapidly as possible.

The foregoing has no relation to and refers in no way to cases of suspension of an employee for a period. The Union recognizes the right of the Company to discipline an employee by suspending him from work for a stated period. There shall be no redress for an employee who has been justly suspended.

7. Regular Attendance at Work

When an employee absents himself from work without the consent of his Superintendent, or the latter's representative or without having notified his Superintendent or the latter's representative of his inability to attend work, other than because of proven sickness, he may be suspended; and if an employee becomes an habitual absentee, he may be discharged.

In cases where an employee reports late for work on his regular job, and where another employee has already been placed on that job, the former shall not take over his job (except at the discretion of the Superintendent) during the shift.

8. Adjustment of Grievances

Should differences arise between the Company and the Union or its members employed by the Company, as to the meaning and application of the provisions of this agreement, or should any local trouble of any kind arise in the plant, there shall be no suspension of work on account of such differences, but an earnest effort shall be made to settle such differences immediately in the following manner.

(*a*) Any man having a grievance shall take the matter up with his foreman, and if neces-

sary with the committee man in his department. Failing adjustment the foreman shall consult the Superintendent as soon as possible and advise the man, or men, of the decision arrived at.

(*b*) Failing adjustment, the man, or men, shall take the matter up with the General Committee, who shall then discuss the matter with the Superintendent of the Department.

(*c*) Failing adjustment, the matter shall be referred to the Union Executive to be discussed by them with the General Superintendent or his representative.

(*d*) In the event the dispute shall not have been satisfactorily settled the matter shall then be referred to the representative of the National Organization who shall confer with the Executive of the Company or their authorized representative. It is agreed that the appointment of an Umpire is desirable and the Company is prepared to enter into an arrangement with the Union for the appointment of such Umpire.

(*e*) Meetings between the members of the Union Executive and the General Superintendent, or his representative shall be held, if there is any business to be transacted, on the first Thursday of each month, beginning between the hours of 3 P.M. and 5 P.M., provided, however, that in the case of major disputes of sufficient importance that cannot reasonably be delayed until the next regular meeting, a special meeting may be called.

(*f*) No member of the Union Executive or any member of the General Committee shall leave his place of duty during the working hours, except with permission of the Superintendent, or his representative.

(*g*) The duties of the General Committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the Superintendent and the workers in the plant, arising out of this agreement.

(*h*) The intent of the foregoing is to obviate the necessity of independent action by either party, and to avoid delay in disposing of existing disputes.

9. In Case Men Refuse to Continue at Work Because of Grievance

If any man refuses to continue work because of a grievance which has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation on which the man is employed, in order that the operations can be continued, it shall be the duty of any member, or members, of the Union, provided he, or they are competent to immediately take the place, or places assigned to him or them in pursuance hereof, when called upon by the Department Superintendent.

Under no circumstance shall a grievance be taken up for adjustment or discussion during the suspension of work in violation of this contract.

10. General Committee

It is understood that a committee of eight men will be selected from the regular employees of the several departments of the Plant. This Committee shall be named General Committee and will represent all employees covered by this agreement in matters pertaining to seniority and general grievance. The Plant shall be divided as follows in order to select the committee:

Forge	1	Representative
Machine Shop	1	"
Carpenter Shop		
Cold Roll Department		
Electrical Department		
Repair Department	1	"
Structural Department		
Yard Department		
Mills	1	"
Roll Turning		
Shipping and Manufacturing	1	"
Bar Store		
Hot Unit	1	"
Packing Department		
Cold Unit	1	"
Machine Shop	1	"

One of these members of this committee shall be appointed as Chairman and will assist the other members in all departments in promoting harmony and settling grievances, if such should occur.

The General Committee or any member thereof in the discharge of its duties shall under no circumstances go around the plant or any department thereof, for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Superintendent or his representative, or by a workman who may have a grievance he cannot settle with his foreman or Superintendent, or the latter's representative. However, it is mandatory for the Superintendent or his representative, and the workman affected to make a request for the general committee to come to the place where the grievance is, so that a thorough investigation can be made and adjustment of the grievance made, if possible.

No employee shall be paid by the Company for any time spent on Union business away from his regular work, except in such cases where the employee is called upon by the Superintendent to attend at some place for discussion of Union and Company business.

11. Maintenance Men during Suspension of Work

In case of either local or general stoppage of work, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, all maintenance men necessary to protect the property of the Company shall not suspend work, except at the option of the Management, but shall fully protect the Company property.

Without limiting in any way the generality of the foregoing, the Union specifically undertakes to ensure that in case of any stoppage of work the necessary men are available so that:—

(*a*) All men required for the generation of steam and electric power, and for all pumping stations necessary for the proper maintenance of the plant shall be available.

(*b*) There shall be no interference with, or interruption in any supply, delivery and handling of coal and other material required to carry out proper maintenance of the plant.

12. Safety First

It is mutually agreed that both parties hereto will co-operate to the fullest possible extent towards the prevention of accidents and the promotion of Safety First Work.

The Company shall continue to make reasonable provision for the safety of its employees at the plant during the hours of their employment.

The Company shall remedy and eliminate wherever possible, any dangerous practices or conditions or defects, which are not in the interests of safety, when brought to their attention by the General Committee.

13. Changes in Equipment

The Company reserves the right to improve the present equipment and processes and to instal new equipment, either as a substitute for, or in addition to present equipment in any part of the plant, and to make whatever adjustments or re-arrangements in working force it may consider necessary or justified as a result thereof.

The Company agrees to give every consideration to placing any man displaced by such action on other work, when possible.

14. Holidays

The following days and no others are mutually recognized as holidays: New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

On these days there shall be no regular production of work, except in cases of continuing operations.

15. Checkoff

(*a*) The Company agrees to make deductions for the Union Dues in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Union Act of Nova Scotia Legislature, 1937.

(*b*) Deductions for Union Dues shall be made every two weeks.

(*c*) Deductions shall be made upon presentation by the employee to the Company of a card signed by him in the presence of a witness, who will also sign, authorizing the Company to make such deduction.

(*d*) Payment of the amount due each two weeks to the Union shall be made by cheque payable to Lodge No. 1231 of the A. A. of I. S. & T. W. of North America.

(*e*) The Union shall furnish the Company with a book containing the names and check numbers of the employees who are members of the Union and who have submitted signed cards authorizing the Company to deduct Union Dues from their earnings. The Union shall show opposite each name the amount to be deducted according to the employee's authorization card.

(*f*) Once an employee has submitted a signed card authorizing the Company to deduct Union Dues from his pay, the Company will continue to make such deductions until such time as the employee notifies the Company in writing, and duly witnessed, to discontinue making such deductions.

16. Confidential Employees

In accordance with provisions of Section 3 of the Trade Union Act of Nova Scotia, 1937, it is mutually agreed and understood that no official, officer, foreman, assistant foreman, supervisor in charge of any class of labour, salaried employee, or persons employed in any confidential capacity shall be a member of the Union.

It is agreed that a man shall be classed as a confidential employee, who:—

(*a*) Reports on work, conduct, or hours or work of other employees.

(*b*) Certifies to the Company the hours worked by other employees, and who assists in making up pay-rolls and distributing pay envelopes to the men.

(*c*) Acts as an agent, intermediary, or representative of the Company in dealings of the Company with some employees.

(*d*) Has access to information which is not available on request to the public or other employees.

(*e*) Certifies to the Company particulars of goods disposed of, or rendered to or by the Company to persons other than employees.

17. Overtime

Time and one half for overtime, Sundays and statutory holidays will be paid to employees of all departments, except to the continuous service men or to men supplying for absentees.

Time worked through lunch hour and extra time worked after the usual shift, when such time does not exceed fifteen minutes duration is not to be classed as overtime.

Overtime does not apply to employees of the Company whose earnings include a tonnage or piece-work rate in respect of these tonnage and piece-work rates.

Except as specified above, overtime will be paid if a man stays out beyond his regular shift.

Overtime begins at 12 midnight Saturday and continues until 12 midnight Sunday. On statutory holidays overtime begins at 6.50 o'clock A.M., of the day concerned and continues until 12 midnight of the same day.

18. Emergency Break-Down Call Time

Time worked by men who are called out on a break-down job at night, on Sundays, or statutory holidays shall be classed as overtime and shall be paid at the rate of time and one half.

Should the time actually worked be less than four hours, he shall be paid for at least four hours.

19. Bolt and Nut, Mill and Forge Departments

It is agreed that whereas the normal operating shifts are nine hours day turn and ten hours night turn, there are times, when due to conditions outside the ordinary control of the Company or workmen, it is necessary for a unit, or all of the Bolt and Nut Department, Mill Department, or Forge to operate for a period beyond the usual shut-down time. It is agreed by the Union that all men required to continue such operations will work the necessary extra time. Such extra time shall not be classed as overtime. The Company agreed to see that such extra time shall not exceed fifteen minutes.

20. Military, Naval and Air Service

Any employee who enlists or is called into Military, Naval or Air Service of the British Empire while the British Empire is at war, and who, within ninety days after his honourable discharge from such service registers for employment with the Company, shall, for the sole purpose of determining seniority rights under this contract be deemed to have been in continuous service with the Company during the time that he so engaged in the Military, Naval or Air Service of the British Empire.

21. Expiration of Contract

This contract to remain in affect from and will continue in full force and effect

for a period of one year, and from year to year thereafter until notification to reopen the contract is served by either party hereto thirty days after.

Upon receipt of such notification, the parties hereto agree to meet immediately thereafter with the object of adjusting any matters requiring attention in the present contract, or of making a new contract.

24. Obligations

(*a*) All provisions and terms of this contract are hereby mutually agreed to by and between the Company and all employees of the Company who are members of Lodge No. 1231 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, and signed by the representatives of the parties hereto, who have been duly authorized to execute the same on behalf of the employees of the Company who are members of Lodge No. 1231 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, respectively.

Signed on behalf of the employees of the Company who are members of Lodge No. 1231 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

.....Regional Director, S.W.O.C.
.....President Lodge, No. 1231.

and on behalf of the Company by

.....
.....

APPENDIX "B"

Terms of Proposed Contract Effective from March 11, 1940

Six days per week of nine and ten hour shifts, day and night respectively, six (6) day turns and five (5) night turns per week.

Contract for period of one year.

A general increase of 7½ per cent on all datal or hourly rates presently in force throughout the entire Plant.

Increase of 7½ per cent on the tonnage and piecework rates in all cases where no datal or hourly rates are included in the datal earnings. For example, in the Forge Department, axle forgers, cutters and turners who are on straight piecework will receive the increase.

In the Bolt and Nut Department, on spikes, for example, which pays a straight piecework rate, the increase will be applicable.

On the Mills the increase will apply to checktime rate only, the tonnage being a bonus. However, the minimum checktime rate will be thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½ cents) per hour, that is, the present thirty-four cent checktime rate will then be the minimum rate of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½ cents) per hour.

In other words, the increase offered is general, and applies to all datal rates and straight piecework rates, and the minimum datal hourly rate will be thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour, except for boys and girls, who will then receive minimum rates of twenty-two and one-half cents (22½ cents) and twenty-seven cents (27 cents) per hour.

Regarding overtime: If a man stays out beyond his regular shift he will get time and one-half on hourly rates.

Regarding emergency break-down call time at night, on Sundays and on holidays, time and one-half will be paid, with a minimum period of four hours. For example, if a man is called out and only works one hour he will be paid on a basis of four hours. If he works over four hours he will be paid time and one-half for the number of hours he actually works.

General Superintendent

The nine and ten hours mentioned in this offer is, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, to be changed to eight hours.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between The Trenton Steel Works, Limited, Employer and Its Employees being members of Local 1231, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Employees.

To The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

While agreeing generally with the Majority Report, I, the nominee of the employees, beg to make this submission, dissenting from the findings contained in that report in so far as they relate to wage increases and expressed as follows: "The majority of the Board recommends that the offer of the Company as made on that date (March last) be accepted." The Board further recommends that a minimum daily rate of $3.20 be fixed, with which I am, however, in agreement, as this raises the hourly rate of pay from the absurd low level of thirty-five (35c.) cents per hour to forty (40c.) cents per hour, an increase, while not yet sufficient, long overdue in this industry.

In arriving at its findings against a general increase over and above the previous offer of the Company, the majority of the Board were impressed with the necessity of leaving in the industry, for its maintenance and improvement, a fair part of the net profits for 1939 of some $87,000, after deducting about $21,000 to cover deficit of previous year, especially as no dividends were being paid nor had any depreciation fund been set aside. For the following considerations, however, and in view of better prospects for the Company, I am of the definite opinion that a general increase of at least 12½ per cent (twelve and a half per cent) could and should have been recommended, and that even greater upward revisions should be made in the prevailing rates for machinists, and that a few well-defined classifications for machinists should be decided upon.

I find that in the vast majority of cases the earnings of the employees of the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, are below those established as sufficient to provide a minimum decent standard of living as determined by

the LABOUR GAZETTE and even below the "Pauper and Poverty" level determined by various research groups in Canada. With that statement neither the majority of the Board nor the Company representatives took exception, and both agreed that greater earnings were desirable, but that such depended upon the ability of the Company to pay more.

By mutual arrangement between the Union and the Company the eight-hour day, three shifts, and the six-day week will be inaugurated. It is my contention that the six-day week will bring advantages to the Company in which the employees should share. As the President of the Company has stated that such advantages will result, there is therefore no contentious point there. I further contend that the eight-hour day will also bring advantages in which the employees should also share. The statement, however, that three shifts of eight hours each would result in increased productivity per man was refuted by the Company, and a statement was presented by the Company in substantiation of that contention. This statement, headed "Gross Tons Produced Per Hour" showed that from 1935 to 1939, when the nine-hour day shift and the ten-hour night shift prevailed there was a loss in the gross tonnage produced per hour when compared to the hourly production from 1930 to 1934, when the ten-hour and twelve and a quarter-hour shifts were being worked, on Mills No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, respectively, of 10·09 per cent, 7·70 per cent, and 8·00 per cent; while on the plate mill there was an increase of 5·6 per cent, which the Company states was due to the rolling of thick, or heavy plate during the period covered. I find it impossible to believe that a man's efficiency decreases with a decrease in the hours he works. All previous studies bear me out in this. On the other hand, it was not determined that the statement submitted by the Company referred to man-hour production. Presumably it was a general statement of hourly production, which would indicate only the working capacity of the mills and has no relation to the man efficiency per hour. I press this point because I am convinced it had an important bearing on our discussions. On examining the statement of the Company further, I find, however, that in 1939 the gross tonnage produced per hour by all four mills was approximately 4·8, the highest in any year for which figures were presented. Unless the statement presented by the Company referred to man-hour production, it is irrelevant and misleading; therefore I maintain that the advantages accruing to the Company from the inauguration of the three eight-hour shifts per day, and the six-day week, make possible an additional increase of five per cent (5 per cent), at least, to be granted on all rates.

Basing my figures on last year's operations, everything remaining as it is, the pay roll of the Company will be reduced by some 16 per cent (sixteen per cent) owing to the shorter day, or about $94,000. The additional five per cent (5 per cent) would have involved a sum of only about $29,000. There has been no complaint as to the quality of the men, and it would be no feat beyond human ingenuity to increase their efficiency to the slight extent necessary to meet that amount required in the course of a year's operations. A contented body of efficient workers will undoubtedly produce more in a steady week of eight-hour days than a discontented body of men working a longer day.

The insistence of the Company on the adoption of the six-day week naturally leads one to assume that operations requiring a lengthening of the work week are expected. On the other hand, it is also expected that this plant will be used to provide materials for war requirements; one such order has already been received. The prospects of the Company, therefore, are such as would warrant a greater increase in wages. Especially in view of the fact that, assuming war orders are placed with it on a "cost plus" basis, a pro rata proportion of its present costs will be provided for, such as its yearly rental of $30,000, insurance, taxes, and maintenance charges, which form part of its operating costs.

Furthermore, the Trenton Steel Plant is a necessary and essential and component part of the whole corporate undertaking producing steel, coal, and shipbuilding in Nova Scotia. It produces materials needed by its associate companies, and provides an outlet for the products of its associates. It should not be compelled to stand or fall on its own feet, for it is an integral part of the whole corporate group, and adequate wages should be paid even though the profits of the whole group were thereby slightly reduced. The corporation as a whole (Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, and its subsidiaries) showed a good profit, paid dividends, and provided for depreciation and reserves last year.

A deplorable differentiation exists between wages paid in the Sydney plant and those in the Trenton plant, which is the cause of much discontent, especially as there is little difference in the cost of living in the two districts at present. Prior to new agreements being arrived at, the basic rate in Trenton is thirty-five cents (35 cents) per hour, compared to forty-three and a half cents (43½ cents) per hour in Sydney. The recommendation of the Board will only partially lessen

that difference. Among the skilled mechanics the difference in rates is unfortunately not only greater, but the number of classifications in Trenton covering fewer men is out of all proportion. The comparative rates per hour are as follows:

Sydney	Cents	Trenton	Cents
Skilled mechanics	1st class—69½ to 71½.....	15 machinists	54
" "	2nd class—65 to 67	7 "	52
" "	3rd class—60 to 62	1 "	45
Improvers.	55	1 "	43

Comparable to improvers in Sydney is a small number of operators in Trenton, among whom seven different rates prevail, ranging from thirty-five cents (35 cents) per hour to fifty-two cents (52 cents) per hour. With the continuing demand for skilled and semi-skilled mechanics required for war materials, this situation will eventually right itself by these men accepting positions elsewhere. I feel it would not be too great a burden on the Company, to obviate the necessity for them to move out of the community, to revise those rates immediately. The comparatively small number involved, and the future prospects for the Company requiring their services there, would indicate the reasonableness of this suggestion.

Further to the majority comment that no dividends had been paid, nor depreciation provided for, it should be borne in mind that the Trenton Steel Company, Limited, is owned by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, the common shares of this latter being owned, with slight exception, by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation. And provision has been made as stated in the majority report for the payment of interest on the bonds of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, from the lease of the Wabana Ore deposits. I do not question the propriety of this arrangement, not having studied the reorganization plan sufficiently to arrive at an intelligent decision on the matter. But I would venture to add that some part of the revenue from Wabana might be diverted to the Trenton Steel plant in order to provide it with the working capital in which it is claimed it stands in dire need, to such an extent that only some $44,000 of the total net profit of $108,000 could be used for an equally or greater need for increases in the employees' earnings. In concluding, nevertheless, I am prepared to accept the situation, basing my contention that an adequate increase in all rates could be made from increasing productivity as a result of the shorter day and six-day week, and because of the brighter future prospects of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

(Sgd.) Drummond Wren,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Quebec Power Company and Its Operators, Linemen and Patrolmen

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Quebec Power Company, at Quebec City, and its operators, linemen and patrolmen, reported to the Minister of Labour on August 10 that all matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted and an agreement duly signed by the parties concerned.

The chairman of the board was Mr. Wilfrid Edge, K.C., Protonotary of the Superior Court, Quebec. The other members were Messrs. Joseph Matte and Wilbrod Bherer, both of Quebec, nominees of the employees and company, respectively.

Two matters were in dispute. The employees desired (1) deletion of part of a clause in the existing agreement relating to overtime, and (2) modification of the working hours of patrolmen.

Although Section 2 of the 1939 agreement stated that all hours worked in excess of the regular working hours would be paid for at time and a half, it also provided that when work had to be extended one hour on work days or on Saturday afternoons, any man willing to work at his ordinary hourly rate would be free to do so. The union representatives maintained that the latter provision was contrary to the principle that all supplementary work performed outside the regularly established hours should be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. They also maintained that one of the principles of international unionism was payment of wages on an hourly basis and not on a monthly basis as then prevailed.

Under the new agreement reached before the board, the employees will be paid on an hourly basis, with time and one-half for all overtime. In drawing up the hourly rates consideration was given to the average loss of work due to illness, weather conditions, etc., in order that the men's average yearly earnings would not be affected by changing from a monthly to an hourly basis of payment.

In regard to the patrolmen's request for a reduction in their working hours, the board suggested to the company that this might be accomplished without increasing the number of employees of this class, if the working hours were re-arranged so as to increase the number of free or off days. A schedule was accordingly drawn up whereby, in reducing their hours to an average of 52 per week, patrolmen will secure a greater number of free hours, and each patrolman on duty from 1 a.m. to 9 a.m. on Sunday will have Monday off, and will thus be free from 9 a.m. Sunday to 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Following is the text of the agreement.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

Agreement entered into between Quebec Power Company and its employees, Members of Local Union B-1106 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

GENERAL

Committee

Article 1

Should an employee covered by this agreement believe he has been unjustly dealt with, or, that any of the provisions of this agreement have been violated, the Committee shall take the case to the Foreman, and if a settlement cannot be reached without unwarranted delay, they shall make application to the Superintendent to have investigation, which will be held within 48 hours after such application. If the results still be unsatisfactory, the Committee shall have the right to appeal to the General Superintendent and then to the General Manager, and the conference will be granted without unnecessary delay. In the event of the Committee being dissatisfied with the General Manager's decision, the matter may be referred to a Board of Arbitration as provided by Law.

If a stenographic report of investigation is taken, the Committee shall be furnished a copy.

If it is found that an employee has been unjustly discharged, or dealt with, such employee shall be reinstalled with full pay for all time lost.

All conferences between the Company's officials and the Committee to be held by appointment during regular working hours, without loss in time to the Committee man.

No discrimination of any kind will be made by the Company, or officials thereof, against employees who are the complainers in cases taken by the Committee, or serving on Committee representing employees covered by these rules.

Extra Work

Article 2

All hours worked in excess of the regular working hours, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Men attending First Aid and Safety meetings outside of their regular working hours shall be paid at regular rate but for not less than one hour.

The Superintendent should see that overtime work is divided with as much justice as possible between the properly qualified men. A report of such shall be made to the secretary every three months. If men, except patrolmen or operators on shift, are called to work on Sundays, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Good Friday, Ascension, St-Jean Baptiste Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception, Christmas, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, this clause will apply on the day on which the holiday is observed.

Calls and Emergency Work

Article 3

Men called from home to work, outside of working hours, will receive a minimum of three hours' pay.

Men sent away from their regular place of work for temporary work elsewhere, shall receive exact time, starting from the moment they are called and, while they are on their way or waiting for cars, and, until they arrive at their destination, suitable meals and lodging when necessary will be provided by the Company.

Preference Jobs

Article 4

Seniority and efficiency shall be considered when it becomes necessary to reduce the working staff or to give promotions and also when men are taken on again after a lay-off. The Superintendent shall be the sole judge of efficiency; however he agrees to discuss any of the above matters with a special committee before any decision is taken.

Article 5

Men who are discharged, or resign, shall be furnished a certificate from the Superintendent, as soon as possible, mentioning thereon length of service and classification. Employees leaving the service shall receive their salary in full within 24 hours.

Article 6

Employees will be paid during working hours, semi-monthly on the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month. Should pay-day fall on a Sunday or holiday, they will be paid on the preceding day.

When the Management issues bulletins for the information of employees, they will be posted at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance in time of event.

HOURS OF WORK

Article 7

Linemen, Groundmen and labourers.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, and fifty (50) hours shall constitute a week's work, to be as follows: from 7 A.M. to 12 noon, from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Saturday from 7 A.M. to 12 noon. When the foreman decides it is necessary to work some minutes after noon to complete some job, work shall start the same number of minutes after 1 P.M.

Operators.

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work and forty-eight (48) hours shall constitute a week's work, to be worked as follows: 12 M.N. to 8 A.M., 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 12 M.N.

Patrolmen.

Patrolmen shall work an average of 52 hours per week as per the schedule submitted to the Committee.

Truck-Drivers.

Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work, and fifty-nine (59) hours shall constitute a week's work, to be worked as follows: 7 A.M. to 12 noon, 1 P.M. to 6 P.M., excepting Saturdays when day's work shall finish at 5 P.M.

Maintenance Men.

Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work, and forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a week's work, to be worked as follows: 8 A.M. to 12 noon, 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., excepting Saturdays when work shall finish at 12 noon.

RATES OF PAY

Article 8

The salaries will be according to the list of salaries submitted to the Committee. Men with their complete training will have the following salaries:

	Per hour
A.C. Operators No. 2 Queen St..	$0 63½
Maintenance men..	0 73
Patrolmen..	0 59½
A.C. Operators No. 1 Queen St..	0 60
1st Class Linemen..	0 59½
D.C. Operators No. 1 Queen St..	0 57½
2nd Class Linemen..	0 55½
Chauffeurs..	0 47
Ground Men..	0 50
Laborers: Line Dept. and Maintenance.. ..	0 45

Article 9

Should any unforeseen case come up during the year or should the Superintendent wish to make any change of the above rules with regard to any one employee or should any employee wish to take exception to a particular clause, the matter will be settled between a special permanent Committee of the Union and the Superintendent.

Article 10

Effective August 1, 1940, the preceding rules and rates of wages, will remain in force and effect until December 31, 1940 and then on from year to year, unless a written notice of thirty days be given by one or the other party to this agreement before the termination of each yearly period.

Quebec, July 31, 1940.

For the Local Union No. B-1106 L.B. of E.W.:
Signed Rene Michaud,
President.
Signed J. A. Bernier,
Secretary.

For the Quebec Power Co.
Signed Rene Dupuis,
Asst. General Superintendent.
Signed Jean Saint-Jacques,
Superintendent, Power Div.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Aug., 1940.....	18	6,712	15,953
*July, 1940.....	15	7,191	18,612
Aug., 1939.....	18	11,823	32,298

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The figures as to strikes and lockouts recorded for August show some decreases from those for July. The four strikes mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE as occurring in July but for which particulars had not been received so that they could be included in the record were of a minor nature and caused little time loss, one only extending into August. Information as to these is given in the following paragraphs. Most of the time loss during August was due to eight strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, involving over 5,000 miners for very short periods. The only other dispute of importance was a strike of embroiderers in Montreal, P.Q., which was unterminated at the end of the month. In July most of the time loss was due to a strike of salmon fishermen in British Columbia and to seven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. In August, 1939, eighty per cent of the time loss was due to eleven strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia for very short periods.

Two disputes, involving twenty-eight employees, were carried over from July, (including a strike of fishermen at Port Dover, Ont., reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE). Sixteen disputes commenced during August. Of these eighteen disputes, sixteen were terminated during the month. Nine resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in three cases and the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were two strikes or lockouts re-

corded as in progress, namely: hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q., and women's clothing factory workers, embroiderers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. No such disputes are listed for August. The strike involving fur factory workers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., commencing October 17, 1939, and carried in the above paragraph for some months, was called off by the union during August and has consequently been removed from the list.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1940				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishermen, Port Dover, Ont.	1	15	150	Commenced July 30, 1940; for recognition of union and for restrictions in fishing; terminated Aug. 10, 1940; conciliation, provincial; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q.	1	13	300	Commenced July 19, 1940; for increased wages; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1940				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishermen, Port Dover, Ont.	-	90	90	Commenced Aug. 6; in sympathy with fishermen on strike July 30; terminated Aug. 6; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	1,400	Commenced Aug. 2; for extra pay for alleged deficient place; terminated Aug. 3; return of workers pending investigation; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	4,200	Commenced Aug. 5; against suspension of worker pending investigation of accident; terminated Aug. 10; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	200	200	Commenced Aug. 7; for extra wages for alleged deficient place; terminated Aug. 7; return of workers pending negotiations; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	850	2,500	Commenced Aug. 9; alleged shortage in coal credited; terminated Aug. 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	2	1,400	1,400	Commenced Aug. 13; against working with reduced staff; terminated Aug. 13; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	1,400	Commenced Aug. 13; against suspension of worker causing accident (strike Aug. 5); terminated Aug. 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	1,350	Commenced Aug. 20; against suspension of worker; terminated Aug. 21; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	200	200	Commenced Aug. 28; against suspension of miner; terminated Aug. 28; negotiations; compromise; miner reinstated pending inquiry.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1940*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(*b*) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1940—*Concluded*				
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Woollen mill workers, Renfrew, Ont.	1	104	18	Commenced Aug. 8; for increase in wages and closed union shop; terminated Aug. 8; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Woollen mill workers, Almonte, Ont.	1	105	210	Commenced Aug. 12; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 13; conciliation, federal; compromise.
Woollen mill workers, Campbellford, Ont.	1	65	195	Commenced Aug. 13; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 15; conciliation, federal; compromise.
Women's clothing factory workers, embroiderers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	25	500	2,000	Commenced Aug. 28; for renewal of agreement with increased wage rates; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Iron foundry workers (moulders), Toronto, Ont.	1	10	40	Commenced Aug. 13; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 16; conciliation, federal; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Other—				
Truck drivers, Summerside District, P.E.I.	1	40	60	Commenced Aug. 14; for increased wages; terminated Aug. 15; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Truck drivers, Sydney District, N.S.	1	120	240	Commenced Aug. 20; against employment of workers from outside districts; terminated Aug. 21; negotiations; in favour of workers.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A "tie-up" in fishing by one hundred gillnet fishermen on the Fraser River from June 24 to June 29 has been definitely reported. The fishermen held out for six cents per pound for red spring salmon and secured this rate. This dispute was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August on page 787 in connection with a dispute involving other classes of fishermen.

A two-day strike of 45 truck drivers near Glace Bay, N.S., on July 24 was not reported in time for inclusion in the record in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The men secured an increase of 25 cents per ton. A protest against the employment of five trucks from outside the locality was dropped as the employers held there was a shortage of local trucks.

A one-day strike of 200 coal miners occurred at Glace Bay, N.S., on July 30, against the employment of certain men reported to be aliens. Work was resumed next day, the aliens not being employed pending inquiry.

A strike of thirty truck drivers for four hours occurred on July 31 at Fingal, Ont., the men demanding an increase in wages of ten cents per hour. An increase of five cents was secured.

A strike of thirty-five labourers on the installation of a drain for the town of Picton, Ont., occurred on July 22 to secure an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 35 cents. Work was resumed on July 24, the rate being raised to 30 cents.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to August

FISHERMEN, PORT DOVER, ONT.—A number of fishermen working for one fish company on a share basis ceased work on July 30 as a result of the failure of the company to recognize the union and to restrict the fishing of whitefish, there being a surplus on the market depressing the price. The employer

held that this was a marketing problem and could be better dealt with by the company. The workers were reported to be members of a local of the Canadian Fishermen's Union being organized in Port Dover. The strikers were partly replaced by other workers. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour work was resumed on August 11. All employees were to be reinstated and men hired during the strike retained.

A one day sympathetic strike of fishermen working for other companies and independent boat owners occurred on August 6.

Disputes Commencing During August

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Thirty-five loaders ceased work on August 9 claiming that they had not been credited with the full amount of coal loaded. On August 12 the other miners, approximately 800, did not work Operations were resumed on August 15 when a mistake in the miners' tally was discovered, a further check up to be made.

WOOLLEN MILL WORKERS, RENFREW, ONT.—Employees in several departments of one mill ceased work on August 8 to secure an increase in wages and to enforce a demand that certain employees should join a local independent union previously organized. After one and one-half hours work was resumed pending negotiations. Later a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour dealt with the dispute and the management made certain proposals. These were not accepted by the employees and the dispute was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

WOOLLEN MILL WORKERS, ALMONTE, ONT.—A number of employees in one mill ceased work on August 12 demanding a ten per cent increase in wages. A conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour was called in and pointed out that the strike was illegal as a dispute in an establishment working on a war contract must be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as provided by an Order in Council under authority of the War Measures Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1087). Work was, therefore, resumed on August 14 and negotiations, participated in by the conciliation officer, resulted in an increase in wages of five per cent with provision for future increases according to changes in the cost of living.

WOOLLEN MILL WORKERS, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.—A number of spinners and weavers ceased work on August 13 demanding a fifteen per cent increase in wages for some workers and ten per cent for others. A conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour was called in on August 15 and the employees agreed to resume work next day. Working conditions were discussed and a number of changes were agreed upon. It was arranged that there would be further negotiations as to a wage increase, the dispute to be referred to a Board under the Industrial Dispute Investigation Act if not settled by negotiations. Work was resumed by the spinners on August 16 and by the weavers on August 19.

IRON FOUNDRY WORKERS (MOULDERS), TORONTO, ONT.—Ten of the moulders in one establishment ceased work on August 13, their demand for an increase of fifteen per cent in piece-work rates of wages having been refused. A conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour was consulted and at a meeting with the management and representatives of the moulders it was arranged that work would be resumed on August 17 and that negotiations with the management would be carried on as to wages, hours and working conditions. Any matters not so settled are to be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Later a five per cent increase in piece rates was made, with certain adjustments.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes in-

volving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, page 760.

The number of disputes which began during July was 40 and 2 were unterminated at the end of June, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during July. The number of workers involved was 11,700 and the resultant time loss 33,000 man working days.

Of the 40 disputes which began during July 7 arose out of demands for increased wages and 13 were over other wage questions; 8 were over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons; 9 arose out of questions respecting working conditions; and 3 were over other questions. During July final settlements were reached in the case of 39 disputes, of which 7 were settled in favour of workers, 23 in favour of employers and 9 resulted in compromise settlements. In 2 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Belgium

During the year 1939, 68 strikes and no lockouts occurred. The number of workers involved was 42,598 and the time loss in man working days was 157,242. The principal disputes were in the mining industry, 96 per cent of the total number of strikers involved being in this industry.

The Netherlands

In 1939, the number of disputes was 88, involving 6,050 workers and resulting in a time loss of 81,700 man working days.

Sweden

The number of disputes during the year 1938 was 85, involving 28,951 workers, with a time loss of 1,284,000 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates for June, 1940, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 170 strikes as having begun during the month, which with 125 unterminated at the end of May, made a total of 295 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 58,000 with a resultant time loss of 400,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final show that there were 310 strikes in progress involving about 70,000 workers, with a resultant time loss of about 650,000 man working days.

Immigration to Canada January-June, 1940

A statistical bulletin issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, indicates the effect of the war on immigration to Canada during the first six months of 1940.

During the six months' period ending June 30, 1940, a total of 4,604 persons entered the Dominion compared with 9,193 entering during the same period a year ago, a comparative decrease of 49·9 per cent. Decreases were recorded in all classifications with the exception of that of the United States in which there was an increase of 7·4 per cent in the number of Americans entering the Dominion, 2,707 in the period of 1940 reviewed compared with 2,520 in the same period of 1939. There were 1,153 persons who entered Canada from the British Isles, a decrease of 33·8 per cent when compared with the 1,742 from the British Isles in the same period of 1939. Northern European races only accounted for 170 persons compared with 1,345 in 1939, a decrease of 87·4 per cent. "Other races" accounted for 574, a decrease of 84·0 per cent compared with the 3,586 so classified in 1939.

Adult males entering Canada during the first six months of 1940 numbered 1,589, adult females 1,837 and children under eighteen made up 1,178 of the total of all immigrants.

Occupationally 248 males, 110 females and 105 children were listed in the farming class. The labouring class comprised 259 males, 22 females and 31 children; mechanics, males 270, females 95 and children 70; trading class, males 255, females 141, children 84; mining class, males 19, females 3 and no children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 212, and under eighteen years 33; "other classes", males 538, females 1,254 and children 855.

The largest number of immigrants (1,755) were destined for Ontario; 1,017 were going to Quebec; 646 to British Columbia; 515 to Nova Scotia; 223 to Alberta; 161 to New Brunswick; 154 to Manitoba; 116 to Saskatchewan; 16 to Prince Edward Island; and one to the Northwest Territories.

LABOUR AND THE WAR

Summary of Labour Day Message Broadcast by the Prime Minister of Canada

IN a broadcast message to the people of Canada on the eve of Labour Day, September 1, the Prime Minister, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, reviewed the present intensified struggle for the survival of free citizenship and its implications for humanity. Since he had been invited to give a national message from two prominent sources—first from a responsible official in the trade union movement and a few days later from the Director of Public information—the Prime Minister met both requests in an address entitled "Labour and The War" in which he summarized the facts after one year of war and related them "to the world situation as we know it to-day, and to the alternatives which the future may hold in store."

Prefacing his address by a reference to his deep interests in the problems of Labour, the Prime Minister drew the parallel between Labour and Humanity thus:

> "From my early years, I have been deeply interested in the problems of Labour. One reason, I believe, is that Labour's main concern along the path of life has been a continuous struggle against adversity and poverty. Labour, too, represents so overwhelming a proportion of mankind, that it is almost synonymous with Humanity itself.
>
> "The plain picture of the ordinary man, working with the strength of his arm, and the skill of his hand, to feed, to clothe and to shelter his fellows, has always seemed to me to represent Humanity in one of the noblest of its moods. To improve conditions of Labour is to better the human lot on this earth. That, I suppose, is the motive which most of us have closest to our heart when the enthusiasm of young manhood, and the realization of the duties of citizenship, begin to mould our conscience and our conduct. It is one of the tragedies of life that, amid the complexities of the struggle for existence, the enthusiasm and the realization are so often lost. To my mind, the measure of human greatness is the degree to which we continue to hold to the end of our days, an enthusiasm for human betterment."

From this premise, the Prime Minister emphasized particularly the relation of the war to Labour. He etched the dark background of the year just ended—"one of the blackest years in human history"—and declared that "to-day the nations of the British Commonwealth alone champion in their full strength, the rights of free men."

Significance of Labour Day

Speaking of the anniversary and significance of Labour Day, the Prime Minister pointed out that Labour in Canada celebrates in "complete freedom a day, which, by Act of Parliament, has been set apart to honour the place which Labour has gained and holds in our national life. It is deeply significant that such a celebration is possible at the end of a year of total war in Europe."

He proceeded to indicate the status of Labour in Canada, "its dignity and its freedom", in the light of both a historical and geographical background. Tracing the respective contributions of people of British and French stock that went into the founding of a new freedom on this continent, and the subsequent contributions of the "adventurous and the oppressed from every country in Europe who came amongst us seeking a new homeland where life and human personality were held as sacred things", the Prime Minister noted that "time and space have worked for Canada."

Lighthouse of Democracy

Defining democracy in terms of freedom on this Canadian scene, he said:

> "To me, democracy means that state of organized society which recognizes the right of its members to equality of opportunity. It means the power of the many, in increasing measure, to develop in complete freedom their latent strength and talent. It means the freedom of the many to enjoy, under the protection of those laws which they themselves have made, an adequate and just measure of the fruits of their own labours.
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> "Every Labour Day is a lighthouse of democracy. As its rays revolve, we see beneath them the freedom and the well-being which we have achieved. As its light flashes to-night, we catch a glimpse of the land of our dreams. We can see the Canada we have longed for and worked for, a land in which men and women, regardless of race, creed or class, can live their lives without fear. For we have cherished the realities of freedom which are also its ideals; the right to think, the

right to speak, the right to organize, the right to work, the right to worship.

"We believe in the right of men to enjoy the fruits of their honest labour. We believe in the sanctity of humanity, and in man's progressive capacity to take upon himself more of the attributes of Divinity. However much we have failed in what we have done, nevertheless, in our innermost hearts, I believe, we have given a value immeasurable and eternal to the humblest of human lives."

Europe's Midnight Hour

Continuing, the Prime Minister traced the extinction of democracy on the continent of Europe within the space of a single year until "Europe had reached its midnight hour." Emphasizing the grim reality of the present situation the Prime Minister declared:

"Whether Labour Day in Canada a year hence will witness the spirit-dawn of a Europe free, or the night of Naziism casting its gloom in deepening shadows over this North American continent, will depend upon the strength, the will, and the untiring work, not of one democracy, but of all the democracies that have survived. In their combined effort, no force can be greater than the truth in Labour's heart and the strength of Labour's arm.

"If we lack the vision to see the peril, and the strength to meet it, we, on this North American continent, like the nations of Europe, may come to disaster in one of two ways. This continent might be dominated through actual invasion and conquest. On the other hand, if we fail to carry on the struggle in Europe until tyranny is destroyed, disaster will follow no less surely even though not one Nazi soldier were to land upon our shores.

"The triumph of the Nazis in Europe would involve, for the peoples of this continent, the substitution of fear for freedom, and of economic domination for social progress. It would spell the doom of democracy in the new world."

The Prime Minister then analyzed the added strength of the Nazi menace due to the conquest of Europe and the acquisition of vital supplies and equipment. Recognition of these facts and the growing menace to the common interests of the British Empire and the United States had accelerated measures for common defence, and the Prime Minister reviewed the steps which had recently been taken in reciprocal defence arrangements.

The Alternatives

He then proceeded to outline the economic and political consequences of failure to free Europe and the certain impact of these consequences upon our way of life:

"Unless the enemy is defeated and the enslaved countries of Europe restored to freedom, there will be no prospect of improving or even of maintaining the standards of Canadian life which Canadian energy and Canadian skill have won, no hope of enlarging the opportunities for the happiness of our own or succeeding generations. Free labour will have to compete with slave labour. Men who have hitherto had the right to choose where they would work, and at what they would work, will find themselves in hopeless competition with conscript labour, automatic, soulless, driven by the merciless lash of a ruthless state.

"Moreover failure to free the peoples of Europe from their present thraldom, will mean confining within narrowing limits the areas in which the democracies, should they survive, can hope to develop intercourse in trade or friendship. Many of the markets in which the workmen and the producers of the North American continent have sold their goods will certainly disappear. Overseas we will be forced to compete with men who know no standards, and with states that will sacrifice every standard. We, in North America, will be subjected to competition from totalitarian economies. In a vain effort to maintain our standards, we will be driven to trade almost exclusively with ourselves. As a last impelling alternative, slowly, certainly and inexorable, we too will become conscripts in the regimentation of the state, and the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the new economic masters of the world.

"To Labour, these facts have spoken and will speak with emphasis and conviction. Labour knows the stake in the struggle between dictatorship and democracy. Labour knows what it will lose in the defeat of democracy. It understands the difference between rule by force by those who seek a monopoly of power, and government by consent for the common good. It knows the difference between men who despise equality, and seek privilege, possessions and power, and those who believe in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God."

Labour the Ally of the Fighting Forces

In conclusion the Prime Minister told of Labour's contribution to and position in the battle for freedom as follows:

"In war, no work, no effort, can compare with the sacrifice of the soldier, the sailor and the airman. Their sacrifice is uppermost in the thoughts of this nation; it will live

in its memories. But Canadians will remember too the debt they owe to Labour. In Canada, Labour has extended its hours, surrendered its holidays, and in its determination to increase and advance production, has taught the young and the inexperienced the intricacies of complicated trades. It will be the duty of the people of Canada, realizing these things now, to remember them in the hour of victory.

"In the deeds of the men who on land, on sea and in the air, offer their lives to save us, Labour is the partner and the ally. Hundreds of skilful hands, unerring eyes and strong arms helped to create the Canadian planes in which, on Friday last, our own Canadian fighter squadron made the skies of the British Isles vivid with the swift adventure of their skill and courage. How proud Labour must feel to have worked for such men! Thus it is that with Labour rests the power to shorten the duration of war and, thereby to save multitudes of human lives.

"Every workman knows that every bolt, every piece of steel, every bullet, every machine part fashioned in Canada is a work for victory. Every workman knows that lacking the machines of war, the bravest men in the world will avail nothing.

"My fellow citizens: A distinguished British journalist who recently visited us, said that he found Canada at war with Hitler and at peace with herself. We are at war, and we shall remain united in will and purpose. But we can only remain at peace with ourselves if shirking no effort, withholding no wealth, and sparing no sacrifice, we prove ourselves worthy of our two great brotherhoods—the brotherhood of the brave who fight for us, and the brotherhood of Labour that works for their victory."

NATIONAL WAR SERVICES REGULATIONS

Provisions Concerning Calling Out of Industrial and Seasonal Employees For Military Training

IN accordance with the provisions of the National Resources Mobilization Act, the Department of National War Services (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, pp. 629-30) has issued its first regulations (governing the calling out of classes for military training) following the taking of the National Registration on August 19-21.

Subject to certain exceptions, the regulations provide that:

"Every male British subject who is or who has been at any time subsequent to the first day of September, 1939, ordinarily resident in Canada shall, while he is of the ages of twenty-one years to forty-five years inclusive and who was on the fifteenth day of the July, 1940, unmarried or a widower without child or children, be liable during the continuation of the existing war to undergo and perform military training, for such period or periods and at such place or places as may, from time to time, be fixed or determined by proclamation and pursuant to these regulations: Provided that men who prior to being notified to report for military training, shall have attained the age of forty-six years, shall not be liable to be called out."

It is also provided that men who are liable to be called out shall be classified in separate yearly age classes of twenty-one years to forty-five years inclusive.

Exemptions

The regulations provide that the following persons shall be excepted from being called out:

(*a*) Judges of Superior, District or County Courts of Justice;
(*b*) Members of the Clergy or Religious Orders;
(*c*) Regular Clergymen or Ministers of religious denominations;
(*d*) Members of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada on Active Service and Cadets entered at the Royal Military College of Canada;
(*e*) Permanently employed members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and of Provincial Police Forces;
(*f*) Permanently employed members of Police Forces and Fire Brigades of any incorporated city;
(*g*) Permanently employed wardens and officers of all penitentiaries, prisons and lunatic asylums, or mental hospitals.

The regulations detail the procedure to be followed in the calling up of the age classes, and also set forth the powers and functions of National War Services Boards and Divisional Registrars.

Employers and Employees

The sections of the regulations specifically concerning employers and employees are as follows:—

SEASONAL EMPLOYEES

14. (1) Each Divisional Registrar shall deliver to the Board in his Administrative Division copies of all registration cards in his possession upon which it is stated that the men registered are engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, trapping or other seasonal occupation.

(2) In the case of men engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, trapping or other seasonal occupation, the Board may make advancement orders or postponement orders as seems best in the public interest: Provided however that every man in an age class called out for training in the twelve months period shall, notwithstanding any postponement order, be called out for training during some one of the training periods held during the said twelve months period.

(3) The Minister may furnish to the Board a list of classes of occupations deemed to be seasonal and may from time to time add to or remove from such list any class of occupation, and the Minister may indicate the period during which it is deemed inadvisable to require to report for training men engaged in such occupation and the Board shall be governed by the Minister's directions in this respect. In respect of other classes of seasonal occupation the Board shall exercise its discretion as to the periods during which men employed therein shall not be required to report for training.

Employees of Manufacturers and Others

15. (1) As soon as practicable, prior to the first period of military training, the number of men in the age classes likely to be called out for military training during the twelve months period, shall be estimated and the Minister shall furnish such information to each Divisional Registrar. If so requested, the Divisional Registrar shall furnish such information to any manufacturer, financial institution, public service corporation or other employer including the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments and the Municipal Corporations (hereinafter called the "employer") making the request. Within two weeks of the receipt of the copy of such estimate, but not thereafter, an employer may formulate a plan to enable employees liable to military training to be called out during the said twelve months period in a manner which will least inconvenience the carrying on of the business or undertaking of the employer.

(2) Within two weeks of the receipt of the information mentioned in the next preceding subsection, if he so desires, the employer may forward his plan to the Divisional Registrar and the employer or his representative may attend before the Board of the Administrative Division in which the men affected are employed, at such place and on such date as may be fixed by the Board; notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the employer by the Divisional Registrar.

(3) On the hearing aforesaid, which shall be in camera, representations may be made by or on behalf of the employer as well as by the representative of the Department of National Defence but no person shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, advocate or solicitor.

(4) After hearing the representations aforesaid, the Board shall determine whether any such plan is in its opinion requisite or desirable in the public interest and, if so, whether the plan as submitted or as altered or modified by the Board should be approved, and the Board may approve any such plan as submitted or amended and for the purpose of giving effect to the plan so approved may order the postponement or the advancement of the military training of the employees of such employer and the decision of the Board shall be final: Provided however that every employee of such employer of an age class to be called out for training in the said twelve months period shall be required to report for training during some one of the training periods to be held during the said twelve months period.

(5) After a plan has been approved by the Board as provided in this section, the Divisional Registrar shall thereafter be governed thereby and by orders of the Board relative to the calling out of men for training to whom the plan applies.

Employers' Liability

20. It shall be the duty of the employer of any person called out for military training to reinstate such employee at the termination of the period of training in his occupation, and under conditions not less favourable to the employee than those which would have applied to him had he not been called out for training; and an employer who, without just or reasonable cause, fails to comply with this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars or to both such imprisonment and such fine; in addition, the Court may order such employer to pay to the employee a sum not exceeding an amount equal to five week's remuneration at the rate prevailing at the time the employee was called out for training: Provided, however, that the employer aforesaid shall not be convicted if he proves that the person formerly employed did not within one week after the termination of his military training apply for reinstatement, or that, having been offered reinstatement, such person failed without reasonable excuse to present himself for employment.

9305—3

Minimum Age for Industrial Employment in New Jersey

A basic minimum age of 16 has been established for employment in New Jersey. New Jersey is the sixteenth State to fix this minimum. A new school attendance law raises the compulsory school attendance age from 14 to 16 and a new child labour law prohibits the employment of any child under 16 in a factory at any time or in any occupation during school hours. Children 14 and 15 are permitted to be employed outside school hours provided the employment is not in a factory or in any other prohibited place of employment. No child under 12 may be employed on a farm except by his parents. No girl under 18 and no boy under 14 may engage in street trades except boys over 12 as newspaper carriers in residential districts.

Employment certificates are required for all persons up to 18 years of age except in agriculture and street trades where special permits are required up to 16 years of age. No person under 18, with certain exceptions, may be employed for more than eight hours in a day or 48 hours in a week or for more than six days a week and no such person may be employed at night. In certain specified occupations and in any occupations declared hazardous by the State Commissioner of Labour, the minimum age for employment is 18.

RESULTS OF COST OF LIVING INQUIRY FOR COAL MINERS IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

First and Second Reports of Britnell Commission to Coal Administrator

BY Order in Council P.C. 1802 dated May 4, 1940, a Commission was created under the Inquiries Act from time to time to inquire into and determine the amounts, if any, to be paid by way of a cost of living bonus to the employees of the coal mine operators of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia in accordance with certain supplementary agreements entered into between the coal mine operators of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

The members of the Commission so constituted are:—Professor George E. Britnell of the University of Saskatchewan, Chairman; Clement Stubbs, named by the operators; and Garfield Graham named by the Union.

This Commission had its origin in discussions initiated by the Union with the operators in January, 1940, on a proposal that a joint application be made to the Dominion Government to appoint a Cost of Living Commission similar to the Commission which functioned in the same area (except Vancouver Island) under the late W. H. Armstrong, director of coal operations during the years 1917-1919. Mr. J. McG. Stewart, Coal Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was at that time in Western Canada, and he was asked to participate in these discussions.

The objective of the plan as it developed was to devise a formula which would contribute to the maintenance of industrial peace and uninterrupted operation of the coal mines for the duration of the war by guaranteeing to the workers protection against the effects of any significant rise in the cost of living without at the same time initiating a "vicious spiral" of rising prices, rising wages, and rising costs which in turn lead back to rising prices. The formula arrived at and incorporated in an agreement between the Union and the operators was briefly as follows:—

(*a*) The existing wage structure to be continued for the duration of the war and one year thereafter.

(*b*) A Cost of Living Commission of three members to be appointed; one nominated by the Union, one by the operators and a Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council.

(*c*) The Commission to draw up a budget for a reasonable minimum standard of living for an average family and at intervals of four months to ascertain the cost of this budget by an investigation of actual prices prevailing in the principal coal mining areas of Alberta and British Columbia.

(*d*) The budget to exclude rent, fuel, light and water since these services are normally supplied by the coal mine operators.

(*e*) In calculating the cost of the budget increases in prices resulting from new or increased Federal taxes imposed since the outbreak of war to be deducted, i.e., the workers agreed to accept the financial sacrifices imposed by "war taxation."

(*f*) The base date for the cost of the budget to be March 31, 1938.*

(*g*) Cost of living bonus to be paid only if the increase in the cost of the budget since the date of the previous change in the bonus is 5 per cent or more.

(*h*) When the cost of the budget exceeds the base by more than 5 per cent a cost of living bonus calculated in cents per day to be paid to each worker, and the same bonus to be paid to all workers whatever their wage rates may be.

(*i*) If, after having risen, the cost of the budget falls, the bonus to be revised downward but in no case will the basic wage structure be affected.

(*j*) The Commission to report to the Minister of Labour through the Coal Administrator and the Coal Administrator to determine the amounts of price increases held to be due to Federal war taxation.

The Dominion Government implemented its part in these arrangements by appointing the Commission already referred to by Order in Council on May 4, 1940. The Commission held its first meeting on May 10 and made its first report covering the cost of the budget as of March 31, 1938 and March 31, 1940 on August 22. This report was unanimous.

The first report has been the most arduous and difficult aspect of the Commission's work. It was necessary to agree upon the items entering into the family budget and the proper quantities of each, to set up a system of price reports from nearly 200 storekeepers in 43 separate communities, to discover the actual prices which prevailed on March 31, 1938 and to secure accurate prices for March 31, 1940. These difficult tasks were accomplished, the items were selected, the prices secured, the results averaged out and the first report made on August 22.

* The base date is established at March 31, 1938, because it is the date on which the present agreement was negotiated.

Briefly the results of the first report are as follows:—The costs of the weekly family budget for a man, wife and three children were

	Mar. 31 1938	Mar. 31 1940
Food	$ 8 96	$ 9 20
Clothing	2 74	2 94
Furnishings, etc.	30	32
Total	$12 00	$12 46

The increase from $12 to $12.46 is 3·9 per cent and since it is less than 5 per cent no cost of living bonus was payable for the period April 1, to August 31, 1940.

On August 30, 1940, the Commission made its second report, which was also unanimous, covering the cost of the budget on August 1, 1940. This report showed a further slight increase as follows:—

	August 1 1940
Food	$ 9 19
Clothing	3 02
Furnishings, etc.	33
Total	$12 54

This indicates an increase of 54 cents or 4·5 per cent over the base date and being less than 5 per cent no cost of living bonus will be payable during the period September 1 to December 31, 1940.

The texts of the first and second reports follow:—

First Report of Commission

520 Lougheed Building,
Calgary, Alberta,
August 22, 1940.

J. McGregor Stewart, Esq.,
Coal Administrator,
The Wartime Prices and Trade Board,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

1. Acting under the authority and instructions contained in Order in Council P.C. 1802, dated May 4, 1940, and a Commission issued to the undersigned on May 4, 1940, under the Inquiries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 99, empowering them, from time to time, to inquire into and determine the amounts, if any, to be paid by way of a cost-of-living bonus to the employees of the Coal Mining Operators of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and requiring the said Commission to transmit its reports to the Coal Administrator, we beg to submit herewith for your consideration a report upon the changes in the cost of living in the coal-mining areas of Alberta and British Columbia as between March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940.

2. The Commission prepared what it considers a fair budget covering the necessaries of life for a family of five in the coal-mining areas of Alberta and British Columbia, excluding from this budget, however, rent, fuel, light and water, as set forth in the Supplementary Agreements (1940) between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Coal Operators of Alberta and British Columbia.

3. The Commission found that, inasmuch as the information on retail prices available at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics did not cover all of the coal-mining communities of Alberta and British Columbia, it would be required to collect such information directly from retail merchants in such mining communities. Accordingly, the Commission requested Local Union Secretaries of the United Mine Workers of America, and the Coal Operators of District 18, to furnish lists of all retail merchants and milk distributors serving their communities. The lists submitted by Local Union Secretaries and Coal Operators were supplemented by a list of retail merchants recently compiled by the Weights and Measures Branch of the Dominion Government and supplied to the Commission by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4. The Commission was of the opinion that more information on retail prices could be secured in less time and with less expense by preparing forms on which the retail merchant could fill in his selling prices at the required dates, swearing to the accuracy of such prices by completion of a Statutory Declaration covering them, than by holding sittings of the Commission at various places for the purpose of obtaining evidence similar in kind.

5. It was apparent from the outset that the Commission would experience formidable difficulties in securing accurate information on retail prices as at March 31, 1938, required for the establishment of a base whereby subsequent increases or decreases in the cost of living might be measured. A large number of retail merchants do not keep any records of selling prices and many who do might well be expected to shrink from the labour involved in unearthing the selling prices of a wide range of commodities from records more than two years old. In view of this situation the Commission decided that a personal visit to the mining communities of Alberta and British Columbia, for the purpose of enlisting the full co-operation of such retail merchants as might have price records, was vital to the success of the scheme. Beginning June 10 the Commission succeeded in interviewing 212 of the 220 retail merchants (or

their managers or bookkeepers) on its mailing list in the following 43 cities, towns, villages and hamlets:—

(1) Crow's Nest Pass, C.P.R.:
Bellevue; Blairmore; Hillcrest; Coleman; Michel; Natal; Fernie;
(2) Drumheller Valley and Carbon:
Drumheller; East Coulee; Rosedale; Wayne; Willow Creek; Aerial; Midlandvale; Nacmine; Newcastle; Carbon;
(3) Coal Branch, C.N.R.:
Mountain Park; Luscar; Cadomin; Leyland; Mercoal; Coalspur; Robb; Foothills;
(4) Edmonton Field and Hinton:
Edmonton; Beverly; Clover Bar; Carbondale; Hinton;
(5) Lethbridge, C.P.R.:
Lethbridge; Shaughnessy;
(6) Brazeau Branch, C.N.R.:
Saunders; Alexo; Nordegg;
(7) Canmore-Calgary:
Calgary; Canmore;
(8) Vancouver Island:
Nanaimo; Ladysmith; South Wellington; Cumberland; Bevan; Union Bay.

The visits of the Commission to the coal-mining communities of Alberta and British Columbia, in addition to achieving their primary purpose, also provided the Commission with a valuable body of information on retail establishments and local conditions in every area.

6. The Commission succeeded in making arrangements with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to compile, from copies of the price reports of retail merchants supplied by the Commission, the average price of each commodity appearing in the Commission's family budget. Before sending copies of the reports to Ottawa, the Commission carefully checked the price report of each merchant and in a majority of cases found it necessary to request further information or explanation. Copies of the reports made by 156 retail merchants and 33 milk distributors, were forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be used in determining the average prices of the necessaries of life in District 18 as at March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940. The reports of 58 merchants and 2 milk distributors were discarded for one or more of the following reasons:

(i) unreliable nature of the reports;
(ii) doubtful nature of the business;
(iii) non-patronage by miners;
(iv) small size of the establishment;
(v) narrow range of stock carried;

The names of 6 merchants whose price reports arrived too late for consideration in connection with price averages for March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940, were retained on the mailing list of the Commission, a final decision on their reports being postponed until the reports to be used in the revision of September 1, 1940, were considered. An analysis by areas of price reports used in determining price averages for March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940, follows:

Area	Number of Price Quotations March 31, 1938 Meat	Groceries	Clothing	March 31, 1940 Meat	Groceries	Clothing
(1) Crow's Nest Pass, C.P.R.	14	19	15	19	25	16
(2) Drumheller Valley & Carbon	14	22	13	16	25	14
(3) Coal Branch, C.N.R.	3	5	4	5	6	5
(4) Edmonton Field and Hinton	8	11	7	12	14	8
(5) Lethbridge, C.P.R.	5	5	7	6	7	7
(6) Brazeau Branch, C.N.R.	3	3	2	3	3	3
(7) Calgary-Canmore	5	6	9	8	7	9
(8) Vancouver Island	6	15	10	11	18	12
Total	58	86	67	80	105	74

7. The Commission decided that in compiling and determining price averages, the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, in the various coal mining areas of District 18, should be used to provide a general basis for weighting. In accordance with this principle the following weights were given to the various coal-mining areas:

Area	Per Cent
(1) Crow's Nest Pass, C.P.R.	24
(2) Drumheller Valley & Carbon	24
(3) Coal Branch, C.N.R.	12
(4) Edmonton Field and Hinton	6
(5) Lethbridge, C.P.R.	6
(6) Brazeau Branch, C.N.R.	4
(7) Calgary-Canmore	4
(8) Vancouver Island	20
Total	100

8. In calculating changes in the cost of living between March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940, increases resulting from war taxation, as determined by the Coal Administrator, have been deducted from the budget totals for March 31, 1940. A comparative statement of the cost per week of food, clothing, furnishings, etc., with such war taxation deducted, follows:

Classification	Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940
Food	$ 8.9609	$ 9.1997
Clothing	2.745	2.945
Furnishings, etc.	.2958	.32
Total	$12.0017	$12.4647

The Commission's budget showing commodities, allowances, unit prices, and costs as at March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940, is attached to this report.

9. The total weekly cost of the Commission's budget of the necessaries of life, has been found to be $12 as at March 31, 1938, and $12.46 as at March 31, 1940, indicating an increase in the cost of the necessaries of life amounting to 46 cents, or 3·9 per cent over the period. As the Supplementary Agreements (1940) between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Coal Operators of Alberta and British Columbia, provide "that bonuses should be paid only if the increase in the cost of living since the date of the previous change has reached five per cent or more," the Commission finds that no cost-of-living bonus is payable for the period April 1, 1940, to August 31, 1940.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

G. E. Britnell,
Chairman.
Garfield Graham,
Commissioner.
C. Stubbs,
Commissioner.

(Note.—With the first report there was an appendix which detailed the weekly cost of a family budget in District 18. Since there was a more complete comparative statement with the second report, this latter appendix is published in full on pages 922-925).

time to time, to inquire into and determine the amounts, if any, to be paid by way of a cost-of-living bonus to the employees of the Coal Mining Operators of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and requiring the said Commission to transmit its reports to the Coal Administrator, we beg to submit herewith for your consideration a report upon the changes in the cost of living in the coal-mining areas of Alberta and British Columbia over the period March 31, 1938 to August 1, 1940.

2. Reports on retail prices as at August 1, 1940, supported in each case by a Statutory Declaration, were secured from every retail merchant and every milk distributor on the mailing list of the Commission. Copies of the price reports made by 159 retail merchants and 29 milk distributors were forwarded to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be used in determining the average prices of the necessaries of life as at August 1, 1940. The August reports of 3 merchants whose former price reports arrived too late for consideration in determining price averages for March 31, 1938, and March 31, 1940, were discarded as unreliable. The reports of 2 milk distributors were discarded because they were duplications and 2 other milk distributors had temporarily suspended operations. An analysis by areas of price reports used in determining price averages for March 31, 1938; March 31, 1940; and August 1, 1940, follows:

	Number of Price Quotations								
	March 31, 1938			March 31, 1940			August 1, 1940		
Area	Meat	Groceries	Clothing	Meat	Groceries	Clothing	Meat	Groceries	Clothing
(1) Crow's nest Pass, C.P.R.	14	19	15	19	25	16	20	26	16
(2) Drumheller Valley and Carbon	14	22	13	16	25	14	16	25	14
(3) Coal Branch, C.N.R.	3	5	4	5	6	5	5	6	5
(4) Edmonton Field and Hinton	8	11	7	12	14	8	11	15	8
(5) Lethbridge, C.P.R.	5	5	7	6	7	7	6	7	7
(6) Brazeau Branch, C.N.R.	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
(7) Calgary-Canmore	5	6	9	8	7	9	8	7	9
(8) Vancouver Island	6	15	10	11	18	12	12	19	12
Total	58	86	67	80	105	74	81	108	74

Second Report of Commission

520 Lougheed Building,
Calgary, Alberta,
August 30, 1940.

J. McGregor Stewart, Esq.,
Coal Administrator,
The Wartime Prices and Trade Board,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

1. Acting under the authority and instructions contained in Order in Council P.C. 1802, dated May 4, 1940, and a Commission issued to the undersigned on May 4, 1940, under the Inquiries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 99, empowering them, from

3. In calculating changes in the cost of living over the period March 31, 1938, to August 1, 1940, the following increases resulting from war taxation, as determined by the Coal Administrator, have been deducted from the average price quotations of the enumerated commodities as at the specified dates:

Commodity	Mar. 31, 1940 Per lb.	Aug. 1, 1940 Per lb.
Tea	5.40	7.40
Coffee	12.85	14.00
Canned fish	1.28	1.28
Smoked meats	1.745	1.745

No deductions for price increases resulting from the 10 per cent exchange tax imposed

as from June 25, 1940, have been made for any item (except coffee) appearing in the Commission's budget of the necessaries of life, since estimates of the burden of the exchange tax have not been available to the Commission.

4. A comparative statement of the costs per week of food, clothing, furnishings, etc., as at March 31, 1938; March 31, 1940; and August 1, 1940, with war taxation on tea, coffee, canned fish and smoked meats deducted, follows:

Classification	March 31, 1938	March 31, 1940	August 1, 1940
Food	$ 8.9609	$ 9.1997	$ 9.1899
Clothing	2.745	2.945	3.0204
Furnishings, etc.	.2958	.32	.3269
Total	$12.0017	$12.4647	$12.5372

The Commission's budget showing commodities, allowances, unit prices, and costs as at March 31, 1938, March 31, 1940, and August 1, 1940, is attached to this report.

5. The total weekly cost of the Commission's budget of the necessaries of life, which was $12 at March 31, 1938, has been found to be $12.54 as at August 1, 1940, indicating an increase in the cost of the necessaries of life amounting to 54 cents, or 4·5 per cent over the period. As the Supplementary Agreements (1940) betwen the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Coal Operators of Alberta and British Columbia, provide "that bonuses should be paid only if the increase in the cost of living since the date of the previous change has reached five per cent or more," the Commission finds that no cost-of-living bonus is payable for the period September 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940.

All of which is respectfully sumbitted,

G. E. Britnell,
Chairman.

Garfield Graham,
Commissioner.

C. Stubbs,
Commissioner.

Appendix Re Family Budget, District 18

Comparative Statement of the weekly cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods on the basis of average prices obtained from retail merchants serving coal mining communities in District Eighteen as at March 31, 1938; March 31, 1940; and August 1, 1940.

Commodity	Budget Allowance Per Week		Average Price (Per Unit) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Comparative Cost (Miner's Budget) Mar. 31, 1838	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940
Dairy Products—								
Milk	12.0	qts.	$ .111	$ .115	$ .111	$1.3320	$1.3800	$1.3320
Butter	3.2	lbs.	.352	.303	.276	1.1264	.9696	.8832
Cheese	0.4	lbs.	.244	.259	.258	.0976	.1036	.1032
Eggs	1.666	doz.	.266	.250	.270	.4432	.4165	.4498
Meat and Fish—								
Sirloin steak	0.75	lbs.	.242	.268	.274	.1815	.2010	.2055
Round steak	1.0	lb.	.206	.230	.235	.2060	.2300	.2350
Rolled rib roast	1.0	lb.	.206	.229	.233	.2060	.2290	.2330
Blade roast	1.25	lbs.	.142	.165	.167	.1775	.2062	.2087
Stewing beef	1.25	lbs.	.122	.144	.143	.1525	.1800	.1787
Veal	1.0	lb.	.156	.179	.173	.1560	.1790	.1730
Lamb	0.5	lbs.	.271	.304	.291	.1355	.1520	.1455
Pork, fresh, loins	1.0	lb.	.267	.267	.262	.2670	.2670	.2620
Pork, fresh, shoulder	0.5	lbs.	.203	.198	.195	.1015	.0990	.0975
Ham	0.25	lbs.	.404	.385	.3725	.1010	.0963	.0931
Bacon	0.75	lbs.	.362	.324	.3166	.2715	.2430	.2374
Halibut, fresh	0.5	lbs.	.227	.2295	.234	.1135	.1147	.1170
Finnan haddie	0.1	lb.	.210	.214	.213	.0210	.0214	.0213
Canned salmon	0.3	lbs.	.137	.147	.1512	.0411	.0441	.0454
Lard	0.2	lbs.	.157	.110	.106	.0314	.0220	.0212
Shortening	0.1	lb.	.149	.134	.134	.0149	.0134	.0134
Cereals—								
Bread	15.0	lbs.	.081	.081	.081	1.2150	1.2150	1.2150
Flour	4.0	lbs.	.0459	.0358	.0358	.1836	.1432	.1432
Rice	0.25	lbs.	.079	.086	.087	.0197	.0215	.0218
Macaroni	0.25	lbs.	.1075	.1070	.1070	.0269	.0267	.0267
Rolled oats	0.5	lbs.	.060	.060	.060	.0300	.0300	.0300
Cornflakes	2.5	pkgs.	.092	.088	.089	.2300	.2200	.2225

Commodity	Budget Allowance		Average Price (Per Unit) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Comparative Cost (Miner's Budget) Mar. 31, 1838	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940
	Per Week							
Dry Groceries—								
Sugar, granulated	5.5	lbs.	.070	.076	.080	.3850	.4180	.4400
Tea	0.4	lbs.	.526	.565	.557	.2104	.2260	.2228
Coffee	0.4	lbs.	.341	.325	.323	.1364	.1300	.1292
Salt	0.5	lbs.	.041	.047	.040	.0205	.0235	.0220
Vegetables—								
Potatoes (Unit 60 lbs.)	15.0	lbs.	.746	1.435	1.594	.1865	.3588	.3985
Onions	1.0	lb.	.043	.043	.058	.0430	.0430	.0580
Beans	0.2	lbs.	.062	.080	.079	.0124	.0160	.0158
Canned tomatoes No. 2½	0.75	tin	.129	.150	.156	.0968	.1125	.1170
Canned corn, 16 oz.	0.5	tin	.120	.126	.127	.0600	.0630	.0635
Canned peas, 16 oz.	0.75	tin	.121	.131	.133	.0908	.0983	.0998
Canned beans, 16 oz.	0.5	tin	.123	.131	.135	.0615	.0655	.0675
Fruits—								
Raisins	0.2	lbs.	.1585	.1615	.1625	.0317	.0323	.0325
Currants	0.1	lb.	.148	.157	.156	.0148	.0157	.0156
Prunes	0.2	lbs.	.111	.119	.119	.0222	.0238	.0238
Bananas	1.0	lb.	.122	.126	.129	.1220	.1260	.1290
Oranges	1.0	doz.	.283	.319	.332	.2830	.3190	.3320
Jam, strawberry (Unit 4 lbs.)	0.8	lbs.	.601	.605	.611	.1202	.1210	.1222
Marmalade (Unit 4 lbs.)	0.1	lb.	.490	.507	.525	.0122	.0127	.0131
Corn syrup (Unit 5 lbs.)	0.3	lbs.	.432	.453	.449	.0260	.0272	.0269
Canned peaches 16 ounce	0.8	tin	.179	.179	.182	.1432	.1432	.1456
						$8.9609	$9.1997	$9.1899

Comparative Statement of the weekly cost of a Family Budget of Clothing on the basis of average prices obtained from retail merchants serving coal mining communities in District Eighteen as at March 31, 1938; March 31, 1940; and August 1, 1940.

Summary of Annual Clothing Budget

Men's	$ 51.25	$ 56.23	$ 57.99
Women's	41.08	43.71	44.309
Boys'	20.10	21.60	22.531
Girls'	17.36	18.38	18.905
Infants'	8.03	8.30	8.30
Piece goods	4.63	4.92	5.025
Total	$142.72	$153.14	$157.06

Men's— Article	Annual Budget Allowance	Average Price (Per Unit) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Comparative Cost (Miner's Budget) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940
Overcoats, winter	0.3	$18.65	$20.15	$21.03	5.60	6.05	6.309
Raincoats	0.2	6.24	6.70	6.91	1.25	1.34	1.382
Windbreakers	0.3	4.94	5.35	5.49	1.48	1.60	1.647
Suits	0.4	23.21	25.95	26.83	9.28	10.38	10.732
Trousers	0.5	4.08	4.61	4.73	2.04	2.30	2.365
Overalls	2.0	1.67	1.74	1.81	3.34	3.48	3.620
Sweaters	0.2	3.76	4.26	4.35	.75	.85	.870
Shirts, broadcloth	1.0	1.73	1.78	1.77	1.73	1.78	1.770
Shirts, work	2.0	1.18	1.25	1.30	2.36	2.50	2.600
Underwear:							
Combinations, wool.	1.0	2.96	3.28	3.48	2.96	3.28	3.480
Shirts, cotton	2.0	.49	.52	.51	.98	1.04	1.020
Shorts, cotton	2.0	.48	.52	.51	.96	1.04	1.020
Pyjamas	1.0	1.76	1.85	1.89	1.76	1.85	1.890
Ties	1.0	.73	.74	.74	.73	.74	.740
Socks, dress	2.0	.51	.56	.56	1.02	1.12	1.120
Socks, work	4.0	.44	.53	.57	1.76	2.12	2.280
Gloves, dress	0.5	1.30	1.39	1.40	.65	.70	.700
Gloves, work	1.5	1.10	1.21	1.25	1.65	1.81	1.875
Hats	0.5	3.13	3.28	3.22	1.56	1.64	1.610
Caps	0.5	1.15	1.23	1.21	.58	.62	.605
Boots, work	1.5	3.93	4.34	4.56	5.90	6.51	6.840
Oxfords	0.5	4.46	4.95	5.01	2.23	2.48	2.505
Rubbers	1.0	.95	1.00	1.01	.95	1.00	1.010
					$51.52	$56.23	$57.990

Article	Annual Budget Allowance	Average Price (Per Unit) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Comparative Cost (Miner's Budget) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940
Women's—							
Topcoats	0.2	$18.15	$19.74	$20.45	$ 3.63	$ 3.95	$ 4.090
Topcoats, fall and spring	0.2	12.49	13.74	14.95	2.50	2.75	2.990
Skirts	1.0	2.39	2.62	2.73	2.39	2.62	2.730
Blouses	1.0	2.14	2.19	2.21	2.14	2.19	2.210
Dresses:							
Afternoon or street	1.0	4.88	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.99	4.930
House	2.0	1.67	1.70	1.73	3.34	3.40	3.460
Sweaters or cardigans	0.2	2.34	2.47	2.58	.47	.49	.516
Hose, silk	2.0	.94	1.05	1.01	1.88	2.10	2.020
Hose, silk semi-service	2.0	.79	.88	.86	1.58	1.76	1.720
Hose, rayon, etc.	2.0	.48	.50	.53	.96	1.00	1.060
Hose, lisle	2.0	.36	.41	.42	.72	.82	.840
Vests	2.0	.46	.48	.49	.92	.96	.980
Bloomers, etc.	4.0	.42	.45	.45	1.68	1.80	1.800
Slips	1.5	.89	.92	.95	1.34	1.38	1.425
Nightgowns or pyjamas	1.0	1.40	1.45	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.550
Hats	1.0	1.93	2.01	2.09	1.93	2.01	2.090
Gloves	1.0	1.32	1.40	1.42	1.32	1.40	1.420
Shoes	1.0	4.01	4.39	4.24	4.01	4.39	4.240
Oxfords	1.0	3.01	3.28	3.26	3.01	3.28	3.260
Overshoes	0.3	2.58	2.51	2.53	.77	.75	.759
Rubbers	0.3	.71	.73	.73	.21	.22	.219
					$41.08	$43.71	$44.309
Boys', (11-14 years):							
Windbreakers	0.4	$ 3.06	$ 3.41	$ 3.41	$ 1.22	$ 1.36	$ 1.364
Suits	0.4	9.18	10.11	10.96	3.67	4.04	4.384
Breeches or trousers	1.5	2.25	2.37	2.51	3.38	3.56	3.765
Sweaters	0.3	1.43	1.56	1.66	.43	.47	.498
Shirts	2.0	.82	.86	.88	1.64	1.72	1.760
Underwear	2.0	.98	1.02	1.07	1.96	2.04	2.140
Pyjamas	0.5	1.19	1.23	1.17	.60	.61	.585
Socks or stockings	4.0	.39	.43	.45	1.56	1.72	1.800
Caps	1.0	.74	.77	.78	.74	.77	.780
Mitts	0.5	.72	.73	.75	.36	.37	.375
Shoes	1.5	2.77	3.03	3.12	4.15	4.54	4.680
Rubbers	0.5	.77	.80	.80	.39	.40	.400
					$20.10	$21.60	$22.531
Girls', (6-10 years):							
Coats	0.5	$ 8.24	$ 8.56	$ 9.02	$4.12	$ 4.28	$ 4.510
Dresses	1.3	1.47	1.52	1.54	1.91	1.98	2.002
Sweaters	0.3	1.54	1.63	1.71	.46	.49	.513
Combinations	1.0	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.100
Vests	1.0	.33	.35	.36	.33	.35	.360
Bloomers	2.0	.33	.36	.36	.66	.72	.720
Waists	1.0	.37	.39	.42	.37	.39	.420
Slips	0.5	.68	.72	.74	.34	.36	.370
Nightgowns or pyjamas	0.5	1.04	1.07	1.12	.52	.53	.560
Stockings	6.0	.39	.42	.43	2.34	2.52	2.580
Hats or berets	1.0	.84	.87	.88	.84	.87	.880
Gloves or mitts	1.0	.45	.47	.52	.45	.47	.520
Shoes	1.5	2.43	2.68	2.70	3.64	4.02	4.050
Rubbers	0.5	.61	.61	.64	.30	.30	.320
					$17.36	$18.38	$18.905
Infants', (up to 3 yrs.)—							
Coats	0.5	$ 3.85	$ 3.94	$ 3.57	$ 1.93	$ 1.97	$ 1.785
Dresses	1.0	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.15	1.18	1.210
Playsuits	1.0	.97	1.00	1.03	.97	1.00	1.030
Socks or stockings	2.0	.36	.37	.39	.72	.74	.780
Underwear	2.0	.37	.38	.41	.74	.76	.820
Nightwear	0.5	.74	.76	.75	.37	.38	.375
Bonnets	1.0	.56	.60	.59	.56	.60	.590
Mittens	2.0	.33	.35	.36	.66	.70	.720
Shoes	1.0	.93	.97	.99	.93	.97	.990
					$8 03	$ 8.30	$ 8.300
Piece-goods—							.....
Cotton	4.0	$ .23	$ .24	$ .25	$ .92	$ .96	$ 1.000
Celanese	2.0	.59	.65	.64	1.18	1.30	1.280
Rayon	2.0	.43	.46	.46	.86	.92	.920
Woollen	0.5	1.42	1.55	1.73	.71	.78	.865
Cotton thread	12.0	.08	.08	.08	.96	.96	.960
					$ 4.63	$ 4.92	$ 5.025

Furnishings, Etc.

Article	Annual Budget Allowance	Average Price (Per Unit) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1939	Apr. 1, 1940	Comparative Cost (Miner's Budget) Mar. 31, 1938	Mar. 31, 1939	Aug. 1, 1940
Sheets (per pair)	1.0	$ 2.59	$ 2.77	$ 2.73	$ 2.59	$ 2.77	$ 2.730
Blankets	0.5	9.28	10.60	11.43	4.64	5.30	5.715
Towels, bath	2.0	.51	.56	.56	1.02	1.12	1.120
Towels, ordinary	2.0	.38	.41	.40	.76	.82	.800
Soap (½ lb. bars)	130.0	.049	.051	.051	6.37	6.63	6.630
					$15.38	$16.64	$16.995

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO MINER'S FAMILY BUDGET, DISTRICT 18

1. Food

General Note.—In framing the food budget substantial increases over Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey figures (after these had been adjusted for a family of five) were made in the budgetary allowances of the heavier foods: allowances of Meat, Eggs, Bread and Potatoes were increased a full 10 per cent in each case and allowances of Milk, Butter and Sugar, by 5 per cent. As compensation for the exclusion of any wide range of fresh fruit and vegetables from the budget (owing to the difficulty of securing adequate price data and the seasonal fluctuations in both consumption and prices of such fresh fruits and vegetables), the allowances of Dried Fruits, Oranges and Onions were increased 10 per cent and the allowances of Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Jams, etc., were increased 25 per cent.

1. Milk allowance to include cream.
2. Butter, basis creamery, but allowance to include dairy and peanut.
3. Cheese, basis Canadian, but allowance to include all cheese.
4. Eggs, basis fresh, but allowance to include packed, etc.
5. Meat allowance to include poultry.
6. Halibut allowance to include all fresh and frozen fish.
7. Finnan Haddie allowance to include all cured fish.
8. Canned Salmon allowance to include all canned fish.
9. Lard and Shortening allowances to include all lard substitutes except butter.
10. Macaroni allowance to include tapioca.
11. Corn Flakes allowance to include all breakfast cereals, except Rolled Oats.
12. Sugar, granualated, allowance to include yellow sugar.
13. Tea and Coffee allowances jointly to include cocoa.
14. Prune allowance to include all other dried fruits except raisins and currants.
15. Orange allowance to include lemons.
16. Jam, strawberry, allowance to include all jams.
17. Corn Syrup allowance to include all syrups.
18. Canned Peaches allowance to include all canned fruits.

2. Clothing

General Note.—In framing the clothing budget an attempt has been made to compensate for the exclusion of a number of smaller articles upon which it would be difficult to secure adequate price data by slightly increased allowances for the wider range of articles upon which adequate price data is obtainable. Cotton, Celanese, Rayon and Woollen piece goods materials are included to lend some flexibility to and also to round out women's and children's allowances.

1. Men's Overcoat, winter, allowance to include light overcoat where worn.
2. Men's Shoes, street, allowance to include light shoes and slippers.
3. Men's Boots, work, allowance to include gum rubber boots where worn.
4. Men's Glove allowances to include work, dress, wool and cotton gloves.
5. Women's Dress, street, allowance to include evening or other dresses.
6. Women's Shoe and Oxford allowances to include light shoes and slippers.
7. Boy's Windbreaker allowance to include overcoat where worn.
8. Boy's Shoe allowance to include all kinds of shoes worn.
9. Girl's Shoe allowance to include all kinds of shoes worn.
10. Infant's Dress and Playsuit allowances to include linen and wool suits, rompers, etc.
11. Infant's Shoe allowance to include all types worn.
12. Cotton thread allowance to include linen, wool, silk floss for mending, needls, pins, etc.

3. Furnishings, Etc.

1. Sheet and blanket allowances to include pillows, pillowslips, comforters, etc.
2. Soap allowance to include all soap required for laundry and other purposes, soap flakes, laundry starch, lye, bluing materials, etc.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

New Minimum Wage Regulations in Quebec, and New Brunswick—Working Conditions on Defence Projects in Quebec—Saskatchewan Factories Act Extended—Regulation of Electrical Workers in Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

NEW minimum wage regulations include one in Quebec for the glass industry and one in both Quebec and New Brunswick for certain lumber workers. A Quebec order in council deals with hours of labour on defence projects and a resolution of the Minimum Wage Commission suspends in war industries the provision for a weekly rest.

In Saskatchewan the application of the Factories Act has been extended to new classes of establishments.

In Ontario several occupational diseases have been added to those for which compensation is paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In Quebec the rules governing electrical workers were revised and Prince Edward Island laid down regulations under the new Electrical Inspection Act.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

The regulation concerning the super-assessment levied on an employer with a high accident rate was clarified by an amendment gazetted on July 31. The super-assessment, payable when the amount chargeable to the employer's account in the Accident Fund in any calendar year exceeds the ordinary assessment by more than five per cent, may not be more than either one-third of the ordinary assessment for that year or 10 per cent of the accumulated excess of disbursements over assessment in the employer's account. The regulation formerly stated that the alternative 10 per cent was "of the accumulated excess of disbursements over receipts." (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 57.)

New Brunswick Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 1938

Under this statute, which incorporates the former Fair Wage Act, the Fair Wage Board has power to regulate wages and hours. Most of the orders of the Board have applied only to one or two plants and have not been published.

Orders 16 and 17 issued in 1938 fixed a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour for workers engaged in loading pulpwood on vessels in certain counties of the province. Order 17A made on August 16, 1940, and retrospective to July 27, extends the application of the 45-cent minimum to persons employed in handling lumber including sawn lumber, pulpwood, pit-props and similar products on the dock, wharf or at the ship's side and within reach of the ship's tackle. The order applies to the counties of Kent and Westmorland.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

By order in council of August 16 the following are declared to be industrial diseases for which compensation is to be paid: poisoning by nitro- and amido-derivatives of benzene, phenol and their homologues, (trinitrotoluene, dinitrophenol, anilin and others), or the sequelae; poisoning by chlorinated hydrocarbons (carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, tetrachlorethane, trichlornaphthalene and others) or the sequelae; inflammation, ulceration or malignant disease of the skin or other tissues due to exposure to X-rays, radium, or other radioactive substances; cadmium poisoning.

Prince Edward Island Electrical Inspection Act, 1940

Regulations approved under this Act on August 1, 1940, require all electrical installations on the Island to be in accordance with the latest edition of the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I.

The regulations require contractors, journeymen and apprentices to obtain licences from an inspector appointed under the Act before engaging in any work. Any person employed in electrical work for at least four years under competent supervision may apply for a journeyman's licence but the licence is to be granted only after an examination of the applicant's qualifications to install, repair and renew electrical installations and as to his knowledge of the provisions of the Canadian Electrical Code. An apprentice's licence may be granted to any person wishing to engage in electrical work under the supervision of a licensed journeyman, if the inspector is satisfied that he is reasonably competent for the work and if the applicant is recommended by a licensed contractor or journeyman. The inspector has power to suspend or cancel the licence of any contractor, journeyman or apprentice. All licences must be renewed annually.

Provision is made for a Special Electrician's Licence for electricians engaged as motion

picture operators, engineers in railway, telephone or telegraph construction and maintenance, power plant operators and mechanics, radio transmitting station operators and mechanics, resident engineers or engineers in charge of such public institutions as colleges, hospitals and hotels and operators of cranes, winches and other machinery or equipment operated by electricity which the inspector may consider to be dangerous to the operator, workman or the public.

Quebec Electricians and Electrical Installations Act

Effective July 1 all the regulations under this Act were revised. Some sections have been simplified but the new regulations are generally similar to those described in the Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 909, the more important amendments being noted below.

There is no longer provision for a board of six advisers which was set up in addition to the board of examiners to consider problems and complaints.

The classes of licence required for electrical workers are set out in the Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 909. Except for licence "D" issued to operators of cinematographic equipment of 16 mm. used for religious, vocational or educational purposes for which a certificate of competency only is required, the "C" "D" and "E" licences are issued on examination, the minimum required for passing being 60 per cent. If a journeyman electrician applies for an "A", "A-2", "B" or "B-2" licence he must undergo another examination and obtain 80 per cent for the "A" and "B" licence for contractors and companies, respectively, or 70 per cent for the "A-2" and "B-2" if he has not obtained that when the original "C" licence was issued.

The Act requires four years' apprenticeship before a man can qualify as a journeyman electrician and the regulations stipulate, as before, that a motion picture operator's licence may only be granted after one year's apprenticeship. An amendment in these regulations which was gazetted on August 3 stipulates that within three months from the expiration of the four years' apprenticeship, an apprentice must appear before a board of examiners. For failure to comply with this provision, the apprentice is liable to have the book containing the record of his service cancelled, and the apprentice and the employer are each liable for the penalty provided in the Act if the apprentice continues at work.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Order 38 gazetted on August 10 provides that all orders of the Fair Wage Board in force on June 22, 1940, are to be considered as orders of the Minimum Wage Commission which has succeeded the Board.

Order 4.—A rule of interpretation gazetted on July 27 provides that when employees are allowed a rest pause with complete freedom during regular working hours and a record is made of the time off, payment need not be made for these periods.

A resolution of the Minimum Wage Commission gazetted on August 17 suspended for three months from June 1 for establishments engaged in war contracts the provision for a weekly rest of 24 hours which is allowed workers under Order 4 with an alternative arrangement in some cases. A further suspension until January 1, 1941, was ordered by a resolution gazetted on September 7.

A work-week of 54 hours is declared for persons, excluding mechanics, employed in automobile service stations. Thereafter, overtime rates are payable.

A rule of interpretation is repealed which prohibited employers changing, without a permit, the inscription numbers of their employees in the registers they are required to keep of persons employed by them, their hours, wages, etc. The rule also required employers, if requested, to furnish the Fair Wage Board with the names and addresses of contractors giving out work to be done at home.

The resolution first adopted on January 31, 1940, permitting work up to 55 hours in a week without overtime pay up to August 1, 1940, in the meat packing, rubber, biscuit, chocolate, flour-milling, corset and concrete pipe as well as narrow fabric industries has been renewed to apply until January 1, 1941, or until decided otherwise by the Commission. This action was taken in order to allow time for the drawing up of special orders for these industries.

Assessment on Employers.—Employees of stock-brokers known as "customers' men" are to be considered, according to a resolution of July 27, as having controllable hours and their wages up to $200 a month each are subject to the levy on payrolls to meet the cost of administering the Act.

Rules of interpretation gazetted on August 10 provide that the levy of one-third of one per cent of wages is payable by school corporations only from July 1, 1940. In the case of drivers, if the employee furnishes his own conveyance the levy is due on only 30 per cent of the amount paid to cover wages and hiring of conveyance in the case of motor vehicles and 50 per cent in the case of a carter.

Glass Industry.—Order 37 regulates conditions in establishments manufacturing glass

containers. It came into force when it was gazetted on July 13 except with respect to the Dominion Glass Company to which its application is delayed for 30 days.

For most classes of workers the minimum rates apply to an eight-hour day and 48-hour week and overtime beyond these hours is to be paid at one and one-third times the rate actually paid for regular hours whether that be the minimum or a higher rate.

To calculate the overtime rate for employees paid by the piece or bonus the total amount earned is divided by the number of hours worked including overtime, the result being then increased by one-third. The special overtime rate is not payable for extra work done by shift workers at the request of or made necessary by the negligence of other shift workers working on the same shift.

The minimum rates for production workers range from 30 cents an hour for general employees in the blowing room under 21 to 65 cents for blowing machine operators. For "factory service employees" the lowest hourly rate is 35 cents for employees not otherwise classified. Clay moulders receive 60 cents an hour. These rates are based on an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week. In the mould and machine shops 65 cents an hour must be paid for lathe and bench work, 50 cents for other machine work for an 8½-hour day or a 48-hour week. The rate for operations not otherwise classified is 40 cents and the hours are eight and 48. In warehouse and shipping departments the minimum for women is 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week at work not otherwise classified. The rates rise to 35 cents for checking and 40 cents for crate making and saw operating.

For office work, the rate for beginners, other than office and messenger boys who are paid a minimum of $1.25 a day or $7 a week, is $1.50 a day or $8.25 a week during the first year and rises to $2.25 a day and $12.25 a week for the second year, at the end of which the ordinary minimum of $2.75 a day or $15 a week must be paid. The daily rates are payable even if less than the regular number of hours are worked in a day. The minimum hourly rate for overtime to office employees is to be determined by dividing the weekly rate by 48.

Salesmen must be paid at least $4 a day or $20 a week. Persons in positions of authority or of a supervisory nature, when engaged at a fixed rate, must be paid at least $30 a week. The monthly minimum for cooks is $60. For none of these occupations does the rate apply to a stated number of hours.

Except for those of the first class who must be paid $200 a month, stationary engineers are to be paid at a minimum hourly rate of 60 cents, 50 cents or 45 cents for classes 2, 3 and 4, respectively for a nine-hour day and 54-hour week. For firemen who work the same hours the rate is 35 cents. Tank teasers and those operating gas producers have a minimum hourly rate of 50 cents for an eight-hour day and 48-hour week.

Watchmen whose regular day is 12 hours and week is 60 must be paid 35 cents an hour. The minimum daily rate for charwomen is $1.25.

The learner's minimum to start with is 20 cents an hour, at the end of the first year, 30 cents, after two years, 40 cents, the full minimum of 50 cents being payable at the end of three years.

Drivers must be paid at least 40 cents an hour for a 48-hour week, their helpers 30 cents. Auto truck repairers are entitled to 50 cents an hour.

Where on February 1, 1940, higher hourly rates were paid than those provided in the order they may not be reduced without permission from the Board.

The general provisions require the employer to keep records of the names and addresses of employees, the type of work in which each is engaged, the regular daily and weekly hours where the order fixes rates with reference to hours, overtime rates and total wages paid. When employees are paid in cash, on the pay envelope is to be written the name of the employee, the number of regular and overtime hours worked with the rate for each and the total amount paid. The envelope is to be initialled by the person who makes up the pay. The Minimum Wage Board may investigate complaints submitted to it in writing and take measures to remedy grievances.

Extension of Certain Orders.—Three orders in effect in Montreal and district have been renewed. The order governing employees in taverns (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 157) is to be continued for a further 12 months from July 21; maintenance men in public buildings are to be governed by the present order (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099) until August 31, 1941, and the order dealing with stationary enginemen (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 624) is renewed for six months from July 15.

Quebec Forest Operations Act

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for July was summarized an Order in Council fixing wages and other working conditions for men employed in cutting spruce and balsam, the woods principally used in the manufacture of cellulose pastes and paper. Another order gazetted on August 24 fixes conditions for men employed in the cutting of firewood and in the

production of saw-logs of pine, cedar, hardwood and also of spruce and balsam where the latter are not used for the manufacture of cellulose paste.

The latter order applies for the season 1940-41 and the minimum wage fixed for the highest paid class of workers shows an increase of $10 a month over the minimum fixed for the season 1939-40 (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1233).

Except on piece-work or in the cutting of firewood, workmen employed in felling, peeling, squaring, piling, hauling, loading and unloading of wood are to be paid, in addition to board and lodging, minimum rates varying from $35 to $50 for a calendar month of 26 days. Not more than 20 per cent of the workmen may be paid at the $35 rate which applies to inexperienced workers, those of 60 years of age or workmen handicapped from some other cause. Every operator or contractor must employ sufficient of these classes to make up 10 per cent of his working force. A maximum of 40 per cent of the workers have a minimum of $40 a month, 20 per cent a minimum of $45 a month, 10 per cent $50 a month and another 10 per cent $55 a month.

Piece-workers are entitled to a minimum net wage of $35 or $58 according to their average production per day. The $35 rate applies to 120 cubic feet of logs from 6 to 10 feet long up to 180 cubic feet of logs 16 feet long. The $58 rate applies to 200 cubic feet of logs from 6 to 10 feet up to 280 cubic feet of logs 16 feet. For production of logs more than 6 feet long in excess of the fixed daily averages at least one cent per cubic foot is to be paid. These rates cover the piling of the logs in the cutting areas and the making of roads out to the main hauling road. In no case may the men be permitted to carry logs themselves. For piece-work in preparing firewood or charcoal wood and for piling it in the cutting areas a minimum of $2 per cord for 4 foot wood must be paid, $1.50 for 26-inch wood, $1.20 for 24-inch wood and 90c. for 18-inch wood. In every lumber camp where work is done by the piece not more than 20 per cent of the workers employed in woods operations may be paid by the month and 15 per cent of the piece-workers to begin with must be learners. A "learner" is defined as any worker who produces 1·3 or less cords of firewood in a day or cuts saw logs up to the quantity to which the $35 monthly rate applies.

In the case of small lumber camps where the annual cut does not exceed 200,000 cubic feet or 2,400 cords of firewood, the Minister of Lands and Forests may require the proportion of learners and handicapped workers to be increased up to 30 per cent of the number of workmen. In such small camps the Minister is empowered to reduce the stumpage dues to an amount considered adequate to ensure the payment of the wages fixed to workmen.

Artisans such as carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, saw-filers, dynamiters and mechanics who are employed as such throughout their engagement are entitled to a minimum of $60 a month. Lumber workers who for 16 days or less are employed at any of these trades may not claim more than $52 and handymen and guards have a minimum of $55 and $52 respectively. Minimum rates for stablemen are $55, for truck and tractor drivers, $60, and for teamsters $55. The latter are to be given an extra allowance of $17 a month for horse and harness and $20 when they also furnish vehicle. Ordinary labour employed on the construction of roads or of camps or in clearing brush must be paid at least $48 per month of 26 working days.

Monthly contracts and piece-work contracts may not be interchanged except with the consent of both the employer and the employee.

Other provisions of the order relating to board and lodging, prohibition of deduction from wages for medical service and the prices of goods sold to workers are similar to those in the order for workers on spruce and balsam. As in that order, too, the minimum rates for work on saw logs apply to a 60-hour week except in the case of cooks, chore boys, stablemen, watchmen, portageurs and teamsters. For work in excess of 60 hours time and one-quarter must be paid and for unavoidable work on Sunday time and a half.

Workers must be provided with a copy of their contracts of employment and a copy of the order governing wages must be posted up in each camp.

Quebec Limitation of Hours Act

By an order in council gazetted August 31 and effective from that date earlier orders in council of June 14, 1933 (Labour Gazette, 1933, p. 703) and June 3, 1936, (Labour Gazette, 1936, p. 609) and their amendments are declared not to apply until further notice to any construction works designated as defence projects which are undertaken by the Dominion Government directly or by contract. The effect of this order in council is to remove the maximum of eight hours a day and 48 a week for the building trades in the Quebec and Eastern Townships Division of the province and in the Montreal division the maximum eight-hour day for skilled workers and nine-hour day for unskilled in so far as defence projects are concerned.

Saskatchewan Coal Mining Industry Act

The regulations approved on August 14, 1935, and amended from time to time have been in part consolidated and revised. They become effective on September 1. The consolidation covers all the existing orders made under the statute, except the regulations of April 16 and May 22, 1940, establishing minimum wages for coal miners (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1940, p. 563). Only slight changes have been made in the regulations of 1935 as amended.

Saskatchewan Factories Act

The following were added to the schedule of establishments under this Act by a proclamation gazetted on July 31: bottle and can washing factories, cheese factories, creameries, junk yards or premises, salvage works, cereal factories, flour and feed mills, soft drink factories, woodsawing and chopping works, hide and fur shops.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1939

Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE British Columbia Department of Labour, in its twenty-second annual report covering the administrative activities of the department during 1939, gives further evidence of the gradual climb back to more prosperous conditions prevailing in the Province at the peak of its industrial expansion. The report also states that the slight decrease recorded in the report for the year 1938 has been overcome and the industrial pay-rolls for the Province during 1939 were at the highest point since 1930.

While the pay-rolls in some sections of industry have receded, the pay-rolls in the majority of the industrial groups have expanded, and the aggregate shows a general increase of more than $7,500,000 over the figure for 1938. The numbers afforded employment during the year reviewed by the report remain about the same as in 1938, while the average weekly wage of industrial workers has increased to a point approximating that of 1929.

Industrial Statistics, Pay-rolls, Etc.—The total number of firms reporting in time for tabulation in the tables of the report was 4,829, as compared with 4,895 in 1938, a decrease of 66.

For the 4,829 firms reporting, a summary of the pay-rolls reveals a total of $126,311,023. As this figure covers only the industrial pay-rolls, it should not, the report declares, be considered as the total pay-roll of the Province, and must be further augmented by the following, yielding an accumulative total of $165,683,460, an increase of $7,657,085 over 1938: Pay-roll of 4,829 firms making returns to Department of Labour, $126,311,023; returns received too late to be included in above summary, $518,700; employees in occupations included in Department's inquiry, not sending in returns (estimated pay-roll), $1,350,000; transcontinental railways (ascertained pay-roll), $12,503,737; pay-rolls of additional services not included in the industrial survey—viz., Governmental workers, wholesale and retail firms, delivery, auto transportation, ocean services, miscellaneous—estimated pay-roll, $25,000,000; total, 165,683,460.

Concurrent with the increase in the total pay-roll the percentage of the total payable to wage-earners increased from 77·10 per cent in 1938 to 77·32 in 1939. Officers, superintendents and managers received 10·82 per cent of the total pay-roll while clerks, stenographers and salesmen received 11·86 of the total pay-roll.

In an analysis of the pay-roll statistics for 1939, nineteen of the twenty-five industrial classifications indicate increases and six show decreases. Of those registering increases, the lumber industries headed the list with an increase of $2,262,230 in total pay-roll followed by pulp and paper with $611,417, and public utilities with $466,183; coal-mining increased by $348,178; wood (N.E.S.) with an addition of $282,885; ship-building up $273,377; printing and publishing showed an additional $251,661; food products up $227,343; Coast shipping, $210,155; miscellaneous trades, $184,889; metal trades, $65,644; house-furnishings, $61,487; garment-making, $47,041; explosives and chemicals, $41,076; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, $14,365; paint-manufacture, $11,668; leather and fur goods, $6,630; jewellery-manufacture, $3,759; cigar and tobacco manufacturing, $2,069.

The decreases include the following, headed by contracting with a decrease of $768,172; metal-mining with a loss of $396,485; smelting,

down $309,813; oil-refining, $44,832; breweries, $38,849; builders' materials, $980.

Weekly Wage Rates.—The figures in the accompanying table were taken from the report and show the average weekly wage in 1932, 1938 and 1939 by industrial classifications.

AVERAGE FULL WEEK'S WAGES IN EACH INDUSTRY (ADULT MALES ONLY)

Industry	1932	1938	1939
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Breweries	25 65	27 42	27 98
Builders' materials	21 95	22 82	23 23
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	14 28	13 00	19 75
Coal-mining	28 04	28 20	29 39
Coast shipping	26 50	32 93	29 35
Contracting	24 78	25 81	26 12
Explosives and chemicals	23 34	24 20	25 75
Food products, manufacture of	21 88	23 70	23 23
Garment-making	24 07	23 15	24 25
House-furnishing	20 05	20 80	22 53
Jewellery, manufacture of	23 40	38 95	39 23
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	23 26	23 33	23 19
Manufacturing leather and fur goods	21 62	22 23	21 19
Lumber industries	18 73	26 59	27 14
Metal trades	24 24	25 09	25 38
Metal-mining	25 50	30 48	30 86
Miscellaneous trades and industries	22 78	23 46	23 91
Oil-refining	29 34	28 68	28 97
Paint-manufacturing	25 00	22 78	22 69
Printing and publishing	37 05	34 19	34 34
Pulp and paper manufacturing	24 63	26 36	26 54
Ship-building	26 17	28 76	28 55
Smelting	22 98	24 80	25 57
Street railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.	28 89	27 78	28 63
Manufacturing of wood (n.e.s.)	20 61	22 68	23 22

It will be observed from the foregoing that the average weekly wage per adult employee increased by ·56 cents in breweries; ·41 cents in builders' materials; $6.75 in cigar and tobacco manufacturing; $1.19 in coal mining; ·31 cents in contracting; $1.55 in explosives and chemicals; $1.10 in garment-making; $1.73 in house-furnishings; ·28 cents in jewellery manufacturing; ·55 cents in lumber industries; ·29 cents in metal trades; ·38 cents in metal-mining; ·45 cents in miscellaneous trades and industries; ·29 cents in oil-refining; ·15 cents in printing and publishing; ·18 cents in pulp and paper manufacturing; ·77 cents in smelting; ·85 cents in street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.; and ·54 cents in manufacturing of wood (n.e.s.).

Of the six classifications reporting, the largest decrease was that of $3.58 in coast shipping, $1.04 in manufacturing leather and fur goods; ·47 cents in the manufacturing of food products; ·14 cents in laundries, cleaning and dyeing; ·21 cents in shipbuilding and ·09 cents in paint manufacturing.

Statistics indicating the number of wage-earners in each wage classification are given in the following table:

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 Yrs. and over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under $6	254	116	260	91	74
$6.00 to $6.99	82	82	109	66	47
7.00 to 7.99	114	115	162	44	71
8.00 to 8.99	179	174	206	82	81
9.00 to 9.99	191	148	190	95	98
10.00 to 10.99	357	171	483	66	72
11.00 to 11.99	274	187	796	29	75
12.00 to 12.99	872	433	1,323	50	94
13.00 to 13.99	510	259	1,007	41	70
14.00 to 14.99	888	360	1,482	90	39
15.00 to 15.99	1,744	267	1,626	45	60
16.00 to 16.99	1,722	317	800	18	25
17.00 to 17.99	2,171	112	625	12	56
18.00 to 18.99	2,450	135	699	25	19
19.00 to 19.99	9,381	394	388	8	26
20.00 to 20.99	3,569	61	810	2	16
21.00 to 21.99	5,330	100	249	4	16
22.00 to 22.99	5,212	80	117	2	11
23.00 to 23.99	3,117	62	119	2	8
24.00 to 24.99	7,963	70	87	1	13
25.00 to 25.99	4,834	55	93	1	8
26.00 to 26.99	3,581	30	64	.....	6
27.00 to 27.99	3,891	37	57	.....	13
28.00 to 28.99	3,911	19	54	.....	1
29.00 to 29.99	2,948	13	36	.....	6
30.00 to 34.99	14,573	18	107	.....	18
35.00 to 39.99	7,530	7	12	.....	9
40.00 to 44.99	4,417	1	4	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99	1,735	.....	1	.....	.....
50.00 and over	1,705	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	95,505	3,823	11,967	774	1,032

Apprenticeship.—The report of the Director of Apprenticeship shows that 908 apprenticeship contracts were in force as at December 31, 1939, and a total of 211 apprenticeships have now been completed since the Act came into force.

The Director's report states that "in connection with the war, His Majesty's armed forces and wartime industries have made a distinct demand for young men who have completed their apprenticeship terms; a de-31, 1939, and a total of 211 apprenticeships regulations until 1936, we have been unable to meet."

Employment Service.—Dealing with the activities of the Employment Service, the General Superintendent in his report records a further increase in applications and reapplications there being 345,369 in 1939 compared with 308,347 in 1938 and 198,775 in 1937. Employers' orders dropped to 46,195 as against 48,511 in the previous year. Placements also declined again from 48,441 in 1938 to 46,107 in 1939. There were no transfers made by the Employment Service outside of the province and 153 were made within the province.

The Superintendent's report also refers to the work of the Handicap Section and the Women's Section of the Employment Service, the importation of labour, youth training pro-

gram and the "work test" scheme in Vancouver.

Unemployment Relief.—A substantial improvement in the relief situation for the calendar year 1939 is reported by the Administrator of Unemployment Relief for the Province.

The largest number of employables and dependents receiving material aid during 1939 was in February when 69,560 received aid compared with the peak month of March, 1938, when assistance was granted to 70,799. The all-time peak was in March, 1933, when 128,858 were assisted. The lowest number assisted in any one month in 1939 was 36,603 in October, as compared with the low month of September, 1938 at 51,677. These figures would indicate that there were 15,000 more individuals on a self-supporting basis than in the previous year.

Trade Schools Regulation Act.—Pointing out that the Trade Schools Regulation Act has now been in force for three years, the report states that during the intervening period since the inception of the Act practically all of the abuses hitherto existing in the sale of trade education have been eliminated.

The report states that tuition in a large number of trades may now be purchased without fear of exploitation and at reasonable rates, and cautions prospective purchasers of tuition to give careful thought to the type of school or course best suited to their own needs, to make sure that the school is registered under the provisions of the Act, and to make themselvs conversant with the regulations under which tuition can be sold before enrolling or signing any form of contract.

The Trade Schools Regulation Act provides for the compulsory registration of any school or place, or any course of study carried on by correspondence, teaching or purporting to teach the skill and knowledge requisite for or intended for use in any industrial or commercial occupation, calling or vocation.

Factory Inspection.—During 1939, a total of 2,140 inspections and reinspections of factories was made by the Factories Inspection Branch. The report of this Branch also contains a general review of measures taken by industry in the Province towards the prevention of industrial accidents, improvement of employees' welfare, inspection of elevators, holiday and overtime permits, and industrial "home-work."

The report refers to four prosecutions made under the Factories Act, convictions being registered in all cases.

Labour Disputes and Conciliation.—The second annual report of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Branch states that there were four industrial disputes in British Columbia during 1939, the lowest number ever recorded. The number of employees affected was also slightly lower than in 1938 and constitutes the least number of workers losing time in the past nine years. Eight hundred and twenty-two workers were involved in strikes and 13,803 man-days work was lost, an increase in time loss over the figure of 8,236 man-days in 1938. Eleven strikes were reported in 1938.

Report of Board of Industrial Relations

Contained in the main report is the sixth annual report of the Board of Industrial Relations in which details are given concerning the operation of the Hours of Work Act and the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.

Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.—During 1939 statistical forms were received from 4,702 employers of women and girls, 443 more employers than in 1938. The returns thus received covered some 27,489 women workers, an increase of 757 employees reported on the pay-rolls compared with 1938.

According to summary statistics given in the report, the average weekly wage for women, 18 years of age or over, declined from $15.74 to $15.58 while the average weekly wage of younger female employees decreased from $9.80 to $9.61 for the year reviewed. Average hours worked per week also declined from 42·42 hours in 1938 to 42·24 hours in 1939. Minimum wage orders under the Act permit of a 48-hour week.

Decreasing slightly from the 1938 high, the percentage of employees included in the returns who were receiving wages in excess of the legal minimum stood at 52·25 per cent for 1939, as against 53·41 per cent for the previous year. The group receiving the actual legal minimum likewise declined fractionally with a corresponding increase in the remaining percentage of those receiving less than the rates fixed for experienced employees. This group comprises those younger and less skilled girls for whom lower rates are fixed, and those who are working part time and are thus unable to earn a sum equal to the weekly rate set for full-time employees.

Inspections and Collections.—During the year under review, personal investigations by the Board's inspection staff reached a total of 14,592. A a result the sum of $10,350.19 was paid to 534 women and girl employees by 305 firms through adjustments in accordance with the Female Minimum Wage Act.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 859 men and boys received adjustments on account

of arrears of wages amounting to $35,148.05 paid by 430 firms.

In addition to these amounts paid over to employees by way of adjustment, arrears of wages totalling $2,727.56 were ordered by the Courts following convictions of employers for violation of Orders.

Therefore a total sum of $48,225.80 was distributed to employees by way of arrears of wages due to them by their respective employers, tangible evidence of the protection afforded workers employed under the various Orders of the Board.

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act there were 43 prosecutions during 1939, 34 of which resulted in conviction, 7 were dismissed and 2 were withdrawn. Under the Male Minimum Wage Act there were 51 prosecutions 40 of which resulted in convictions, 5 being dismissed and 6 withdrawn.

Under the Hours of Work Act there were 118 prosecutions during 1939, 114 convictions being registered, 3 dismissed, and 1 withdrawn, There were 14 prosecutions laid under the terms of the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act, 12 resulted in convictions, and 2 were dismissed. Under the Department of Labour Act there were 2 cases, one conviction being registered and one case being withdrawn. Violations of the Factories Act resulted in 4 prosecutions and 4 convictions.

PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA IN 1939

Annual Report of National Executive of Co-operative Union of Canada

AS an indication of the current position and progress of producers' and consumers' co-operation in Canada, the LABOUR GAZETTE in recent years (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1939, page 912, December, 1938, page 1356, etc.) has reviewed the annual report of the National Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

In accordance with its practice in recent years, the annual report of the National Executive contains a review of statistics of affiliated societies for 1939, reflecting the position and operations of retail co-operative societies, co-operative buying clubs, wholesale societies, and other organizations connected with the Co-operative Union, which responded to the Union's request for statistical data for the year 1939.

Retail Societies.—Forty-eight retail societies operating stores or warehouses reported statistics for 1939 compared with 47 for the previous year and 45 for 1937.

The aggregate sales for 1939 of 47 of the retail societies as reported to the Co-operative Union (one society operating a store jointly with another, and sales in one case only being reported) amounted to $5,556,156.03. Twenty-eight societies and one buying club reported an increase in sales during 1939 amounting to $453,381.18 compared with thirty and one buying club and a total sales increase of $699,577.72 in 1938. Sixteen retail societies compared with ten for the previous year reported reduced sales of $136,934.04. There was consequently a net increase in sales of retail societies of $316,477.14. Sales of the two buying clubs amounted to $11,089.60 compared with $8,083.63 in 1938.

The forty-eight retail societies reported a combined membership of 20,019 or 2,591 more than was reported by retail societies for 1938. Share capital of the forty-eight retail societies amounted to $601,413.52, loan capital $259,721.91—the combined investment in share and loan capital being $861,135.43, a decrease of $25,535.01 compared with the figures for 1938. The net surplus of retail societies for 1939 was $257,236.55, a decrease of $7,131.38.

Purchase Dividends of Retail Societies.—The total amount of purchase dividends declared in 1939 by retail societies was $172,488.45 compared with $199,201.36 declared in 1938. The purchase dividends of the two buying clubs reporting totalled $627.35.

Dairy and Wholesale Societies.—Three dairy societies reported total sales amounting to $1,287,122.08 in 1939 compared with sales of $1,422,505.18 in 1938. Two of these dairy societies sell to consumers and one to the retail dairy trade.

Sales Volume of Retail and Dairy Societies and Buying Clubs.—The total sales volume of the distributive trades during 1939 amounted to $6,854,367.71 an apparent decrease of $57,027.71. The report points out however, that this apparent decrease is eliminated when consideration is given to the fact that there was a change in the financial year of one of the large creameries from a fifteen months' basis to a twelve months' period. On this basis there is actually an increase in sales of distributive societies of approximately $31,000 apart from the trade volume of unreported societies.

The aggregate sales of the three provincial wholesale societies affiliated with the Union —Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba— amounted to $2,686,069.44 made up as follows: Alberta, $573,288.61, an increase of $214,869.93; Manitoba, $615,000, an increase of $134,000; and Saskatchewan, $1,497,780.83, an increase of $465,693.42. The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Society reported a net surplus of $15,527.73, while those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan made $36,280.92 and $60,329.19 respectively.

Consumers' Co-operative Refinery, Regina.—The Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Ltd. of Regina reported a sales turnover of $979,942.23, an increase of $347,555.94 and a net profit of $113,353.66. Purchase dividends of $147,865 were declared on the business transacted in 1939. For statistical purposes the sales of this organization are regarded by the Union in its report as of a wholesale character. Adding therefore its sales to those of the wholesale societies, the same are increased to $3,666,011.67.

Total Sales.—The total distributive trades (wholesale and retail) sales volume in 1939 was $9,233,257.30. By including the sales of the dairy societies, the distributive business of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) amounting to $469,336.98 and the room and board accommodation provided by Campus Co-operative Residence Toronto, amounting to $4,012.70, a total distributive trade sales volume of $10,993,720.06 results.

This volume is exclusive of the turnover of two large grain marketing associations—the Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd., and Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.—and marketing transactions of Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Porducers Ltd., amounting in all to $3,187,714.67 and Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) $420,399.26.

The total of sales of all types of co-operative societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union in 1939 is given in the report as amounting to $14,181,443.73 compared with total sales in 1938 of $14,013,232.45.

Membership, Share Capital, Etc.—During 1939 all types of Co-operative Societies affiliated with the Union reported a total membership of 164,449; share capital amounting to $1,072,005.68; loan capital $264,463.57; value of stock in trade, $1,713,382.73, other assets $38,497,171.55 and reserve funds amounting to $1,024,576.63.

The total amount of purchase dividends declared by all societies in 1939 was $415,118.80 and net surpluses aggregated $553,087.74.

Employment, Salaries and Wages in Co-operatives.—In 1939 co-operative societies affiliated with the Union afforded employment to 2,718 persons to whom $2,058,414.61 was paid in salaries and wages.

Canadian Co-operative Congress

The Canadian Co-operative Union held its annual Congress in Winnipeg early in July at which the report from which the foregoing statistics were taken was presented by W. C. Good, president and George Keen, general secretary. Among the many resolutions adopted by the Congress was one pledging its support to the full extent of its capacity to the war effort of the Government of Canada and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Another resolution passed by the Congress requested the Dominion Government to prepare and issue a publication to guide consumers with respect to the purity, quality and relative values of foodstuffs and household goods.

"Canadians In aud Out of Work"

Published recently, *Canadians In and Out of Work,* is the title of a book by Leonard C. Marsh, Director of Social Research, McGill University. The book, which is No. 9 in the McGill Social Research Series, makes a survey of economic classes and their relation to the labour market, bringing together all available contemporary statistics concerning the Canadian working force, employed and unemployed, with a view to furnishing a basic social perspective.

In a foreword to the work, Mr. Marsh declares that: "The occupational make-up of the population is not merely an inventory of a country's manpower; it is one of the primary settings of its social problems. Conditions of living and working, the impact of economic instability, political and social reactions of the most diverse kinds are different at different income-levels. A balanced appraisal of social problems, and a balanced national welfare policy, must both take account of the relative weights of the socio-economic strata of the nation."

Commenting on the fact that the study was planned before the outbreak of the second world war, Mr. Marsh states: "The development of the war economy in Canada will effect radical transformations in the occupational structure, apart altogether from the immense dislocations and repercussions from the appalling scale which the European conflict has already assumed. The year 1939 marks the end of an era, and it seems best to accept this as the boundary of the present study. (It is surely proper also that the references to Scandinavia in the last chapter, which were penned before April, 1940, should be retained unchanged.) What the impact of the war will be on all classes in Canada, nobody can foretell with any confidence. It is certain only that the effects will be more potent and far-reachnig than those of 1914-18, and that the tasks of peace which will remain will be even more formidable and more insistent than they were in 1919-1938. It should not be unhelpful to have on record the nature of Canadian society as it was during this interval of disturbed but still hopeful peace." The price of the volume is $3 and may be obtained from the Social Research Office, McGill University.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JULY, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 12,214, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,252,934 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,974 having an aggregate membership of 260,248 persons, 6·4 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1940, as Reported by Employees

There was continued expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,214 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,252,934 persons, as compared with 1,221,316 at July 1. This increase of 31,618, or 2·6 per cent has rarely been exceeded at midsummer in any of the thirteen years since 1920 in which the trend at August 1 has been upward, and was substantially larger than the small gain which has been the average change from July to August in the period, 1921-1939.

Based on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms at 100, the crude index rose from 124·7 in the preceding month, to an all-time high of 127·9 at August 1, 1940; the previous maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available was the similar figure of 127·8 at August 1, 1929. The latest index was 8·9 per cent higher than that of 117·5 recorded at August 1 of last summer. Since the reported increase in employment at the date under review exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 122·3 at July 1, to 124·4 at the beginning of August, 1940.

Industrially and geographically, there were widespread gains in employment at the beginning of August. For the seventh consecutive month, manufacturing showed general expansion, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high index of 134·4. This figure was 19·1 per cent higher than the August, 1939, index of 112·8, and was 10·5 per cent above the previous midsummer maximum of 121·6 at August 1 in 1929. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement indicated at the beginning of August; the gains in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, foods, pulp and paper and leather were most pronounced. In addition to the increases in personnel reported by factories, there was also an extension of working hours in a number of establishments.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and retail trade showed seasonal curtailment, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services reported improvement. The additions to the staffs in transportation, construction and services were above the average for August 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the provinces and the leading cities.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 127·9 at the beginning of August, 1940, compared with 124·7 at July 1, while at August 1 in recent years, the crude indexes have been as follows:—1939, 117·5; 1938, 112·1; 1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3 and 1927, 110·5.

For August 1, 1939, 11,843 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,144,685 persons, compared with 1,127,863 in the preceding month. Improvement had then been noted in manufacturing, and in certain non-manufacturing industries.

Employment in Financial Institutions

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For August 1, 406 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,746 persons, compared with 33,742 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the August 1 survey of employment to 1,286,680 in 12,620 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 127·9 in the industries above enumerated, to 127·4; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations were included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 124·7 to 124·2. The August 1, 1939, index had stood at 117·5 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 117·2 when they were included.

Employment by Economic Areas

Improvement was reported in each of the provinces. The largest numbers added to the payrolls were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, industrial activity generally was greater than at August 1, 1939. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment was at a higher level than at midsummer in any year since 1930, except 1937; in the Prairie Area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in British Columbia, to 1929. Employment in Quebec and Ontario was brisker than in any other summer in the twenty years for which statistics are available. In Ontario, indeed, the August 1 index was the highest recorded in any month in the years since 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	106·8	102·4	100·7	129·1	98·0
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	90·1	84·4	86·9	90·1	81·4
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	93·0	84·8	86·6	90·5	87·3
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	101·3	94·9	106·0	93·0	97·6
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8
Aug. 1, 1936	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Aug. 1, 1937	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Aug. 1, 1938	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Aug. 1, 1939	117·5	115·6	126·4	114·2	109·4	117·0
Sept. 1	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
July 1	124·7	124·0	126·6	129·6	112·4	114·8
Aug. 1	127·9	124·5	130·6	132·8	114·9	119·0
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1940	100·0	7·4	29·9	42·3	12·0	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Maritime Provinces—Statements were tabulated from 863 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 92,527 persons, 343 more than in the preceding month; each of the provinces in this area showed moderate improvement. On the whole, manufacturing, transportation and services reported increased activity, while the tendency was downward in logging, coal-mining and highway construction and maintenance, the seasonal losses in bush-work being most pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, there were gains in the lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions; the greatest expansion was in the last-named. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The general index, at 124·5, was nearly nine points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a contraction had been indicated; the index for the Maritimes as a unit was lower than at August 1, 1937, but was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1930.

The 839 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for August 1, 1939, had reported 85,329 workers, as compared with 85,556 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Further marked improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 3,062 establishments with 374,294 employees, as against 362,825 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at August 1, 1939, when gains on a smaller scale had been noted; the index then stood at 126·4 as compared with 130·6 at the latest date. Logging, mining and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August, the losses to some extent being seasonal. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants being most extensive. Transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the increase in building was greatest.

For August 1 of last year, 2,935 employers had reported 360,469 workers, as compared with 353,549 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—Industrial employment in Ontario continued to expand, the 5,286 co-operating firms having enlarged their personnel by 12,895 men and women, to 530,341 at August 1. The average change at midsummer in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the advance at the latest date is contra-seasonal. Pronounced additions to staffs were reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction, together with smaller gains in mining, communications and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing division, there were marked increases in food, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals; the trend was also upward in leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and other groups. On the

other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and retail trade.

Employment at August 1, 1939, had shown a moderate decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was many points lower, standing at 114·2, as compared with 132·8 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 5,173, the reported staffs had aggregated 453,709.

Prairie Provinces.—Further improvement was indicated in this area; the 1,718 establishments furnishing data had 150,325 workers, as compared with 147,125 at the beginning of July. Alberta recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those in the construction division being most extensive. Within the factory group, the largest

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	†Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1940	July 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	55·2	134·4	130·3	112·8
Animal products—edible	2·5	156·6	151·6	162·0
Fur and products	·2	119·0	119·8	106·8
Leather and products	1·9	116·3	110·3	114·0
Boots and shoes	1·3	116·6	107·7	116·7
Lumber and products	4·6	106·3	102·6	93·8
Rough and dressed lumber	2·9	103·2	98·3	89·6
Furniture	·7	94·5	91·8	81·5
Other lumber products	1·0	127·2	127·0	117·4
Musical instruments	·1	64·3	63·9	57·2
Plant products—edible	3·3	134·7	126·8	126·6
Pulp and paper products	6·0	120·5	118·7	110·5
Pulp and paper	2·8	116·5	113·5	100·7
Paper products	·9	144·7	143·2	129·8
Printing and publishing	2·3	117·6	117·0	116·5
Rubber products	1·1	110·9	108·2	107·6
Textile products	9·9	142·1	139·7	115·8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	158·1	154·4	125·7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	123·3	121·7	98·0
Woollen yarn and cloth	·9	173·5	167·6	132·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	490·5	474·7	400·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	135·1	136·7	121·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	134·7	131·8	106·3
Other textile products	1·0	127·2	123·7	106·2
Tobacco	·7	103·3	100·0	98·0
Beverages	·8	182·6	179·7	181·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	203·5	198·5	159·0
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	112·8	107·3	99·9
Electric light and power	1·5	144·2	139·7	138·6
Electrical apparatus	1·7	156·1	151·6	130·8
Iron and steel products	13·8	132·2	128·1	92·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	169·2	158·6	124·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	145·4	139·0	111·6
Agricultural implements	·5	82·4	80·9	51·5
Land vehicles	5·4	110·8	111·1	80·3
Automobiles and parts	1·6	139·5	144·2	94·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·9	277·2	253·8	64·7
Heating appliances	·3	125·5	122·6	131·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	159·4	150·6	110·7
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	141·9	131·1	104·9
Other iron and steel products	2·4	147·3	140·9	103·0
Non-ferrous metal products	2·6	199·4	185·6	156·9
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	176·5	173·7	162·3
Miscellaneous	·5	151·0	150·6	146·7
LOGGING	2·6	112·2	121·4	73·5
MINING	6·3	168·1	167·2	165·6
Coal	1·9	87·3	85·8	83·5
Metallic ores	3·5	351·6	352·8	352·9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·9	158·0	155·9	152·1
COMMUNICATIONS	1·9	90·9	89·4	87·5
Telegraphs	·5	108·6	103·3	101·1
Telephones	1·4	86·1	85·6	83·7
TRANSPORTATION	9·2	94·8	93·7	87·5
Street railways and cartage	2·5	135·7	134·5	127·8
Steam railways	5·3	82·7	81·8	74·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	95·7	93·2	91·5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·1	114·3	105·0	146·3
Building	3·4	97·8	79·9	76·1
Highway	5·0	162·5	152·7	297·1
Railway	2·7	85·7	86·2	76·4
SERVICES	2·7	155·4	149·2	149·8
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	154·6	145·7	150·5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	156·8	155·3	148·7
TRADE	11·0	141·4	142·8	135·5
Retail	8·2	145·9	148·6	140·3
Wholesale	2·8	129·8	127·8	122·8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	127·9	124·7	117·5

† The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

increases were in lumber, food and textile plants, while there was a slackening in iron and steel works. Railway operation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade also released some employees. The general index of employment was several points higher than at August 1 of last year, standing at 114·9, compared with 109·4 at the same date in 1939, when a total of 1,669 firms had reported 142,555 persons in their employ, compared with 135,596 at July 1, 1939.

British Columbia.—The tendency in British Columbia at August 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since February 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed considerably heightened activity, and there were also gains in mining, communications, trade, construction and services. Logging was rather quieter, but the losses were much smaller than usual in the experience of the last few years. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel. Returns were compiled from 1,285 firms employing 105,454 men and women, 3,718 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the index stood at 117·0, compared with 119·0 at the latest date. The 1,227 employers co-operating at August 1, 1939, had reported 102,623 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated: Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all reported an upward movement. The percentage gains ranged from 0·5 per cent in Montreal to 4·1 per cent in Windsor and 5·9 per cent in Quebec, while the persons taken on by the co-operating firms were most numerous in Toronto, Vancouver and Quebec. Industrial activity generally in the eight centres was at a higher level than at the beginning of August in 1939, or in any other of the last nine or ten summers; in Toronto and Vancouver, indeed, the latest indexes were at the maximum for August in the years for which statistics are available.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed its sixth successive increase, the 1,787 co-operating firms reporting a combined payroll of 178,933 men and women at August 1, as compared with 177,960 at July 1. Construction and maintenance and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and transportation were brisker. Within the former, iron and steel works were seasonally dull, but gains were recorded in leather, textile, food, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants. A decrease had been indicated at August 1, 1939, by the 1,707 establishments furnishing data whose employees had aggregated 166,710; the index was then over seven points lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other August of the record except that in 1929.

Quebec.—Large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, services and manufacturing. In the last-named, leather, chemical and iron and steel works showed most improvement. Statements were received from 216 concerns having 18,749 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,697 in the preceding month. Information received for August 1 of last summer from 213 employers of 17,795 workers had indicated a moderate falling off in employment from the preceding month, and the index was then eight points lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.—There was a further expansion in industrial activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,811 firms employing 161,156 persons, or 3,809 more than at the beginning of July. The gain was largely contra-seasonal, curtailment having been noted at August 1 in fifteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available. As a result of the important increases in staffs recently reported, employment at the beginning of August was at its maximum for any month in the period, 1922-1939. Manufacturing showed substantial improvement as compared with July 1, 1940, most divisions contributing to the gain, which, however, was especially pronounced in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and transportation also released some help, while construction afforded more employment. For August 1, 1939, 1,756 concerns had reported a combined working force of 139,451 men and women, a loss of 1,141 from July 1 of last summer. The index then, at 108·6, was many points lower than that of 124·4 at the beginning of August in the present year.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa advanced, 281 persons being added to the staffs of the 236 co-operating employers, who had 17,111 workers at August 1. There were general gains in manufacturing, particularly in pulp and paper and iron and steel, while trade and construction were quieter. A decline had been noted at the beginning of August, when a generally lower level of employment had been reflected in the information furnished by 230 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,925 employees.

Hamilton.—Further improvement was shown in Hamilton, where 333 firms reported 41,389 men and women on their paylists, as against 40,540 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably increased, mainly in the iron and steel divisions, while food factories were somewhat slacker. Employment was more active than in any other month since the end of 1929. A reduction had been recorded by the 329 employers co-operating at August 1, whose staffs had aggregated 33,234; the index was then 102·1, compared with 126·8 at the date under review.

Windsor.—The trend of employment in Windsor was upward, the gain being contra-seasonal. Statistics were received from 195 firms employing 20,631 workers, or 811 more than at July 1. Beverage and some other classes showed rather less activity, while automobile and other iron and steel works afforded more employment, and construction was also brisker. A decrease from the preceding month had been indicated at August 1, 1939, and the index then was considerably lower than at the date under review; a payroll of 15,500 men and women was reported by the 197 employers furnishing information at midsummer of last year.

Winnipeg.—Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 538 firms who had 45,005 employees, as compared with 44,342 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the textile, food and iron and steel divisions), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. A large gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 524 establishments had reported 42,078 workers. Activity was then slightly lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1930.

Vancouver.—In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment; the largest gains were in manufacturing and within that group, in the food and iron and steel products. Returns were compiled from 557 employers with 43,175 persons on their staffs, as compared with 41,683 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at August 1, 1939, by the 520 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 38,403; the index number then, at 115·1, was decidedly below that of 127·3 at the latest date. This was the highest figure recorded in any month in the period for which statistics are available.

Employment in Industries

Manufacturing.—Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,724 of which reported 691,231 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 670,172 at July 1; this was an increase of 21,059 employees, or 3·1 per cent. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index of employment advanced to a new, all-time maximum of 134·4 at August 1; in the preceding month, the figure had been 130·3, (then the highest to date), while at August 1, 1939, the index was 112·8. The latest figure was higher by 19·1 per cent than at midsummer of last year, and was 10·5 per cent above the August 1, 1929, index of 121·6, the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920. In some cases, an extension of working hours was also reported, mainly in response to war needs.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at August 1 in the period, 1921-1939, showed practically no change from July 1, declines in eight of these years just about offsetting the increases recorded in the remaining eleven Augusts. After correction for seasonal movement, the index at the latest date therefore advanced, rising from 127·7 at July 1, 1940, to 131·4 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at August 1 in recent years: 1940, 134·4; 1939, 112·8; 1938, 110·0; 1937, 118·1; 1936, 104·9; 1935, 99·8; 1934, 94·2; 1933, 85·2; 1932, 82·6; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 121·6; 1928, 115·2 and 1927, 107·0. (The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.)

Improvement was indicated at the date under review in practically all industrial groups, the expansion in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions being particularly pronounced; central electric stations were also decidedly busier. The gain in iron and steel, which was contra-seasonal, provided work for over 5,500 additional workers, and following the uninterrupted increases reported since the opening of the year, resulted in a greater volume of employment in these industries than in any other month for which statistics are available, with the exception of three months in the early part of 1929. The upward movement in textiles was also contrary to the usual trend of midsummer in the years since 1920.

For August 1, 1939, returns had been compiled from 6,460 manufacturers with 577,746 employees; in the preceding month, they had 570,430 persons on their payrolls.

Edible Animal Products.—Dairies, meat-packing and fish-canning factories registered gains, but the increases in the group as a whole were not equal to those recorded at

August 1, 1939, when the index was rather higher than at midsummer of this year. Statistics were received from 344 firms employing 30,726 workers at August 1, 1940, as compared with 29,762 in the preceding month. The trend in the animal foods division at August 1 in other years for which data are available has frequently though not invariably been upward.

Leather and Products.—Marked recovery was indicated in employment in the leather group, 1,227 persons being added to the staffs of the 339 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 23,804 at August 1. Much of the betterment occurred in shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. A somewhat smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, but the index of employment was then over two points lower.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills were decidedly busier, and there were moderate increases in furniture and some other wood-using industries. The lumber manufacturing division as a whole registered its fourth consecutive advance since March; the payrolls of the 996 establishments furnishing data aggregated 57,573 operatives, as against 55,586 in their last report. There was expansion in all five economic areas, that in British Columbia being most pronounced. Activity in the group as a whole was higher than at August 1, 1939, or any other month since June, 1930.

Plant Products, Edible.—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, while the chocolate and confectionery division was also busier; 557 vegetable food manufacturers reported 41,434 workers, or 2,432 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place mainly in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was brisker than at August 1, 1939, when a somewhat smaller advance had been indicated.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills reported considerably heightened activity, and there was also an upward movement in paper products and in printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 718 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 1,168 employees to 74,839 at August 1. The increases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were substantial. A slight gain, on the whole, had been noted in the corresponding month last summer, and the index then was lower, standing at 110·5, as compared with 120·5 at August 1, 1940.

Rubber Products.—There was an increase in employment in rubber works, 53 of which had 13,857 persons on their payrolls, compared with 13,519 at July 1. Most of the improvement was in Ontario. The tendency had been unfavourable at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was rather lower.

Textile Products.—The production of cotton, woollen, silk, headwear and garments and personal furnishings showed an expansion, which in some divisions was contra-seasonal. The 1,243 co-operating textile manufacturers employed 123,564 men and women, as compared with 121,478 at July 1. Most of the gain was in Quebec and Ontario. A moderate increase, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of August, 1939, and the index then stood at 115·8, compared with 142·1 at the date under review; this was the highest figure recorded at midsummer in any of the twenty years for which statistics are available.

Tobacco.—Data were received from 47 establishments in this industry, whose staffs aggregated 8,525 at August 1, an increase or 270 over their July 1 figures. Employment at the same date last year was in rather less volume than at the date under review, the improvement then recorded having been on a smaller scale.

Beverages.—The trend was favourable in the beverage industries at the beginning of August, according to statistics from 148 manufacturers employing 10,060 men and women, compared with 9,899 in the month before. The index was slightly higher than at August 1, 1939, when a somewhat larger gain had been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—For the seventh consecutive month, activity increased in chemical plants, 603 persons having been added since July 1 to the forces of the 325 co-operating plants; they reported 24,265 employees. The index was decidedly higher than at August 1 in 1939, or any other month for which information is available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—An advance was recorded in the building material industries, according to 221 employers with 12,760 workers, or 629 more than in their last report. Employment was brisker than in any other month since the middle of 1931.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was noted in electric light and power plants, 103 of which reported 18,296 employees, compared with 17,725 at July 1. The index number at the date under review was between five and six points higher than at August 1, 1939, when a similar increase had been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Activity in electrical apparatus factories showed a further important

gain; at the beginning of August, 129 of these provided work for 21,311 employees, or 615 more than in the preceding month. Employment was brisker than at August 1 of last year, or of any other summer for which data have been compiled.

Iron and Steel Products.—Land vehicle and wire works reported reductions, while improvement was shown in other branches of the iron and steel group; the expansion in the aeroplane, shipbuilding, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, hardware, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop divisions was particularly marked. A combined labour force of 173,340 persons was indicated by the 955 co-operating manufacturers, who had 167,796 at July 1. The increase was contra-seasonal in character, and continuing the uninterrupted gains indicated since January 1, resulted in a higher level of employment in the iron and steel industries than in any other month for which statistics are available, with the exception of three months in the early part of 1929. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest advances, but the movement was favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan. A decline, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of August in 1939, when the index was forty points lower than the latest figure of 132·2.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—There were continued advances in this group, according to the 206 firms furnishing data, who employed 32,001 workers at August 1, compared with 29,748 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in the base metal divisions, notably in aluminum production. Employment was in much greater volume than at August 1 of a year ago, the index being, in fact, higher than in any other month of the record.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 101 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 14,006 men and women, or 223 more than in their last report. The index was higher than at the same date in 1939, when the movement had also been upward.

Logging

Seasonal dullness affected the logging industry, while the fire hazard in British Columbia also caused the closing of some camps. The percentage reduction was below the average for August, and the number laid off was considerably smaller than at August 1 in either 1939 or 1938. Statements were tabulated from 382 firms employing 33,148 men, or 2,718 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 112·2, as compared with 73·5 at the beginning of August of last year; exceeded by that recorded at August 1, 1937, the latest figure was otherwise the highest for midsummer in the years since 1920.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 420 in the staffs of the 104 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 23,982 at August 1, 1940. Curtailment was indicated in the Maritime coal fields, while gains were reported in Alberta. Improvement had also been registered at the same date of last year, when the index was nearly four points lower.

Metallic Ores.—A falling-off was recorded in metallic ore mines, in which the index stood at 351·6, compared with 352·9 at the beginning of August of last year; while employment in many branches of this division continued extremely active, there was a slackening in certain prospecting and development operations. Returns were received from 210 firms with 43,805 men, as compared with 43,947 in their last report. On the whole, the changes in the various provinces were slight.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal.)—Heightened activity was noted in this division, in which 103 employers reported 10,576 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of August, a figure higher by 144 than at July 1, 1940. Employment was in greater volume than in the same month last summer, when a small gain had also been shown.

Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies at August 1; the communication companies co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 24,292 employees, as against 23,885 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than at August 1 of a year ago; the movement then had also been upward.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—Continued gains were registered in local transportation, according to data received from 312 employers with 31,589 workers, as against 31,308 at July 1. Improvement had also been recorded at August 1, 1939, but the index then was below its level at the time of writing.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was generally favourable, the largest gains being in Quebec and Ontario; the 102 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 65,965 employees, compared with 65,287 in their last report. A slight reduction had been indicated

at the same date in 1939, and the index then was nearly eight points lower than that of 82·7 at the latest date.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 123 companies in this group, employing 17,990 workers, or 459 more than at July 1, 1940. The largest increases were in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while there was a falling-off in Ontario. A decline, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when employment in shipping was not quite so active.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 891 contractors adding 7,587 persons to their staffs, which brought them to 41,972 at the beginning of August. There were general advances, of which the largest were in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was brisker than in the same month of 1939, or than in any other month since the late autumn of 1931.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance increased in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the expansion in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta being most pronounced. Data were received from 425 employers with 62,417 men on their payrolls, as compared with 58,649 at the beginning of July. A much larger advance had been noted at August 1, 1939, and employment on road work was then in decidedly greater volume.

Railway.—Moderate curtailment, on the whole, was recorded in this group at August 1, 1940, when 29 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 34,233 workers on their staffs, compared with 34,458 in the preceding month. Gains were shown in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, while there were losses in the Western Provinces. The index number was over nine points higher than at the beginning of August of a year ago, although slight improvement had then been noted.

Services

The trend of employment was upward in hotels and restaurants as the tourist season progressed, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also rather busier; 600 firms in the service group employed 34,367 persons, compared with 32,995 at the beginning of July. Less extensive improvement had been recorded at August 1, 1939, and the level of employment was then lower.

Trade

Retail stores showed a seasonal falling-off in employment, while wholesale houses were more active, according to 2,123 trading establishments which employed 137,367 men and women, as compared with 138,839 at July 1. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the decline in the trade group as a whole. Seasonal losses had also occurred at the beginning of August last year, when the index was several points lower than at the date under review.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1940

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Further increases in the volume of work available to local trade union members were evident at the close of July, unemployment standing at 6·4 per cent, as compared with a percentage of 7·6 in June. Reporting for the month under review were 1,974 labour organizations, combining a total of 260,248 members, 16,638 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. Improvement in considerably greater measure was apparent from July, 1939, when 11·1 per cent of idleness was registered. Geographically and industrially the labour trend was largely in a more favourable direction from June, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec unions showing gains in work afforded of between 2 and 3 per cent, and New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions expansion of lesser degree. Manitoba members alone indicated a tendency toward retarded activity though the variation from June was practically negligible. Every province con-

tributed to the total advancement noted during July from the corresponding month of last year. In this comparison New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta unions reflected appreciable betterment in the situation during the period under review and more moderate increases were recorded by Nova Scotia and British Columbia locals. In Saskatchewan and Manitoba the improvement noted was rather slight.

The records of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are compiled separately each month. Activity for Vancouver members showed a noteworthy rise during July from the preceding month and lesser gains were evident among Halifax, Montreal and Edmonton locals. Saint John and Regina unions indicated slight advances in work afforded from June, and in Toronto the tendency was but nominally upward. The percentage of inactivity for Winnipeg members remained identical with that of June. In contrasting with the returns for July last year Halifax members were decidedly busier during the month under review, and in Saint John, Montreal and Toronto the employment situation was substantially improved. Fair-sized gains in activity were reflected by Vancouver members, and heightened employment on a smaller scale was indicated from Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg.

Accompanying this article is a chart which represents the unemployment trend for local trade union members by months from January, 1934, to date. The curve which has shown a progressively downward movement since the close of February continued in this favourable trend throughout July and at the close of the month rested at a level considerably below that of July a year ago, an evidence of a markedly better situation during the month under review.

Workers in the manufacturing industries were more actively engaged during July than in either the preceding month of July, 1939, the increases in the latter comparison being quite impressive. This was apparent from the reports compiled from 596 local unions with a membership total of 105,020 persons.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Of these, 7,279 or 6·9 per cent were without employment on the last day of the month in comparison with percentages of 8·5 in June and 12·5 in July, 1939. The marked employment recovery reflected in garment establishments in Quebec from June was a large factor in the better situation apparent in the manufacturing industries as a whole. This improvement was, however, in part offset by the pronounced curtailment evident among hat, cap and glove workers in both Quebec and Ontario. Glass workers and electric current employees showed noteworthy gains in work afforded, but their combined membership was rather small, hence scarcely affected the situation in the manufacturing industries. Cigar and tobacco, fur and rubber workers reported adequate work for all their members during July as compared with a moderate

percentage of unemployment in June, and among papermakers, iron and steel, and wood workers the tendency was in a slightly more favourable direction. In addition to the contractions in employment among hat, cap and glove workers mentioned above, recessions of much lesser degree were manifest by general labourers, and the situation declined very slightly for bakers and confectioners, leather workers, printing tradesmen, textile and carpet and brewery workers, meat cutters and butchers, and metal polishers. Jewellery workers maintained the same level of unemployment as in June. Compared with the returns for July, 1939, large scale expansion viewed from a percentage basis was manifest by glass, hat, cap and glove, and wood workers, and metal polishers during the period under survey. The iron and steel trades which embraced well over a third of the total membership in the manufacturing industries showed considerably more active conditions than in July last year, as did also garment workers. The gains in employment recorded by leather, textile and carpet, and jewellery workers, and papermakers were, however, of more moderate proportions, and the situation improved slightly for printing tradesmen, cigar and tobacco, and fur workers, bakers and confectioners, and general labourers. An unchanged percentage of idleness was manifest by brewery workers, while rubber workers were all reported actively engaged as in July a year ago. Electric current employees reflected a moderate percentage of inactivity during July compared with a fully engaged situation in the corresponding month of last year, and among meat cutters and butchers there was a very slight drop in available work.

The 55 unions of coal miners from which reports were received at the close of July involving a membership of 21,212 persons indicated 1,978 unemployed members, a percentage of 9·3 in comparison with percentages of 9·9 at the end of June and 14·9 in July, 1939. The more active conditions evident in the Alberta coal mines were entirely responsible for the better situation noted in coal mining as a whole from June. British Columbia miners were rather slack compared with a fully employed situation in June, while in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there was a slight tendency toward retarded activity. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia miners all participated in the more favourable employment movement manifest from July last year, the improvement, as in the previous comparison, being predominant in Alberta. In New Brunswick the trend was but nominally adverse.

The building and construction trades during July extended the period of uninterrupted expansion which has characterized the situation since the close of February, the 229 local unions forwarding reports with an aggregate of 27,299 members showing that 3,245, or a percentage of 11·9, were idle at the end of the month as contrasted with 13·5 per cent of inactivity in June. More extensive gains in employment were apparent from July last year when 24·7 per cent of unemployed members was reported. Steam shovelmen and granite and stonecutters who, however, formed but a small share of the total group membership reporting were much busier during July this year than in June, while increases in employment of lesser magnitude, viewed from a percentage basis, although involving a considerable number of workers, were indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Improvement on a rather small scale was manifest by plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, electrical workers, and hod carriers and building labourers, and the trend for bridge and structural iron workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers was but factionally upward. Carpenters and joiners alone showed some slowing up in activity though the change from June was rather small. Large scale expansion from

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15 8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20 3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14 0	13·1
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	12·2
July 1929.....	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
July 1930.....	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2
July 1931.....	7·2	7·0	17·0	16·6	14·7	14·5	25·3	16·3	16·2
July 1932.....	8·0	13·2	26·2	24·4	19·7	13·7	25·5	20·5	21·8
July 1933.....	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	21·2
July 1934.....	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	17·9
July 1935.....	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
July 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
July 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
July 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
July 1939.....	5·4	8·5	15·0	10·1	5·6	5·7	16·9	8·6	11·1
Aug. 1939.....	4·2	8·2	15 2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	10·9
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	9·1
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	9·0
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	9·7
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	11·4
Jan. 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	11·3
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	11·7
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	10·8
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	9·6
May 1940.....	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	7·9
June 1940.....	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	7·6
July 1940.....	1·9	2·7	10·2	4·3	4·0	3·3	11·9	5·6	6·4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0		2·3	1·7	0	1·8	....	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	5	3·6	3·0
July 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1		6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	40·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
July 1931	1·5	33·8	17·5	16·1	4·5	15·4	27·5	9·5		43·1	20·6	14·6	19·3	68·3	9·2	14·5	65·1	30·8	0	24·4	39·9	8·9	22·1	10·1	1·0	9·2	9·4	0	2·0	8·6	·3	19·0	16·2
July 1932	10·6	42·0	12·6	24·1	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·8	0	45·7	39·8	33·5	36·0	73·9	21·1	25·3	33·3	18·7	0	43·8	58·6	13·0	33·6	14·7	1·1	8·8	8·9	0	·9	12·3	4·7	24·5	21·8
July 1933	1·4	32·5	14·3	22·3	9·6	12·4	9·0	13·9	0	15·5	17·6	16·9	17·9	13·0	17·9	27·7	18·6	39·3	0	53·6	61·9	12·5	33·9	13·9	1·6	10·5	10·7	0	2·9	11·9	6·2	20·6	21·2
July 1934	1·9	2·4	20·0	18·1	6·6	9·2	6·5	11·2	0	21·1	25·8	23·9	28·3	15·5	9·5	19·8	12·3	4·8	0	52·0	57·0	8·2	40·1	8·0	·8	11·4	11·6	0	6·3	8·1	3·6	17·6	17·9
July 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
July 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
July 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
July 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
July, 1939	1·6	14·6	15·0	12·5	4·1	6·2	4·6	8·5	0	16·0	16·0	4·0	13·5	46·4	18·3	13·0	7·4	48·8	0	26·0	24·7	5·8	37·1	6·0	1·2	6·0	6·1	0	·2	3·8	·8	6·3	11·1
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·6	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·3	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	·16	3·9	7·9
June 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	2·3	3·1	1·6	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	7·1	·5	12·5	0	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6
July 1940	3·7	17·4	11·0	6·9	3·1	2·5	·3	6·0	3·1	2·9	9·3	·8	7·9	31·6	17·7	6·0	·4	2·3	0	25·6	11·9	3·1	26·7	3·0	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·6	1·4	3·6	6·4

July last year was recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, hod carriers and building labourers, steam shovelmen, and bridge and structural iron workers, and the improvement registered by electrical workers was of noteworthy proportions. Granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers, however, suffered rather marked losses in employment.

Activity in the transportation industries was maintained in much the same volume during July as in June though the tendency was favourable, the reports compiled from 825 local unions with 71,327 members showing that 2,213 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3·1 contrasted with 3·3 per cent of unemployment in June. The steam railway division, which embraced nearly 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and street and electric railway employees showed a rise in work afforded of less than one per cent from June. Navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, indicated but a slight tendency toward reduced activity. All groups participated in the more favourable movement noted from July last year when 5·8 per cent of idleness was recorded in the transportation industries as a whole. In this comparison navigation workers reflected a much better situation during the month under review, and among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs the improvement recorded was of moderate degree. Gains of minor importance were registered by street and electric railway employees.

Reports were received for July from 4 unions of retail shop clerks, involving a membership of 1,835 persons, only 0·2 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month compared with 0·4 per cent of inactivity in June. No change in the situation was apparent from July last year.

Heightened activity on a small scale was evident among civic employees during July from the previous month as manifest by the reports received from 80 associations with 9,255 members. Of these, 125 or 1·4 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 2·3 in June. A less favourable trend was noted from July last year though the change was very slight, unemployment for that month standing at only 0·8 per cent.

The 144 locals in the miscellaneous group of trades from which reports were compiled at the close of July, comprising a membership of 10,797 persons showed that 389 or a percentage of 3·6 were out of work as compared with 4·0 per cent of idleness in June. Theatre and stage employees reported gains in activity of nearly 3 per cent from June, while among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers the improvement apparent was fractional. Contrasted with the returns in the miscellaneous group of trades for July last year when 6·3 per cent of the members reported were without employment, stationary engineers and firemen registered the most noteworthy increase in work afforded during the month under review, and moderate advances were indicated by theatre and stage employees. Among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and unclassified workers, the employment tendency was also favourable though the variations were of lesser degree.

Fishermen reported much greater activity during July than in June according to the reports compiled from 6 associations covering a membership of 2,853 persons. Of these 105, or a percentage of 3·7, were idle at the close of the month, compared with 27·7 per cent of unemployment in June. In July last year only 1·6 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 6 local unions reporting a total of 2,747 members at the end of July, indicated that 478 were without employment, a percentage of 17·4 contrasted with percentages of 20·3 in June and 14·6 in July, 1939.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1939 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for July of each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and for each month from July, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1940, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed gains of 15 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, over that of the previous period, as well as that of the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions, except logging, services and trade, in which no marked losses took place, recorded gains over the preceding month; the highest being in construction and maintenance and farming. In comparison with July a year ago, the only group to report reduced placement was farming and although this loss was fairly substantial, it was much more than coun-

teracted by increases in all remaining industries; the most outstanding being those in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, services and transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified, and of placements affected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, an upward trend was manifested by both curves during the first half of the month, while during the latter half, the level of vacancies remained stationary and that of placements rose nearly 3 points, with the result that each curve at the close of the period under review had attained a level several points above that recorded on the 31st of July a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61·7 throughout the month, in contrast with ratios of 57·9 and 57·0 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56·1 and 58·9, as compared with 55·8 and 55·0, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1940, was 1,872 as compared with a daily average of 1,327 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,629 recorded daily in June, 1940.

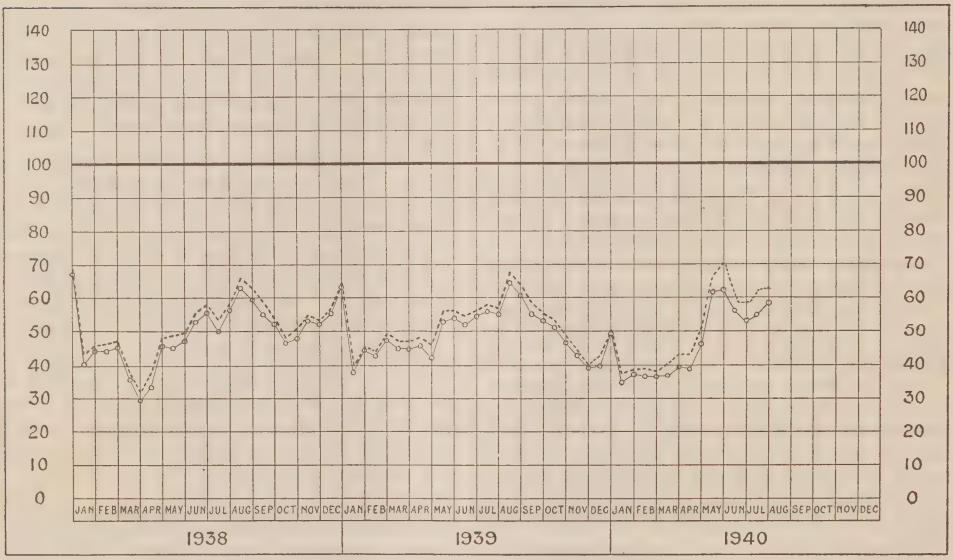
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 3,034, in comparison with 2,311 in July, 1939. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1940 averaged 2,800 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1940, was 1,745, of which 1,250 were in regular employment and 495 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,521 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,281 daily, consisting of 888 in regular and 393 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 46,800 persons to vacancies and affected a total of 45,352 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 32,489, of which 26,402 were of men and 6,087 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,863. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 34,919 for men and 13,739 for women, a total of 48,658, with applications for work numbering 78,864, of which 58,419 were from men and 20,445 from women. Reports for June, 1940, showed 39,078 positions available, 67,188

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



applications made and 36,482 placements effected, while in July, 1939, there were recorded 33,151 vacancies, 57,754 applications for work and 32,002 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (7 months)	145,895	81,327	227,222

Nova Scotia

During July, vacancies reported to Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for over 2 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 113 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 1 per cent in placements when compared with June and of nearly 107 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. The increase in placements over July of last year was due to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance and a somewhat smaller advance in services. Manufacturing and trade also showed improvement, but there was a decline in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 122; logging 42; farming 55; construction and maintenance 1,213; trade 44, and services 887, of which 714 were of household workers. There were 1,265 men and 190 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during July was over 14 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 32 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with June, but an increase of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. Placements were higher in construction and maintenance, services, manufacturing and trade than during July of last year and accounted for the increase for the province as a whole. Under these comparisons the only decline of importance was in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 64; logging 73; construction and maintenance 609; trade 66 and services 642, of which 498 were of household workers. During the month 511 men and 83 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during July called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 75 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 18 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 74 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. All industrial divisions except mining, in which a small loss was reported, participated in the increase in placements over July of last year, the most important gains being in logging, services, manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,000; logging 1,901; farming 295; transportation 619; construction and maintenance 3,002 and services 3,748, of which 3,263 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,000 of men and 2,095 of women.

Ontario

There was an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during July when compared with the preceding month and of over 77 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 38 per cent higher than in June and over 66 per cent more than in July, 1939. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over July of last year, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and services, with improvement of smaller proportions in transportation, trade and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 2,273; logging 340; farming 2,752; mining 211; transportation 338; construction and maintenance 9,917; trade 362 and services 3,958, of which 2,290 were of household workers. There were 12,928 men and 2,115 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during July called for nearly 28 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 32 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly

24 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decrease of nearly 31 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. The decline in placements from July of last year was due to decreases in farming and construction and maintenance. Of the changes in all other groups, a gain in services and a loss in logging were the most important. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 60; logging 78; farming 1,244; construction and maintenance 746 and services 796, of which 612 were of household workers. There were 1,985 men and 319 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during July called for nearly 64 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 7 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 58 per cent when compared with June, but a decrease of over 5 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. Farm placements were considerably fewer than in July of last year and accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. The reduction in this group was partly offset by gains in construction and maintenance, services and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 462; transportation 99; construction and maintenance 414 and services 920, of which 527 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 887 of men and 439 of women.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during July, were nearly 15 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 9 per cent in excess of July, 1939. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 11 per cent when compared with June and over 6 per cent in comparison with July, 1939. The most important change in placements from July of last year, by industrial groups, was a gain in construction and maintenance, but manufacturing also showed improvement. These increases were partly offset by declines in farming and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 104; logging 133; farming 644; construction and maintenance 495 and services 630, of which 491 were of household workers. During the month 1,201 men and 405 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month and of 17 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 10 per cent higher than in June and nearly 16 per cent above July, 1939. Placements in services, manufacturing and construction and maintenance were considerably higher than during July of last year, but there was a large decrease in logging. A moderate increase in transportation was offset by a decline in farm placements. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 372; logging 229; farming 221; transportation 99; construction and maintenance 1,407 and services 1,107, of which 650 were of household workers. There were 1,625 men and 441 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 32,489 placements in regular employment, 19,432 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 375 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 295 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 80 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Quebec during July were 45 in number, 9 of whom were bound for provincial points and 36 for centres outside the province. Provincially the movement was of bush workers, the Rouyn office being responsible for the despatch of 7 to Val d'Or and the Thetford Mines office of 2 to Chicoutimi. Of the interprovincial trans-

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**2,499**	**94**	**2,640**	**2,404**	**1,455**	**949**	**5,262**	**651**
Halifax	1,041	89	1,051	943	595	348	3,180	49
Kentville	317	0	391	317	186	131	1,013	146
New Glasgow	480	5	524	483	303	180	426	260
Sydney	661	0	674	661	371	290	643	196
New Brunswick	**1,483**	**14**	**1,584**	**1,483**	**594**	**881**	**1,027**	**259**
Chatham	184	0	203	184	23	161	61	2
Moncton	457	14	533	457	149	300	226	131
Saint John	842	0	848	842	422	420	740	126
Quebec	**12,956**	**1,274**	**22,464**	**11,877**	**8,095**	**2,621**	**16,692**	**4,940**
Chicoutimi	962	0	1,937	962	960	2	464	449
Hull	402	16	929	394	364	31	398	363
La Tuque	1,271	5	1,368	1,290	1,244	22	64	213
Matane	769	201	731	705	548	156	299	111
Montreal	3,891	657	7,150	3,497	1,430	1,383	3,041	1,398
Quebec	2,297	242	6,552	2,167	1,769	220	11,207	1,035
Rouyn	368	28	835	495	448	42	292	347
Sherbrooke	318	29	475	358	282	21	122	161
Thetford Mines	161	21	511	277	153	12	320	.....
Three Rivers	1,400	58	1,588	1,476	674	726	177	223
Val d'Or	217	17	388	256	223	6	308	140
Ontario	**21,744**	**871**	**35,097**	**20,388**	**15,043**	**5,135**	**39,937**	**7,251**
Barrie	2,016	33	870	864	864	0	0	.....
Belleville	421	54	587	355	246	109	327	82
Brantford	630	18	612	644	563	81	439	168
Chatham	385	13	423	368	46	322	384	74
Ft. William	528	0	547	524	389	135	235	325
Galt	169	36	372	170	155	15	329	.....
Guelph	429	78	564	361	237	67	832	105
Hamilton	1,576	80	3,461	1,535	1,118	410	5,562	356
Kenora	182	0	304	182	140	42	116	179
Kingston	404	29	610	377	349	28	655	415
Kitchener	297	37	509	304	193	111	722	128
Lindsay	247	0	607	314	311	3	920	.....
London	866	56	1,290	922	664	215	1,245	294
New Toronto	333	6	715	309	222	87	436	124
Niagara Falls	329	28	345	301	238	62	309	99
North Bay	336	0	398	280	226	54	618	287
Oshawa	200	0	1,041	396	250	146	2,359	42
Ottawa	2,227	92	3,335	2,195	972	1,143	2,026	650
Owen Sound	252	2	219	274	132	142	235	157
Parry Sound	1,838	0	1,805	1,805	1,805	0	0	.....
Pembroke	674	4	1,720	661	601	60	403	159
Peterborough	210	8	302	227	190	37	344	169
Pt. Arthur	625	0	456	524	501	23	569	731
St. Catharines	645	48	819	588	342	246	1,336	122
St. Thomas	644	9	665	556	529	27	282	28
Sarnia	309	42	453	276	180	96	842	87
Sault Ste. Marie	264	17	426	244	133	108	136	124
Simcoe	432	0	434	434	165	269	0	85
Stratford	164	0	327	205	184	21	959	148
Sudbury	403	0	640	400	307	93	141	163
Timmins	483	0	982	489	345	144	638	385
Toronto	2,358	92	7,811	2,411	1,820	591	12,468	1,051
Welland	153	56	267	133	103	11	991	79
Windsor	518	22	818	524	350	174	2,718	269
Woodstock	197	11	363	236	173	63	361	166
Manitoba	**2,918**	**33**	**5,655**	**2,969**	**2,304**	**659**	**14,825**	**3,824**
Brandon	273	28	306	248	224	24	648	403
Dauphin	140	0	329	140	96	44	412	74
Portage la Prairie	154	1	300	153	134	19	552	101
Winnipeg	2,351	4	4,120	2,428	1,850	572	13,183	3,246
Saskatchewan	**2,098**	**192**	**2,208**	**1,986**	**1,326**	**659**	**6,383**	**1,740**
Estevan	43	7	33	30	30	0	92	121
Moose Jaw	447	45	459	422	262	159	2,001	213
North Battleford	47	16	45	41	31	10	213	13
Prince Albert	240	34	204	200	100	100	296	82
Regina	633	48	706	616	500	116	828	730
Saskatoon	377	0	433	371	190	181	2,010	323
Swift Current	82	17	92	76	67	9	601	61
Weyburn	151	14	153	153	99	54	164	94
Yorkton	78	11	83	77	47	30	178	103
Alberta	**2,267**	**113**	**3,578**	**2,085**	**1,606**	**479**	**5,861**	**1,646**
Calgary	981	67	1,389	857	627	230	1,616	525
Drumheller	71	1	172	65	52	13	92	47
Edmonton	708	2	1,230	708	609	99	3,423	782
Lethbridge	289	23	405	255	162	93	362	127
Medicine Hat	218	20	382	200	156	44	368	165
British Columbia	**3,593**	**54**	**6,238**	**3,608**	**2,936**	**1,480**	**13,449**	**1,780**
Kamloops	260	0	291	257	251	6	146	85
Nanaimo	333	0	359	328	321	7	607	435
Nelson	178	0	190	179	22	157	14	24
New Westminster	171	0	356	172	121	51	838	86
Penticton	131	5	206	124	69	55	201	55
Prince George	9	5	49	4	4	0	37	2
Prince Rupert	132	1	116	126	118	8	128	21
Vancouver	1,243	25	3,021	1,332	510	760	10,315	834
Victoria	1,136	18	1,650	1,086	650	436	1,163	238
Canada	**48,658**	**2,645**	**78,864**	**46,880**	**32,489**	**12,863**	**103,436**	**22,195***
Men	34,919	792	58,419	33,835	26,402	7,277	81,351	17,177
Women	13,739	1,853	20,445	12,965	6,087	5,586	22,085	5,018

* 104 Placements effected by offices now closed.

fers 28 were of carpenters proceeding from Rouyn to Barrie and 8 were of bushmen conveyed from Hull to Pembroke. Ontario offices during July granted 230 reduced rate certificates, all to provincial centres. The Port Arthur office was instrumental in the despatch of 79 building construction workers, 66 bushmen, 4 mine workers, 3 cookees and one hotel cook to situations within the same zone. To the Port Arthur zone in addition, 6 bushmen journeyed from Timmins. From Fort William 5 bushmen and one labourer and from Sudbury 4 bushmen were sent to employment within their respective zones. The North Bay zone received 56 building construction workers from Toronto and one hotel cook from Ottawa. The Hamilton office despatched two steel examiners to Ottawa, the Windsor office one riveter to Barrie and the Pembroke office one powder man to Hamilton. The movement of labour in Manitoba during July originated at Winnipeg, from which centre 7 persons were transferred within the province and 41 to points outside. Provincially the transfers were within the Winnipeg zone and included 4 farm hands, 2 lumber workers and one bushman. The Port Arthur zone was the destination of all workers journeying outside the province among whom were 16 bush workers, 11 ship builders, 9 mine workers, two cooks, one tool maker one store clerk and one machinist. Business transacted by Alberta offices during July involved the issue of 46 reduced rate certificates, 44 provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were granted at Calgary to farm hands travelling to Victoria. The transfers within the province effected by the Edmonton office included 2 carpenters going to Lethbridge, one carpenter to Medicine Hat, one farm hand to Drumheller and 19 miners, 5 bushmen, 5 cooks, 4 farm hands, 4 labourers and one cafe worker to situations within the territory administered by the Edmonton office. From Calgary 2 farm hands were transported to employment within the same zone. In British Columbia during July the Vancouver office was responsible for the labour movement which represented the transfer of 5 workers within the province and one outside. Provincially one miner was conveyed to Kamloops and 2 miners, one hotel porter and one store clerk to employment at centres in the Vancouver zone. The one person transferred outside the province was a glazier destined to Regina.

Of the 375 workers who were carried at the Employment Service reduced rate during July 105 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 235 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 34 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1940

The July report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 162 of the 203 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 151 reported detailed operation. The remaining 11 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of July while 41 municipalities had failed to report at the close of August 10.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of July is $10,497,006. Revised values for the month of June include returns from 190 municipalities and aggregate $9,769,503. Reports were received from 50 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $7,874,638 for the last month. The corresponding revised value for June includes 56 returns and is $7,355,671, while the June 1939 value was $6,584,125.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the seven elapsed months of the current year is $57,798,471. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $42,247,633, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $33,647,625.

During the month of July new construction of all types amounted to 77·5 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 39·2.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JULY, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
All Permits—Total Value	10,497,006	6,740	235,183	74,218	2,911,073
New construction	8,133,025	6,740	186,955	32,864	2,386,843
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,363,981	.....	48,228	41,354	524,230
Residential	4,883,305	3,100	150,138	54,518	1,269,615
New construction	4,120,576	3,100	122,555	26,514	1,021,870
Additions, alterations, repairs	762,729	.....	27,583	28,004	247,745
Institutional	398,808	.....	13,420	.....	161,800
New construction	261,825	.....	.....	.....	120,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	136,983	.....	13,420	.....	41,200
Commercial	1,368,425	3,640	19,225	15,900	306,575
New construction	747,272	3,640	14,400	2,550	143,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	621,153	.....	4,825	13,350	162,825
Industrial	2,412,632	.....	2,400	3,800	1,111,425
New construction	1,664,375	.....	.....	3,800	1,085,825
Additions, alterations, repairs	748,257	.....	2,400	.....	25,600
Other building	1,433,836	.....	50,000	.....	61,658
New construction	1,338,977	.....	50,000	.....	14,798
Additions, alterations, repairs	94,859	.....	.....	.....	46,860

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All Permits—Total Value	4,255,466	756,966	1,086,115	365,617	805,628
New construction	2,952,293	644,715	1,028,040	268,980	625,595
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,303,173	112,251	58,075	96,637	180,033
Residential	2,490,326	255,538	44,090	156,195	459,785
New construction	2,223,922	200,365	23,440	120,025	378,785
Additions, alterations, repairs	266,404	55,173	20,650	36,170	81,000
Institutional	66,991	2,698	31,000	119,805	3,094
New construction	17,920	.....	4,000	119,305	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	49,071	2,698	27,000	500	3,094
Commercial	659,914	55,650	21,000	77,592	208,929
New construction	374,282	21,300	10,600	22,150	154,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	285,632	34,350	10,400	55,442	54,329
Industrial	847,792	320,000	.....	11,925	115,290
New construction	182,750	300,000	.....	7,400	84,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	665,042	20,000	.....	4,525	30,690
Other Building	190,443	123,080	990,025	100	18,530
New construction	153,419	123,050	990,000	100	7,610
Additions, alterations, repairs	37,024	30	25	.....	10,920

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials	Year	Value of Building Permits Issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	July	Seven months	Seven months	Seven months		July	Seven months	Seven months	Seven months
1940.....	10,497,006	57,798,471	[1]	[1]	1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29·5	78·1
1939.....	6,584,125	33,647,625	34·5	87·5	1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71·8	83·3
1938.....	6,114,843	32,067,412	32·9	90·2	1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103·9	94·2
1937.....	5,529,295	33,586,237	34·5	95·9	1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151·2	99·2
1936.....	5,029,802	23,352,686	24·0	84·5	1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131·2	96·2
1935.....	4,396,402	29,036,913	29·8	81·8	1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99·8	96·1
1934.....	3,257,470	13,668,847	14·0	82·8	1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100·0	100·8
1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12·7	76·5					

[1] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JULY, 1940, AND IN JULY, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	July, 1940	July, 1939		July, 1940	July, 1939
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island—			**Ontario—*Conc.***		
Charlottetown	6,740	34,300	Sarnia	No report	24,490
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie	68,429	67,526
*Halifax	82,298	121,482	*Stratford	40,427	13,935
New Glasgow	8,910	6,865	*Toronto	1,049,520	942,597
*Sydney	114,365	51,695	East York Twp	No Report	96,445
New Brunswick—			Welland	63,105	21,940
Fredericton	8,000	10,090	*Windsor	578,475	171,950
*Moncton	22,705	7,750	Riverside	28,310	19,100
*Saint John	39,877	60,224	Woodstock	26,976	29,103
Quebec—			York Twp	102,100	99,800
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	1,035,483	1,524,668	**Manitoba—**		
*Quebec	271,475	217,831	*Brandon	14,730	4,880
Shawinigan Falls	No report	27,275	St. Boniface	355,715	51,340
*Sherbrooke	66,900	81,100	*Winnipeg	357,850	209,300
*Trois-Rivières	76,755	35,645	**Saskatchewan—**		
*Westmount	10,700	87,332	*Moose Jaw	22,050	7,335
Ontario—			*Regina	327,890	241,235
Belleville	19,725	22,200	*Saskatoon	722,575	46,850
*Brantford	16,054	18,780	**Alberta—**		
Chatham	30,350	22,600	*Calgary	No report	77,984
Fort William	80,515	36,506	*Edmonton	323,727	160,935
Galt	56,905	18,547	Lethbridge	35,160	40,131
Guelph	41,583	46,845	Medicine Hat	3,980	500
*Hamilton	247,541	233,260	**British Columbia—**		
*Kingston	86,408	58,389	Kamloops	12,800	12,025
*Kitchener	No report	75,544	Nanaimo	13,565	19,843
*London	117,580	117,860	*New Westminster	100,000	53,925
Niagara Falls	20,550	17,038	Prince Rupert	2,995	1,300
Oshawa	121,805	49,395	*Vancouver	544,540	793,785
*Ottawa	222,525	145,795	North Vancouver	10,990	3,655
Owen Sound	9,680	10,800	*Victoria	78,803	68,439
*Peterborough	18,966	35,163			
*Port Arthur	68,686	52,498	Total 58 Municipalities	7,874,638	6,584,125
*St. Catharines	86,845	37,405			
*St. Thomas	No report	38,895	Total 35 Municipalities	6,867,848	5,877,817

*Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1940

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of August, 1940, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Harvesting of grain and threshing kept farmers busy in the Maritime Provinces; all crops, however, were much in need of rain, particularly orchards, where the apple crop was estimated to be only 60 per cent of that of last year. Fair weather enabled fishermen to secure a good catch of staple sea foods, especially cod, haddock and mackerel. Many men were at work in logging camps, although fires had done serious damage to standing timber and the abnormally low water in the Saint John River had greatly impeded the progress of lumber crews, who were clearing an estimated 13,000 cords of pulpwood from river banks and bars. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated six days per week, with the exception of one colliery, which was idle, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked five and six days. Manufacturing concerns continued to run full time with complete staffs. Canning plants were preparing to open and foundries and machine shops were working to capacity. Work on National Defence projects continued, also highway construction. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy and trade was steady. The demand for maids and charwomen also remained firm.

There was a normal demand for farm hands in the Province of Quebec and logging operations continued at an active pace, the chief centres of activity being Chicoutimi, Hull, Matane and Val d'Or. Nearly all manufacturing concerns were working full time, particularly paper mills, sash and door factories, metallurgical plants and iron, steel, textile and leather establishments. Building increased perceptibly from day to day as dams, hutments for military camps, airports and numerous large buildings were being constructed. New roads and the upkeep of those already in existence also provided employment for thousands of unskilled workers. Transportation was active and trade satisfactory. Hiring of experienced domestic help was handicapped by the fact that suitable applicants preferred work in munition factories, or other war industries, to that of household service.

The farming situation had eased somewhat throughout Ontario, due in part to the recent rains, which had brought threshing and outside work to a standstill and partly to the large number of tobacco workers released from employment, because of heavy damage to this crop through frost, many of these men, however, were not experienced in dairy farming. Storms also had done considerable harm to orchards, reducing some of the fruit yield from 40 to 80 per cent. While little demand existed for bushmen, many operators were preparing for an early start, with wages on the whole somewhat higher than last year's and with prospects good for a considerable volume of production. Mining was quiet, except at Timmins, where numerous requests had been received for various classes of miners. Manufacturing remained very steady. Skilled workers in iron and steel, such as first class tool and die makers, millwrights and machinists, were greatly in demand, as well as experienced textile operators. Firms engaged in war orders also had increased their staffs and were exceptionally busy. Building construction was very active, especially in those centres where National Defence projects were under way, and alterations and repairs to private property added to the increased activity. Highway construction was gradually diminishing and work in this line now consisted chiefly of repairs and maintenance. Movement of freight by lake and rail continued heavy and trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. The domestic situation in household service was growing more acute, as fewer experienced houseworkers were registering, the majority of applicants desiring factory or clerical work. Casual openings for women, however, were increasing with the return of householders to their homes after the summer vacation.

A considerable drop in farm placements was evident in the Prairie Provinces as heavy rains had delayed threshing in some sections, while in others the number of combines used effected a reduction in harvest hands usually required. In Alberta, where harvesting was in full swing, the labour situation was well in hand, with all necessary help available. Logging was dull. Mining was very quiet in Manitoba, but fair in Alberta, where a few miners were returning to former jobs. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Building construction was active, although various projected buildings for the Department of National Defence were being held up for lack of material. Highway construction also continued. Trade was fair. A shortage of female help existed for household service, both city and country, but applications for factory work at Winnipeg had more than doubled in recent weeks.

Vacancies existed in British Columbia for farm help, which could not be filled, owing to lack of suitable applicants. Fruit picking had started and tomato canneries were working overtime. There was practically no movement of labour to logging camps, but sawmills continued to work night and day and were experiencing difficulty in replacing skilled men capable of handling planers' edgers' and experienced shippers' jobs. Shipments of export lumber to the eastern seaboard had broken previous records since March of this year, approximately 125,000,000 board feet of lumber having been sent by rail. Mining, both coal and placer, was moderately active. Fishing was very poor, a number of seiners and trollers at Prince Rupert having returned to port. Construction was progressing favourably. Shipyards and waterfronts also were busy. Trade was fair and the call for workers in the women's division steady, although, as elsewhere, capable household help was scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August, 1940, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

After showing substantial reductions month by month since January last, the numbers of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain increased by over 60,000 between June 17 and July 15. The increase occurred among women, temporarily unemployed men and juveniles; there was a reduction in the number of men registered as wholly unemployed. The total registered at July 15, 1940, was over 420,000 less than the figure for July 10, 1939.

As compared with July 10, 1939, the number unemployed at July 15, 1940 in Great Britain was 429,158 lower.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland there was a total of 898,676 persons either wholly unemployed (736,017) or temporarily stopped (162,659), an increase in the number of unemployed of 64,462 compared with the figures at June 17, 1940.

The increase in the numbers unemployed since June 17 occurred mainly in coal mining, where there were temporary stoppages in a few areas, and in the textile, clothing, boot and shoe, leather and furniture industries. On the other hand, there was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in building and public works contracting and in the distributive trades.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July 15, 1940, represented 5·6 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, as compared with 5·2 at June 17, 1940; at July 10, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 8·7. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages, were 5·7 at July 15, 1940, 5·3 at June 17, 1940, and 9·0 at July 10, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2·5, 2·3, and 4·0 respectively.

United States

According to an official press release issued on August 23 by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, more than 130,000 additional workers found employment in non-agricultural industries between mid-June and mid-July. Miss Perkins stated that the July estimate of 35,600,000 workers in non-agricultural occupations is the maximum reached this year and is about one million greater than in the corresponding month of last year.

The following paragraphs taken from the official report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

Employment on private and public building construction continued to rise in July, about 75,000 more workers being employed than in the preceding month. Transportation and public utility companies added 30,000 workers to their staffs, the major portion of which gain was on steam railroads. A net gain of 7,000 workers was reported in the group of mining industries and factories added about 5,000 workers to their pay rolls. Seasonal summer recessions in retail trade activity resulted in net decline of more than 75,000 workers in wholesale and retail trade and a negligible loss was reported in the group of finance, service, and miscellaneous industries.

The gain of 0·1 per cent or about 5,000 workers in manufacturing industries, while not pronounced, was noteworthy in that factory employment usually declines by about 31,000 workers from June to July. This contra-seasonal gain was due in large measure to continued expansion in the war-materials industries. Aircraft firms took on an additional 7,000 workers in July, shipbuilding companies, 4,700, and plants manufacturing engines, 3,100 workers. Machine tool plants added 1,600 workers to their forces, and firms manufacturing aluminum products and ex-

plosives took on nearly 1,000 additional workers.

Other manufacturing industries stimulated directly or indirectly by Government or war orders were iron and steel, with an increase of more than 20,000 employees; woollen and worsted goods, 14,500; shoes, 13,800; men's clothing, 8,600; and cotton goods, 5,800. The approach of peak season operations in the canning industry was reflected in the gain of 29,800 workers, which was less than the usual seasonal expansion. Larger-than-seasonal gains however were reported in slaughtering and meat packing (3,800), radios and phonographs (3,000) and book and job printing (2,700).

While gains in employment were reported in 52 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, the losses in the remaining industries, particularly automobiles and women's clothing, virtually offset the employment increases. In most years these seasonal decreases are so large as to result in a net loss in manufacturing employment. There were more than 90,000 fewer workers employed in the automobile and parts plants in July than in the preceding month, the earlier change-over for models this year resulting in a sharper decline than is customarily experienced.

The increase in factory employment was accompanied by a decline of 1·5 per cent or about $2,900,000 in weekly factory pay rolls. July pay rolls are normally reduced by shutdowns for inventory and repairs and the observance of the July 4 holiday. The current pay-roll decline however is not as great as the expected seasonal reduction of 3·7 per cent or $6,900,000.

Employment in the private building construction industry increased 5·3 per cent from June to July and weekly pay-rolls rose 4·6 per cent. The greater-than-seasonal employment increases registered in each of the previous three months were continued, the current month's gain being substantially larger than the 1·4 per cent increase from June to July, 1939, and the 1·7 per cent average gain of the 1932-1939 period. Employment in July, 1940, was 10·1 per cent above July, 1939, and pay rolls were 13·1 per cent above the level of a year ago. Increases in private construction were general throughout the country, eight of the nine geographic divisions reporting increased employment. In the Mountain States, employment declined slightly, following the marked increases in previous months.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Law require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935", which came into force on May 1, 1936.

This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and

that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Public Works

Fabrication and erection of one ten to fifty ton travelling electrically operated crane for the Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Colby Crane and Engineering Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 29, 1940. Amount of contract, $168,402. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Painters	0 65
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Stationary firemen	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a new barracks building for the Department of National Defence at Comox Split, Comox, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Williams, Trerise & Williams, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $27,984. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75

	Per hour
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 45
Roofers shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 40

Alterations and additions to Receiving Stores Building No. 109 at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 29, 1940. Amount of contract, $63,700 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 73
Engineers operating steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drums	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Rodman—reinforcing steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Department of Transport

Development of an aerodrome at Holsom, Alta. Name of contractors, General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $110,287.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 42½
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas	0 45
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators, (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Boharm, Sask. Name of contractors, Western Construction & Lumber Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $25,525. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' Helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Medicine Hat, Sask. Name of contractor, General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $172,960.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 42½
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas	0 45
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50

Development of an aerodrome at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, Harvey Construction Co., Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $133,670.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of Mount Hope Aerodrome, Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Hadley-McHaffie Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1940. Amount of contract, $209,647.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec.	0 60
Steam	0 67½
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 50
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 95
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 67½
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of a concrete apron at Airport, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractors, General Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 2, 1940. Amount of contract, $7,307.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 75
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Hydraulic dredging of Port Dalhousie Harbour, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand and Materials Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $17,600. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 65
Pipefitters (surface—temporary work)	0 50
Pumpman	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30
Welders and Burners—acetylene or elec.	0 60

Dredge and Tug Crews at *current wages* and *working hours.*

Additional development of airport at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Storms Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Date of contract, August 2, 1940. Amount of contract, $237,425.75. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 60
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Axemen	0 40

Development of Aerodrome at Fingal, Ont. Name of contractors, Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, August 7, 1940. Amount of contract, $227,085.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec	0 50
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Carberry, Man. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $313,719. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec	0 45
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Petrel, Man. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $155,171.95. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec	0 45
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of an aerodrome at MacDonald, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $265,035.15. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators, gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers—team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators—gas	0 30
Road roller operators—gas. and steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

	Per hour
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Firemen, steam shovel	0 60
Oiler, steam shovel	0 50
Labourers	0 35

Additional development at aerodrome at St. Eugene, Ont. Name of contractors, Bertrand & Frere, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1940. Amount of contract $36,529. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers with teams and wagons	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor Operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at North Junction, Man. Name of contractors, Manitoba Engineering Co., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 12, 1940. Amount of contract, $14,905. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Drivers with team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Road grader operators, horse drawn	0 40
Road grader operators, including team	0 70
Road grader operators, gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Brandon, Man. Name of contractors, Bond Construction Co., Ltd., Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $29,610. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor-truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Dafoe, Sask. Name of contractors, Dawson, Wade & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $234,042.45. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Steam	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Drivers with horse and cart	0 55
Drivers with team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 45
Inc. team	0 80
Gasoline	0 55
Shovel operators: gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Whitla, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. George Smith, Maple Creek, Sask. Date of contract, August 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $24,855. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 42½
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operator (horse drawn)	0 40
Road grader operator (incl. team)	0 70
Road grader operator (gas.)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Burtch, Brantford, Ont. Name of contractors, Geo. W. Porter Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $34,080. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45

	Per hour
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of an administration building at the city airport, London, Ont. Name of contractors, Central Construction Co., Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $18,473. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick layers	$1 00
Brick layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 45

Development of aerodrome at Picton, Ont. Name of contractors, Curran & Briggs, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $367,115.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor trucks and drivers	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road operators (gas. and steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineer	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oiler	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of Summerside Aerodrome, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Curran & Briggs Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $367,115.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gas.	0 45
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 60
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Wellington, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Morrison and McRae Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, July 6, 1940. Amount of contract, $44,965. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including teams	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development at aerodrome at Stanley, N.S. Name of contractors, Municipal Spraying and Contracting Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 21, 1940 Amount of contract, $76,884.50. A fair wages

schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drill runners	$0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators—gas	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Buttress, Sask. Name of contractors, Evans Gravel Surfacing Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, July 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $140,874. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tamper, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Moss Bank, Sask. Name of contractors, Evans Gravel Surfacing Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Amount of contract, $246,661. Date of contract, August 23, 1940. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (incl. team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road roller operators (gas. and steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Paulsen, Man. Name of contractors, Manitoba Engineering Co., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $40,015. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Drivers with team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Horsedrawn road grader operator	0 40
Road grader operator, including team	0 70
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of contracts of this nature contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

National Harbours Board

Dredging by hydraulic equipment at Courtenay Bay, Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. Date of contract, July 22, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $84,000.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Merritt, B.C. Name of contractors, B.C. Hardwood Floor Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $776.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal Dating Stamps, Type Cancellers etc..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms..	Barrymore Cloth Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Scales..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging..	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels..	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc..	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings..	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings..	United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Rural Mail Boxes..	Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Brown Serge Cloth..	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Gymnasium Shoes..	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown Drill Field Trousers.	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue Serge Cloth..	Hield Bros., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
Braces..	Montreal Suspenders & Umbrellas Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mechanics' Overalls..	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—TWIN CITY MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 284 (BAKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1940 to February 28, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 431, with these exceptions:

Female cake-wrappers, cake finishers and salesgirls are not included.

Hours are reduced from 54 to 52 per week, with the weekly wage rates unchanged.

Vacation: after one year's employment employees to be entitled to 52 hours off per annum or one week's vacation with pay at the option of the employer.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—TWIN CITY MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 284 (BAKERY SALESMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1940 to February 28, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 847, with these exceptions:

Wages: bread salesmen to be paid $15 per week and 7½ per cent commission on retail sales and 3½ per cent commission on wholesale sales, except where route is 80 per cent or more wholesale, when wages will be $15 and 5½ per cent commission on all sales; a minimum of $20 per week for all salesmen. The rates for cake drivers are unchanged.

Vacation: after one year's employment, salesmen to be entitled to 12 half days off or one full week with pay at the option of the employer.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 304 (BREWERY WORKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1291, with these exceptions:

Wages per week: coopers $31.68; truck drivers $27.50; fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, wash house, bottlers operating machines, shippers and receivers $27.28; watchmen $27; other bottlers $25.30; truck drivers' helpers $25. (These are increases of $1.50 to $1.80 per week.)

Vacation: in the previous agreement, only drivers and helpers, shippers and receivers and men in the retail department handling goods were entitled to a vacation (two weeks for those with one year's employment); now all other employees, with one year's employment to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—A Manufacturer of Malt and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 105 (Malt Workers).

Agreement which was to be in effect from April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, remains in effect for the year 1940 to 1941.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: time and one half. In case of any work on one of the four specified holidays, another day off with pay to be granted.

Minimum weekly wage rate: $26.40 for regular employees. Casual labour to be paid 45 cents per hour. A bonus of $1 per week for each week of six consecutive days worked, is to be paid twice yearly.

Vacation: after one year's employment, one week's vacation with pay.

Should a vacancy occur on regular staff, preference to be given to the senior qualified employee.

Disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 318 (Brewery Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 449, with these exceptions:

Minimum monthly wage rates: first fermenting cellar man $120, operating engineers $125, bottle shop maintenance men $110, truck drivers $100, night watchmen $90. Minimum hourly wage rates; tight barrel coopers 60 cents; brewhouse, cellar and washhouse men, employed two years and over 60 cents; all bottle shop men employed two years and over 57½ cents; men employed more than one year 50 cents; men employed less than one year 45 cents; swing engineers 55 cents; machine shop men 55 cents. Men employed more than one year to receive a minimum wage of $10 per week when employable. Present higher wages of any employee not to be reduced.

Vacation: as under the previous agreement, all men employed two years and over receive two weeks' vacation each year, one week with pay and one week without pay. It is now further provided that all men on monthly wages to receive two weeks' vacation with pay each year.

Victoria, B.C.—A Certain Brewery and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local 280 (Brewery Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940 to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1292, with these exceptions:

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays (except for engineers and firemen) double time.

Minimum weekly wage rate for a 44 hour week: brewhouse, cellar and washhouse employees $33.07; coopers $33.07; bottlers, machine operators and packers $32.55; extra and permit card help $29.40; truck drivers $33.07; drivers' helpers $32.02. Minimum weekly wages for a 48 hour week: second and third engineers $37.27; first and second firemen $34.65; third and fourth firemen (without papers) $32.02.

One apprentice may be employed in the brewing department, apprenticeship to be for two years, and an apprentice to be paid $22.05 per 44 hour week during first year and $24.15 during second year.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Manufacturing: Animal Products

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Certain Abattoirs and Cold Storage Plants and their Employees (Members of Butchers and Meat Packers Federal Union No. 97).

Agreements to be in effect from October 15, 1939 to October 15, 1940.

These agreements are similar to those previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 725, with these exceptions:

There are now seven instead of six holidays, for work on which double time is payable.

The minimum wage rate remains at 35 cents per hour, but negotiations may be opened up at any time in regard to wages, during war time.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Manufacturers of Leather Goods (Handbags, Etc.) and the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 8 (Leather Workers).

Agreement to be in effect from August 5, 1940 to July 1, 1942.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 849, with these exceptions:

Overtime, including work on seven specified holidays, time and one quarter. Overtime is permitted at all reasonable times during the year; but, except in case of emergency when consent of both parties is given, no overtime permitted "until all help in the trade is employed."

The minimum wage scale is the same except that the rate for all cutters is $27 per week except those employed exclusively on linings for whom the rate is $19.50. It is, however, provided that all workers employed by the firms receive a 7½ per cent increase on their wages prevailing at time the agreement was made. It is further provided that should the cost of living index show a substantial increase

or decrease, either party may re-open the question of the wage scale for revision, on 15 days notice.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, P.Q.—THE MONTREAL DRESS MANUFACTURERS GUILD AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 205 (CUTTERS) AND LOCAL 262 (DRESSMAKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 30, 1940 to April 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement applies to the manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's dresses, ensembles, uniforms, beach wear, sportswear, blouses, odd and separate skirts, smocks, housecoats, dressing gowns, etc., of any material, but excluding: cloaks and suits, knitted garments where the fabrics and finished products are made in the same establishment, hosiery, lingerie, etc.

Only union members to be employed. Each shop to elect a chairman and a price committee for the settlement with the employers of prices for piece-work and other questions.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, or 9 per day Mondays to Thursdays, 8 on Fridays, no work on Saturdays, in either case a 44 hour week.

Overtime: not more than two hours overtime permitted in any day, nor more than 8 hours overtime in any week which may only be worked during the first four working days of the week. The first four hours of such overtime may be paid at regular rates of pay and all other overtime to be paid at time and one half.

It is optional for an employer to conduct his factory or any department of it on a weekly rate basis or on a piece-work basis, provided the minimum scale of wages is paid. An employer may not, however, have any one department on both weekly and piece-work basis.

Minimum hourly wage rates: skilled cutters 73¾ cents ($32.50 per week), semi-skilled cutters 53½ cents ($23.50 per week), operators 36½ cents, drapers 34 cents, sample makers 36½ cents, finishers 28½ cents, pressers (male) 54½ cents, pressers (female) 36½ cents, assistant pressers 25 cents, examiners 27½ cents, general hands 25 cents. It is agreed that these minimum rates be increased and that all employees in the above crafts receive increases of 5 per cent from June 3, 1940 and an additional 5 per cent increase (a total increase of 10 per cent) is to be made upon extension of this agreement under the Collective Agreements Act.

In slack times the available work to be divided as equally as possible amongst all the employees thereof.

Apprentices: Any shop employing seven or more skilled and semi-skilled cutters may have one apprentice; apprentice cutters to serve three years and be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $20 after 2½ years. In all other crafts, the number of apprentices may not exceed 15 per cent of the employees in a shop, such apprentices to work two years and to be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $11 during fourth six months.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

BEAUPRÉ, QUEBEC.—STE. ANNE PAPER COMPANY LTD. (ABITIBI COMPANY) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL 253 AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL 138.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the above unions as the sole agencies representing the employees for the purpose of collective bargaining and will co-operate to assist in obtaining and retaining members.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: all work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday and for the shutdown periods for four holidays to be paid at time and one half; overtime for day workers and for tour workers required to work at other than tour work to be paid at time and one half.

Vacation: employees with at least one year's service to receive one week's vacation with pay if mill has operated 75 per cent of time or over, three days if mill has operated from 50 to 75 per cent of time and no vacation if mill has operated less than 50 per cent in previous year.

An apprentice system to be in effect in the mechanical trades, apprenticeship to be for four years, with wage rates varying from 35 per cent of journeymen's rate in first year to 85 per cent during fourth year.

Any grievances which cannot be settled between the manager and the men will be referred to the General Manager of the Company and the president of the International Union concerned or their representatives, and if they cannot agree it will be referred to arbitration, each party to select one party and the two thus selected to choose a third party, or if they cannot agree on a third party the Minister of Labour wil be asked to appoint him. The decision of this Board to be final and binding.

Hourly wages rates for a few of the classes of labour from the wage schedule: wood room —foremen 73 cents, crane runner 68 cents, transfer points 46 cents, all others 46 cents; groundwood mill—stone sharpeners 81 cents, stock runners 63 cents, grindermen and screen operators 55 cents, magazine loaders 46 cents; sulphite mill—cooks and acid makers 93 cents, cook's helpers 63 cents, blow pits 51 cents, sulphur and limestone handling 46 cents; paper machine room—boss machine tenders $1.77, machine tenders $1.57, back tenders $1.41; third hands $1.08, fourth hands 70 cents, fifth hands 63 cents, sixth hands 52 cents, clothing man $1.01, rewinderman 70 cents, swipers or spare gang 51 cents, beatermen 50 cents; finishing and shipping—foremen 61 and 55 cents, electric truckers 55 cents, coreman 53 cents, others 46 to 52 cents; electrical department—shift electricians and armature winderman 78 cents, electricians 73 cents, helpers 60 cents, substation operators and assistant shift electricians 68 cents; steam plant—tour engineer 81 cents, firemen 66 cents, coal hoistmen 58 cents, others 49 to 54 cents; yard labourers 46 cents; mechanical crew—millwrights 61 to 78 cents, carpenters 68 cents,

painter 69 cents, machinists 78 cents, pipefitters 73 cents, oilers 53 to 61 cents; watchmen 46 cents, special guards 41 cents; control—stock testers 46 cents; paper inspector 58 cents.

Quebec, P.Q.—Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 250) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 137.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1941, and therafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the unions as the sole bargaining agencies representing the employees and will co-operate with the unions in assisting in obtaining and retaining members. New employees to become members of the union.

Hours: 8 per day for both day and tour workers. The normal operation of pulp and paper mills to be six per week, with 24 hours shutdown from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

Overtime: time and one half for all overtime for day workers and for all work of both day and tour workers on Sundays and four holidays.

Vacation: all permanent employees and all new employes after one year's service to be given one week's vacation with pay.

Seniority to be considered in laying off men and re-employing them.

A committee of representatives of the two unions to handle grievances with the Company officials. If they are unable to settle a dispute, it will be referred to the general manager of the company and the president of the international union concerned, and later if necessary to arbitration.

Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes of workers: control—paper testers 60 cents, pulp testers 52 cents; stores—issue clerks 57 cents, electrc truck operator and general helper 49 cents, motor truck operator $37.62 per week; mixing room—meter men 52 cents, beater men and wet machine operators 49 cents; steam plant—heating and ventilating 72 cents, electric boiler operators 62 cents, boiler room helpers 57 cents, ash handlers and acidmen 47 cents; sulphite—cooks 97 cents, stock runners 70 cents, blow pit men 55 cents, chippermen 49 cents, chip screenman 47 cents, wood handlers 45 cents, wet machine operators 49 cents; groundwood—stone sharpener 59 cents, screenmen 57 cents, grindermen 52 cents, wood cleaners 47 cents; wood handling—handy men 49 cents, other classes 45 cents; finishing and shipping—paper inspectors 62 cents, finishers and checkers 52 cents, coremen 49 cents; electrical—shift electricians 89 cents, windermen 77 cents, electrician 71 cents, motormen 62 cents; yard—hoist operators 71 cents, locomotive engineer 70 cents, brakeman 57 cents, labourers 45 cents; paper machines—machine tenders $1.62, back tenders $1.45, third hands $1.10, fourth hands 72 cents, fifth hands 68 cents, sixth hands 52 cents, rewindermen 72 cents, head clothing man $69.39 per week, assistant clothing men 52 cents, cleaners 51 cents; sulphite cutting machine department—cutter operators 60 cents, scale and press operators 49 cents, others 47 cents; mechanical—pump millwright 93 cents, patternmaker 93 cents, sulphite millwright and paper mill millwrights 83 cents, roll grinder 79 cents, first class machinists 75 and 77 cents, bricklayer mason 75 cents, welder 72 cents, pipe-fitters 65, 70 and 72 cents, carpenters 62 and 65 cents; painter 49 to 57 cents.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Bakers, Montreal (amendment).
Fur Manufacturing (wholesale), Montreal.
Fur Manufacturing (retail), Montreal.
Shoe Manufacturing, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Working Glove Manufacturing, Province of Quebec.
Longshoremen (ocean navigation), Quebec
Longshoremen, Sorel.
Checkers and Coopers (ocean navigation), Montreal.
Municipal Employees, St. Joseph d'Alma.
Barbers, Chicoutimi (amendment).
Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedule has recently been made binding by Order in Council and is summarized in a special article below:

Nova Scotia

Plasterers, Halifax.

Saskatchewan

Taxi drivers, North Battleford (correction).

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreements Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act", the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to

have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such bylaws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning August 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of seven new agreements and the amendment of four other agreements, all of which are noted blow. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: an agreement affecting longshoremen (ocean navigation) in the issue of August 3; agreements affecting elevator constructors, one for western Quebec province and the other eastern Quebec province, in the issue of August 17; an agreement affecting longshoremen (shipliners for ships in ocean navigation) at Montreal and one affecting retail stores and hotels at Magog in the issue of August 24. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, as follows: building trades at Montreal and barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe in the issue of August 3, municipal employees (outside services) at Quebec, garage and service station employees at Quebec, and bakers at Granby, in the issue of August 10; barbers and hairdressers at Chicoutimi, men's and boys' clothing industry in the province of Quebec, the cloak and suit industry, province of Quebec, in the issue of August 17; fur manufacturing (wholesale) at Montreal, and building trades at Montreal in the issue of August 24; barbers and hairdressers at Sherbrooke, in the issue of August 31.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 31, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1939, page 1064) by adding a number of bakery firms to the parties to the agreement.

FUR MANUFACTURING (WHOLESALE), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 3, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Furriers Association, the Fur Trimmers Protective Association and the International Fur Workers' Union, locals 66 and 67.

The Order in Council to be in effect from August 3, 1940 to April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

It applies to all wholesalers and also to those retailers and those doing both wholesale and retail business who have signed the agreement.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it, zone I comprising the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it and zone II the territory within a radius of 40 miles of zone I.

Hours: 40 per week—for the manufacturers, 8 per day, a 5 day week, for the retailers 7 per day, 5 on Saturdays. From September to December inclusive 4 hours per week extra may be worked at regular rates; for trimmers the months during which these 4 hours per week extra may be worked are June to September inclusive.

Overtime: time and one-half. Overtime is permitted only during the months July to December inclusive (trimmers from June to December inclusive) and shall not exceed 20 weeks in any one establishment nor extend after 9 p.m.

Holidays: employees to be entitled to be paid for seven specified holidays. If they work on any of these days they shall be paid time and one half in addition to the regular day's pay.

Employees classified as "first class" are those working on the more expensive furs such as mink, seal, squirrel, beaver, martens, etc. Employees classified as "second class" are those working on the less expensive furs.

Minimum weekly wage rates: cutter (1st class) $40, cutter (2nd class) $32.50, operators (male, 1st class) $32.50, operators (male, 2nd class) $24, operators (female, 1st class) $23.50, operators (female, 2nd class) $18, finishers (female, 1st class) $21.50, finishers (female, 2nd class) $17, apprentice cutters $24, blockers and trimmers (1st class) $24, blockers (2nd class) $16, trimmers (2nd class) $17, male finishers (1st class) $28, male finishers (2nd class) $24. (These are increases of approximately 10 per cent over the previous minimum rates.) It is provided that employees receiving over the minimum rates should also benefit by the increases in wages.

Apprentices (male and female) to serve two years and to be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $11 during fourth six months and $12.50 thereafter. Male apprentices are limited to one to a factory with less than 15 employees and two in factories with more than 15 employees. The manufacturers may employ as many female apprentices as required but such apprentices may only be between 16 and 20 years of age inclusive.

It is prohibited for employees to take work home.

Fur Manufacturing (Retail), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved August 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 3, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between "La Section de la Fourrure de l'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada" (the fur section of the association of retail merchants of Canada) and "L'Union nationale du Vétement section de la fourrure" (the national clothing union, fur section).

The Order in Council to be in effect from August 3, 1940 to May 1, 1942, and thereafter for a further two years if no notice of change given by either party. It applies to all retail merchants in the fur trade. It does not apply to the fur trimming and dyeing industry.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it.

Hours: 8 per day, a 40 hour week on the Island of Montreal, a 48 hour week outside the Island of Montreal. From September to December, inclusive, however, a 48 hour week allowed throughout the jurisdiction.

Overtime: all overtime and also all work after 6 p.m. to be paid at time and one half. Overtime may only be worked from September to December inclusive and shall not exceed 20 hours per week nor continue after 10 p.m.

Holidays: employees to be paid for seven specified holidays. If they work on any of these days, payment to be at time and one half in addition to the regular wage for such day.

For each operation, the number of employees of Class A to represent at least half of the total number of employees for such operation.

Minimum weekly wage rates for Island of Montreal and towns of 25,000 or over, outside the Island: qualified cutter—class A $40, class B $34; operators (male)—class A $30, class B $24; finishers (male)—class A $28, class B $22; blockers—class A $24, class B $16; operators (female)—class A $24, class B $18; finishers (female)—class A $22, class B $18. (These rates are 5 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement except for male operators and male finishers whose rates are unchanged.) Minimum wage rates outside the Island of Montreal for towns of less than 25,000 may be 25 per cent less than the above rates. Any branch of an establishment operating within the Island of Montreal does not benefit by this 25 per cent reduction.

Minimum wage rates for apprentices throughout the territorial jurisdiction: apprentices (male or female) from $7 per week during first six months to $14 during fifth six months; apprentices (cutters or trimmers) from $23 during first six months to $28 during sixth six months.

Apprentices are limited, as follows: any employer may have two apprentices; those with five employees, three apprentices; those with ten employees, four apprentices; those with 15 employees, five apprentices, those with 25 employees, six apprentices.

Shoe Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, extends the terms of this agreement (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, June, page 691, December, page 1423, July, 1939, page 728 and October, 1939, page 1065) until November 4, 1940.

Working Glove Operators and Blockers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain glove manufacturers and La Fédération nationale des gantiers du Canada (the national federation of glove makers of Canada).

The Order in Council applies throughout the province of Quebec, from September 1, 1940 to December 31, 1941.

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week.

Overtime only with permit from the joint committee, and is to be paid at regular rates.

Home work is prohibited. Employers shall not charge needles to operators.

A scale of piece rates is included in the agreement, the wages for the period of this agreement to be 10 per cent above these rates. In cities and towns with a population of less than 15,000 a reduction of 10 per cent may be made.

One apprentice allowed to each ten operators or fraction thereof, apprentices to serve one year, and to be paid $7 plus 10 per cent during first six months and $9 plus 10 per cent during second six months.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen (Ocean Navigation), Quebec, P.Q.—An Order in Council, approved August 8, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 17, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steam-

ship companies and the Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society.

The Order in Council applies to longshoremen employed in loading and unloading ocean going vessels in the port of Quebec, and is to be in effect from August 18, 1940 to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wages for longshoremen: the basic rates of the previous agreement are unchanged, but a war bonus of 7 cents per hour is added, this war bonus under changing war conditions being subject to revision on 60 days' notice. Accordingly the longshoremen receive: 77 cents per hour for work between 7 a.m. and 12 noon and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; for work between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., time and one half; double time for work during meal hours and on Sundays.

LONGSHOREMEN AND CHECKERS AND COOPERS (OCEAN AND INLAND NAVIGATION) SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain stevedoring firms and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Débardeurs de Sorel, Inc. (the national Catholic union of longshoremen of Sorel, Inc.).

The Order in Council applies to the loading and unloading of all ships (including the handling of grain) engaged in ocean, inland and coastal navigation, and is to be in effect from August 27, 1940 to January 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wages per hour: for loading grain, 60 cents between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., 70 cents between 7 p.m. and midnight, 80 cents between midnight and 6 a.m. (increases of 10 cents per hour over the previous rates); for unloading grain, the wage rates for the corresponding hours are 50, 53 and 60 cents per hour (increases of 5 cents per hour over the previous rates); for handling dynamite, 70 cents per hour; for all other explosives 60 cents; for general cargo 55 cents (an increase of 5 cents per hour); for loading and unloading railway cars, 45 cents. Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

For work during meal hours and thereafter until relieved and for all work on Sundays and five specified holidays, time and one half.

Provision is made for the number of men in gangs and also for payment for waiting time.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

CHECKERS AND COOPERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Locals 233 and 566.

Agreement to be in effect from August 27, 1940 to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Order in Council applies to all steamship checkers and coopers on ocean going vessels of the harbour of Montreal.

Wages per hour: in addition to the basic rate, a war bonus of 6 cents per hour is to be paid subject to revision on 60 days' notice. Accordingly, the wage rates are: for work between 7 a.m. or 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. checkers 70 cents, coopers 69 cents; for work between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and from midnight to 5 a.m., checkers 80 cents, coopers 79 cents. Checkers when employed temporarily as head checkers or in doing office work, stowage or employed as warehousemen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

Double time for work during meal hours and for all work on Sundays and three specified holidays.

Service: Public Administration

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Corporation municipale de la ville de Saint Joseph d'Alma (the municipal corporation of the town of St. Joseph d'Alma) and Le Syndicat national catholique interprofessionnel de St. Joseph d'Alma (the national Catholic interprofessional union of St. Joseph d'Alma).

The Order in Council applies to salaried employees, and is to be in effect from August 31, 1940 to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours may not exceed an average of 10 hours per day in any one month; police officers to work 84 hours per week, those in charge of pumps 56 hours.

Overtime: hourly paid employees required to work after regular hours to be paid at regular hourly rates for such work.

Minimum wage rates: waterworks department —foreman $120 per month, assistant 44 cents per hour; pumps department—watchmen $84 per month; rubbish department—team driver $5 per day, one horse driver $4; police and fire department (6 men)—chief $125 per month, deputy chief $110; officers $75 to $105; works foremen $125; electrical department—chief electrician $115 per month, second electrician 40 cents per hour, meter reader $75 per month.

Vacation: after one year's service, employees paid by the month or week to be given one week's vacation with pay annually; hourly paid employees an annual vacation of one day for each year of service.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, CHICOUTIMI.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in th *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156 and June, 1939, page 630) by extending the terms of the agreement to November 4, 1940.

HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 31, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR

GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 862, March, 1940, page 284, June, page 610 and August, 1940, page 869) by extending the period of the agreement from September 1, 1940, to February 28, 1941.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 17:

Building trades, Quebec.
Building trades, Montreal.
Police Department, Quebec.
Fire Department, Quebec.
Municipal Employees (outside services), Quebec.
Municipal Employees (permanent), Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, August 17 and 31, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Building trades, Joliette (amendment).
Building trades, Montreal.
Barbers, Montreal.
Retail trade, Coaticook.
Shoe Manufacturing, Province of Quebec.
Fur Manufacturing, Quebec.
Building trades, St. Hyacinthe.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Nova Scotia

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLASTERERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated August 6, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, August 7, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the plastering and cement finishing industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth, to be in effect from August 17, 1904 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The schedule does not apply to the finishers of concrete floors or walls.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' worked.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers (from May 1, 1940): 85 ents pour hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous rate). A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory committee for any handicapped employee.

Saskatchewan

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD.—A correction in the wording of this schedule was published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, August 15. This does not affect the summary of this schedule as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 871.

Coal Prices in Canada

Investigations of coal prices by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have shown substantial increases in costs of imported coal and coke in various parts of Canada since the commencement of the war. Where these price advances reflect increases in cost over which the dealers have no control—such as higher prices at the mine, higher transportation costs, the premium on United Staes funds, the War Exchange Tax—the Board recognizes the right of the dealers to pass on such additions. It is evident, from the inquiries received, that many of those who have complained have not recognized the fact that neither the dealers nor the Board are responsible for these increases in cost; they come within the category of uncontrollable costs.

The premium on United States funds—after some preliminary fluctuations in September, 1939—has been controlled by the Foreign Exchange Control Board at 11 per cent. On domestic sizes of United States anthracite, this amounts to approximately 65 cents per net ton. A corresponding "equalization charge", representing the exchange on the proportion of rail freight payable in United States funds, averages 24 cents per net ton. In addition since June 25, 1940, the War Exchange Tax of 10 per cent of the value for duty has applied on all imports from the U.S.A.; this itself is equivalent to approximately 67 cents per net ton on domestic sizes of anthracite. Hence, dealers' stocks of United States anthracite imported from September to June 24 carried exchange charges not previously applicable of approximately 90 cents per net ton. Imports after June 24, 1940, had to pay in addition the War Exchange Tax, making a total of $1.57 per net ton of new charges since the summer of 1939. Price fluctuations at the mines—seasonal and otherwise—were, of course, superimposed on the exchange items; actually, base prices at the mines increased 30 cents per net ton between December 11, 1939, and July 15, 1940. Thus Unitel States anthracite imported into Canada at present bears a total charge of approximately, $1.87 per ton above the price levels obtaining a year ago.

Importers of British anthracite have benefited by a favourable exchange rate, but against this, prices f.o.b. docks in Great Britain have been increased since last summer by 13 to 15 shillings per gross ton; and ocean freight charges, owing to war risk, insurance, and greater demand for shipping have increased by approximately 3s. 6d. per gross ton at the present pegged rate. The resultant net increase in cost at importers' docks in Canadian ports has ranged from $2 to $3 per net ton over the shipping season. Since the bulk of this coal is re-graded at Canadian stocking points and from 20 to 25 per cent is screened out and sold for industrial use at low prices, the actual increase in costs of the coal as landed must be largely apportioned to the domestic sizes resulting in a proportionately greater increase in costings to these sizes.

Coke manufactured in Canada from United States coals bears increased costs, due to exchange and War Exchange Tax on the coal used, equivalent to from 60 to 70 cents per ton of coke produced. Imported coke is subject to increased costs, due to the same taxes, of approximately $1.30 per net ton.

Additional to all the inescapable higher costs above set forth, increases have also been made in the rates of freight on coal and coke transported on the Great Lakes from United States ports to Canadian destinations. These increases range from 5 to 30 cents per ton.

It will be seen that certain increases in retail prices for coal and coke have been inevitable in so far as Canadian consumers are concerned. Where increases beyond these uncontrollable costs occur, the Board welcomes information about such increases and is prepared to make full investigation.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1940

Cost of living, prices of staple articles and index numbers

CHANGES in prices during the month were again slight. The cost per week of a list of certain staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into a family budget was somewhat higher at the beginning of August due to slight advances in the cost of food and fuel while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was also at a slightly higher level throughout August than during the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.74 at the beginning of August as compared with $8.70 for July; $8.16 for August; 1939, $8.81 for August, 1938; $6.67 for March, 1933, the low point in recent years; $11.63 for August, 1929; $10.44 for August, 1922; and $16.92 for June, 1920, the post war peak. Twelve items in the list advanced in cost, seven declined and ten were unchanged. Changes were mostly of a minor character the most important being advances in the cost of eggs, butter, flour and evaporated apples and declines in potatoes, lamb and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.90 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.84 for July. In fuel increases were recorded in the cost of coal and wood while rent was little changed. Comparative figures for the total cost at certain earlier dates are $17.02 for August, 1939; $17.70 for August, 1938; $15.41 for June, 1933, the low point in recent years; $21.90 for August, 1929; $20.88 for August, 1922; and $26.92 for July, 1920, the post war peak.

Wholesale prices continued to show little change from the levels of recent months being, however, slightly higher in August than in June and July. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number was 82·7 for the week ended August 30, 82·6 for that ended August 2, 82·2 for that ended July 5 and 81·9 for that ended June 7. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for July when the index number was 82·4 as compared with 72·4 for August, 1939; 76·0 for August, 1938; 85·6 for August, 1937; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point during recent years; 98·4 for August, 1929; 97·1 for August, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. In the classification according to chief component materials the Iron Products Group advanced about 2½ per cent. Changes in other groups were fractional there being slight advances in the Animal Products Group, the Wood Products Group, the Non-Ferrous Metals Products Group and in the Chemical Products Group while the Vegetable Products Group was slightly lower and the Textile Products Group was unchanged.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in some of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those

employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of food tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change in the average during the month. Lamb declined from an average of 32·1 cents per pound in July to 30·7 cents in August, decreases being recorded in most localities. Fresh pork was fractionally higher at 23·1 cents per pound. Higher prices for eggs were reported from most localities fresh grades being up in the average

(*Continued on page 984*)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1940

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Dec. 1938....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Jan. 1939....	113	141	148	117	156	131
Feb. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
Mar. 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
April 1939....	111	141	148	117	156	130
May 1939....	111	140	148	117	157	131
June 1939....	110	139	148	117	157	130
July 1939....	110	138	148	117	157	130
Aug. 1939....	111	138	148	117	157	130
Sept. 1939....	110	138	148	118	157	130
Oct. 1939....	120	142	148	118	157	134
Nov. 1939....	120	144	148	123	157	135
Dec. 1939....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Jan. 1940....	119	144	149	123	159	135
Feb. 1940....	119	145	149	123	159	135
Mar. 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
April 1940....	119	146	149	126	159	136
May 1940....	119	146	151	126	159	137
June 1940....	117	146	151	128	159	136
July 1940....	119	148	152	128	160	137
Aug. 1940,....	119	148	152	128	160	137

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1938	Aug. 1939	July 1940	Aug. 1940
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	78·6	83·0	63·4	61·6	76·8	73·2	44·8	46·6	58·4	57·2	56·0	62·2	62·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	57·2	53·4	34·6	33·6	48·0	45·0	23·6	25·2	30·4	31·6	31·4	35·6	35·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	28·3	28·2	18·7	19·3	24·6	23·2	11·8	13·1	14·3	15·6	15·4	16·5	16·8
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	37·4	36·9	28·1	30·3	32·1	30·1	20·4	22·3	22·3	24·5	24·6	*32·1	*30·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	37·9	41·6	32·0	32·2	32·6	30·3	17·1	22·4	23·7	27·4	23·8	22·9	23·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	70·2	74·2	54·4	57·4	56·4	54·6	31·0	40·4	41·2	45·6	41·8	41·0	41·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	51·2	57·9	42·7	45·4	41·0	40·1	21·2	30·1	30·7	36·3	29·9	29·0	29·0
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	33·4	37·6	73·6	76·0	44·4	50·6	44·0	42·0	25·6	30·8	33·8	30·6	22·6	21·4	21·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	53·6	64·5	35·0	39·0	39·4	37·3	23·5	30·1	32·2	34·1	30·3	27·4	30·2
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	51·0	56·3	32·8	34·7	34·8	33·3	19·5	25·6	26·8	29·2	24·5	22·8	24·4
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	72·0	88·2	69·0	67·8	72·0	71·4	54·6	61·2	64·2	64·8	64·2	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	93·4	121·8	71·4	73·6	80·4	64·2	43·0	48·0	53·4	52·4	45·0	46·2	47·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	52·3	66·8	43·3	41·0	44·9	35·5	25·1	28·0	30·8	29·8	26·1	26·4	26·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·4	40·8	30·1	‡31·3	‡33·1	‡31·4	‡19·8	‡21·0	‡23·0	‡23·9	‡21·5	‡24·0	‡23·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	30·8	38·9	26·7	‡31·3	‡33·1	‡31·4	‡19·8	‡21·0	‡23·0	‡23·9	‡21·5	‡24·0	‡23·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	145·5	105·0	114·0	117·0	112·5	87·0	93·0	106·5	108·0	97·5	100·5	100·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	67·0	84·0	49·0	‡54·0	‡53·0	‡47·0	‡34·0	‡35·0	‡47·0	‡40·0	‡29·0	‡35·0	‡36·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	40·0	44·5	28·0	29·0	32·0	31·0	25·0	26·0	30·0	28·5	25·0	26·5	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	23·8	34·0	18·8	‡21·8	‡20·6	‡20·4	‡16·0	‡15·8	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡17·6	‡17·8
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	33·6	24·4	17·8	16·0	23·8	18·8	8·8	10·2	15·2	10·6	10·2	14·6	14·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	23·3	29·5	24·6	20·1	21·4	20·6	15·3	15·9	15·9	15·2	14·6	14·7	15·2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	18·1	27·9	19·9	15·9	13·9	15·6	11·7	11·1	11·0	11·1	10·9	11·6	11·7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	44·8	100·0	35·6	31·6	28·4	26·4	32·0	24·4	26·4	25·6	26·4	30·0	30·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	20·6	46·8	16·6	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·8	14·6	14·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	15·2	16·5	14·1	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡14·7	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·6	‡14·7	‡14·6	‡17·1	‡17·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	14·5	17·0	15·5	‡18·0	‡17·6	‡14·7	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·6	‡14·7	‡14·6	‡17·1	‡17·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·3	15·6	13·4	15·3	15·1	14·1	9·9	8·9	8·9	8·6	8·5	11·3	11·2
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	89·7	126·9	58·3	91·4	94·4	72·7	65·4	72·2	51·3	47·0	56·3	61·1	58·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 13·41	$ 16·42	$ 10·44	$ 11·10	$ 11·63	$ 10·65	$ 7·43	$ 8·17	$ 8·80	$ 8·81	$ 8·16	$ 8·70	$ 8·74
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·1
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	74·9	110·0	107·9	105·5	100·2	99·9	91·1	90·2	87·9	88·9	88·1	97·0	97·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	59·6	81·3	69·4	63·4	62·6	62·7	57·4	58·3	58·2	58·7	58·4	62·2	62·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	70·7	82·0	77·3	75·3	76·6	76·2	60·8	59·7	59·5	60·5	59·4	60·1	60·3
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	51·9	64·1	58·5	55·4	54·9	54·1	46·0	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·2	44·9	45·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	28·0	38·3	31·1	31·1	31·1	30·9	27·0	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·2	26·6	26·4
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·85	$ 3·76	$ 3·44	$ 3·31	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·80	$ 2·76	$ 2·91	$ 2·92
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·89	$ 6·37	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 6·06	$ 6·05	$ 6·19	$ 6·20
††**Totals**	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 21·20	$ 26·00	$ 20·88	$ 21·32	$ 21·90	$ 21·01	$ 15·96	$ 16·72	$ 17·48	$ 17·70	$ 17·02	$ 17·84	$ 17·90

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	13·75	16·97	10·41	11·06	11·15	11·06	7·48	7·93	8·71	8·83	8·26	8·86	8·90
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	12·08	15·38	9·32	10·02	10·19	10·16	6·83	7·60	8·51	8·63	7·85	8·24	8·34
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	13·32	16·25	10·33	11·20	10·94	10·75	7·47	8·22	8·80	8·89	8·38	8·90	8·99
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·19	12·50	15·54	10·00	10·32	10·52	9·97	6·70	7·51	8·01	8·16	7·51	8·11	8·07
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	13·50	16·44	10·41	11·20	11·67	10·53	7·53	8·35	8·83	8·75	8·18	8·70	8·70
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	13·02	17·24	10·27	10·39	11·53	10·38	7·40	8·19	8·53	8·63	7·92	8·72	8·76
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	12·63	16·75	9·96	11·30	12·09	10·76	7·34	7·66	8·59	8·65	7·74	8·34	8·40
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	13·84	16·31	10·26	10·96	12·12	10·74	7·23	7·70	8·85	8·85	8·07	8·05	8·82
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	14·17	17·09	11·63	11·90	12·93	11·71	8·13	8·92	9·86	9·88	9·03	9·55	9·61

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

*Lamb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**31·3**	**27·0**	**23·2**	**17·7**	**14·6**	**16·8**	**30·7**	**23·1**	**20·6**	**29·0**	**32·3**	**55·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·8**	**27·0**	**23·2**	**17·7**	**14·5**	**13·6**	**33·2**	**23·7**	**19·6**	**28·5**	**31·2**	**55·3**
1—Sydney	35·6	28·8	24·8	20·3	16·5	12	32·1	25·8	19·2	28·8	31·8	54·4
2—New Glasgow	33	28·5	24·5	18·7	15·4	13	33·8	24·6	19·3	27·2	30·1	55
3—Amherst	32·5	25	22·5	17	12	14	32·5	24	19·2	28·7	31	57
4—Halifax	31·4	26·1	22·7	16·5	15·7	12	31·8	23·9	19·1	28·2	31·6	55·3
5—Windsor	33	28	25	18	15	15	35	20	20·5	28·7	32	55
6—Truro	31·2	25·5	19·7	15·5	12·5	15·7	34·2	23·7	20·1	29·2	30·8	55
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·0**	**23·5**	**22·2**	**15·2**	**13·9**	**14·2**	**29·0**	**24·3**	**19·6**	**27·7**	**30·8**	**56·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**35·9**	**26·7**	**24·2**	**17·4**	**13·6**	**14·9**	**32·6**	**23·5**	**21·1**	**28·9**	**32·2**	**54·8**
8—Moncton	34·4	25·7	22	16·5	12·6	15·7	31·3	24·3	20·4	29·1	32·1	56·5
9—Saint John	38·1	28	28·6	18·4	15·7	14·1	34·2	23·5	21·8	29	33·5	57·9
10—Fredericton	35·1	26·5	21·9	17·2	12·5	14·8	32·4	22·8	21·4	29·3	32·5	57
11—Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·6	28	30·6	47·7
Quebec (average)	**28·0**	**25·5**	**20·7**	**16·5**	**11·6**	**14·6**	**28·5**	**21·7**	**18·8**	**26·7**	**30·6**	**55·1**
12—Quebec	29·5	26·8	17·8	16·7	9·8	16·1	27·3	21·1	18·1	24·4	29·4	45·9
13—Three Rivers	28·1	25	21·4	16·6	12·6	15·5	27·8	21·7	17·8	27·9	32·1	56·3
14—Sherbrooke	31·9	28·3	23·8	18·4	13·1	15·2	31·9	23·1	19·4	25·2	28·4	54·6
15—Sorel	26·6	23·8	17·8	14·5	10·9	12	27·2	18·2	18·8	27·5	32	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	22·3	21·2	18·4	14·9	11·6	15·8	27	19·3	15·7	26·9	31·7	54·5
17—St. Johns	34	28	25	19	12·2	13·7	32	25·5	18·4	25·1	29·8	58·4
18—Thetford Mines	20	22·3	16	14·7	10·7	16·5	25	20·7	19·4	27·5	31	56
19—Montreal	31·8	28	24	16·1	12·8	11	29·5	22·6	20·8	27·4	30·1	57·7
20—Hull	27·8	26·1	21·9	17·5	11	15·2	28·7	22·9	20·5	28·1	30·9	57·1
Ontario (average)	**32·8**	**29·0**	**24·7**	**18·8**	**15·5**	**18·5**	**32·2**	**23·7**	**20·8**	**28·8**	**31·9**	**55·7**
21—Ottawa	34·7	29·3	27	20·2	15·2	16	33·2	21·7	20·7	29·1	32·3	57
22—Brockville	37·3	31·2	29	19·5	15	14·8	30·7	22·7	21·8	28·2	31·7	57·2
23—Kingston	31·4	26·8	25·2	18·3	14·1	14·7	30	22·8	20·8	26·7	29·5	53·5
24—Belleville	26·3	24·1	22·1	16·9	12·3	17·5	32·8	20·6	16·7	29·1	30·6	53·4
25—Peterborough	32·7	29·3	25·2	19·6	16·8	18·8	33	23·2	19·8	28·1	33·2	53·3
26—Oshawa	30·7	26·7	23·2	17·4	15·8	18·2	22·5	22·5	19·4	26·8	30·8	56
27—Orillia	33	28	28	18	15	20	35	25	20	28·8	32·3	52
28—Toronto	35·3	29·9	27·1	19	17·9	18·8	32·7	24·4	21·3	29·8	35	58·2
29—Niagara Falls	35·8	31	26·5	20·2	14·9	19·5	33·5	23·7	21·7	29·5	31·9	56·8
30—St. Catharines	32·6	28·6	25	19·6	12·6	18·2	31·7	23	19	27·1	30·4	54·4
31—Hamilton	33·4	30·4	26·7	20·1	18·1	19	33·1	23·6	25	26·4	30·9	56·4
32—Brantford	33·5	30·1	24·3	19·2	14·9	19	32·7	24·2	.....	29	32·4	53
33—Galt	31·3	29·3	23·7	19	16·3	21·7	32·7	26	.....	29·5	32·3	56·6
34—Guelph	32	29	24·8	18·2	16·1	17·7	32·2	21·7	19·2	27·5	30·9	56
35—Kitchener	32·3	30·5	22·7	19·1	16·8	19·7	34·8	21·4	.....	30·2	32·6	54·9
36—Woodstock	35	30·7	24·3	18·7	14·8	20·7	33	24	21·3	27·6	30	52·4
37—Stratford	31·2	28·7	23·7	19	17·2	21	33·7	24·3	25	29·1	32·3	57·2
38—London	33	29·3	24·9	18·9	15·7	18·7	33·3	23·8	19	28·4	31·7	55·8
39—St. Thomas	33·4	30	27·4	19·6	15·8	19·4	33·8	25·3	19	29·4	31·4	56·7
40—Chatham	30·9	28·3	24·7	18·9	14·3	20·3	31·3	24	19	29·2	32·3	55·5
41—Windsor	33·2	29·2	24·2	18·4	16·1	19·1	30	24·5	19·7	28·5	31·4	57·6
42—Sarnia	33·6	29·2	26	21·8	17·5	20·4	33·2	24	21·7	29	32·8	58·9
43—Owen Sound	30·3	27·3	20	17	15·8	19	32·2	23·2	25	30·1	32·1	53·8
44—North Bay	36·7	32·2	28·8	20·3	15·4	18·8	34·5	25	19·2	29·2	31·7	56·3
45—Sudbury	29	26·2	22	17	13·7	15	30·5	23	19·4	27·7	30·6	54
46—Cobalt	36	29	19	17	16·7	.....	35	25	22	29·3	30·6	55
47—Timmins	32·1	28·6	24·1	19·2	15·4	18·4	31·4	26	23·3	28·3	30·3	55·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	33·3	29·4	24·3	18	13·8	17·7	31	23·5	18·7	29·4	33·1	55·5
49—Port Arthur	31	27	21·8	18·2	15·1	16·8	30·2	23·8	22·3	31·3	34·8	57·3
50—Fort William	32·7	29·4	24·4	18·6	14·8	18·1	32·7	24·7	21·5	31·5	35·3	60·4
Manitoba (average)	**29·9**	**24·7**	**23·7**	**16·8**	**14·9**	**14·8**	**27·0**	**23·3**	**20·8**	**32·7**	**36·2**	**57·1**
51—Winnipeg	32·2	25·8	24·8	17	16·1	14·6	27·9	26·1	20·8	31	34·5	58·2
52—Brandon	27·5	23·5	22·5	16·5	13·7	15	26	20·5	.....	34·3	37·9	56
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·1**	**21·0**	**18·8**	**13·8**	**11·8**	**13·4**	**25·8**	**18·6**	**20·5**	**28·0**	**32·5**	**55·6**
53—Regina	26·5	22	19·8	14·3	12·8	14	26·8	19·6	21·8	28·3	36·8	55·2
54—Prince Albert	19	16·5	15	11·5	10·2	11·7	23·5	15·5	.....	26·3	29·6	57
55—Saskatoon	25·7	21·8	20·4	14·4	12·3	13·1	25·5	20·3	17·2	29·1	31·3	53
56—Moose Jaw	29	23·8	20·1	15	11·8	14·8	27·2	19	22·5	28·4	32·2	57·1
Alberta (average)	**28·0**	**22·9**	**20·1**	**16·2**	**12·7**	**15·8**	**26·4**	**20·1**	**19·6**	**30·1**	**33·5**	**53·0**
57—Medicine Hat	31·5	25·6	22	16·6	14·4	15·8	25·6	21	21	30·2	34·7	52·8
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	18	12·5	18	28	20	18·7	29	31·2	55
59—Edmonton	23·8	18·7	18·5	13·8	10·4	13·7	24·1	18·7	19·6	28·7	32·1	49·7
60—Calgary	28·8	23·4	20·9	16·3	15·2	16·2	28·4	21·1	20·3	34·4	37·6	52·8
61—Lethbridge	27·7	22	19	16·3	11·1	15·4	25·7	19·7	18·5	28	32	54·5
British Columbia (average)	**32·8**	**27·8**	**24·5**	**18·2**	**17·5**	**19·5**	**31·2**	**25·8**	**22·9**	**32·2**	**35·4**	**58·3**
62—Fernie	29	25	20	16·5	15·2	18	30	23·5	20·7	28·5	31	58
63—Nelson	29·5	24·8	25·3	19·3	17·3	20	31·7	27·3	22·3	29·4	33·1	61
64—Trail	31	27·2	24·3	18·2	16·8	21·6	28·6	27	23·7	33·4	34·3	59·6
65—New Westminster	32·1	27·8	23·4	17·6	17·8	17·4	30·8	24	23·3	32·1	37·1	55·3
66—Vancouver	34·9	27·9	24·4	18·1	19·2	17·5	30·9	24·9	22·9	33·9	37	58
67—Victoria	36·1	29·8	27·6	19·2	19·5	20·7	33·7	25·9	22·7	35·3	37·7	56·9
68—Nanaimo	35	29·6	26·7	19·5	18·3	20·2	31	25·5	24·2	29·4	34·4	58·3
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	24·2	17	15·7	20·6	32·5	28·2	23·6	35·4	38·2	58·9

a. Price per single quart higher.
b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1940

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. (pkg.)	Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·6	**25·6**	**17·5**	**12·5**	**51·1**	**19·2**	**18·5**	**23·3**	**10·7**	**30·2**	**24·4**	**11·0**	**23·6**	**26·7**	
10·3	**25·9**	.....	.....	**43·7**	**13·8**	**14·6**	**17·8**	**11·2**	**37·5**	**29·6**	**10·3**	**24·9**	**29·5**	
8·6	23·2	.....	.....	43·4	12·8	14·4	15·7	11·4	37·4	28	10–12	24·3	28	1
10	27	.....	.....	46·7	13·8	.....	20·8	10·7	37	32·8	10–11	25	30	2
11	25	.....	.....	45	15	15	17·8	11·5	33·8	28	8b	25·3	29·5	3
12·1	27·5	.....	.....	40	13·7	.....	17·2	11	39·4	29·2	12	25	30·5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·5	.....	19·4	11	37·4	.....	10	.....	30	5
10	27	.....	.....	43·3	13·9	14·3	15·8	11·4	39·7	30	10	25	29	6
11·0	**26·5**	.....	**5·0**	**50·0**	**13·5**	**17·3**	**21·5**	**12·0**	**28·1**	**22·3**	**9–10**	**24·2**	**27·2**	7
13·9	**27·7**	**20·0**	**5·0**	**48·3**	**15·0**	**16·3**	**20·5**	**11·4**	**34·5**	**27·9**	**10·8**	**24·8**	**28·8**	
13·5	24·3	.....	5	50	14·8	15·7	17·9	10·8	35·9	29·3	10	25·3	28·2	8
12	31·2	20	5	**47·5**	14·9	15·4	27·2	11·4	36·4	27	12	26·3	28·7	9
16·2	27·7	.....	.....	**47·5**	15·2	17·9	19·5	12·9	35·3	30·7	11	25·9	30·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	17·4	10·5	30·5	24·4	10b	21·6	28·2	11
13·3	**28·9**	**19·0**	**11·5**	**49·3**	**17·8**	**17·7**	**16·8**	**11·3**	**30·9**	**26·5**	**10·2**	**23·2**	**25·6**	
12	27·4	17	.....	.....	15	14·7	18	11·4	30·8	24·9	11	21	26·3	12
13·5	33·5	.....	.....	50	18	18·7	15·4	11·3	30·9	28·1	11	24	25·4	13
.....	32·5	17·5	.....	.....	20	17·7	15·9	11·1	33·6	28·8	11·1a	23·5	25·9	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·1	10·4	29	25·9	9	25	25·5	15
15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	12·3	29·6	25·7	9	.....	25·6	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·2	11	30	26·2	9	.....	25·9	17
12	25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15·3	12·5	28	25·1	9	22·1	25·2	18
14·2	29·7	22·5	11	47·8	20·7	19·5	21·5	10·3	33·1	26	11–12	24·7	25·9	19
.....	24	.....	10	50	18	.....	18	11·1	32·7	27·4	11	22·2	25	20
16·8	**25·6**	**19·4**	**11·3**	**57·5**	**18·2**	**17·9**	**26·8**	**10·6**	**29·9**	**24·9**	**11·4**	**24·1**	**26·2**	
15	30	20	.....	.....	21·4	17·4	28·9	10·6	32·6	29	12	25	28·4	21
.....	25	20	.....	.....	19·2	.....	24·5	10·3	28·6	24·6	11	22	25·9	22
15	25	19	.....	50	17·7	16·5	22·7	10·4	30·3	24·9	11	23·3	25·6	23
17	.....	18·5	.....	.....	18	15	22·5	10·6	27·7	25·2	10	25·3	26·1	24
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	10·7	27·6	24	11	.....	25·4	25
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	26·5	10·1	29·6	28	11	24·3	26	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	9·9	29·2	25·3	11	24	26·7	27
16·3	27·1	20·4	17·5	60	23	20	32·4	10·6	30·7	24·1	12	25	26·3	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	29	10·9	32·3	25	12	24·7	26·6	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·1	10·7	31·8	.....	12	22·5	26·2	30
18·7	29·2	22·1	.....	60	.....	.....	31·5	10·3	30·3	.....	12	25·2	27·3	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·4	9·9	27·1	23·8	11	25	25·9	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29·1	10·3	28·3	25	11	.....	26·5	33
15	.....	18	.....	.....	19	15	23·4	10	27·9	22	11	24·3	25·8	34
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25·3	10·9	27·7	23·2	11	23	26·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	23·4	10	25	20·5	11	.....	26·5	36
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	18	18·5	29·1	10·3	26·8	22·6	11	22	25·9	37
12·5	20	16	.....	60	18	16	32	10·3	28·5	25·7	11	23	25·7	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18·3	32·6	10·9	28·2	25·6	11	24	27	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·2	9·9	23·4	19·3	11	24·7	25·4	40
15	24·5	17·3	8	60	18	16·7	30	10·4	29	23	12	.....	25·5	41
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·7	11·2	29·2	22	11	26	26·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	10·5	26·5	22·6	11	25	26·6	43
20	25	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	23·3	11·1	34·1	.....	12	22·7	26·1	44
.....	.....	.....	8·3	.....	.....	19·5	21·8	11·1	32·9	28·5	13	.....	26·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	17·6	13	36·2	.....	11	25	27	46
21	**22·4**	23·2	.....	65	19·7	**20·2**	22	11·9	35·9	28·7	14	24	25·3	47
.....	.....	19·4	.....	.....	12	.....	29·9	10·6	32·8	27·3	12	.....	25·4	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	18·5	22·2	10·1	33·7	27·6	11	.....	26·2	49
18	25	18·2	.....	50	16·2	17·5	25	10·8	34·4	28·7	11	23·2	26·9	50
20·0	**26·8**	**19·1**	**12·0**	.....	**22·0**	**17·8**	**25·6**	**10·1**	**26·1**	**20·2**	**10·5**	**21·1**	**25·2**	
20	27·1	16·2	12	.....	24	18	31·3	9·9	28·2	22·5	11	22·5	25·2	51
.....	26·5	22	.....	.....	20	17·5	19·9	10·3	23·9	17·8	10	19·7	25·2	52
22·3	**23·9**	**10·9**	**12·5**	.....	**23·5**	**18·9**	**18·4**	**9·3**	**22·5**	**16·6**	**10·8**	**19·8**	**25·5**	
22·9	26·3	12·5	12·5	.....	24	19·1	18	9·4	24·5	16·2	11	17·3	25	53
20	21·5	11	.....	.....	25	19	15	9·4	22	17	10	20·6	26·3	54
21·3	22·6	9·2	.....	.....	20	17·2	19·7	9·5	23·1	16·8	11	20·5	25·4	55
25	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20·4	20·8	8·7	20·5	16·3	11	20·6	25·2	56
21·8	**23·7**	**12·2**	**17·5**	.....	23·3	**20·8**	**22·8**	**9·9**	**25·8**	**18·5**	**10·8**	**20·0**	**25·6**	
23·7	24·2	.....	.....	.....	25	21	19·9	9·8	22·7	17·9	11	17·9	24·9	57
22·5	25	.....	18	.....	23·7	20·7	18·7	9·9	29	19·9	10	18·6	26·9	58
20	22	12·7	.....	.....	21	20·7	22·2	10·1	24·4	17·4	11	20	25·3	59
21·9	24·1	13·8	16·5	.....	23·2	21	29·6	9·8	28	18·8	11	20·3	25·5	60
21	23	10	18	.....	23·5	20·5	23·6	9·9	24·7	18·4	11	23	25·2	61
17·5	**23·1**	**13·0**	**15·1**	.....	**24·3**	**21·4**	**25·6**	**10·9**	**30·5**	**24·9**	**11·5**	**26·4**	**28·1**	
24	26	13	19	.....	26·2	23·5	21	10	28	23·2	10	23	26·3	62
21·3	25·7	.....	18	.....	23·6	23·5	16·7	10	32·9	.....	12·5a	25	29	63
21·7	25·2	.....	20	.....	24	24	27·9	10·7	32	.....	12·5a	.....	27·2	64
13·9	22	.....	12·5	.....	22·5	17·5	24·8	10·6	27·9	.....	10	25	27·1	65
13·8	18·8	.....	10	.....	21·8	18	29·4	10·6	29	.....	10	27	27·2	66
12·5	22·5	.....	11	.....	24·3	18·5	29·7	11·1	31·5	28·7	12	28·7	28·8	67
15	21·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	11·1	29·8	23	11a	.....	29·5	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	25	23·4	13·2	32·7	24·7	14·3a	29·6	29·9	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std. per can (28 fld. oz.)	Peas, standard per can (16 fld. oz.)	Corn, std. per can (16 fld. oz.)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·7**	**6·7a**	**17·7**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**8·9**	**11·2**	**13·3**	**11·8**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·9**	**7·1**	**18·4**	**3·8**	**5·3**	**8·5**	**13·1**	**13·7**	**12·0**	**11·3**
1—Sydney	22·9	6·7-7·3	19·1	3·7	5·4	8·2	13·1	12·8	11·4	11·3
2—New Glasgow	25·5	6·7-7·3	18·6	3·8	5·2	9·4	14	13·8	11·5	10·7
3—Amherst	21·2	7·3	17·2	3·5	5·2	8·2	13	13·2	11·3	10·6
4—Halifax	22·5	6·7-8	18·8	3·9	5·5	8·8	13·7	13·9	11·8	11·7
5—Windsor	21·4	7·3c	18	3·9	5·2	7·7	12·5	14·3	13·1	12
6—Truro	23·7	6·7	18·7	3·8	5·3	8·4	12·5	14·4	12·6	11·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·7**	**7·3**	**18·5**	**3·8**	**5·3**	**8·5**	**13·0**	**13·5**	**12·4**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·6**	**7·5**	**18·4**	**3·7**	**5·3**	**9·0**	**14·1**	**13·8**	**11·8**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	23·8	8	19·5	3·8	5·4	9·5	13·5	13·4	11·4	11·5
9—Saint John	24·6	6-7·3	19·3	3·6	5·5	9·8	13·7	13·9	10·8	10·8
10—Fredericton	22·8	7·3	17·8	3·6	5·4	8·9	14·1	14·2	12·2	11·8
11—Bathurst	23	8c	17	3·6	4·8	7·6	15	13·5	12·9	12·1
Quebec (average)	**21·2**	**5·3**	**15·0**	**3·6**	**5·2**	**8·2**	**11·0**	**11·7**	**11·2**	**10·6**
12—Quebec	23·5	5-8b	16·5	3·8	5·5	8·9	11·5	11·9	11·5	10·7
13—Three Rivers	20·9	5·3	14·5	4·1	5·1	7·9	11·7	12·4	11·4	10·6
14—Sherbrooke	21·7	5·3	13·8	3·3	5·5	8·8	11·7	12·2	10·9	10·8
15—Sorel	20	4·7	14·5	3·1	4·8	7·1	10	11·6	10·9	10·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·7	4	16·2	3·3	5·4	9·3	11·3	10·6	12	10·3
17—St. Johns	19·7	4·7-5·3	13·8	3·5	5·5	7·5	10·5	11·2	11·2	10·9
18—Thetford Mines	21·5	5·3	14·7	4·1	4·8	7·7	10·5	11·4	11·7	10·7
19—Montreal	22·6	5·3-6·7	16·1	3·9	4·9	8·7	10·1	11·6	10·6	10·4
20—Hull	20·9	5·3-6·7	14·7	3·7	5	8·3	12	12	10·3	10·4
Ontario (average)	**23·7**	**6·2**	**16·4**	**3·3**	**5·1**	**9·2**	**10·9**	**12·7**	**11·3**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	23·1	6·7	15·7	3·9	5·1	9·7	11·2	12·3	10·7	10·3
22—Brockville	21·5	6	14·2	3·8	5·1	9·3	11	12·2	10·8	10·2
23—Kingston	21·6	5·3-6·7	15	3·5	5·1	8·9	10·8	12·8	10·9	10·3
24—Belleville	22·1	5·3	14·7	3·1	4·9	8·7	10·9	12	11	10·5
25—Peterborough	23·5	5·3-6·7	17·1	3·6	5	7·7	10·5	12·5	11·1	10·7
26—Oshawa	22·7	4·7-6·7	18·4	3	4·9	8·7	10·2	12·6	10·7	10·1
27—Orillia	22·8	5·3	15	3·5	4·9	8·3	10·2	13·1	11·8	11·2
28—Toronto	26	6·7	16·9	3·1	5·1	8·9	10·3	11·9	10·8	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	23·7	5·3-6·7	16·8	3·2	5·1	9·5	10·9	12·4	10·5	10·2
30—St. Catharines	26·2	6·7	18	3	5·2	9·7	11·7	11·9	10·7	10·1
31—Hamilton	27·7	6-6·7	16·8	3·3	5	9·2	10·3	12·1	10·9	10·2
32—Brantford	26·1	5·3-6·7	16·3	3·3	5	9·7	10·7	12·6	10·6	10
33—Galt	27·2	6·7	16	3	4·9	9·4	10·8	12·6	11	10·2
34—Guelph	24·9	6	16·4	2·9	4·9	9·3	10·8	12·9	10·6	10·2
35—Kitchener	24·6	6-6·7	15·8	2·9	5·1	9·6	11	12·8	11·2	11
36—Woodstock	22·7	6	14·7	2·6	4·8	9·2	9·9	12·4	12·2	10·1
37—Stratford	23·9	5·3	15·8	2·9	5·3	9·4	10·5	12·9	11·3	10·4
38—London	22·6	6·7	17·4	3·3	4·9	9·3	11·3	12·3	11	10·5
39—St. Thomas	24	5·3-6·7	19·6	3·1	5·1	9·8	12·8	12·4	11·6	11
40—Chatham	23·3	5·3	16·9	3·3	5	8·7	10·3	12·9	10·4	10·4
41—Windsor	23·4	5·3-6·7	15·1	2·9	5	9·2	10	12·1	10·9	10·5
42—Sarnia	24·3	5·3-6·7	15·9	2·7	5·2	8·2	11·9	13	11·4	10·6
43—Owen Sound	22·3	5·3-6	16·6	3·3	5·1	9·3	10·7	12·5	11·3	10·1
44—North Bay	24·4	6·7c	14·3	3·9	5·5	10·3	12·2	13·1	12	11·6
45—Sudbury	21·8	6·7	14·6	3·8	5·4	8·4	12·2	13·2	11·9	11
46—Cobalt	23·1	6·7	14·5	4	5·6	10	9·7	14·5	13·5	13·4
47—Timmins	23	6·7	16·8	3·8	5·8	9·4	11·7	14·1	12·5	11·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·3	6·7	18·6	3·6	5·2	10·1	11·7	14	12·8	12·1
49—Port Arthur	22·1	6-6·7	22·2	3·8	5·5	9·6	10·9	12·9	11·6	11
50—Fort William	23	6-6·7	15·9	3·8	5·6	9	11	13·3	12·4	11·4
Manitoba (average)	**23·6**	**7·0**	**15·7**	**3·8**	**5·3**	**9·5**	**10·7**	**13·8**	**11·8**	**11·3**
51—Winnipeg	25·7	6·4-8	15·5	3·7	5·1	9·1	10·3	13·3	11·9	11·2
52—Brandon	21·5	6·4-7·1	15·8	3·8	5·4	9·9	11	14·2	11·7	11·3
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·7**	**6·9**	**20·9**	**3·8**	**5·7**	**9·6**	**11·7**	**15·3**	**13·2**	**12·8**
53—Regina	23·7	6·4-7·2	20·9	3·7	6·1	9·4	11·6	14·8	13·2	12·2
54—Prince Albert	24	6·4	23·2	3·8	6	9·8	12	16·1	13·4	13·6
55—Saskatoon	21·6	7·2	21·3	3·7	5·1	10·5	11·9	15·4	13	12·5
56—Moose Jaw	21·4	7·2	18·3	3·9	5·4	8·8	11·4	14·8	13·1	12·7
Alberta (average)	**26·3**	**7·8**	**20·6**	**3·8**	**5·6**	**9·0**	**11·6**	**15·4**	**12·8**	**12·4**
57—Medicine Hat	27·8	8	21·5	3·9	.....	9·1	11·5	16·4	12·6	12·6
58—Drumheller	27·3	7·1-8	21·3	3·8	5·6	9·3	12·4	15·2	13·3	12·2
59—Edmonton	23·4	7·2-8	19·6	3·8	5·7	8·7	11·9	14·9	12·6	12·4
60—Calgary	28·6	8	19·8	3·8	5·7	9·2	11·1	15·3	13·5	12·5
61—Lethbridge	24·2	8	20·8	3·9	5·5	8·9	11·1	15·2	11·8	12·3
British Columbia (average)	**26·9**	**8·6**	**21·3**	**3·9**	**5·8**	**8·3**	**9·1**	**14·3**	**12·9**	**12·5**
62—Fernie	25·7	8	21·3	3·9	5·7	8·5	10	14·6	13·5	13·5
63—Nelson	26·1	9	22·4	4·1	6	8·9	9·3	14·8	14·3	14
64—Trail	24·9	9	22	3·7	6·2	8·9	9·8	14·1	14·4	13·8
65—New Westminster	26·1	8·5-8·9	20·7	3·8	5·7	7·9	8·5	13·7	11·3	10·9
66—Vancouver	26·9	8·5-8·9	20·6	3·8	5·5	8·1	8·8	13·3	11·3	10·6
67—Victoria	28·7	8	20·5	4	5·6	8·1	8·4	14·3	12·5	11·2
68—Nanaimo	30·1	8	21·4	3·8	5·5	8·4	9·4	14·5	12·9	12·4
69—Prince Rupert	26·5	9-10	21·6	4·4	6	7·7	8·6	14·9	13	13·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1940

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (d)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·2	7·1	1·958	34·5	29·1	15·2	11·7	16·8	15·7	51·9	16·2	51·3	44·2	
6·9	7·9	1·830	32·0	39·0	13·5	12·6	16·8	15·6	48·6	16·4	57·6	47·9	
6·8	8·3	2·132	37·8	.....	13·6	11·4	15·4	15	49	15·1	65	47	1
7·5	7·7	1·792	29·3	.....	13·7	12·9	16·8	15·1	45	15	59	47	2
6·5	7·2	1·035	20·2	.....	14	12·2	17	15·5	55	17	52·5	50	3
7·1	7·8	2·029	36·9	39	13	12·2	17·4	17·6	44	17·2	54·7	48·5	4
7·1	8·8	2·675	42·5	.....	12·5	13·5	17·3	15·5	49	16·5	58·5	48·5	5
6·6	7·6	1·316	25	.....	14·3	13·6	16·6	15	49·8	17·4	55·7	46·5	6
6·6	9·6	1·330	20·8	.....	15·0	12·1	17·3	15·4	.....	17·1	49·0	49·7	7
7·0	8·1	1·551	29·6	.....	14·6	12·1	16·8	15·4	48·6	16·5	55·1	48·9	
6·9	7·9	1·543	23·4	.....	15	13·1	17·5	15·4	48·3	17·3	.....	50·9	8
6·8	7·8	1·612	31·3	.....	13·7	11·7	16·3	14·5	47·6	15·5	51·3	48·6	9
7·1	8·5	1·55	29·9	.....	15·2	12·4	16·8	15·4	51·7	15·5	56	47·4	10
7·3	8·2	1·50	33·6	.....	14·3	11·1	16·6	16·3	47	17·5	58	48·7	11
6·7	8·1	1·526	28·1	26·1	13·7	11·8	16·3	15·7	51·1	16·0	53·2	43·1	
7·3	8·2	1·473	30·4	.....	13·3	12·6	16·4	15·3	58·2	16·1	56·2	45·3	12
6·5	8·3	1·578	29·5	30	14·9	12·4	15·7	15·8	49	16·5	51	44·2	13
6·3	8·7	1·449	26·3	.....	14	11·4	16·6	16·2	44·7	16·7	53	44·3	14
6·5	7·7	1·601	28·3	.....	12·9	11·7	15·8	15·3	48·7	15·1	50	42·8	15
6·6	7·4	1·564	29·2	.....	12·6	11·7	16·4	16·5	55	15·4	51·7	41·2	16
6·7	8·3	1·303	23·5	.....	13·8	11	16·5	16·7	50·2	16·3	56·5	43·6	17
5·7	8·2	1·877	31·5	.....	14	12·6	17·5	15·2	65	17·8	49	44·7	18
6·8	7	1·383	26·1	22	13	11	16·5	14·3	46·5	15·3	53·6	40·2	19
7·6	8·7	1·505	28·4	26·3	14·6	12	15·6	15·7	42·4	15·2	57·7	41·3	20
7·0	7·0	1·776	32·2	29·0	15·5	11·8	16·9	15·8	49·2	15·5	50·6	42·3	
7	8·4	1·513	26·6	41·2	15	11·8	16·5	17·2	47·6	16·2	55·5	42	21
7·1	8·8	2·17	37·9	30·2	20	12·2	16·7	15·5	46	15·3	55·4	43·5	22
6·9	7·3	1·734	35·7	20	11	11·9	16·5	15·1	48·8	15·2	49·8	41·5	23
7·2	6·6	1·765	32·2	.....	.....	12·8	16·9	14·7	44	15·2	50	40·3	24
6·6	8·3	1·695	30·7	.....	.....	13	17·7	15·3	51·3	15	54	40·7	25
7·2	6·1	1·638	29·5	.....	.....	12·4	16·2	14·7	.....	14·9	47	41·7	26
7·8	7·5	1·835	38·2	.....	.....	11·1	16·7	15·7	44·3	15	52	40·4	27
6·4	6	1·554	28·4	.....	.....	10·2	16·4	15·2	59·7	14·9	52·4	40·5	28
6·7	6·1	1·927	31·8	.....	.....	11·9	17·3	16	53·5	15·2	55	43·8	29
7	6·6	1·557	32·2	.....	15	11·5	16·5	15·8	45	14·8	46·3	43·7	30
6·7	7	1·733	30·2	.....	.....	12·3	17·1	14·9	43·7	14·8	47·3	40·1	31
6·7	6·7	1·297	21·3	39	.....	13	17·6	15	47·8	14·7	47·5	40·8	32
6	6·1	1·80	30·9	.....	.....	12·7	17·5	14·8	42	14·6	54	40·8	33
7	6·7	1·477	30·5	.....	18	10·5	17·4	14·5	43	14·9	47·5	39·7	34
7	7·8	1·611	29	.....	.....	12·1	17·8	15·4	39	15·2	.....	41·4	35
6·2	6·3	1·482	24·2	.....	.....	12	16·2	15·5	40	15·2	43	41·2	36
6·9	6·3	1·438	27	25	.....	12	17	16·3	44	15·5	52	41·4	37
6·6	5·7	1·391	25·1	23·3	.....	11·4	16·7	15·1	45	15	49·2	40·6	38
6·5	5·8	1·548	26·8	25	.....	12	17·1	15·3	46·6	18·3	50	41·3	39
5·8	4·8	1·62	24·8	25	.....	12·1	16·7	14·9	44·7	15·1	53	40·8	40
6·8	5·7	1·332	21·6	16	.....	11	16·2	15·8	.....	15·2	.....	40·8	41
6·9	6·6	1·447	26·5	.....	.....	11	16·8	15·5	49	16·1	.....	40·8	42
6·7	6·8	1·708	32·1	.....	.....	11	16·8	15	49	15·2	47·5	43·1	43
7·2	6·8	2·029	39·6	.....	15	11·6	15·9	17·2	54·2	16·5	55·3	44·7	44
7·5	7·4	2·011	36·3	45	14·7	11·9	17·3	17·4	58·3	15·2	48·6	44·3	45
9·5	9	2·242	47	.....	16	12·4	17·5	16·5	64·5	17·5	55	48·7	46
7·6	8·5	2·394	45·2	.....	17	12·5	18·2	17·8	64·1	17	53·1	45·8	47
8·2	8·8	2·027	34·5	.....	15	11	16·7	16·7	54·6	17	50	43·9	48
7·4	7·7	2,453	41·3	.....	15·8	12	17·3	17·8	54·8	14·9	48·2	44·7	49
6·7	8·2	2·862	49·4	.....	13·4	10·8	16·9	17·5	52·7	15·3	47·1	45·7	50
7·7	5·8	2·671	42·6	.....	15·0	10·5	16·9	15·6	59·3	15·7	48·9	42·8	
7·5	6·1	2·55	44·4	.....	14·2	10·1	17·1	15·2	58·7	15·4	48·2	42·1	51
7·9	5·5	2·792	40·8	.....	15·7	10·9	16·7	15·9	59·9	15·9	49·5	43·4	52
7·3	6·7	2·648	43·6	.....	16·2	11·3	16·6	15·7	61·0	16·9	51·3	48·1	
7·5	6	2·865	52·1	.....	15·7	11·2	16·3	14·9	59	15·7	49·4	49	53
7·8	9·3	2·47	37·7	.....	16·3	11·3	18·5	17	64	17·7	54·8	51·2	54
7	6·1	2·256	37·6	.....	16·5	11·5	17·1	16·3	62·3	17·1	49·4	45·6	55
6·8	5·5	3·00	47	.....	.....	11·1	14·5	14·7	58·7	17·2	51·7	46·5	56
7·8	5·9	2·627	43·4	.....	18·0	11·1	17·1	16·1	56·9	18·3	50·7	45·8	
8·4	6·4	2·756	47·4	.....	18·7	11·1	16·3	16	59·1	17·8	53·3	46·5	57
8·1	4·7	2·83	48·3	.....	20	10·4	17·8	17	51·7	19·1	52·3	47·4	58
8	6·4	2·27	36·9	.....	15·8	12·1	17·2	16·3	57·7	17	48·7	45·7	59
7·2	5·3	2·917	43·5	.....	15·7	11	16·5	15	57·2	19·8	49·1	43·8	60
7·5	6·5	2·362	40·7	.....	20	11·1	17·3	16·2	59	17·9	50·2	45·8	61
8·1	6·4	2·559	43·9	.....	17·4	11·0	16·4	15·1	56·7	17·1	47·0	43·9	
8·5	6·2	2·50	51·7	.....	17·7	12·2	16·2	16·4	60·5	18·2	53	49·7	62
9·5	7·2	2·71	45·6	.....	.....	11·3	17·8	15·7	59	18·2	50·4	46·6	63
8·9	7·7	3·00	47·8	.....	.....	12·1	17·4	15·6	60·7	21	50·8	45·2	64
7·2	6	2·15	36·2	.....	.....	10·2	15·7	13·7	51·4	15·1	43·7	41·3	65
7·2	5	2·33	37·6	.....	15	9·8	14·6	14·1	52	15	42·9	40·7	66
7·9	6	2·243	43·8	.....	18	10·1	16	14·5	56·1	15·3	44·3	40·5	67
7·7	6·8	2·43	37·5	.....	.....	11·4	17·1	15·4	53·8	16·1	43·5	42·7	68
7·8	6·6	3·11	51·3	.....	18·7	10·5	16·7	15·3	60	18·2	47·6	44·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, (¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Cream of tartar, (¼ lb. package) per lb. (w)	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·5	7·3	44·9	68·2	19·8	14·1	3·9	40·0	56·3	12·2	5·0	15·615b
Nova Scotia (average)	7·4	7·3	50·8	68·9	19·9	10·1	4·2	47·1	59·4	12·4	5·0	16·500
1—Sydney	7·3	7	47·8	67·6	20	11·5	3·5	46·3	57·3	11·8	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·2	7·1	53·7	69·1	22·1	9·9	4	52·7	58·3	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	7·1	6·9	48·5	70	19	9·7	4·4	41·6	60	12·2	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·7	7·7	48·3	68·3	21·7	9·8	4·4	54	58	13	5·1	16·50
5—Windsor	7·7	7·5	53·2	70	17·9	9·5	4·2	47	64	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	7·4	7·3	53·1	68·1	18·7	10	4·4	41	58·5	12·5	5	.....
7.—**P.E.I**—Charlottetown	7·4	7·0	50·6	68·7	18·8	14·7	3·7	48·0	60·0	12·3	4·9	16·900
New Brunswick (average)	7·6	7·3	52·5	68·7	18·7	10·7	3·7	45·0	62·1	11·9	5·1	15·750
8—Moncton	7·4	7·1	55·7	68·2	19·9	9·8	3·6	45·1	65·8	12	5·1	16·00g
9—Saint John	7·7	7·3	49·2	68·8	18·9	10·9	4·3	42	61·4	11·9	5	15·00–16·00
10—Fredericton	7·5	7·2	51	67·9	17·8	11·1	3·6	45·8	59·7	12	5·2	.....
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·5	54	70	18	11·1	3·4	47·2	61·6	11·8	5	.....
Quebec (average)	7·2	6·9	43·4	73·3	20·9	13·3	3·9	42·9	59·2	10·7	5·0	15·275
12—Quebec	7·3	7	42·3	78·4	20·9	15·3	4·2	40·7	59·1	10·9	5	14·75
13—Three Rivers	7·5	7	45·7	77·8	22	14·9	3·8	40·9	60	11	5	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·2	7	41·5	74·3	22·6	11·7	3·7	45·4	58·6	10·7	5	15·50
15—Sorel	7·1	6·8	43·3	72·9	21·9	10	4·1	40	60	10	5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·9	42·3	73·3	20	13·3	4	38·4	60	10·8	5	15·00
17—St. Johns	7	6·9	41·5	64·2	19	13·3	4·2	45	56·8	10·2	5	.....
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·8	42·3	71·7	20·6	13·4	3·7	46·7	61·2	10·5	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	7	6·9	46·1	73·8	19·2	14	3·5	45·6	58·1	10·5	4·9	15·00
20—Hull	7·2	7	45·2	72·9	22·1	13·4	3·5	43·1	59·1	11·8	5	15·90
Ontario (average)	7·4	7·2	44·4	70·1	19·3	11·9	3·8	38·8	52·4	11·8	5·0	15·310
21—Ottawa	7·2	7	42	68·1	20	13·5	3·9	43·1	57·7	10·5	5	15·90
22—Brockville	7·2	6·9	40·7	67·9	19	11·8	3·9	37·1	58·2	10·7	4·7	15·00
23—Kingston	7·2	7	44·1	66·6	17·1	11·7	3·7	38·5	53·8	12·3	4·6	15·50
24—Belleville	7·5	7·3	46·2	66·4	17·9	10·7	3·9	36·8	44·2	11·7	5·2	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·4	7·2	47·9	66	19·2	13·9	4·6	42·5	57·8	12·2	5·1	16·00
26—Oshawa	7·4	7·2	46	65·4	19·7	10·6	3·6	35·2	56	11·5	4·5	14·75
27—Orillia	7·6	7·5	45·6	68·8	19·8	10	4·2	34·4	63	10·8	4·9	15·75
28—Toronto	7·2	7	47·2	66·9	16·8	10·6	3·8	40·3	53·2	11·5	5	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·6	7·4	42·5	71·9	19·3	12·2	3·5	39·5	45·7	11·8	4·8	13·75–14·25g
30—St. Catharines	7·6	7·3	47·9	70·8	19·5	12	4·5	36·4	40	11·8	5·3	14·90g
31—Hamilton	7·2	7·2	43	66·5	19	10·8	3·9	39·2	44·8	11	5·3	14·00
32—Brantford	7·1	7	47·4	70·2	19·1	10·6	3·7	38·8	49·5	11	5	15·00
33—Galt	7·5	7·1	42·4	68	17·9	11·7	3·7	38·5	60·4	11·4	5	14·75
34—Guelph	7·2	7·1	41·2	69·5	18·4	10·2	3·3	40·2	52·4	11	5	15·00
35—Kitchener	7·3	7·1	41·7	72·9	19·2	11·8	3·6	40·4	42·7	11·4	4·8	15·00
36—Woodstock	7·1	7·1	43·6	67·8	18·4	10	2·8	33·5	52	12·6	5	14·50
37—Stratford	7·6	7·4	43·9	71·4	19·3	10·6	4·3	40·4	60·4	12·4	5·2	14·75
38—London	7·3	7·2	43·7	71·4	18·3	10·8	3·5	40	56·2	10·8	4·9	15·25g
39—St. Thomas	7·4	7·3	47·5	72·9	19	12·5	3·9	41	51·1	11·7	5·3	15·00
40—Chatham	7·6	7·3	43·8	68·7	16·4	11·1	4	37·8	42·7	10·2	4·9	14·00g
41—Windsor	7·6	7·3	41·3	73·9	19	10·8	2·7	38·1	43·3	10	4·5	14·50g
42—Sarnia	7·6	7·4	42·1	75·9	19	10·3	4·2	35·8	40	10·7	5	15·50g
43—Owen Sound	7·4	7·4	52·8	73	19·7	10	3·6	35	56	13·3	5	15·00
44—North Bay	7·7	7·1	48·6	73·9	19·4	13·9	4·3	41·3	60	13·4	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	7·6	7·4	41·6	68·6	20·6	13·2	3·5	40	54·7	13·8	5	17·00
46—Cobalt	7·9	7·8	46·4	75·5	25	15	3·7	39	59	13·7	5	17·50
47—Timmins	7·7	7·7	42·5	75·6	19·8	16·1	4·8	40	49·1	13·7	4·9	18·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·3	7·1	42	73·7	21·5	14·2	4·1	40	50	12·7	4·8	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·3	7·2	43·2	68·6	21·2	13·9	3·9	40	59·5	12·5	4·9	15·75
50—Fort William	7·3	7·1	43·8	65·2	20·9	12·9	4·2	41·4	59·5	12·1	4·9	15·75
Manitoba (average)	7·9	7·8	42·4	62·3	19·0	14·8	3·5	35·9	59·6	13·1	5·2	20·000
51—Winnipeg	7·8	7·8	42·5	62·1	19	13·8	3·6	36·3	59·2	12·5	5·3	18·50
52—Brandon	8	7·7	42·2	62·4	19	15·8	3·4	35·5	60	13·6	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	8·1	8·1	41·6	63·3	20·6	20·0	3·4	39·0	58·3	14·2	5·0	.....
53—Regina	8	8	41	63·5	19·1	18·9a	2·8	38	58·4	13·7	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·2	8·2	37·8	64·2	22·7	21·6a	3·7	40	57·5	14·7	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·1	8·1	44·6	62·6	20·8	21a	3·4	37·8	58·7	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	8	8	42·8	62·8	19·7	18·5a	3·8	40	58·4	14·5	5	.....
Alberta (average)	7·9	7·9	42·3	62·3	19·5	18·1	3·7	36·5	57·6	14·3	4·9	.....
57—Medicine Hat	8	8·1	37·7	62·9	18·6	22·7a	2·8	37	59·3	14·2	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	8	8	40·8	63·8	20·8	17·1a	3·7	34·5	58·7	14·6	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·8	7·7	45·1	60·8	19	16·6a	4·3	36·9	56·7	14	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·8	7·7	46·7	62·2	21·1	16·6a	3·6	35	54·3	13·8	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	8	8	41	62	17·8	17·5a	4·2	39·2	59	14·7	5	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	7·5	7·3	43·4	62·5	20·6	22·3	4·3	36·5	58·9	12·8	5·2	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·9	43	63	16·8	22·5a	4	31	60	14	5	.....
63—Nelson	8	7·6	45·6	67	21·7	25a	3·7	37·5	58·7	14·4	5	.....
64—Trail	7·7	7·6	44·4	63·8	21·6	25a	5·5	39·3	58·3	13·8	5·2	.....
65—New Westminster	6·9	6·9	39·6	58·6	19·4	20·6a	4	37·7	59·4	11·2	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	6·9	42·7	58·3	19·1	20·2a	3·8	34	58·6	11	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	7·8	7·3	44·6	61·5	22·2	21·2a	3·9	36	59·6	12·1	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·3	7	42·1	63	20·4	20·6a	4·5	40	57·4	12·1	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·5	7·1	45·1	64·7	23·7	23a	4·8	36·7	59·3	13·6	6·7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at
six rooms $10-35. s. Delivered from mines. w. Formerly in bulk.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·981	**12·616**	**9·652**	**11·954**	**7·236**	**8·723**	**7·348**	**26·4**	**9·5**	**24·788**	**18·269**	
7·925	**10·375**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·099**	**27·6**	**9·8**	**21·750**	**15·417**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·9	10	18·00-27·00	14·00-19·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	29·8	10	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	2
8·00– 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·75–10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00	25·2	9·2	20·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	9·9	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·650-10·150	**12·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**24·3**	**9·8**	**19·00-23·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·125	**12·417**	**7·000**	**9·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·9**	**9·8**	**23·625**	**17·375**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·8g	9·8	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·25-11·25	13·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·5	10	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
10·00-10·50	11·50-13·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·8	9·7	22·00	16·00	11
9·707	**12·714**	**10·833**	**11·989**	**8·083**	**8·821**	**8·209**	**23·6**	**9·4**	**23·500**	**17·375**	
10·50	11·00	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·4	9·8	22·00-32·00	.....	12
8·50– 8·75	13·50	8·00	11·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	24·2	9·7	23·00-31·00	17·00-23·00	13
10·00-11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·8	9·2	23·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	9·4	15·00-19·00	9·00-14·00	15
8·00– 8·50	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	22·7	9·4	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	9·4	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75c	.....	6·75c	.....	24·5	9·5	17·00-25·00	14·00-17·00	18
7·50– 8·00	12·00	16·00	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00-12·00	25·9	9·1	22·00-33·00	19·00-22·00	19
10·95	13·25	7·00-9·00	10·00	5·50	6·00	.....	24	9	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
11·139	**12·767**	**10·172**	**12·745**	**8·067**	**10·085**	**8·750**	**24·8**	**9·3**	**26·018**	**19·321**	
10·45	12·00-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·5	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	21
8·00– 8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	9·4	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·75	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	.....	24·4	9·7	22·00-32·00	20·00-23·00	23
9·50-12·50d	13·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	22·8	9·5	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·70-14·00d	13·00-13·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	23·3	8·6	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-13·00d	12·50	12·00	13·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	20	9·2	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
10·50-13·25d	13·50	9·00	10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	25	9·1	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	27
11·25	11·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	26	9·3	28·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	28
7·50– 8·50g	11·75-12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21·3g	9·3	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00-13·50g	12·50g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24	9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·50	11·50	13·00	15·50	11·50	12·00	.....	25	8·9	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·50-13·25d	13·00	.....	14·00c	.....	12·00c	.....	24·1	8·8	20·00-30·00	14·00-23·00	32
10·50-13·00d	13·00	.....	17·00-18·00	.....	13·00-14·00	10·00c	24	9·1	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
9·00-12·50d	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·5	9·4	22·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
9·00-13·00d	13·00	13.00-14.00	15·00-16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	9·3	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
10·50-13·00d	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·2	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
10·50-11·50	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23	9·7	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	37
11·50-12·50g	12·50-13·00g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25 g	9·2	25·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·50d	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	11·00-14·00	8·00-12·00	24·6	9·6	24·00-30·00	18·00-24·00	39
9·00-11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20 g	9·3	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·50-11·50g	11·50g	g	16·00-18·00g	g	12·00-14·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	9·3	27·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	41
8·50-10·00g	11·50-13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24·2g	9·6	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	42
8·50– 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	9·3	21·00-26·00	15·00-21·00	43
13·00-13·75	14·50	7·00	9·75	.....	.....	.....	30	9·7	.....	.....	44
11·00-14·50d	15·50	.....	11·25-13·50c	.....	9·00c	9·00c	29	8·9	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50	.....	9·00– 9·75	.....	30·7	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
12·50-16·50d	17·00	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
9·50-12·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	.....	9·3	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·75-14·50	13·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·1	9·9	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	49
12·75-14·50	13·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	8·9	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	50
8·863	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**26·4**	**9·6**	**28·250**	**20·250**	
6·25-13·00h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	6·50-8·75	7·50- 9·75	7·00	26·2	9·6	26·00-37·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·00-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	26·5	9·6	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**28·0**	**9·9**	**26·375**	**19·250**	
4·95-12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00	9·50	25·5	10	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30·3	10	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	55
5·25- 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00c	11·00c	27·2	9·6	22·00-28·00	17·00-20·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**27·7**	**9·7**	**25·125**	**18·250**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	28·7g	10	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·1	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·6g	9·7	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	59
6·50- 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	25 g	9·7	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	60
4·25- 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	10	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	61
10·357	**10·125**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·286**	**4·825**	**33·1**	**9·8**	**23·438**	**17·813**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00-8·00	8·25- 9·75	4·88- 5·33c	36·7	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·25-7·75	7·50- 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·4	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·4	23·00-28·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	31·1	10	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·50-15·50	.....	.....	.....	6.00-10.00	8·00-12·00	.....	33·6	10	20·00-32·00	16·00-22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively
$35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	Aug. 1938	Aug. 1939	July 1940	‡ Aug. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	99·1	98·4	83·7	69·5	76·1	85·6	76·0	72·4	82·4	82·7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	98·6	100·1	75·1	65·9	77·5	87·7	66·8	58·8	71·0	70·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	109·9	92·1	59·7	72·3	81·0	76·2	70·4	77·1	77·6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	91·1	79·9	71·2	69·9	73·7	67·1	66·5	83·6	83·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	94·0	86·6	63·2	68·6	77·9	77·3	78·4	90·4	90·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·8	90·7	85·4	87·9	104·5	98·0	97·4	102·8	105·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·7	98·5	74·4	68·0	69·1	86·3	70·0	69·9	76·2	77·0
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	93·6	90·5	83·3	85·2	87·2	86·5	84·3	89·9	90·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·3	92·2	81·6	78·4	81·8	79·4	77·6	89·0	90·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·9	96·3	86·3	72·1	75·5	80·6	76·3	72·8	83·4	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·8	103·7	87·2	66·6	75·6	82·8	75·5	70·1	79·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	91·3	85·7	75·9	75·4	79·2	76·8	74·6	86·4	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	99·6	100·2	79·9	66·8	74·6	86·8	71·7	66·7	77·6	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	94·9	91·2	84·9	89·7	94·6	95·5	94·9	102·2	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	99·9	100·8	78·6	64·8	72·9	85·9	69·1	63·6	74·9	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	99·2	87·8	80·7	85·6	95·4	88·5	90·3	96·0	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	99·9	101·2	76·6	62·1	70·8	84·3	65·8	59·1	71·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	98·3	97·0	73·9	65·1	73·1	82·7	64·4	57·4	68·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·2	105·4	88·7	61·8	72·0	80·4	75·7	71·2	79·6	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·3	109·2	75·7	57·2	73·3	84·9	64·1	58·4	64·6	63·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	103·0	88·3	65·4	71·2	74·2	68·6	66·3	77·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	93·8	86·3	63·5	68·5	77·6	76·5	78·0	90·3	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	93·0	87·3	80·4	82·5	90·1	85·8	84·3	90·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·6	102·3	77·1	60·9	73·0	83·6	67·5	62·8	74·7	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·3	94·5	85·4	71·7	74·8	81·9	76·8	72·8	80·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended August 30, 1940, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 976*)

from 27·4 cents per dozen to 30·2 cents and cooking grades from 22·8 cents per dozen to 24·4 cents. Creamery butter averaged 26·7 cents per pound in August as compared with 26·4 cents in July. Cheese was again slightly lower averaging 23·7 cents in August, 24 cents for July and 26·5 cents for March. Flour averaged fractionally higher at 3·6 cents per pound. Onions averaged 7·1 cents per pound at the beginning of August as compared with 8·4 cents for July. The price of potatoes declined in many cities particularly in Ontario and Quebec. The Dominion average price was $1.96 per hundred pounds at the beginning of August as compared with $2.04 for July. A number of increases were reported in the price of the United States anthracite coal and the average price advanced from $15.52 per ton in July to $15.62 for August. Coke also averaged higher at $12.62 per ton for August as compared with $12.54 for July.

The following are the prices for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nut" at the beginning of August, 1940; Halifax $17.50; Charlottetown $16.90; Saint John $16; Quebec $15.50; Three Rivers $16.50; Sherbrooke $16.75; Thetford Mines $17; Montreal $16-$16.50; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17; Belleville $16.50; Peterborough $18.50; Oshawa $17; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $16 and $15.25; Galt $17; Sudbury $19.75; Cobalt $21; Timmins $21; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in other countries direct information is now unobtainable, although information contained in the publications of neutral countries is noted.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Cost of Living.—The *Ministry of Labour* index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 185 at the begininng of August, a decline of one per cent for the month. Food prices declined 2½ per cent, due to lower prices for potatoes, although eggs were higher. Rent was unchanged; clothing was one per cent higher; the fuel and light group was unchanged; the "other items" group was 4 per cent higher due to increased prices for tobacco, etc. As compared with the cost of living at the beginning of September, 1939, the cost of living has increased about 19 per cent.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 77·7 for July, an increase of 0·4 per cent for the month. Small increases in farm products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products were nearly counterbalanced by decreases in the hides and leather, textile products, fuel and lighting material products groups.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1926=100, was 79·5 for August, a decrease of 0·3 per cent from the July level, due to slight declines in the prices of farm products, textile products, fuels, metals and miscellaneous products; food products increased 1·6 per cent, while building materials and chemicals were unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the cost of living for families of wage earners and lower salaried workers in large cities, on the base 1935-1939=100 was 100·5 at June 15, an increase of 0·7 per cent over the March 15 level. Food prices had risen 2·8 per cent, rent 0·1 per cent, while all other groups showed slight declines.

Shell Manufacturing in Canada

Total orders placed for shells and for the creation of shell manufacturing facilities in Canada now amount to some $57,000,000, according to an announcement made on July 24 by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply. Of this sum approximately $12,000,000 covers the cost of equipment and extensions to plants in order to create the shell production facilities required.

Six different types of shells are now being manufactured in Canada. With the expanding orders from Great Britain further types of shells will probably be manufactured here shortly.

During the past three months, 48 shell contracts have been placed by the Department for the manufacture of various sizes of high explosive shells and their components. These orders went to 38 firms. Approximately 60 companies are engaged in the manufacture of shells, cases, and their components.

Negotiations have already been completed by the Department which would permit a rapid and immediate increase in the output of shells in Canada should the progress of war demand increasing shell production.

Arrangements have been made with the primary steel producers whereby the major firms in the industry would produce the blanks, that is the small steel billets, which could be distributed for drilling and machining to a wide variety of Canadian firms who have adequate lathe facilities. Thus, the Canadian output of shells could be increased both immediately and substantially.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Members of Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Paperboard Shipping Containers Convicted and Sentenced

NINETEEN companies and one individual were found guilty of combining to restrain trade in corrugated and fibreboard boxes and related products in contravention of section 498 of the Criminal Code by Mr. Justice Hope of the Supreme Court of Ontario, at Toronto on September 6, 1940. The judgment was delivered in the case of The King v. Container Materials Limited, Badden, et al., a prosecution instituted by the Attorney General of Canada following an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, et seq.)

J. C. McRuer, K.C., of Toronto, assisted by R. M. Fowler and J. L. McLennan, acted as Crown Counsel in the case. Counsel at the trial appearing for those accused whose headquarters are in the province of Ontario were D. L. McCarthy, K.C., A. G. Slaght, K.C., H. E. Manning, K.C., F. W. Wegenast, K.C., Joseph Singer, K.C., W. J. Tuchtie, J. M. Robb, R. J. Dunn and E. W. Bayly. Of the eighteen manufacturing companies convicted, eleven have their head offices in Ontario, one in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, two in Quebec, two in Manitoba and one in British Columbia. Other members of the alleged combine convicted were Container Materials Limited, of Toronto, an incorporated trade association which was the central organization of the alleged combine, and H. J. Badden of Toronto, who was the president and secretary-treasurer of this association.

The accused were charged with combining, in relation to the manufacture and sale of corrugated and solid fibreboard shipping containers, to unduly prevent or lessen competition, to restrain or injure trade or commerce, to unduly limit facilities for manufacturing and supplying, and to prevent or lessen manufacture and production or unreasonably enhance prices. These offences were alleged to have been committed at the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterborough and Waterloo, Ontario; at Montreal, Halifax, Fairville, New Brunswick; Winnipeg, Vancouver and elsewhere in Canada where corrugated and solid fibreboard boxes or shipping containers were offered for sale, during the years from 1931 to 1939. By election of all of the accused, the action was heard by the Court without the intervention of a jury, at a special Assize Sitting at Toronto, commencing April 22. The evidence and argument continued over a total period of thirty-nine days, ending on June 28.

In addition to its importance in respect to the products of this large and growing industry, the judgment now delivered is of marked public value as a review of the legal position of restrictive agreements and monopolistic arrangements in trade and industry and of their effects upon the public. Underlying causes of the unnecessary and unreasonable burdens which tend to be imposed upon other businesses and upon the public by such methods of restraint of trade as price-fixing agreements and arbitrarily enforced restriction of methods of production and distribution are indicated in the course of the comprehensive reasons for judgment. The following paragraphs, reproduced from the reasons for judgment, provide a record of salient features of the Court's conclusions upon the completion of this case.

JUDGMENT OF COURT

"Generalizing, the offences covered by the four counts are all referred to as 'conspiracy in restraint of trade.' Paradoxical as it may appear at first sight, it is clear that the power of combination is based upon individualistic doctrine, for the freedom of the individual involves freedom to combine and men acting in association are, upon this hypothesis, entitled to the same freedom which is allowed to them as individuals. The law relating to combinations, therefore, should hold the balance fairly—between the interests of the individual and the interests of the community, and should discriminate between the legitimate use and the abuse of freedom. In the very able work by Dr. Haslam. 'The Law Relating to Trade Combinations,' the learned writer reviews extensively the law as it is to-day in England and in the various Dominions, including Canada, and in the United States of America. In doing so, he confines himself to a purely legal approach to the question raised and clearly indicates that in his opinion the Courts should not be called upon to adjudicate between conflicting theories of political economy. With this view, I find myself in complete accord, despite the very able argument of Mr. Wegenast, concurred in by other defence counsel, dealing with certain fundamentals of economics with which I may well agree or disagree in theory. As Sir Frederick Pollock once observed shrewdly: 'Our Lady of the Common Law is not a professed economist.' It is well for the Courts to avoid even the suspicion of political bias but rather to leave to the statesmen and the economist, the decision as to what modifications of the law, indeed if any, are in the public interest.

"It was very ably argued by Mr. Wegenast that in passing section 498 of The Criminal Code, our legislators had been even more far sighted than they may have thought and that by using the word 'unduly' there was permitted to the Courts an elasticity of interpretation and application of this section to the changing industrial and commercial circumstances and public policy and that therefore this Court should now take judicial knowledge

of what he claimed to be new factors in our economic structure, illustrated in our own country by such public bodies as the Milk Control Board and other marketing Boards, and in our neighbour to the south by multitudinous bodies set up to regulate production, price and marketing of various commodities under the policy familiarly referred to as 'the N.R.A.'

"Be this as it may, it should be noted that all of these bodies are of legislative creation, and have been the result of deliberate legislative action taken as a matter of public policy, but despite a certain alleged trend in such direction there is, in my opinion, no evidence on which to find any concrete change of policy, nor can I find any indication of legislative action, altering the policy contained in section 498 as amended in 1900 to its present form.

"Mr. Wegenast quoted extensively from certain economic writers in support of his contention, but lacking anything in the way of evidence on this phase of the case, and in view of the fact that economics are not by any means an exact science and that the virtues of this so-called new or modern trend in policy are by no means proven or accepted by all, I do not feel that I am justified in the circumstances of this case, in developing any new jurisprudence based on alleged new or fashionable economic theories, nor can I find anything in the reported judgments subsequent to *Stinson-Reeb Builders Supply Company* v. *The King* (1929) S.C.R. 276, either in Ontario or the other provinces or in the Dominion Courts, which departs in principle from the last named case. Each of such cases would appear to be based upon its own peculiar facts, but the underlying principle of interpretation remains unchanged.

"Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Manning argued that recognition of the suggested change in public policy is revealed by the enactment of section 498A by Parliament as recently as 1935. However, after careful consideration of such section it appears to me that such legislation is quite in the spirit of the policy of the earlier legislation namely section 498 as it has been interpreted by our Courts and is supplemental to the safeguards provided by section 498 for the preservation of that competition in trade to the benefit of which everyone is entitled.

"The application of the Common Law as found in England and relating to offences as here charged, was codified many years ago by the introduction of section 498 into our Criminal Code. This codification was a corollary to the adoption by this country of the economic policy of tariff protection for industry. Quoting from Lord Atkin in the *P. A. T. A. case*, 1931, A.C. 310, and referring to section 498 and the Combines Investigation Act:

> 'It is unfortunately beyond dispute that in a country where a general protective tariff exists persons may be found to take advantage of the protection, and within its walls form combinations that may work to the public disadvantage. It is an elementary point of self-preservation that the legislature which creates the protection should arm the executive with powers of withdrawing or relaxing the protection if abused.'

"Similarly it is noted by Clute, J., in *Wampole* v. *Karn*, 11 *O.L.R.* 619, at 628:

> 'The history of the law shows that it was passed at a time when the law relating to the protection of native industries was being introduced. As an objection to the protective tariff it was argued that combinations might be formed which would destroy competition and so enhance the price; . . . To meet the objection the law against restraint of trade was passed.'

"Possessed as I am therefore of the view that the policy of the law as existent prior to 1935 was then endorsed by Parliament, let me turn to an examination of the law in relation to restraint of trade in Canada."

The Law Regarding Restraint of Trade

"Parliament has, in the Code, defined in moderately precise language the instances which it intended to be regarded as a violation of its economic policy."

"I quote the following extracts from the judgments in *Weidman* v. *Shragge*, as applicable to the facts in this case to which I shall later refer. Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick stated at page 3:

> 'In this case, however, we are not called upon to consider in what respect the contract declared upon is affected by the principles of the English law as to restraint of trade, nor are we at liberty to invent or give effect to any new ground of public policy. Our duty is to determine its validity in view of those sections of the Criminal Code relied upon.'

And at page 4:

> 'It is not necessary, I repeat, that the agreement should be in itself fraudulent or otherwise illegal; and all agreements which prevent or lessen competition do not come within the operation of the statute; the mischief aimed at is the undue and abusive lessening of competition which operates to the oppression of individuals or is injurious to the public generally. And it is for the courts to say whether in the circumstances of each particular case the mischief aimed at exists.'

And again at page 4:

> 'Parliament has not sought to regulate the prices of commodities to the consumer, but it is the policy of the law to encourage trade and commerce and Parliament has declared illegal all agreements and combinations entered into for the purpose of limiting the activities of individuals for the promotion of trade; and preventing or lessening unduly that competition which is the life of trade and the only effective regulator of prices is prohibited.'

Again, Duff, J. at page 37, states:

> I have no hesitation in holding that as a rule an agreement having for one of its direct and governing objects the establishment of a virtual monopoly in the trade in an important article of commerce throughout a considerable extent of territory by suppressing competition in that trade, comes under the ban of the enactment.'

And Anglin, J., at page 42, in referring to the difference in meaning between 'unreasonably' and 'unduly' and in referring to 'unduly' stated:

> 'the prime question certainly must be, does it, however advantageous or even necessary for the protection of the business interests of the parties, impose improper, inordinate, excessive, or oppressive restrictions upon that competition the benefit of which is the right of every one?'

"Referring to the *Stinson-Reeb case*, we find Mignault, J., at p. 280, stating:

'It may be emphasized here that the advantage thus obtained by the manufacturers and dealers of the association is not the proper test. What is the true test was laid down by this court in *Weidman* v. *Shragge* as above stated. Injury to the public by the hindering or suppressing of free competition, notwithstanding any advantage which may accrue to the business interests of the members of the combine, is what brings an agreement or a combination under the ban of section 498.'

"Thus, in my opinion, so far as the 1st, 3rd and 4th counts are concerned, it is a matter for the Court to determine on the facts of the case whether there has been that undue restraint which is contemplated by the section."

"Referring to the fourth count under subsection I (*c*), I am of the opinion that the phrase 'to unreasonably enhance the price thereof' must, in view of the earlier decisions, be interpreted in the sense of the enhancement being unreasonable in manner rather than unreasonable in extent."

Intention of the Accused

"Much stress has been laid by the defence on the innocence or lack of evil intent on the part of the accused, and it is claimed that there is no evidence in support of such intent. In fact the defence counsel urged that the fact that the accused sought and obtained legal advice on the matter of the agreement before entering into the same, indicated a definite intention to avoid violating the provisions of The Code. I cannot, however, hold that the seeking or obtaining of such advice whatever the nature of such advice may have been is evidence of lack of *mens rea*."

"Undoubtedly, there must be proved and found intention to combine, conspire, agree or arrange and intention to lessen or prevent or limit as the case may be under the respective clauses of 498. But can it reasonably be held that the intention must be to 'unduly'? The question of 'unduly' is a matter for the Court to determine whether that intention of the accused to combine to lessen and the like would be unduly injurious or oppressive to the public which is entitled to the benefits to be derived from freedom of competition in trade."

Organization of the Combine

"Prior to 1931 there existed amongst the manufacturers of fibre board and corrugated box containers in Canada an Association presumably for the betterment of trade relations and for the development of business in which most of the accused, with others, and including the accused Badden, had been active. This old Association appeared to have operated in a much more desultory manner than the system subsequently brought into being and under review in this case, and also with apparently some discord, but also some satisfaction until sometime subsequent to July 8th, 1931, when it was decided to finally wind up the affairs of the Association. It appears evident that some directing mind or minds, in anticipation of the dissolution of such old Association had already in December, 1930, incorporated a company 'Container Materials Limited' which was, as the evidence unfolds, to become the keystone or control of a new Association."

"By December, 1931, and early in 1932, Container Materials, Limited, whose organization seems to have lain more or less dormant, was actually fully organized and in operation. Badden was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Hardy & Badden were named and reported in the minutes as having undertaken to act as experts under the agreement dated September 1st, 1931. Then as a part of the machinery of the general agreement alleged by the Crown, the manufacturers' and agents' agreements, Exhibits 4 and 5, are of interest. The first is for a definite period of three years from September 1st, 1931, to December 31st, 1934, and a further period to December 31st, 1937, unless terminated by notice six months before December 31st, 1934, which proviso for termination was waived in April, 1934, thus making the agreement in effect covering a period of six years. This agreement also provides for an apportionment of the business of the company in this particular commodity in certain fixed ratio amongst the member companies, thus establishing for each company a quota of the total production. Prices were also agreed upon as was the establishment of a pool tax. It might be here noted that hereinafter I shall refer to Container Materials as the 'company,' the other companies who were shareholders in Container Materials as 'the member companies' and companies which were not shareholders but which did enter into the activities of Container Materials by way of contribution and otherwise as 'associate or collateral companies,' the latter class being for example, Acme, Hendershot and Kraft."

Extent of Control

"Each of the member companies was required to furnish a deposit ranging from a minimum of $2,500 to $10,000 with the company, and the agreement provided that in the event of any dispute, the same would be referred to Messrs. Hardy & Badden as experts, who might award 'damages' against the member company. This euphony was subsequently abandoned in operation as disclosed by the correspondence, and the matter was more practically referred to as 'a fine.' Badden was given the power to impose fines and levy upon deposits, not only to its full amount but also upon all moneys which might be to the credit of the member company with Container Materials, and as was disclosed by the evidence these credits were of very considerable amount, $60,000 or more for one member company alone. Thus there was placed in the hands of Badden a very effective instrument for keeping in line any recalcitrant member—and there is ample evidence of this unreasonable restraint having been exercised against an unwilling member.

"The agreement also provided that the manufacturer, i.e., the member company, could not sell or lease its plant without the consent of the directors of Container Materials, for use in the same business unless the purchaser or lessee joined Container Materials, thus preserving a control not only of the original members, but also over any subsequent purchaser or lessee. The operation of this provision was evidenced subsequently when the accused, Gair Company, merged and took over six of the original member companies. The agreement also provided that its terms and conditions would extend to any similar business directly or indirectly engaged in by the member company or by any of its officials or in which any of such were financially interested, which provision suggests a reaching

out to control the whole of the market of the product in Canada. Then a provision was made that the agents or member companies should make full reports of all sales to the company, with respect to which I shall have further remarks.

"In January, 1931, Badden was elected President and Director of the company. Further recorded activities of the company did not commence till September, 1931. In the meantime, however, preliminary arrangements were on foot as recorded in the agents minute book, Exhibit 18, and in correspondence filed. It is apparent from an examination of Exhibit 18 that the associated companies adopted numerous resolutions affecting prices, deliveries, terms and conditions on orders and contracts, the operation of a pool and the imposition of fines or penalties for contravention of association regulations and whether in conformity with and by authority of these various resolutions as contended by Mr. McCarthy in argument, or in enlargement of them, (which it matters not), Badden as Secretary proceeded from time to time to promulgate rulings exercising all the powers of control over the most minute detail and for the apparent purpose of insuring absolute uniformity not only with respect to prices but over many factors entering into the matter of supply and affecting competition. This condition prevailed throughout thus taking from the manufacturers in question the slightest opportunity of free competition in a myriad of small ways which might commend themselves to any particular accused member company or be applicable to its peculiar situation or needs. Free competition was placed in a straight jacket. It may well be that such straight jacket was self-imposed, as suggested by Mr. McCarthy, by the association as a whole and not at the dictatorial whim of Badden. Even so, it strikes me as going to the very crux of the charge."

". . In fact the microscopic detail over which the company, with Badden as its executive, exercised control was almost beyond belief. For example, no company was permitted to quote on a commodity not listed in the price list without first obtaining from Badden the prices at which the quotation should be made. I do not propose to discuss the minutiæ of the regulations and restrictions. It is to be noted, however, that a uniform price was maintained, that the two Manitoba companies for their particular territory, and the British Columbia company for its territory, set all prices and that all of the other companies were compelled if doing business within such territories, to comply with the prices set by the Manitoba or British Columbia companies respectively.

"It is interesting to note that the company was not satisfied with sales reports alone, but demanded an increasing number of affidavits from first the sales managers, then the representative director from the member company on Container Materials, from the salesman himself or the general manager of the member company, that all sales had been reported and that in effecting them all prices as laid down by the company had been adhered to, and that no discount, or inducement of subterfuge had been resorted to in effecting the sale. The demand for these affidavits seemed to indicate that there was persistent feeling that many of the member companies were finding irksome the restrictions on competition imposed by the regulations, and were seeking to avoid them."

"Without entering into a detailed description of all the provisions of the various agreements which have been filed, and their renewals, but upon consideration of such provisions in the light of the correspondence, minute books, books of accounts and rulings, it is evident that there was built up an efficient and far-reaching central control of all the business of the member companies and the associated companies who submitted to the organization in the most minute detail. The evidence indicates that Container Materials Limited represented that it controlled practically 100 per cent of the industry, and this control extended through its quotas, pool tax, price fixing, restrictions on discounts, restriction on services to customers, type, colour and test of materials used, restrictions on advertising, all of which restrictions were made effective by the imposition of fines and penalties for any infractions thereof. These penalties could be easily imposed by Badden in whom the companies had vested wide powers, and the penalties were readily collectible from the very large accumulation of deposits in the control of Container Materials."

Unreasonableness of Prices

"Then, too, the defence has contended that there is no evidence whatsoever submitted by the Crown to even suggest that the prices charged were in any way unreasonable, based on the circumstances of the industry, the wages paid, and so on, so as to bring the industry as operated under the ban of section 498 (c), that is, to unreasonably enhance the price thereof. It should be noted, as was said by Bond, J., in *The King* v. *Canadian Import Co.,* (1935) 3 D.L.R. 330, at p. 337:

> 'It is unnecessary for the purposes of the present cause to attempt to determine what should be a fair price for coal, even if it were feasible to do so for any particular season, and having regard to the conflict of testimony.'

"The duty to inquire into and regulate prices which may change from day to day need not be imposed on the Court but rather the Court's endeavour should be to seek out the real agreement and to determine whether it interferes with the free course of trade, in short, what was the thing in essence that the defendants were seeking to accomplish, what was the purpose of Container Materials? After a consideration of the evidence herein, it is very clear that restrictions were not by way of price fixing alone, but were restrictions which lessened and prevented competition in various types of service which might be rendered by any individual manufacturer to the public. It is in my opinion quite unnecessary for the Crown to adduce any evidence to show that prices were too high."

Tariff Protection

"As has been stated earlier, this penal enactment has been recognized as complementary to the policy of tariff protection adopted in this country. Very properly, therefore, the Crown has called evidence as to the tariff protection enjoyed by this industry and it is apparent that throughout the period charged in the indictment this industry did enjoy in varying amounts a very substantial tariff duty, varying from a minimum of 25 per cent to almost 50 per cent. Thus we find a condition existing which as has been pointed out in earlier cases in an industry with tariff protection there

exists an organization which has the power of regulating prices throughout the country in such a way that, if desired, competition from others outside of this large organization could be destroyed, thus militating against the benefits to which the public are entitled."

Public Tenders

"The Crown called evidence as to prices quoted by accused companies on request for tenders by the public, one instance of the Provincial Government asking for tenders on boxes in connection with motor car markers and the other of the Stationery Department of the Dominion Government. These two instances may well be taken as an illustration of the system followed. Although in each instance several of the companies now accused were requested to tender on specific boxes, all prices submitted were in exact agreement. It may be only a coincidence but after the investigation was commenced under the Combines Investigation Act when similar quotations were submitted they were likewise precisely the same except those of one company, which were considerably higher. This, in my opinion, well illustrates the impossibility of the public securing in this particular commodity the benefit of any competition whatsoever. This uniformity in price, I think, is well borne out in the evidence as being directly attributable to the common design which existed."

Other Operations

The Court, in the conclusion of the reasons for judgment, deals with the participation of five accused companies who were not shareholders in the incorporated central association; and sets out a number of other special incidents, including instances of opposition of members of the alleged combine to the entry of new manufacturing competitors into the industry, of the joint purchasing of plant machinery to effect the withdrawal of an independent competitor from business, and of substantial payments made to another firm following its entry into and conformity to the rules of the combination. The conviction and sentences follow:

Conviction

"Hence, after a full review of all the evidence herein and giving only such weight to certain of the evidence as I have set out earlier should be ascribed to it, and after a very thorough consideration of the law which is in my opinion applicable to this section and by which I am bound, I have no hesitation in finding that the parties charged herein are guilty of combining with each other and with other individuals and corporations named in the indictment, and that such combination was in restraint of trade both unduly and unreasonably so as to come under the ban of the enactment herein. I have therefore found all of the accused guilty as charged."

Sentences

"Having come to my conclusion on the verdict, and as to what it should be, as I have already indicated, I have experienced very considerable difficulty in arriving at some conclusion as to what the penalty should be. I well recognize that penalties are imposed for the purpose not only of punishment of the particular people involved in any case, but as a deterrent to others who might consider the same type of conduct. I appreciate also that the parties who were concerned in this action—I should say persons probably, because, after all, the companies are only the *alter ego* of various other parties—might, as the Crown has suggested, have been charged possibly along with Mr. Badden, and I recognize that, therefore, it is difficult to deal with companies by way of punishment. If I were to impose too modest a penalty it would mean nothing more than it does to the ordinary individual who pays a dollar for having parked in the wrong place. I recognize also the standing of the parties involved in this, although that should not enter into it, as was said quite definitely in a judgment of the Court of Appeal some time ago in a case in which a member of the profession was involved. It is self-evident that in organizations of this kind people who are involved and active in them are necessarily without any question people of substance and considerable standing otherwise in the community. Therefore, it makes it all the more difficult to arrive at something which is fair and equitable."

". . . Although all the accused are in *pari delicto* yet it appears to me that some were not as actively engaged in the prosecution of the objects of the combination as others. Therefore in the imposing of penalties I make some slight distinctions. I therefore impose the following fines on each of the accused, which will be in the aggregate as against each accused on all four counts and not on each count individually:

Container Materials, Limited	$10,000
H. J. Badden	4,000
Shipping Containers, Limited	10,000
Standard Paper Box, Limited	10,000
Martin-Hewitt Containers, Limited	10,000
Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Limited	10,000
The Corrugated Paper Box Company, Limited	10,000
Gair Company, Canada, Limited	10,000
Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited	10,000
Hygrade Corrugated Products, Limited	10,000
Hilton Brothers, Limited	10,000
Martin Paper Products, Limited	10,000
Canadian Boxes, Limited	10,000
Maritime Paper Products, Limited	5,000
Wilson Boxes, Limited	5,000
Dominion Corrugated Paper Company, Limited	2,500
Acme Paper Box Company, Limited	10,000
G. W. Hendershot Corrugated Paper Company, Limited	5,000
Kraft Containers, Limited	5,000
Superior Box Company, Limited	5,000

"They may look in the aggregate large. In the circumstances, they are in my opinion very modest and moderate.

"In default of payment of the fine imposed on the individual accused Badden, he shall be imprisoned for a period of six months."

Notice of appeal by the accused from the present judgment was later served by counsel for the accused. The fine imposed on the individual accused Badden was paid on September 6.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Quebec King's Bench Court Upholds Superior Court Judgment Denying Union's Right to Sue

In an unanimous judgment, the Court of King's Bench at Montreal sitting on appeals upheld the decision made by Mr. Justice Surveyer of the Superior Court on April 1, 1939, in which he denied the right of a union to sue under an Act Respecting the Exercise of Certain Rights which appears to make it liable to be sued (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 544). Mr. Justice Barclay, who agreed with the result, added that, in his opinion, the appellants were in any case not groups of persons as contemplated by the Act but associations of groups of persons and therefore outside its scope. The Appeal Court ordered the whole costs to be paid by the plaintiffs. *International Ladies Garment Workers Union et al vs. Rothman,* Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side), Montreal, May 28, 1940.

Montreal Truck Driver Injured at Work Awarded $4,000 Damages and Costs

Mr. Justice Denis of the Montreal Superior Court on July 18 gave judgment for the plaintiff, a labourer, in the sum of $4,000 and costs in an action for compensation for damages suffered in an accident which occurred during his employment. The damages were awarded "jointly and severally" against the plaintiff's employer and one whose employees gave the directions that led up to the accident.

The man was injured on November 11, 1938. The plaintiff on instructions from his employer, doing business as the City Hall Coal Company, drove his truck to Thetford Mines and brought back to Montreal certain machinery including motors weighing several tons which he was instructed to unload at the premises of the defendant Goldberg.

When he arrived at Goldberg's place of business the latter's employees agreed that the unloading should be done with a crane which was at hand but not in condition for use without preparation. They therefore suggested that with a chain attached to a 10-ton motor in the yard and to the motor on the truck driven by the plaintiff, the plaintiff by driving the truck backwards and forwards should gradually move the motor on the truck nearer the edge so that it could be got to the ground. The plaintiff was uncertain of this method and telephoned his employer explaining the situation. He was told to do whatever Goldberg's employees wanted him to do. The plaintiff then carried out their instructions but the motor fell to the ground and so jolted the truck that the plaintiff was severely injured.

It being agreed that the cause of the accident was the method used to unload the truck, the Court considered that the responsibility for the accident rested on those responsible for the adoption of such means. The defendant employer was held liable because he had not checked up on Goldberg to verify whether he had carried out their agreement that all unloading was to be done with a crane and when the plaintiff notified him that Goldberg wanted to use the chain method he approved. Goldberg was liable for the acts of his employees in adopting an unsafe method and for their negligence in failing to notify the plaintiff to stop at the point of danger. The Court did not allow the defence offered by Goldberg that under a verbal agreement between him and the City Coal Company the latter was to do all loading and unloading and that of the three Goldberg employees who were present only the nightwatchman was on duty and the other two were visiting him. No blame could be laid on the plaintiff who was under the complete domination and control of both defendants and was executing their orders.

It was held that the plaintiff suffered complete loss of earnings for one year and for a much longer period in fact, but the claim was for one year, medical and hospital expenses, pain and suffering and, finally, permanent partial incapacity, all of which amounted to at least $4,000. *Desanto vs. Abramovitch,* Superior Court, Montreal, July 18, 1940.

Saskatchewan Court Affirms Judgment Awarding Farm Worker Damages for Accident

On June 28 the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal from a judgment awarding a farm labourer damages for an injury suffered while operating a straw-cutter. (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1294.) It was held that there was ample evidence to justify the finding of negligence and to negative the argument of the defence and that the defendant had made it clear that the result of refusal to operate the machine would have meant dismissal. *Mazurkewich v. Bawkowy* (1940) 2 Western Weekly Reports 651.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a substantial increase in industrial employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,247 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. The establishments employed 1,289,385 persons, or 36,168 more than in the preceding month; this gain of 2·9 per cent was considerably larger than that reported between August 1 and September 1 in any other year of the record. The index number of employment (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 131·6, as compared with 119·6 at September 1, 1939. At the same date in recent years the index was as follows:—1938, 115·1; 1937, 123·2; 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1 and 1927, 111·0.

Reflecting the greater-than-average increase in industrial employment at the beginning of September, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 124·4 at August 1, to 126·5 at the date under review, when it was higher than the seasonally-corrected index for any other month in the nearly twenty years for which information is on record.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were compiled by the Department of Labour at the beginning of September from 1,963 local trade unions with a membership total of 256,482 persons. Of these, 13,330 were registered as unemployed, a percentage of 5·2 as compared with percentages of 6·4 at the beginning of August and 10·9 at the beginning of September, 1939.

Employment Office Reports.—The volume of business transacted during August, 1940, by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected, indicated a gain over July, 1940, and also over August, 1939, farming being the group chiefly responsible for the change shown under the first comparison and manufacturing, services, logging and transportation under the second. Farming, however, showed a fairly pronounced reduction in placements from August a year ago. Vacancies during August this year numbered 55,747, applications for work 80,147, and placements in regular and casual employment 51,368.

Prices.—In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was 82·8 for the week ended September 27 as compared with 82·7 for the week ended August 30, and 82·6 for that ended August 2. Comparative figures on a monthly basis for certain dates are 82·7 for August, 1940; 78·2 for September, 1939; 74·5 for September, 1938; 85·0 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years; and 97·8 for September, 1929. In retail prices the new cost of living index number also calculated by the Bureau was 106·4 at the beginning of September as compared with 105·9 for August; 100·8 for September, 1939; 102·1 for September, 1938; 102·3 for September, 1937; 98·7 for September, 1936; and 96·5 for September, 1935.

Business Statistics.—The latest statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 994. The index of the physical volume of business in August recorded substantial increases both as compared with the previous month and with August, 1939. In the former comparison the advance was about 5½ per cent and in the latter about 22 per cent. Of the five principal groups of factors the output of electric power was the only one to record a decline in August as compared with July. The index of the volume of construction was 28 per cent higher than in July there being a substantial advance in contracts awarded. The manufacturing group was 7 per cent higher due mainly to the greater volume of products of iron and steel. Mineral production advanced about 4 per cent in the same comparison and somewhat greater activity in the distribution of commodities was also indicated, the figures for

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1940			1939		
		September	August	July	September	August	July
(9)Trade, external aggregate	$	.....	208,195,431	190,959,406	156,020,853	139,183,821	134,621,474
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	96,835,858	89,496,233	73,564,271	62,708,079	57,980,050
(9) Exports; Canadian produce	$	.....	110,548,017	100,782,062	81,461,185	75,559,608	75,753,394
Customs duty collected	$	.....	11,197,148	10,491,348	11,069,926	7,706,293	7,170,291
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,457,706,218	2,622,547,471	2,831,650,702	2,389,740,950	2,376,528,320
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	93,388,294	92,271,313	100,184,603	92,816,492	92,835,769
Bank deposits savings	$	.....	1,634,403,137	1,612,549,076	1,692,112,655	1,701,886,610	1,697,240,089
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	939,819,822	925,197,994	891,421,126	826,351,734	813,947,295
Security prices, index numbers—							
Common stocks		.....	76·0	72·5	100·1	94·2	97·3
Preferred stocks		.....	77·9	73·8	83·3	81·0	83·0
Index of bond yields, Dominion		.....	72·0	72·8	78·3	68·1	66·8
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario		.....	72·0	74·9	84·1	72·6	65·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number		782·8	82·7	82·4	78·2	72·3	72·6
(2) Cost of living index number		106·4	105·9	105·6	100·8	100·8	100·8
Index, retail sales, unadjusted		.....	89·0	80·6	91·1	73·4	71·5
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted		.....	94·1	89·4	86·0	81·4	83·6
(2) Employment, index number (employers' pay-roll figures)		131·6	127·9	124·7	119·6	117·5	115·8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		5·2	6·4	7·6	10·9	11·1	11·6
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars		241,904	229,315	220,925	272,885	210,982	188,839
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	21,119,220	21,220,188	22,395,032	22,645,303	16,355,456	15,563,648
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	15,984,772	14,203,451	13,592,952	13,288,190
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	15,646,000	15,513,000	15,303,000	19,323,814	12,655,361	11,657,403
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	13,249,285	12,898,586	13,601,859	11,749,411	11,031,242
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	3,259,595,000	4,799,887,000	2,393,788,000	2,114,084,000
(10) Building permits	$	.....	10,103,000	11,146,000	4,114,451	6,159,468	6,535,813
(7) Contracts awarded	$	52,260,000	40,747,900	29,305,600	19,379,100	25,827,200	22,129,700
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	.....	88,885	95,924	65,954	69,520	59,587
Steel ingots and castings	tons	.....	172,210	169,577	124,000	122,019	111,149
Ferro-alloys	tons	.....	9,697	9,257	10,406	3,313	6,475
Gold	ounces	.....	.....	456,626	422,392	449,474	440,065
Silver	ounces	.....	.....	2,042,000	1,979,640	2,334,628	2,736,180
Coal	tons	.....	.....	1,228,000	1,344,972	1,238,171	1,064,354
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd.ft.	.....	293,937,063	274,705,684	229,271,670	230,326,540	310,328,815
Flour production	bbls.	.....	.....	1,222,975	1,927,102	1,382,158	1,105,502
(6) Sugar, manufactured	lbs.	71,339,246	65,603,276	99,553,443	71,827,680	101,582,123	85,837,830
Foot wear production	pairs	.....	2,382,680	1,861,028	2,368,374	2,453,069	1,833,993
Output of central electric stations daily average	k.w.h.	.....	80,651,000	82,552,000	79,327,000	73,969,000	71,135,000
Sales of insurance	$	.....	24,113,000	27,963,000	36,814,000	28,194,000	31,918,000
Newsprint production	tons	.....	316,610	332,690	253,230	236,980	227,630
Automobiles, passenger, production		.....	1,510	3,397	3,494	1,068	5,112
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**		.....	152·5	144·5	125·8	125·2	120·5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		.....	161·6	151·1	128·3	127·5	123·9
Mineral production		.....	274·3	263·7	223·2	233·2	238·5
Manufacturing		.....	151·7	141·7	121·3	116·5	112·3
Construction		.....	90·7	70·8	48·6	59·8	53·6
Electric power		.....	262·9	279·3	245·9	241·0	235·6
DISTRIBUTION		.....	126·5	125·5	118·4	118·3	110·5
Trade employment		.....	143·9	143·1	138·0	135·9	137·1
Carloadings		.....	91·7	96·9	95·6	82·0	76·8
Imports		.....	121·0	111·8	102·0	93·2	86·1
Exports, excluding gold		.....	152·0	138·0	.....	122·8	122·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended September 27, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (7) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(2) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 28, 1940, and corresponding periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 7, August 10 and July 13, 1940; September 9, August 12, and July 16, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

(10) Now based on 203 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly.

external trade being higher. Information available for September shows employment, and the value of contracts awarded to be at higher levels both as compared with August, 1939, and September, 1940, while the number of cars of revenue freight was greater than in the previous month but smaller than in September, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded for September was 10, involving 2,668 workers and resulting in time loss of 6,053 man working days, as compared with 18 disputes in August, involving 6,712 workers with a time loss of 15,953 days. The two important strikes during September involved artificial silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., for one and one-half days; and embroiderers in dress factories in Montreal, P.Q. Eight strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia accounted for over 5,000 of the workers involved in August and for nearly 80 per cent of the time loss in that month. In September, 1939, there were 17 disputes, involving 8,190 workers with time loss of 17,546 days, due chiefly to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Of the ten disputes recorded for September, 1940, nine were recorded as terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers. In one dispute the strikers were partially successful. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. One strike of approximately 50 workers was shown as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

New Cost of Living Index Number Established

A statement as to the new official cost of living index number for Canada, based on the data secured in a survey of workingmen's family expenditure in 1938, appears elsewhere in this issue. The index number was constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in consultation with the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The new index will reflect changes in the cost of a fixed budget covering retail prices of commodities, services, and shelter costs based upon the expenditure experience of 1,439 urban wage earner families in the twelve months ending September 30, 1938, which averaged $1,453.80. All of the families included in the survey had children and the average number of persons per family was 4·6. The index previously issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was based upon national consumption estimates in 1926, the base period. The index issued by the Department of Labour was weighted according to estimates of workingmen's family expenditure in 1913.

Information as to the new index number of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics based on a surevy begun in 1934 is also given in another article. Both index numbers are based on average retail prices in the period 1935-1939 inclusive as 100.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received three reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Two applications were received for the establishment of Boards and three Boards were constituted.

Information concerning these, and other proceedings under the Act will be found in the article commencing on page 1003.

Control of rents by Wartime Prices and Trade Board

On September 24, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board ordered that rents in certain designated areas in Canada be pegged at the levels of January 2, 1940, effective on and after October 1.

At the same time as the Board issued its "standstill" rental order, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, announced that the Governor in Council had approved the Board's appointment as Rentals Administrator of the Honourable William M. Martin, K.C., Judge of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Mr. Frank W. Nicolls, Ottawa, Director of Housing, Department of Finance, has been seconded to the Board to serve as Technical Adviser.

Following the order of September 11 in which the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board were extended to include rent (Labour Gazette, September, 1940, page 889), the Order in Council (P.C. 5003) empowered the Board to fix maximum rentals and to appoint local committees in designated areas for the purpose of investigating and adjudicating upon local complaints and applications respecting housing accommodations or rentals.

The Order regarding rentals is described as a "standstill" in the designated towns and cities, and declares that "for any housing accommodation for which there was a lease in effect on January 2, 1940, the rental charged or demanded shall not exceed that in effect

on that date." For any housing accommodation not leased on that date, but for which there was a lease in effect at some time during 1939, "the rental charged or demanded shall not exceed that payable under the latest lease in 1939." For any other housing accommodation the Rentals Administrator, "of his own motion or on application by either landlord or tenant, may determine the maximum rental."

Under this standstill order all leases are automatically amended and any rent above the maximum paid in advance of October 1 is recoverable by a tenant. No refund, however, will be made for any period prior to October 1.

Housing accommodation covered by this Order includes "any furnished or unfurnished house, apartment, flat, room, or dwelling, designed or used for residential purposes, together with all appurtenances thereto and such heating, lighting, water, garage, and other services, equipment or facilities as are supplied by the lessor."

Areas affected by the standstill order are:—

Nova Scotia.—Dartmouth, including Woodside; Halifax, including Armdale, Buckingham Station, Dutch Settlement, Fairview Station, Falkland, Jollimore, Melville; New Glasgow, including Trenton, Stellarton, Westville; Sydney.

Quebec.—Brownsburg and Thetford Mines.

Ontario.—Allandale, Barrie; Kingston, and Portsmouth; Ottawa, including Eastview, New Edinburgh, Overbrook, Rockcliffe, Westboro, and Woodroffe; Parry Sound, Nobel; Trenton; Windsor.

Manitoba.—Brandon.

British Columbia.—Vancouver, Victoria and Esquimalt.

In issuing the order it was pointed out by the Board persons charging unreasonable or unjust prices for accommodation in localities not as yet designated as controlled areas are open to prosecution under the general regulations of the Board respecting profiteering.

On September 28, the Rentals Administrator, Hon. Wm. M. Martin, K.C., announced that he would begin a series of hearings the following week in areas affected by the rent-pegging order issued by the Board.

On October 3, the Hon. Mr. Martin held hearings in Barrie, Ontario; on October 7, in Parry Sound, Ontario; and on October 10, in Brandon, Manitoba.

Mayors of these municipalities were asked to provide the use of the town hall or court house for the hearings, and it is requested that, where possible, representations from organizations and individuals be put in writing and placed on file with the clerk of the city or town twenty-four hours prior to the opening of the inquiry.

Personnel of Unemployment Insurance Commission

The Prime Minister, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, announced on September 23 the appointment of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to administer the Unemployment Insurance Act passed at the last session of Parliament (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 682, and August, page 757). Dr. Joseph Sirois, of Quebec City, widely known as the chairman of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations has been appointed chairman of the Commission. His two associates on the Commission will be R. J. Tallon, of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Allan Monroe Mitchell, a leading industrialist, of Montreal. Mr. Tallon was selected after consultation with organizations representative of workers. Mr. Mitchell was appointed after similar consultation with organizations representative of employers. Selection of two of the members of the Commission in this manner is provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Dr. Sirois, of the Firm of Sirois, Sirois and Lesage, notaries of Quebec, was a member of the Rowell Commission up to the time that Honourable N. W. Rowell, its Chairman, became ill. Dr. Sirois then took over the duties of Chairman of the Commission, and it was one of that Commission's recommendations that Canada should establish a national system of unemployment insurance. The chairman of the new Commission was born in Quebec on October 2, 1881. He attended Quebec Seminary and Laval University, graduating from the latter institution in 1900. He is a director of a number of financial institutions, etc., in the Province of Quebec and has been associated with other Commissions than that on Dominion-Provincial Relations. He is a Professor and Secretary in the Faculty of Law, Laval University.

The Act provides that the Chairman shall hold office for ten years, and the other two members of the Commission for five years each. All are eligible for reappointment up to the age of seventy.

Mr. R. J. Tallon, appointed on behalf of labour, is a native of Belleville, Ontario, and after serving an apprenticeship as a machinist in the shops of the Grand Trunk Railway at Belleville, entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and worked as a machinist in the company's shops at Schreiber, Revelstoke and Calgary.

He became Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1935 and held that position continuously up to the present time. Between 1926 and 1935 he held the position of Vice-President, and has represented the workpeople of Canada at Geneva at conferences of the International Labour Office on eight occasions. He is Chairman of the Association of General Chairman of the Canadian National Railways; also a member of the Canadian National Railways Pension Board, the Canadian National Railways Safety Council, and the Canadian National Railways Rehabilitation Council. He is now serving a second three-year term as a member of the National Research Council, having been reappointed by the Government last year to that position. He is a member of the Advisory Council to the Director of Youth Training and a member of the National Labour Supply Council.

Mr. Tallon joined the International Association of Machinists in 1905 and was President of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council, 1914-15. He was elected alderman of the City of Calgary in 1915-16-17. In 1916 he became President of District No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists which comprised all railroad machinists in Canada and held that office from 1916 to 1920. He organized and was the first President of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, comprising all the shop craft mechanics of the Canadian railways. He has held that position continuously from the formation of the Division in 1918 until the present time, being elected at its regular conventions.

The third member of the Commission, Mr. Mitchell, appointed on behalf of industry, is a Montreal manufacturer, Chairman of the Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, manufacturers of metal goods. He was born in Montreal on May 7, 1895, a grandson of Robert N. Mitchell who came from Prestonpans, Scotland, to Montreal in 1848, and founded the Robert Mitchell Company in 1851. Mr. Mitchell is prominent in Canadian industry, and is a director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and a past chairman of the Montreal Branch and Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Mitchell has been serving since June of this year as a member of the National Labour Supply Council which was established by the Dominion Government to advise in matters concerning labour supply. He resides in Westmount.

Retirement of W. M. Dickson and appointment of Dr. Bryce Stewart as Deputy Minister of Labour

The retirement on superannuation of Mr. W. M. Dickson as Deputy Minister of Labour and the appointment to that post of Dr. Bryce M. Stewart were recently announced, these changes becoming effective on November 1.

For over twenty-five years the retiring deputy has been a prominent officer in the Civil Service of Canada. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1897 and commenced his public career in February, 1914, as private secretary to the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen then Solicitor General in Sir Robert Borden's government. He served in a like capacity under a succession of Solicitors General—Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. D. D. Mackenzie, and Hon. E. J. McMurray, also with the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, and Hon. E. L. Patenaude when they held the portfolio of Minister of Justice. Subsequently, he was attached to the Clemency Branch of the Department of Justice, and while here he was chosen, in 1930, by the late Senator Gideon Robertson, then Minister of Labour, to act as his secretary, and he similarly served Senator Robertson's successor, the Hon. W. A. Gordon. In 1934 he was promoted to the post of Deputy Minister of Labour.

During Mr. Dickson's tenure as the administrative head of the department it has had to cope directly with problems of human welfare intensified by the impact of economic depression and war. Accordingly, in re-entering the department, the new Deputy takes over control at a time when the industrial life of the nation is geared to the exigencies of war.

Dr. Stewart has held several important posts both in this country and the United States which were directly associated with the administration of social legislation and policies of industrial relations. In particular he is recognized as an outstanding authority on unemployment insurance—a measure recently adopted by the parliament of Canada.

Graduating from Queen's University in 1911, Dr. Stewart entered the Department of Labour in 1914 as a labour research worker and statistician. In June, 1917 he was promoted to the editorship of the Labour Gazette. The aftermath of the war with its problems of employment then engaged his activities, and he was appointed Director of the Employment Service of Canada in December, 1919—a post which he held until 1922.

From 1922-27, Dr. Stewart was in charge of the administration of the employment exchanges under the employment insurance pro-

gram established by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. In 1927 he became a member of the Industrial Relations Counsellors and from 1930-31 he was a member of President Hoover's emergency council for employment. Since 1930 he has been a member of the state advisory council, New York employment service, and since 1933 has been a member of the Federal Advisory Council, United States Employment Service.

Dr. Stewart has also contributed to modern labour studies and surveys in a series of books and articles, dealing particularly with employment office practice and procedure, labour laws, and unemployment compensation.

In announcing this appointment the Prime Minister expressed gratification on the part of the government in being able to secure Dr. Stewart's services. The Prime Minister also stated that Dr. Stewart was relinquishing a more remunerative post and had accepted the government's invitation because he wished to give what service he could to Canada in wartime.

Quarterly review of activities of Wartime Prices and Trade Board

The principal events relating to the work of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during the three months ending September 30, 1940, are reviewed in a quarterly statement issued recently.

As these events have, for the most part, been reviewed at the time of their occurrence, it has been considered sufficient to draw attention to the quarterly review which may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The events reviewed in the latest quarterly statement include the extension of the Wool Administrator's powers, giving him authority to buy, sell, and store wool and to license imports as well as exports of wool (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 805); the setting up of an export licence control system over hides and leather (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 807).

The recent sale in Canada by the Coal Administrator on behalf of the United Kingdom Government of more than 220,000 tons of British "refugee coal" that was in French waters and in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy in June, is detailed in the report; as well as the action of the Board in temporarily fixing the maximum prices of bread and wheat flour pending an investigation of the effects of the wheat processing levy imposed by Parliament (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 756; and September, 1940, page 889).

The extension of the Board's powers to cover rentals and housing accommodation, the appointment of a Rentals Administrator, and the fixing of maximum rentals in certain localities is also referred to in the statement (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, page 889; and page 995 of this issue).

Copies of a summary of the Board's activities in the period September, 1939, to June, 1940, are also available on application to the Secretary, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa.

Minister of Labour appeals to industry to stop "enticement" of skilled workers

In a statement to the Canadian Press on October 3, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, strongly urged that wartime industry cease the practice of "enticing" highly skilled employees from established plants. At the same time, the Minister stated that the Government does not propose to prevent any man bettering himself.

The Minister intimated that Government control in this matter was not contemplated unless the appeal failed, but he added that the situation had been the subject of numerous complaints and if permitted to develop would become "chaotic." Continuing, the Minister stated:

"I have the feeling that labour will be decent about it and go on as it has been doing, co-operating with the Government in the war effort. I don't think that labour wants to see the spiral of wages and living costs rising unreasonably. Labour appreciated the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the rentals administrator and I don't expect labour would object to some control of unbridled competitive bidding for services.

"This thing could grow to ridiculous proportions. The demand for skilled labour in Canada to-day is greater than ever in history. The figure for unemployment in skilled labour ranks, 5·2 per cent, is the lowest on record. It is a big problem to get an adequate supply and the situation is not helped by manufacturers who move it toward chaos by enticing men from their jobs with established employers who have borne the expense of training them.

"I do not suggest that the fact that a man had been trained by a firm gave that firm a lien on his services; it is always open to a man to better himself.

"However, in the United Kingdom under the pressure of war, labour had conceded legislation which prevented a man from switching to another job without permission of the

Ministry of Labour. The same was true in Australia. In Canada it had not come to this point.

"Obviously, if there were no regulation of foodstuffs and rents the cost of living would mount.

"What we are trying to do is not to regulate wages, nominal wages, but to give real wages. If any regulation were applied to labour alone, we might reasonably expect protests but when regulation is applied to the cost of living, we do not expect them."

Conferences on wartime utilization of skilled labour

Conferences on the supply of skilled and semi-skilled men in industry are in progress, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty who has acted as chairman. At these conferences there have been representations by the various departments concerned in the allocation of man power, viz.—National Defence, Munitions and Supply, National War Services, and the National Labour Supply Council. A decision on this matter of the wartime utilization of skilled labour is expected shortly.

Minister of Labour on importance of children continuing education and technical training

Referring to press reports of decreasing school attendance in some places, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, on October 9, advised parents to consider carefully the importance of a child's education and technical training in preparation for employment in the aftermath of war. The Minister's statement was as follows:

"Press reports that in some places school attendance has fallen off owing to the increase in employment opportunities for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age should lead parents and public authorities to give thoughtful consideration to the implication of this situation.

"War needs must come first but every youth who fails now to take advantage of the opportunity to continue his schooling unitl the completion of the high school or technical education course takes a grave risk of becoming unemployed after the war with a poor chance of competing with boys better equipped in education and training.

"Our experience in unemployment during the last few years has shown that high school or technical school graduates and those with even longer training have a better chance of getting and holding jobs.

"With the general increase in employment, fathers and older members of the family should be able to find jobs and it is hoped that no child under 16 years of age in Canada who can profit by school attendance will be found in the labour market. Few, if any, firms will take on apprentices under 16 and blind alley jobs can often be filled by handicapped men.

"We are instituting a system of unemployment insurance but fundamentally the best insurance against unemployment is a trained mind and hands."

Appointment of Oils Administrator under Wartime Prices and Trade Board

The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, has announced the appointment of Dr. George Hilton as Oils Administrator under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

By Order in Council the Administrator is given power to organize, conserve, and co-ordinate the supply of animal and vegetable oils, whether processed, partly processed, or unprocessed, including marine animal oils, materials containing any such oil, and all vitamin extracts and preparations. Although in the immediate future the Administrator will be concerned chiefly with fish oils, particularly cod liver oil, his authority extends to the buying and selling of all animal and vegetable oils; control of the extracting, processing, and refining; and to fixing, subject to the approval of the Minister, prices and mark-ups. This order also continues the policy originated in April, and extended in June, 1940, of conserving the domestic supply of vitamin oils by permitting exports of fish livers and fish oils only under licence issued by the Board.

Dr. Hilton, who will serve without remuneration, was Veterinary Director General of the Dominion from 1924 to 1938, and represented Canada on League of Nations Committees from 1930 to 1935, retiring from the public service two years ago.

Statistics of relief recipients for August

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in August of this year showed a reduction of 18·3 per cent from July, and 53·7 per cent from August a year ago, according to figures released by the Department of Labour. The grand total for August, as shown by the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities, stood at 372,000. This total represented a decrease of 51·8 per cent from the peak figure of the year which occurred in the month of March; in August, 1939, the decrease from the peak month of

that year was 21·9 per cent, while August, 1938, showed a 27·5 per cent reduction from March, 1938.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in August this year numbered 79,500, a decrease of 21·2 per cent from the revised July total. The figure for August this year showed a decrease of 44·1 per cent from August a year ago, and a decrease of 36·1 per cent from August, 1938. From the peak figure of 172,683 in March of this year, the August total of fully employable persons was down by 54·0 per cent.

A total of 323,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in August, a decrease of 18·0 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month: August, 1939, had shown an increase of 1·9 per cent from July, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 40·7 per cent from the figure for August, 1939, and a decrease of 31·4 per cent from the figure for August two years ago. In relation to the high month of 1940, the August total on urban relief showed a decrease of 50·2 per cent.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 10,500 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 49,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in August; this total indicated a decline of 62·4 per cent from the high month of this year. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in August decreased by 20·1 per cent from the revised July figure, and was 81·0 per cent less than August, 1939, and 82·9 per cent less than in August, 1938. Figures for August for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 85·4 per cent and 86·9 per cent from August, 1939, and from August, 1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of 32,500 persons on agricultural relief accounted for two-thirds of the Dominion total in August this year.

Coal Inquiry under Combines Investigation Act

An inquiry has been made under the Combines Investigation Act into price-fixing arrangements alleged to exist or to be in process of formation among coal dealers at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario. Complaints were received by the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act and by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board requesting investigation of a possible agreement among coal dealers to fix common and enhanced selling prices for coal. A report of information obtained by the Coal Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was referred by the Board to the Combines Investigation Commissioner, Mr. F. A. McGregor, in connection with the investigation being made under the Combines Investigation Act.

Corrections in the conditions reported and substantial reductions in prices were made following hearings conducted by the Commissioner.

Establishment of Four Divisions in National War Services Department

A press release issued from the Department of National War Services on September 13, announced the organization of four divisions to co-ordinate the objectives for which it was established by legislation. (The Department of National War Services Act was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July on page 629, and the first regulations were summarized in the September issue on page 916). The functions of these four divisions were described as follows:

(*a*) *Division of Human Resources.*—It shall be the duty of this Division in conjunction with the Bureau of Statistics to tabulate and compile the information secured as a result of the recent National Registration in Canada and, in conjunction with the Department of Labour, to study and report upon the available supplies of labour in Canada and to study and report upon the demands and needs of industry for labour and in a systematic way to aid in directing those seeking employment to employment by employers and toward training facilities which may be available.

(*b*) *Division of Material Resources.*—To conduct such surveys as are necessary to the mobilization of the material resources of the Nation, to aid and direct the development thereof, to aid in the co-ordination of the productive efforts of the industries of the Nation, to aid in the production, maintenance and distribution of the food supplies necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, to study the future industrial development of the Nation and to assist with information necessary to the proper location of industries so that the economy of Canada may be more evenly balanced and, generally, to do all these things and such further and other things as the Minister may direct in and towards the support of Canada's war effort.

(*c*) *Division of Voluntary Services.*—To administer the War Charities Act, to co-ordinate, organize and utilize the voluntary effort of the Canadian people, to organize and assist organizations engaged in supporting the war effort of the nation and to do such further and other things as may be delegated to the said Division by the Minister of the said Department.

(*d*) *Division of Publicity.*—To direct the activities of the Bureau of Public Information and to cary out such other duties as may be from time to time delegated to it by the Minister.

Conference on industrial relations at Queen's University

The 5th Annual Industrial Relations Conference of the Industrial Relations Section of the School of Commerce and Administration of Queen's University was held at Kingston from September 18 to 20.

Representatives were in attendance at the conference from: The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Montreal; the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York; the Montreal Personnel Association; the Ontario Mining Association; the Personnel Association of Toronto; the Protestant Employment Bureau, Montreal; and from sixty-five employing companies. In addition, the following Government departments sent representatives: The federal Department of Labour; the Ontario Department of Labour; the National Labour Supply Council; and the Inspector General's Department (British Supplies). Dalhousie University was also represented.

Following an official welcome by Dr. W. E. McNeill, Vice-Principal and Treasurer of Queen's University, the opening session, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Reid, General Employment and Safety Supervisor, Bell Telephone Company, discussed "The Present and Future Labour Supply", the chief speaker being Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Secretary of the National Labour Supply Council.

"Foreman Training" was the subject of the next session of the Conference, presided over by Mr. K. D. Macaulay, Assistant Controller, Sun Life Assurance Company. The chief speaker on this subject was Mr. E. G. Hildebrand, Assistant Vice-President in charge of employee relations of the Bell Telephone Company, Montreal.

Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Research, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York City, was the main speaker at a session featuring "Trends in Social Security Plans." Presiding at this discussion was Mr. K. A. Burgess, Safety Engineer, Canadian Kodak Company.

"The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940" was the topic under discussion at an evening session under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. White, Director of Personnel, Aluminimum Company of Canada, Limited. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, was the principal speaker. In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Eric Stangroom and Mr. A. A. Heaps of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, answered a number of questions regarding this legislation.

The concluding session was devoted to a discussion of "Payroll Deductions", the speakers being Mr. W. R. Laughlen, Supervisor of Personnel, Massey-Harris Company, Toronto, and Mr. J. S. Willis, Educational Director, Canada Packers Limited, Toronto. This session of the conference was under the chairmanship of Mr. F. R. Clarke, Manager, Protestant Employment Bureau, Montreal.

Wartime employment regulations in Australian defence industries

The New South Wales Industrial Gazette for July, received recently, contains employment regulations made by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia under the National Security Act 1939-1940.

Cited as the National Security (Employment) Regulations, these provide that if it becomes apparent to the Minister of State for Munitions "that the production of munitions of war or supplies required for the efficient prosecution of the war is likely to be seriously prejudiced by reason of a shortage of persons skilled in any particular trade, he may make such arrangements as he considers necessary for the training of a sufficient number of persons in that trade or in any branch of that trade, and for the employment of persons so trained in connection with the production of munitions of war or supplies."

It is also provided that the training and employment of any person in accordance with the regulations shall be lawful "notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment other than the National Security Act, 1939-1940, or in any instrument (including any award, determination or agreement) having effect by virtue of any such agreement."

The regulations also stipulate that "an employer shall not engage any employee to whom the regulation applies unless he produces—

(*a*) A document signed by the employer by whom he was last employed stating that he has consented to the termination of that employment or

(*b*) A written permit issued by the Director of Labour, Department of Munitions, or by a person authorized by him to issue such permits."

This requirement is applied to trades listed in the first schedule to the Regulations as follows: electrical fitter, electrical mechanic, forger, and/or faggator, instrument maker, machinist (engineering—first class), toolmaker, tradesman (gun manufacturer) and tradesman (fitter and/or turner).

The Regulations also establish the maximum and minimum marginal rates of pay to be paid to workmen designated in the schedule, it

being provided that an employer engaged in the production of munitions or in the manufacture of machinery necessary to their production "shall not offer or pay to any employee who is directly engaged in such manufacture and is included in any of the classes in the first column of the second schedule to these Regulations, a higher or lower marginal rate of pay (exclusive of hourly hiring or shift allowances) than the rate specified in the second column of that schedule opposite the designation of the employee."

It is also provided that any workman in the designated classes who was receiving a wage higher than that provided in the schedule, shall not be reduced by reason of the Regulation.

Enrolment for defence occupations in U.S. vocational schools

Further evidence of the progress being made in the training of skilled workers for the defense industries in the vocational schools of the United States is contained in a statement issued recently by the Federal Security Agency of the United States Office of Education.

According to the statement, United States vocational schools in 472 cities had enrolled 107,757 persons for defence training during July and August, 43 states and the District of Columbia having organized 2,836 training courses since July 1.

Courses supplementary to employment have enrolled 36,336 persons in 222 cities. Four hundred and fifty cities have conducted pre-employment refresher courses for 71,421 persons. More than half of those who had completed short courses of training by August 31 have already been placed in employment.

Trainees for supplementary courses in vocational schools may apply directly to the vocational schools and are frequently selected on the basis of endorsements of their employers or their trade unions. Trainees for pre-employment refresher courses are selected from registers of public employment offices. Where possible, by co-operative agreement with the Work Projects Administration, approximately 50 per cent of the trainees in each pre-employment course are selected from WPA rolls.

Other references to the development of these vocational training activities in the United States and to the United States National Defense Advisory Commission are to be found in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, page 894, and in the August issue, page 761.

The Economic Welfare of Canadian Employees

The Industrial Relations Section, School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has recently published a bulletin (No. 4) entitled *The Economic Welfare of Canadian Employees.*

The report deals with a study made of occupations, earnings, hours and other working conditions during the period 1913-1937. As stated in the preface to the work, the years 1913 to 1939 witnessed great changes in the Canadian economy, the most striking of which were the rapid growth in the productive capacity of industry as a whole, the relative decline of agriculture, and the increasing importance of manufacturing, metal mining and pulp and paper production. This extensive transformation of the industrial structure was accompanied by significant changes in the size and compositon of the population, in the occupational distribution of the gainfully employed, in the proportions of gainfully occupied who were self-employed and who were employed by others, and in the proportions who were engaged on a salary and who were engaged on a wage basis. Chapters I and II of the study outline these changes.

The primary purpose of the study is to discover what happened to the economic welfare of Canadian employees during the years 1913 to 1937. Such a study includes data on earnings, hours and working conditions. Most attention has necessarily been directed to earnings, since they can be readily measured. A rising money wage, it is pointed out, is not necessarily a sign of an improved position. Increasing "commodity wages" constitute a better criterion, but if these are accompanied by losses of greater significance, conclusions drawn therefrom are of little value. Hours of labour, the speed or tension under which work is performed, other working conditions and security of employment must all be taken into account. A knowledge of the trends of these factors is essential to those concerned with industrial relations policies, the report states.

The work is divided into seven main sections dealing with economic conditions; the employed population; wage rates and annual earnings; wage legislation; hours of labour; working conditions; summary and conclusion.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were submitted to the Minister of Labour during the past month by three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with disputes between (1) the John Inglis Company, Ltd., and its boilermakers, iron ship builders, welders, machine hands and helpers, (2) Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and the boilermakers, welders and boilermakers' helpers employed in its boiler shop in Montreal, and (3) Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., and its boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and plumbers. The main features of these reports are presented in the following pages.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Heat Treat Department of McKinnon Industries, Ltd., a subsidiary of General Motors. Twenty-four employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and fifty indirectly. The dispute arose over a difference of opinion regarding the payment of time and one-half for overtime work performed on "continuous furnace operations", the employees claiming that they are entitled to payment at the overtime rate for any work performed by them on any Saturday after 12 o'clock noon, or on Sunday, regardless of whether or not that day is, or is not, part of the regular 6-day shift on which such employee is employed. The company, on the other hand, contends that where work is performed on Saturday, or on Sunday, in respect to these continuous furnace operations as part of the regular 6-day shift, no overtime rate is payable unless the work on Saturday, or Sunday, or part of it, brings the total work week above 48 hours. In accordance with the provisions of the contract this dispute had been referred by the parties to an arbitrator, who found against the employees' contention. The employees rejected the arbitrator's award and applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The employees' representative was informed by telegram on September 27 that if the employees still insisted upon rejecting the arbitrator's award the Minister on being so advised would be prepared to establish a board. On Saturday, September 28, the employees declined to work after 12 o'clock noon unless they received time and a half for Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The company then refused to re-employ them when they reported for work on Monday, September 30. An officer of the Department held several conferences with the parties concerned, but the employees decided to remain firm regarding their original demand and he was unable to effect a settlement.

The strike was terminated on October 3 as a result of the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour, who thereupon established a board and appointed Mr. Joseph Bench, of St. Catharines, Ont., a member thereof on the employees' recommendation.

(2) From machinists, fitters, millwrights, helpers, improvers, labourers, etc., employed by Canadian Vickers, Ltd., in its Industrial Engineering Department. The employees' demand for an increase of ten cents per hour over prevailing wage rates is stated to be the cause of the dispute, 205 workmen being directly affected. A board was established by the Minister of Labour on September 30, and members thereof were appointed as follows: Mr. Walter S. Johnson, K.C., chairman, nominated jointly by the other two members; Mr. D. A. Paterson, nominated by the company; and Mr. Joe Wall, nominated by the men. All three members are residents of Montreal.

Other Boards Established and Appointments Made

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on September 9 to deal with a dispute between the Montreal Tramway Co. and its bus chauffeurs, members of Division 210, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, p. 635). The personnel of the board is as follows: Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, of Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. F. C. Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the company's recommendation; and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, appointed on the employees' recommendation.

On September 30 the Minister established a board to enquire into differences between the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., of Saint John, N.B., and its employees, members of the Atlantic Sugar Workers' Union, and on the employees' nomination appointed Rev. Arthur J. Burns, of Saint John, N.B., a member thereof. An application for a board in this case had been received from the employees during August (Labour Gazette, September, 1940, p. 895).

The chairmanship of the board established to deal with differences between the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., and employees in its Beauharnois Division, members of Local 225, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, was filled on September 17 by the appointment of the Hon. Paul Mercier, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal. This appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. Paul Dufresne and J. A. McClelland, nominees of the company and employees respectively.

Board Cancelled

An agreement respecting wages and working conditions was reached during the third week of September between officials of M. J. O'Brien, Ltd., owner and operator of the Renfrew Woollen Mills, and representatives of the employees in the Renfrew Branch of the Renfrew Woollen Mills. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between these parties (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, p. 895) accordingly did not function.

Applications Withdrawn

Trackmen employed by the Winnipeg Electric Company notified the Minister of Labour on September 28 that they desired to withdraw the application for a board which they had submitted in connection with the promotion of a junior man instead of a senior man to the position of truck driver (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, p. 895). Following receipt of the application in this case an officer of the Department had conferred with the representatives of the employees in regard to their grievance, and with the Manager of the company, and during negotiations between the parties which ensued an understanding was reached as to the course to be followed in the future when such vacancies occur. The employees involved in this dispute are members of the Trackmen's Unit of the One Big Union.

An application for a board arising out of the dismissal of an employee by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was also withdrawn during September. This application had been made by employees of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who are members of the Association of Technical Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 762). The matter in dispute was amicably arranged through discussions between the General Manager of the Corporation and a representative of the union.

Board's Recommendations Adopted

An agreement covering hours of labour, wage rates and working conditions in the Sydney steel division of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Ltd., was signed on September 4 by officials of the company and of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. This disposes of the dispute which had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon. The agreement is based on the board's findings which appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 662. Before the agreement was consummated the board was reconvened for the purpose of clarifying two of its recommendations, as well as dealing with one of the questions in the original submission to the board which it was understood had been settled by direct negotiations during the board's proceedings, but which was found to be still in dispute. In connection with this question, which concerned recognition of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee as the exclusive bargaining agency, the board held sittings in Sydney and all interested parties were heard. The board reported that in accordance with the facts disclosed "the S.W.O.C. has the collective bargaining power for all the employees of the plant who are members of the Union, since they represent the majority choice of the employees eligible for membership in the said Trade Union."

Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and employees in its aircraft division, members of Lodge 712, International Association of Machinists, have accepted the recommendations of the recent Board of Conciliation and Investigation in regard to their wage scale (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 763), and an agreement has been signed.

Report of Board in Dispute between the John Inglis Company, Limited, and Its Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders, Machine Hands and Helpers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on the application of the above named employees of the John Inglis Company, Limited, members of Local 637, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour during August.

The members of the board were: His Honour G. F. Mahon, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex in the Province of Ontario, chairman; Mr. Edgar William Sin-

field, of the City of Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the employees; and Mr. Fred J. Neale, also of Toronto, Ontario, nominated by the company.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman and Mr. Sinfield and contains recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Mr. Neale dissented from the board's findings and submitted a minority report.

The matters in dispute were three in number, as follows:—

First: Recognition by the company of the union's exclusive right to represent the boiler makers, machine hands and helpers employed by the company in its commercial boiler-making department, with respect to the scale of wages, minimum hours of work and allowance for overtime work, and, generally speaking, shop conditions and all matters arising in dispute between an employee and the company.

Second: Determination of the minimum hours of work in any one week under the general wage scale, and before allowance for overtime work commences, to be 44 hours, instead of 48 hours under which the company had of late been operating.

Third: The fixing of a minimum wage scale.

As to recognition of the union, the report contains the following comments:—

"The representative of the Company points out that the Company has altogether in its Commercial and Ordnance Departments in the neighbourhood of 2,000 employees (and the Board observes from factory construction in process by the Company that this may mean 4,000 to 5,000 in employment within a few months) and that among the employees are members of many trade unions; that were this boiler makers' claim to be recognized, there was a strong probability that other tradesmen would ask for similar rights, with the result that, working as it is principally on war orders, and (in the Commercial Division) on sub-contracts on orders for boilers, etc., from a shipbuilder's firm which has direct contracts with the Ordnance Department of the Government for war purposes and agreements with various departments to speed up production, it could not take the risk which might follow of delays and holdup in the work while matters were being adjusted by many trade unions, which would be more likely to occur than under the present basis of operation—outside of any union recognition.

"The Company's representatives point out that there has been organized by the employees what is known as the "Employees' Mutual Benefit Association," its declared objects under Article II thereof being as follows:—

> It shall have as its objects the promotion of good fellowship among the employees of the John Inglis Co., Ltd., and the development of welfare benefits and recreational facilities. In addition it will work in co-operation with the Company management in establishing and maintaining an equitable Employee-Employer relationship.

"Article VIII S. S. (*b*) provides as follows:—

> Each of the established departmental divisions shall individually nominate and elect by ballot its Plant Council representative.

"And under Article IX S. S. (*d*) it is provided as follows:—

> Council must investigate any complaint or condition that may be brought to their attention. If the Council is not able to effect an amicable settlement they are to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

"Now the Company contends that through this Society any employee may make any complaint and have it investigated and dealt with.

"The Company's representative points out that many of the large manufacturing companies have a similar institution and deal with employees' complaints through this medium.

"The Union representatives on the other hand say that this means of having objections reach the employer and having them dealt with is inadequate and defective; that the complaint or objection if it does reach the Executive of the Company may lack for forceful presentation, and accurate presentation, and may lack action in following up. And they say that, even though the representative chosen may be a Union man, there is danger that he may come to regard his employer's views as paramount and consent to courses that are inimical to the best interest of labour, both organized and unorganized. They are content that such a Benefit Society should function with respect to welfare benefits and recreational facilities, but they cannot accept this provision as an adequate means of getting their claims and troubles to the Executives of the Company. They regard it as a means of elbowing trades unions out of the shops. Also, that the Union rules prevent them from sitting in with the non-union men to discuss complaints, etc., with the Company.

"The Chairman of the Board personally feels that these objections are well taken and that in all probability no trouble would ensue were the Union to be recognized by the Company. However, he feels he cannot see far enough in the future as to what might happen to hamper the Company in its speedy manufacture of war supplies, and, due to the war emergency, would therefore not recommend adoption of the Union's request for recogni-

tion by the Company and the Union's exclusive right to speak and act for the boiler makers, etc. At this juncture despatch in the production of war materials is paramount and all signals should be set for straight ahead.

"The other subscribing member of the Board (Mr. Sinfield) does not by signing this report indicate that he has in any way recognized that the Union is not the proper body to represent the boiler makers, but steps aside from pressing the point at this juncture in the hope that by so doing it will lead to an adjustment of the other claims as to working hours and wage scale and proper allowance for overtime work."

In regard to the second item, the minimum hours of work before overtime payment shall commence, the company insisted on a 48-hour week; the union on one of 44 hours. The chairman and Mr. Sinfield state that there is no doubt in their minds, and they so find, "that 44 hours per week was the minimum hours per week before overtime rate of pay commenced in the latter part of May, 1940, and work without overtime allowance was placed at 48 hours." They add, "There was of course, no written agreement in force between the Employees and the Company, but 44 hours was the minimum time not only in this plant but all over the city in plants engaged in working on boilers." The report continues: "The representatives of the company claim the 48-hour week should be continued as tenders for contracts were based on that length of work week, that they are in a competitive business and their competitors would be given an unfair advantage, in some instances at least". The chairman suggested as a compromise, and to give the company an opportunity of completing any work which it had on hand based on a 48-hour minimum week, that the work be continued on this basis until the first day of January, 1941, and that from and after that date the 44-hour week minimum should prevail. To this, it is stated, the employees' nominee on the board consented "in a spirit of compromise due to the war emergency".

On the subject of the wage scale the board remarks as follows:

"Your Board feels that for a number of years past due to the depression that the trade of Boiler Makers in so far as wages and minimum hours of work are concerned has got into an unsatisfactory state, and that something should be done to make more definite the rate of wages and to fix a minimum for hours of work per week. It is not enough for the Company to say: 'We are paying as high, or a little higher, wages than any other company' (and it is difficult for the Board to say, with certainty, that such is the case for the reason that the Boiler Makers, as far as wages and minimum hours of work are concerned, have been in a state of disorganization and that the demand for their services has only recently begun, and that to base this rate of wages on whatever is the highest now paid might be very unfair to them). So, when in making suggestions, as the Chairman has, of certain increases, the fact that they amount to any particular percentage increase over the former rate is no evidence that this increase is unjustifiable. Percentage references are sometimes most misleading; what this Board is seeking to do is to place the wages of the trade on a fair basis having regard to all facts irrespective of what other trades are receiving—and we recommend the adoption of the wage scale hereinafter set forth.

"This should not affect the pay-roll of the Company very materially when it is considered that there are some 40 odd Boiler Makers in the Commercial Division. There are about 150 employees in the Boiler Shop who are not Journeyman Boiler Makers whose wages would be affected by this report, but even so the labourers affected are but about 200 in a plant of 2,000 employees".

The board accordingly made its recommendations "in the belief that recognized basic rates of wages for the trade were to become established".

Following are the board's recommendations:—

"1. That for the reasons hereinbefore given, principally due to the war emergency, the request for recognition of the union with the exclusive right to represent the trade in all matters of dispute be not granted.

"2. That from and after the first day of January, 1941, the minimum hours of wages per week at the standard rate of pay be 44 hours, made up as follows: five days of the week with eight hours minimum and four hours on Saturday.

"Time and one-half to be paid for all hours of work performed over 8 hours in any one day and time and one-half for all hours worked or put in in excess of 44 hours. Time and one-half for work done on a Sunday.

"That up to the first day of January, 1941, the present scale of minimum hours obtains.

"3. That the scale of wages to be paid employees in the boiler plant be as follows:

Journeymen Boiler Makers (which term includes Lay-out men, Fitters, Flangers, Caulkers, Riveters, Welders and Roll Operators), a minimum of..	77c per hour

Machine Operators on Boiler Shop work, a minimum of.	67c per hour
Trained Helpers such as Buckers, Heaters and Crane Operators.. .	60c per hour
Helpers..	55c per hour

"These last do not include the men who sweep up and do such work, but refer more to men who are an aid to other workmen in the operation of the shop.

"It is recommended that this wage scale commence on the first day of August, 1940, and continue during the life of the recommended term.

"The board recommends that this arrangement be for one year from the first day of August, 1940.

"It is further recommended that an apprenticeship system be established to provide also an opportunity for young men to be employed that they may become useful helpers—the first two months of service at 30 or 35 cents an hour and after that at 45 cents an hour."

Minority Report

Mr. Neale, the board member nominated by the company, in his minority report mentions that the employees had been working 44 hours per week up to the time the Minister of Munitions and Supply on May 22, 1940, urged a speeding up of munitions manufacturing. At that time, he states, the schedule was altered to a 48-hour week. He also says "from evidence adduced before the board it appeared that a 48-hour week had also been established by competitive companies manufacturing boilers in the City of Toronto and surrounding district". In his opinion the recommendation for a 44-hour week is contrary to instructions issued by the Departments of Labour and of Munitions and Supply.

With respect to the wage scale Mr. Neale remarks that "as adduced in evidence before the board, the company has at all times set up a wage scale as high as or higher than the wage scales of its competitors" and that from an Exhibit placed in evidence before the board "it appears that the wage scale of the Inglis Company ranged up to 20 per cent higher than the wage scales of its competitors, and was considerably in excess of the minimum rates prescribed by the Department of Labour and the Department of Munitions and Supply". Mr. Neale is of the opinion that "a rate increase such as suggested in the majority report would tend to disorganize and dissatisfy employees in other divisions of the Company's plant who are performing work requiring comparable skill. The adoption of the recommended rates would certainly affect not only the Inglis Company but industry in general".

Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and its Boiler Makers

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between Canadian Vickers, Ltd., and the boiler makers, welders and boiler makers' helpers employed in its boiler shop in Montreal, were received by the Minister of Labour on September 16.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman, the Honourable Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q. Mr. D. A. Paterson, of Montreal, the member of the board appointed on the company's nomination, presented a minority report.

The employees affected by the dispute, 150 in number, are members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America. Through their representatives, it is stated in the board's report, the employees "submitted a written brief in support of their demands for an agreement with the company respecting classification of the employees' working conditions, and minimum rates of pay. The company submitted a written brief in reply. Both written submissions were discussed at length in the presence of the board; subsequently, the representatives of the parties concerned met together and reached an agreement respecting working conditions and classification of employees. They were unable, however, to reach any agreement respecting minimum rates of pay". A copy of the agreement concerning working conditions and classification of employees is annexed to the report of the board, as Schedule "A". The classification of employees appears in Clause 7, and is in the order agreed upon by the parties as to their skill and importance in the work of the company. It remained, therefore, for the board to complete Clause 7 of Schedule "A", and on this subject the board's report reads as follows:—

"In arriving at a conclusion as to minimum rates of pay, we considered not only the representations and arguments made by the representatives of the parties concerned, but also the minimum rates of pay appearing in the

Minimum Wage Schedules applicable to the District of Montreal, as published by the Department of Labour, Canada, as well as the minimum rates of pay being received by Machinists in the Aircraft Division of Canadian Vickers, Limited. We kept in mind, also, the fact that heretofore the employees received time and one-quarter while employed on the night shift, and that, pursuant to Clause 1 of Schedule "A", the bonus for working on a night shift has been reduced to 5 cents per hour.

"We further kept in mind that in the classification of employees agreed upon by the parties, the following classifications are qualified Journeymen, viz.: Layer Out, Leading Hands, Flange Turners, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Fitters, Caulkers, Riveters, Bending-Rolls Operators, and Welders, Class I. From the information before us, we are of opinion, also, that the classification designated as "Helpers" in Schedule "A" comprises employees who are required to perform work of greater skill and importance than employees so designated in the Company's Machine Shop. Having given to all these matters careful consideration, we are of opinion, and recommend, that Clause 7 of Schedule "A" should be completed to read as follows:—

"7. Minimum Rates of Pay:	Cents per hour
Layer Out	80
Leading Hands	80
Flange Turners	75
Boiler Makers	75
Blacksmiths	75
Fitters	75
Caulkers	75
Riveters	75
Bending-Rolls Operators	75
Welders, Class I	75
Welders, Class II	70
Burners	70
Drillers	63
Holders On	63
Heaters	63
Machine Operators	58
Cranemen	58
Slingers	58
Reamers and Counter Sinkers	58
Helpers	47
Apprentices, 1st year	25
2nd year	35
3rd year	45
4th year	55
5th year	65

"Schedule "A" does not indicate the date on and from which it is to be effective. The application for this Board was made on the 21st day of June, 1940. Having regard, therefore, to the length of time that has elapsed, we are of opinion and recommend that Schedule "A", completed in manner hereinbefore stated, be effective as and from the 15th day of August, 1940."

Minority Report

Mr. Paterson, in a minority report, dissents from the findings of his two colleagues in the matter of wages. His report contains the following statements:—

"Within the district of Montreal there are two companies engaged in the manufacture of marine boilers, the product of the employees concerned in the present dispute. One is Canadian Vickers, Limited, the employer in the present reference, and the Dominion Bridge Co., of Lachine. In passing, it is significant that the smaller industrial concern—Canadian Vickers, Limited—is the employer picked by the Brotherhood for correction, in spite of the fact that the wage rates of the offending company are very considerably higher for comparative work than those of 'Bridge.'

"The policy of the management of Canadian Vickers, Limited, has been very favourable to labour in the matter of wage rates. Every effort has been made to keep wages up—even to increase them, as will be shown by the figures given below—despite paucity of contracts and the keenest competition.

"Hereunder will be found a comparative statement of the wage rates in effect in the plants of the Dominion Bridge Company and of Canadian Vickers, Limited, in the several classifications of employment affected, namely:

Dom. Bridge Co. Ltd. Rates	Trade	Can. Vickers, Ltd. Rates
50	Slingers	45-55
55	Holders-on (Buckers-up)	52-60
40-50	Heaters	50-53
64-76	Welders	65-70-75
50	Elec. Crane	50-58
80-85	Layers-out	60-95
55	Drillers	53-60-75
66 (1)	Hydraulic Flangers	60-95
60 (3)	" "	.....
60	Punch, Shear, Planers	.....
61	Gas Torch Cutters	.....
64	Plate Rollers	60-95
60	Hand Flanging	.....
70-75	Fitters and Assemblers	60-95
45-51	Helpers	40-50
40-50	Gen. Helpers	.....
65	Riveters	65-70
45	Reamers	55

"Without much effort, it will be ascertained from the foregoing tabulation that Canadian Vickers, Limited, is already paying higher wage rates than its principal competitors. Yet the International Brotherhood seriously proposes that it widen the gap still further, and the Majority Report endorses that proposal, although, of course, to a modified extent. Canadian Vickers, Limited, is anxious to remain in business, to serve its customers and to provide employment to its workmen, but is unable to understand how that can be accomplished if, in addition to present rates exceeding those of its competitor, it is to be required to in-

crease still further the disparity in wage rates for comparative work paid by the two companies.

"It is explained that 40 per cent of the work being executed by Vickers at the present time is for private owners, the 60 per cent being Government contracts. The 40 per cent was secured in face of the keenest competition, but it is feared that all such private competitive work will, in future, be lost to Vickers, as there can be no expectation of successful tendering for such work on the basis of wage rate increases as proposed by the Brotherhood or recommended in the Majority Report, while the principal competitor remains unaffected thereby. The competitor referred to is already operating on a favourable differential which it is proposed to increase to the detriment of Vickers.

"Therein, Sir, lies the weakness of an award, such as the Majority Report proposes, in all cases where more than one company is competing for the business offered. It penalises the company brought before the Board of Conciliation, but leaves its competitors untouched because, on private contracts, there is no legal federal machinery to control their practices.

"From the foregoing it will be realized that the undersigned is not impressed with the present method of settling these industrial disputes. He considers a finding by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act quite futile, unless all employers similarly engaged in a given district are likewise bound by its edict. That is not so in the present instance, and, in the absence of the necessary authority to make them generally binding, such awards must continue to give dissatisfaction and to work undoubted hardship upon the individual employer concerned.

"It is mentioned that the rates recommended in the Majority Report are arrived at by comparison with rates in other units of the Vickers plant, *not* by comparison with rates in other shops similarly engaged, which *should* constitute the true and logical basis of comparison. However desirable it may be to have established uniform rates of pay in all units of a given plant, practically it is infeasible, as there must always remain varying degrees of skill and importance attaching to each operation, the value of which can be appraised by experts only. The Dominion Bridge Company claims that its rates are 'fair and just,' and its management is expert. Who then shall say, directly or by implication, that its rates are 'unjust'? And who, with less reason, shall claim that the higher rates paid by Vickers on comparative operations are 'unfair'?"

Report of Board in Dispute between the Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., and its Boiler Makers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Plumbers

The Minister of Labour received during September the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which enquired into a dispute between the Collingwood Shipyards, Ltd., and various classes of the employees being members of Local 343, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; Local 632, International Association of Machinists; Local 559, International Brotherhod of Blacksmiths' Dropforgers and Helpers; and Local 468, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

The report of the board, dated September 17, is signed by the chairman, the Honourable Mr. Justice W. F. Carroll, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and the company's nominee, Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q. Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q., the member nominated by the employees, dissented from the recommendations of the other two members in certain respects and submitted a minority report

The findings and recommendations of the board, as set forth in the report signed by the chairman and Mr. Dobell, read as follows:—

"The dispute arose out of the refusal of the Company to execute an agreement tendered to it for signature by the officers of the trades unions on July 13, 1940, or to negotiate towards the execution of an agreement or otherwise settle the matter by conciliation. The Board will deal first with the express refusal of the Company to execute the agreement and subsequently with those clauses of the proposed agreement which involved changes or innovations. Investigation disclosed that the four organizations listed in the caption quoted above numbered in their membership considerably less than a majority of the Company's employees and that several trades which were employed in substantial numbers were not represented at all. The Board regrets that the Company did not enter into negotiations, which might have resulted in settlement, but concluded that the Company was entitled to refuse to enter into the proposed contract with the trade bodies which made application for its constitution, particularly in view of the fact that the representatives of these bodies stated that it was their object to secure the ameliorations in wages and work-

ing conditions sought by the draft agreement for their own members only and that they held no brief for the non-union employees, who constitute the great majority of the Company's establishment. Mr. Wolvin, the President of the Company, while declining to negotiate the proposed agreement, pledged himself that, if the Board's report should recommend any of the ameliorations in wages or working conditions sought by the applicants and if that report should be accepted by the Company, such ameliorations would be shared by all employees alike and would be extended as well to those classes of trades which were not included in the reference to this Board as to those represented by the applicants for its constitution.

"After the public sessions of the Board its members discussed between themselves the various clauses of the draft agreement relating to working condition and wage rates. After due consideration the Board has prepared two schedules which are attached hereto entitled 'A' and 'B' and covering respectively working conditions and wages at the plant of the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited. It is unnecessary for the Board to refer in detail to the reasons which actuated it in recommending the various working conditions except with regard to certain matters which were dealt with at length in the briefs of the parties and were discussed in detail at the public sessions. In addition to wage rates these matters are working hours, overtime and holidays and are dealt with below. The Board recommends that the working conditions set out in Schedule 'A' should be accepted and followed by the parties for the same period of time as the minimum wage scale in Schedule 'B', i.e., for one year or for the duration of the War as explained below under the title 'Minimum Wage Rates.'

"Working Hours and Overtime and Holidays.—These two subjects can most conveniently be treated together. It appears that the business of this Company, and of other shipyards at the present time, falls into two categories, viz., Government or construction work and casual repair work. The Company has treated the two categories differently, paying basic wages for Government work up to 48 hours per week and thereafter time and one-half, with time and one-half on Sundays and Holidays, and paying basic wages for repair work up to 9 hours per day, and thereafter time and one-half, with time and one-half on Sundays and Holidays. It appeared that for a short time prior to July 31, 1940, the Company may have been prepared to pay, although it was not called upon to pay, double time on Sundays and Holidays.

"The agreement proposed to the Company by the applicant trades unions provided for a 44 hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and double time pay on Sundays and Holidays, and this was presumably intended to apply to both Government and repair work. In so far as concerns Government work, i.e., the construction and equipment of vessels for the prosecution of the War now being waged against the bitterest enemies of organized labour, the Board feels sure that the applicants for its constitution will be the first to agree with it that nothing should be permitted to check or slack our national effort and that the employees in the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, in common with those in other plants performing the same service, should expedite in every way the construction, equipment and delivery of naval vessels for which their employers have contracted, or for which they may during the continuance of hostilities contract. The Board therefore recommends that the practice in this Shipyard should coincide with that in other yards engaged on Government work and that, in this type of work, the standard week should be of 48 hours, with time and one-half thereafter and on Sundays and Holidays.

"Repair work must be treated differently. Government work, involving equipment of vessels over a period of months or even years, ensures steady employment for all concerned for an extended time, whereas repair work is casual and is also a type of service which must be rendered immediately and without interruption. The Board was given to understand that, when a repair job enters the yard, time is of the essence and that accordingly the Company's practice has been to allocate the men on a daily, rather than a weekly, basis and allow time and one-half after 9 hours per day and on Sundays and Holidays. This seems to be eminently fair and reasonable, and moreover in the best interests of Canada and her shipping industry, and the Board accordingly recommends that the existing custom in this regard should be continued.

"Minimum Wage Rates.—After carefully examining the documents submitted, the Board reports that in its opinion some increase in wages should be granted. In view of the fact that the employees have enjoyed a 31 per cent increase during the last year the Board is not disposed to recommend in full the further increases of 47 per cent requested. In the Board's opinion an additional increase of about 10 per cent is justified by the circumstances and by comparison with other shipyards. The Board therefore recommends that the minimum rates of wage should be altered from those now obtaining to those set forth in

Schedule 'B' hereto attached. It will be noticed that this Schedule, in addition to increasing the basic wage rates, also provides for the introduction of classifications of 'improved helpers' enjoying wages in excess of those earned by helpers although not as high as those of the fully experienced artisans.

"The Board further recommends that these rates should be made effective from the date upon which their acceptance by the employees is signified to the Company. As to the time during which this minimum wage scale should govern, the Board recommends a period of at least one year, and thereafter until cancelled by either party on 30 days' notice to the other. In addition the Board, considering the desirability, or even necessity, of stabilizing for the duration of the War every industry engaged on Government contracts, further recommends that, if the employees will not only accept the suggested scale but will also agree that that scale shall remain in effect during the continuance of the present War, thereafter until the completion of any contracts entered into by the Company previous to the suspension of hostilities and thereafter until cancelled by either party on 30 days' notice, the employees should receive, and the Company should pay them, an additional bonus or allowance, if, as and when from time to time increased costs of living warrant it. In the Board's opinion this bonus or allowance should consist of a sum of two cents per hour worked by each man on account of each multiple of five per cent by which the costs of living in Canada may rise above those of September 1, 1940. It is recognized that the employees should be protected against the possibility of increase in living costs, which they stated that they apprehend will occur during the War. Without in any way subscribing in principle to the view that wages should fluctuate up and down merely because of variations in the cost of living, it is felt that some assurance should be given to the employees of this Company, if they agree to accept the Board's wage recommendations for the duration of the War, that they may look forward to receiving consideration, not by increase in wage rates, but by bonus or allowance, if their expressed apprehensions as to living costs should be justified by future events during that period. The Board suggests that a comparison should be made at the end of every four months commencing January 1, 1941 (hereafter referred to as 'Check Dates') between the figure known as All Items Index in the statement entitled 'Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada' published by the Department of Labour of Canada in the Labour Gazette and the corresponding figure for September, 1940, and that, whenever at any such Check Date the figure exceeds that for September, 1940, by at least five per cent thereof, each employee should receive during the four months following such Check Date a sum of two cents for each hour worked with respect to each full multiple of five per cent by which the figure at such Check date exceeds the figure for September, 1940. To illustrate:—an All Items Index number on January 1, 1940, exceeding that for September, 1940, by twelve per cent of the latter, would involve the payment of a bonus or allowance of four cents per hour to each employee during the first four months of the year 1941; similarly, a figure on May 1, 1941, exceeding that for September, 1940, by only eight per cent of the latter would in turn reduce the bonus or allowance to two cents per hour for the four months from May 1 to August 31, 1941; and so on. The basic wage rates should remain constant and the bonus or allowance should fluctuate in accordance with what, on the best evidence obtainable, appears from time to time to be a reasonable proportion of the lessened purchasing power of the employees' wages. The flat bonus or allowance of two cents per man per hour is intended to provide all wage-earners with equal indemnity against increased costs of living, without regard to their respective rates of wage, and is therefore, in the opinion of the Board, preferable to a percentage increase, which would result in the various classes of employees being differently treated.

"It would of course be a part of the Board's recommendation that its acceptance by the Company, and its acceptance by the employees either for one year or for the duration of the War, would import their respective undertakings, that during the period in question there should be no lock-out on the one hand, nor any strike on the other."

SCHEDULE "A"

Working Conditions

1. There shall be no discrimination against any employee by reason of his belonging to a Labour or Trades Union or to any similar organization.

2. Employees shall have the right to post, in conspicuous places on the company's property designated by the superintendent, notices of meetings of employees and such other notices as may be approved by the superintendent.

3. The principle of seniority, subject to ability to perform the work required, shall govern when forces are reduced. When employees are furloughed due to lack of work, they will, subject as aforesaid, be given preference of employment in other departments if additional men are required.

4. If any employee considers that he has a legitimate cause of grievance or complaint he shall be entitled, in his negotiations with the company's representatives, to the assistance of

his shop committee, or, if he has none, to the assistance of one or two other employees selected by him. If such grievance or complaint is not settled to mutual satisfaction within ten days, either party shall have the right to refer it to the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final and binding.

5. When employees are called to work after the close of their regular working hours they shall receive not less than 4 hours pay for the call unless they be notified to return to work before leaving the premises.

6. In case of disagreement over the interpretation of this agreement or other causes, there shall be no cessation of work until the matter has been decided in accordance with clause 4 above.

7. Employees going on trial trips shall be allowed time from pier to pier at their regular shop rates, with bed and meals.

8. Any employee laid off, discharged or quitting of his own volition shall receive all wages due him and personal property within 24 hours of the termination of his employment.

9. When an employee is required in an emergency to fill the place of another employee receiving a higher rate of pay, he shall receive the higher rate during the time he is required to fill the vacancy.

10. All staging that employees may be required to work upon must be constructed in a safe and proper manner.

11. All toilet and wash-rooms shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

12. A suitable first-aid equipment shall be available during working hours.

13. Forty-eight hours per calendar week, without limitation of hours per day, shall constitute a week's work for each employee engaged upon government contract work. Time and one-half shall be paid for any excess over 48 hours in any week and for work on Sundays and holidays.

14. Nine hours per day shall constitute a day's work for each employee engaged on repair work. Time and one-half shall be paid for any excess over 9 hours in any day and for work on Sundays and holidays.

15. When employees on any shift are required to change from one shift to another and work two shifts or part of two shifts in any 24 hours they shall receive time and one-quarter. No employee shall be required to lay off in order to equalize time.

16. All employees shall be paid every two weeks on the employer's time.

17. Time and a quarter shall be paid for all dirty work such as tarring and personal contact in handling creosoting material, working in oil or acid tanks, or tanks on boats carrying oil, or acid, and such tanks shall be cleaned and steamed according to government regulations, and men working in excessive heat when boilers are under pressure.

SCHEDULE "B"

Basic Wage Scale

	Regular hourly rate		Helper's hourly rate	
	Existing	Recommended	Existing	Recommended
Anglesmith	58c.	64c.	45c.	45c.
Blacksmith	58	64	40	44
Boilermaker	58	64	45	45
Burner and Acetylene Welder	45	50	40	44
Chipper and Caulker	58	60	40	44
Flanger	58	64		
Plater	58	64	40	44
Riveter	58	64		
" Holder-on	45	50		
" Heater	40	44		
" Passer	25	28		
Slabman	58	64	40	44
Welder (over 2 yrs. experience)	58	64		
" (over 1 yr. experience)		50		
" (over 6 mos. experience)		40		
" (apprentice)		20/25		
Driller	45	50		40
Punch and Shear Operator	45	50	40	44
Reamer	45	50		40
Countersinker	45	50		40
Bolter Up	40	45		40
Rigger	48	53	40	44
Crane Operator	48	55		
Tester	50	55		
Machinist and Machine Fitter	58	64	40	44
Coppersmith	58	64	40	44
Steam and Pipe Fitter	58	64	40	44
Electrician	58	64	40	44
Moulder	58	64	40	44
Patternmaker	58	64	40	44
Joiner	58	64	40	44
Loftsman	58	64	40	44
Shipwright	58	64	40	44
Painter	48	55		
" Red Leader	35	40		
Stage Builder	35	40		
Sheet Metal Worker	58	64	40	44
Labourer	35	40		
Apprentice			20/30	20/30

NOTE.—The Company may establish classifications of improved helpers for the various trades. Improved helpers will be paid not less than four cents per hour over the helpers' rates shown above.

Minority Report

While Mr. McClelland agrees with some of the board's findings in respect to working conditions, he cannot agree, he states in his minority report, with the opinions expressed by the board "on a few important and outstanding questions." On these questions his report reads as follows:—

"First, the provision by which time and one-half is recommended for work performed on Sundays and public holidays instead of double time, as proposed by the men employed in the shipyard and upon whose application this Board was granted. The provision for payment of double time for Sundays and public holidays is fairly general throughout the Dominion, it having been established by agreement and usage in the various industries. I shall not attempt to go into a detailed explanation of the reasons for this practice further than to say that the extra time payment is a penalty placed there with the object to discourage Sunday work (except under emergency conditions), thereby contributing to the general health of the workers, and reducing the turnover in personnel which so often has brought about, over a period of time, an almost complete dislocation of organized or maximum productive effort.

"In the matter of the number of working hours per week I find myself in agreement with the majority report. The men would, doubtless, have agreed to the forty-eight (48) hour week had they been given an opportunity to discuss the proposed agreement by the management. The payment of overtime is the point upon which I disagree with the majority report. It is a common and generally recognized practice to pay overtime for all time worked in excess of the regular working hours in any one day and to interfere with this practice is, in my opinion, unwarranted unless mutually agreed upon by the management and the workers.

"Further, in respect to working hours. Should it be found necessary by management to put a night shift in operation, the hours governing should be arranged between management and the men's committee to best suit local conditions—and the practice of paying men assigned to night shift time and one-quarter is one that should be adhered to.

"The question of hourly wage rate is one upon which I disagree with the majority report. The report recommends an increase of 10 per cent; such a recommendation would have been acceptable had the original wage rate, upon which it is based, been a reasonable living wage, but, unfortunately, the rates paid at the Collingwood Shipyard are at a very low level and require a much higher percentage increase to bring them more in line with wages paid skilled mechanics in the various classes of labour in similar and other industries.

"The information contained in the statement issued to the Board by the men's representatives indicated that the top rates paid to mechanics in the Shipyard now under consideration are less than the rate paid street cleaners in one of our Canadian cities, less than one hundred miles away, and less than that paid helpers in the skilled trades in certain named industries. I am not entirely in agreement with the rates requested by the men's representatives at this time and have offered, as a compromise, certain rates for the various classifications which did not find favour with the majority of the Board. Notwithstanding that, however, the arguments put forward by the men, and supported by comparative rates, justified, in my opinion, an increase in wages far in excess of that recommended in the majority report.

"Attached hereto is copy of proposed agreement which, in many respects, conforms to the suggestions made in the majority report. This proposed agreement should, if accepted by management and the men, remove causes for friction and contribute largely to continued and increased production."

AGREEMENT PROPOSED BY MR. McCLELLAND

Between:

Collingwood Shipyard Limited and Lodge No. 343, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; Lodge 632, International Association of Machinists; Lodge No. 559, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, and Lodge No. 468, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada.

This Agreement shall be effective as from day of , 1940, and shall continue in full force and effect, and from year to year thereafter. Should either party to this Agreement desire any changes, written notice shall be submitted thirty days prior to the anniversary date of this Agreement.

The purpose of the Agreement is to establish and maintain harmonious relations between the management and its employees, to stabilize conditions of employment and to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of the plant without interruption.

1. *Working Hours:* Regular working hours shall be as follows:

Monday to Friday inclusive, Day Shift, 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturdays, 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Monday to Friday inclusive, Night Shift, 7.30 p.m. to 12 midnight; 1 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Should any changes be desired in the starting and quitting time of the night shift, same shall be arranged between the Committee and the Management.

2. *Overtime:* (*a*) All overtime work in excess of the regular working hours on any one shift as above specified, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

(*b*) All work performed on Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of double time. Should any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, the day observed by the Federal Government shall constitute the overtime period.

3. No discrimination shall be practised against the duly elected Shop Committee. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Agreement the Company will deal only with the duly elected Shop Committee, said Committee to constitute the sole bargaining agency covering the employees of the various departments, as long as they represent a majority of the employees of each department covered by this Agreement. No employee shall be discriminated against nor jeopardized in seniority standing nor suffer any loss of employment because of the activity with the meetings of the Committee, so long as such meetings or activities are not carried out during working hours.

(*b*) There shall be no discrimination against any employee by reason of his belonging to a Labour or Trades Union or to any similar organization.

4. When employees on any shift are required to change from one shift to another and work two shifts or part of two shifts in any 24 hours they shall receive overtime rates. No employee shall be required to lay off in order to equalize time.

5. When an employee is required in an emergency to fill the place of another employee receiving a higher rate of pay he shall receive the higher rate during the time he is required to fill the vacancy.

6. Nine hours per day shall constitute a day's work for each employee engaged on repair work. Time and one-half shall be paid for any excess over 9 hours in any day.

7. *Seniority:* (*a*) Seniority of the employees covered by this Agreement shall be established after sixty days' continuous employment, and shall date from the time of entering the service. When reduction of forces becomes necessary, senior employees shall be given the preference of remaining at work, subject to ability to perform work required.

(*b*) In case of any hardship or injustice arising out of a reduction of forces, the Company agrees to discuss each case on its merits, with the Shop Committee.

8. (*a*) The settlement of all minor disputes or grievances arising out of the application of this Agreement, shall be negotiated between the Management and the Shop Committee who are employees of the Company during regular working hours.

(*b*) In the event of a deadlock over the carrying out of the terms of this Agreement or the interpretation of any of its clauses, the matter in question shall be submitted to the Dominion Minister of Labour, who may set up a Conciliation Committee upon which the Company and the Shop Committee shall be represented. The decision of the Conciliation Committee shall be binding upon both parties to the Agreement.

9. *Rates for Calls:* When employees are called to work after the close of their regular working hours they shall receive not less than 4 hours' pay for the call unless they be notified to return to work before leaving the premises.

10. *Trial Trips:* Employees going on Trial Trips shall be allowed time from pier to pier at their regular shop rate, with bed and meals, and no man shall be requested to work more than 12 hours in each 24 hours.

11. *Leading Hands:* Leading Hands are those who while working themselves also direct and supervise the work of others.

12. *Payment on Leaving Service:* Any employee laid off, discharged or quitting of his own volition shall receive all wages due him and personal property within 24 hours of the termination of his employment.

13. *Payment of Wages*: All employees covered by this agreement shall be paid weekly in cash on the employer's time.

14. *Extraordinary Work*: Time and a quarter shall be paid for all dirty work such as tarring and personal contact in handling creosoting material, working in bilges, working in oil or acid tanks, or tanks on boats carrying oil, or acid, and such tanks shall be cleaned and steamed according to government regulations, and men working in excessive heat when boilers are under pressure.

15. All staging that employees may be required to work upon must be constructed in a safe and proper manner.

16. Employees shall have the right to post, in conspicuous places on the Company's property designated by the superintendent, notices of meetings of employees and such other notices as may be approved by the superintendent.

17. All toilet and wash rooms shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

18. A suitable first-aid equipment shall be available during working hours.

Minimum Hourly Rates of Pay

	Per Hour
Leading Hands	$0 80
Loftsmen and Layers-out	0 80
Flangers	0 80
Shipfitters	0 75
Boilermakers	0 75
Caulkers	0 75
Riveters	0 75
Electric Welders	0 75
Testers	0 75
Acetylene Welders and Burners	0 70
Drillers	0 65
Holders-on	0 65
Machine Operators, i.e., Punch etc.	0 65
Shear Rolls-Plate edge planer etc.	0 65
Riggers	0 65
Stage Builders	0 63
Liner-men	0 65
Crane Operator	0 58
Helpers (on slab)	0 50
Reamers and Countersinkers	0 58
Rivet-heaters	0 63
Slingers	0 58
Bolters-up	0 50
Helpers	0 45
Rivet-passers	0 40
Machinists	0 75
Fitters	0 75
Millwrights	0 75
Helpers	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 75
Helpers	0 45
Pipefitters	0 75
Coppersmiths	0 75
Helpers	0 45

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JULY 1, 1940, to SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period July 1, 1940, to September 30, 1940. (An article covering the period April 1, 1940, to June 30, 1940, appeared in the Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 668.)

Grain Elevator Employees, Kingston, Ont. —In the July issue of the Labour Gazette (page 671) a reference was made to a dispute between the Kingston Elevator Company (Canada Steamship Lines, Limited), Kingston, Ont., and miscellaneous groups of hourly and monthly rated employees, including shovellers, deckmen, sweepers, etc. An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been made, but at the close of June it appeared that a direct settlement might be found through the conciliation service of the Department. On July 30th a conference with representatives of the two parties and officials of the Department of Labour took place at which all phases of the dispute were discussed. It was then agreed that efforts toward a settlement would continue between the two parties and if this was not reached in due course the applicants would renew their request for Board procedure.

Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—The July, 1940, issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 671, contained a reference to a dispute between the Pacific Bolt Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver, and its employees, members of the Vancouver Metal Workers' Union (Canadian Congress of Labour), engaged in the manufacture of rivets, bolts, nuts, etc. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the request of the men for increased wages, changed working conditions and union recognition. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department and a conciliation officer maintained close contact with both parties. It developed that the plant had only recently been taken over by the present Management and the Company was quite prepared to make some concessions. Certain wage increases were granted but they did not meet fully the demands of the men and negotiations continued. Late in August, when a satisfactory settlement had not been reached the departmental officer submitted a compromise scale of wages, and this proposal was accepted by both parties. An agreement, effective as from August 29th, was concluded between the Company and a committee of its own employees. Approximately 40 men were stated to be affected.

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—On July 17, 1940, a strike of miners occurred at one mine of the Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, N.S., to enforce the demand of certain miners that their pay should be made up to the minimum of $3.45 a day, their piece-rate earnings having been below that amount. On the 19th a sympathetic strike occurred in three other mines of the Company. The miners alleged that the working places were "deficient". Work was resumed on July 22nd pending investigation. A conciliation officer of the Department arrived at New Glasgow on the 21st and the same evening conferred with the District President and District Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America, and the following day conferences were arranged between the miners' representatives and officials of the Company in which the conciliation officer participated. It became clear that the dispute was largely the result of misunderstandings and on the suggestion of the Departmental officer the Company conceded the claims of the miners without prejudice. The miners, stated to number approximately 1,100, are members of Local No. 4481, District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Mine & Smelter Employees, Trail, B.C.—In July, 1940, the attention of the Department was directed to a dispute between the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of

Canada, Limited, Trail, B.C., and its employees at that point and as well at Kimberley and Chapman Camp, B.C. Negotiations for a wage increase had been under way for some time. An offer made by the Company was voted on and accepted by the employees at Kimberley and Chapman Camp but rejected by the employees at Trail. Late in August the Workmen's Co-Operative Committee, representing the workers, made enquiries as to Board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Shortly thereafter a conciliation officer of the Department visited Trail and held several conferences with each of the parties to the dispute and as well addressed a number of meetings of the employees. At this time the employees' committee at Trail agreed to recommend that the Company's offer be accepted. A further vote of this particular group on the question of Board procedure was taken and this indicated the large majority to be opposed to strike action. Negotiations were again resumed between the Company and employees for the acceptance of the original proposal and subsequently an agreement was reached. Approximately 6,000 employees were affected.

Woollen Mill Workers, Renfrew, Ont.—On August 10, 1940, a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Renfrew to participate in a meeting being held between the Management of the Renfrew Woollen Mills and its employees to discuss the question of increased wages. The previous June an agreement had been concluded between the Company and its employees which provided, among other things, a wage increase of 10 per cent and a proviso that thirty days' notice was to be given by either party desiring a change in conditions. On July 25th, however, the employees requested a further 20 per cent wage increase, stating that the cost of living made this necessary, and August 12th was set as the dead-line. It was pointed out to the workers that the Company anticipated commencing operations on war orders within the next day or two and that under the provisions of an Order in Council extending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all war contracts a strike would be illegal without first having the dispute referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently a Board application was submitted by the employees, but following further direct conferences the dispute was terminated and Board procedure was accordingly unnecessary. Approximately 200 employees were affected in this instance.

Wood Workers, Mattawa, Ont.—Early in August a dispute between the Guelph Cask, Veneer and Plywood Company, Limited, Mattawa, Ont., and its employees, members of Local No. 2759, International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was dealt with and a settlement reached. The employees had requested wage increases and shorter working hours, which the Company contended it was unable to concede at that time. A joint conference between officials of the Company and a committee representing the employees was arranged by the conciliator of the Department, who also participated, and as a result an amicable understanding was reached. Approximately 80 men are employed in this plant.

Woollen Mill Workers, Almonte, Ont.—On August 12, 1940, employees of the Rosamond Woollen Mills, Almonte, Ont., presented to the Management a petition demanding a 10 per cent wage increase and stated that unless a favourable answer was received within a few hours a strike would occur. Upon receipt of this petition the Management called a meeting of representatives from all departments and informed them that they were unable to grant higher wages at that time. Thereupon approximately 105 workers out of the total force of 218 ceased work. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Almonte the following day and conferred with both parties. He informed the strikers that as the firm was engaged on war contracts strike action was illegal until the dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The employees agreed to resume work the following day with the understanding that the Management would at once open negotiations looking to increased wages. Accordingly work was resumed on August 14 and the negotiations, participated in by the conciliation officer, resulted in a 5 per cent wage increase with provision being made for future increases according to changes in the cost of living.

Moulders, Toronto, Ont.—On August 13, 1940, moulders employed by the Toronto Hardware Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., ceased work in an effort to enforce their demand for a 15 per cent wage increase. A conciliator of the Department of Labour dealt with the matter, and at a joint conference held on the 16th the men agreed to resume work the following morning with negotiations respecting wages to be continued. These negotiations resulted in a direct settlement between the parties affected, the employees securing adjustments in wage rates and other concessions. Twenty-five moulders were stated to be affected, ten of whom ceased work.

Woollen Mill Workers, Campbellford, Ont.—On August 13, 1940, approximately 65

employees of the Campbellford Cloth Company, Limited, Campbellford, Ont., ceased work when the Company declined to meet their demand for substantial wage increases. A conciliation officer of the Department of Labour visited Campbellford on the 15th and held a joint conference with the parties affected. During this meeting officials of the Company agreed to remedy a number of grievances but the question of wages was left in abeyance. The employees consented to return to work and to appoint a committee which would negotiate with the Management respecting wages. It was further understood that if a satisfactory adjustment of the question was not secured in this manner work would continue and application be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The spinners resumed work on August 16, the weavers returning when yarn became available on the 19th. As no further word has been received it is assumed that a settlement has been reached.

Aircraft Factory Workers, Vancouver, B.C.—In May, 1940, a dispute arose between the Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Limited, and its employees, members of Aeronautical Lodge No. 756, International Association of Machinists, Vancouver, B.C., in regard to wages and conditions of employment. For a period it appeared that the Department would be confronted with an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but as a consequence of conferences brought about through a conciliation officer of this Department the dispute was adjusted and a signed agreement became effective the latter part of August.

Seamen, Vancouver, B.C.—Late in the afternoon of August 26, 1940, the Department of Labour was notified that the crew of the SS. *Rosebank*, members of the Canadian Seafarers' Association, had decided to leave the ship which was due to sail at 7 p.m. the same day. It was stated that the Company had failed to give consideration to a number of grievances. An officer of the Conciliation Service of the Department pointed out to the men's representative that the contemplated action would be contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the crew decided to remain with the ship and submit their demands in writing. Upon the arrival of the ship in port again a short time later conferences were held between officials of the employing company, the Kingsley Navigation Company, Limited, and representatives of the employees. As a result certain grievances were eliminated, but the question of wages remained unsettled at the close of the month. The non-certificated crew of the *Rosebank* numbered 16, and any agreement reached would also be applicable to the members of the crew of the SS. *Kingsley*, also numbering 16.

Moulders, etc., Vancouver, B.C.—A dispute respecting wages and the question of union recognition existing between moulders, members of Local No. 1, Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union (affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour) and certain employers in the City of Vancouver, being members of the Metal Trades Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has received the attention of departmental officers during the past several weeks. The employers refused to negotiate either individually or jointly with the union but were prepared to discuss any grievances with their own employees. The men, on the other hand, for a considerable time insisted upon union representation. Subsequently, on August 24th, when efforts of the conciliator to bring the parties together had not been successful, the workers submitted an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The conciliator made further efforts to arrange a conference between the disputants and finally, on September 9th, a meeting was held under his chairmanship at which the employers and a committee of the employees were present. At this conference proposals and counter-proposals were put forward but no settlement resulted. Negotiations continued, and when no basis of settlement was reached the departmental officers submitted draft proposals which were accepted by both parties. An agreement, effective October 1, was signed.

Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Late in August the attention of the Department was directed to a dispute between Sheet Metal contractors in the Toronto area and sheet metal workers, members of Local No. 30, International Association of Sheet Metal Workers. The dispute related to the workers' request for an hourly rate of $1, the rate then in effect being 92½ cents. The contractors had offered 97½ cents, which the workers rejected, and strike action had been threatened. A conciliation officer of the Department conferred with the Secretary of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Association, who was representing the employers, and with officials of the Union, and on September 3rd a joint meeting of the parties involved took place, at which the conciliation officer was present. After considerable discussion the employers agreed to meet the demands of the men, and the existing agreement was amended accordingly. About 20 shops and approximately 200 employees were stated to be affected.

Labourers, Crane Gangs, etc., North Vancouver, B.C.—Early in September the Department of Labour was asked to intervene in a dispute between the Canada Creosoting Company, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C., and its employees, members of the Creosote Workers Industrial Union. Early in the summer the employees had received a wage increase of 5 cents an hour but this was not considered satisfactory and the men were demanding a further 5-cent increase and union recognition. A deadlock had been reached in the negotiations and strike action threatened. A conciliation officer of the Department discussed the situation with officials of the Company and the union executive. As a result the union agreed to make further efforts to reach a settlement and to delay their request for Board procedure under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been contemplated, and the Company agreed to give consideration to wage adjustments. At the close of September the dispute had not been terminated. Normally about 20 men are employed at this plant but as a result of war contracts this number had been increased to about 275.

Salt Mine Workers, Malagash, N.S.—On September 19th an officer of the conciliation service of the federal Department of Labour visited Malagash, N.S., to make an investigation as to the ability of the Malagash Salt Company, Limited, to implement certain recommendations of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had dealt with a dispute involving this Company and its employees a few months previously. At the time of his visit a dispute existed regarding the actual time the miners should be at work under an 8-hour day agreement. An officer of the Provincial Department of Mines had made a recommendation which at first was not acceptable to the miners' committee but the federal officer urged that the recommendation be given a trial for a period of 30 days, and his suggestion was accepted. The miners are members of United Salt Mine Workers Local Industrial Union No. 323 (C.I.O.). Approximately 100 workers are employed at the mine but only the underground men, stated to number about 50, were concerned in the dispute as to hours.

Trackmen, etc., Winnipeg, Man.—On September 6, 1940, an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of the Trackmen's Unit, One Big Union. The applicants alleged that a junior man rather than a senior man had been promoted to a position of truck driver. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Winnipeg and conferred with a committee of the employees and as well with the Manager of the Company. As a result of the conferences a better understanding was reached as to the course which should be followed in future when such vacancies occur, and as a consequence the Board application was withdrawn. One hundred and fourteen employees were stated to be involved in this application.

Rayon Mill Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—Following a strike at the plant of Courtauld's (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont., on September 26th a conciliation officer of the Department, upon the joint request of the Company and the union concerned, visited Cornwall on the 27th to assist in bringing about a settlement. The strike had occurred when the Company refused to discuss with the union committee an alleged assault by a workman upon a boy employed in the mill. After the incident occurred the Company suspended the workman for 3½ days but the union took the stand that the offence warranted the man's dismissal. The conciliator conferred with the Management and a committee of the employees and it was agreed that work would be resumed that night pending negotiations. At the end of September the matter had not been settled and negotiations were continuing, in which the departmental officer participated. The employees are members of the Rayon Section of Textile Workers Federal Union No. 3. It was stated that approximately 1,600 workers were involved.

Aircraft Factory Workers, Fort William, Ont.—Towards the end of September a dispute arose between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Fort William, Ont., and its employees, members of Aircraft Lodge No. 719, International Association of Machinists, in regard to wages and conditions which should obtain in the future, the existing agreement expiring within a few days. Through an exchange of correspondence as to the basis of negotiations a deadlock had been reached and no conferences had either taken place or were contemplated. A conciliation officer of the Department visited Fort William on September 27th and conferred separately with the President of the Local Union and with officials of the Company. Through his efforts the deadlock was broken and arrangements were made for negotiations to begin immediately. Conferences were carried on for several days and resulted in a settlement which, in the main, renewed the former agreement with certain improvements. Approximately 1,600 employes were involved in this dispute.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases heard recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, May, 1940, page 437, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 486—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.—This case, heard by the Board at Montreal on September 10, 1940, dealt with the claim of a Toronto engineer to exercise his seniority rights and make a further choice of runs. The claimant, prior to the fall change of time card in 1939, was assigned to the Toronto-Kitchener way freight "singling the road" daily except Sunday, a distance of sixty-two miles. With the fall change of time card, this engineer was again the successful applicant for the run and was reassigned. Owing to a subsequent rearrangement of way freight service, the engineer's run was changed to operate between Toronto and Brantford, a distance of 89 miles. A still further rearrangement resulted in the engineer's run being changed to the Toronto to Guelph run a distance of 49 miles. On being advised of this later change the engineer requested that he be allowed to make a further choice of runs claiming this to be in accordance with the current schedule for locomotive engineers. His request was denied.

The employees contended that the locomotive engineer should have been permitted to make another choice of runs in accordance with the terms of the relevant clause of the schedule and also that the engineer should be allowed payment of any difference in the earnings of the run on which he was compelled to remain as against the earnings of the run to which he was entitled under the rule.

The railway stated that the employees' claim was not justified and should be denied, and did not subscribe "to the apparent contention of the employees that the General Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is authorized to interpret the rules in the schedule on behalf of the management."

Representatives of both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and submitted oral statements. The decision of the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 487—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—In this case, a despatcher in the Hornepayne Division claimed the payment of wages and expenses while familiarizing himself with the territory on which he was to despatch trains.

The employees contended that as the despatcher concerned was prepared to go to work on his arrival at Hornepayne and was prevented from doing so by the Railways, until he had learned the territory over which he was to despatch trains, such action constituted a part of his transfer and he should therefore be paid for loss of schedule wages, three days, and expenses incurred.

The Railways contended that it was essential that the despatcher familiarize himself with the physical characteristics of the territory from a train despatcher's viewpoint in order to qualify for the position of "swing" despatcher at Hornepayne.

Representatives of the Railways and the employees appeared before the Board and submitted oral statements. The decision of the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 488—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.—This case, first heard by the Board on October 10, 1939, and finally disposed of by a decision rendered on September 10, 1940, dealt with a controversy respecting the appointment of the Agent at Kelowna, B.C.

The position of Agent at Kelowna, B.C., was filled by an applicant who was placed second in point of seniority of those applying for the opening.

The employees contended that the person who was senior in point of service of those applying for the position should receive the appointment and be compensated for loss of remuneration due to not being assigned when applications for the position closed. This contention, the employees claimed, was supported by the provisions of Article 2 of their Agreement.

The Railways claimed that the position was awarded to the second senior applicant, as it was not considered that the senior applicant had sufficient merit and ability to warrant his appointment, based on his record with the Company.

Both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented written and oral argument in support of their respective contentions.

The Board in denying the claim of the employees stated: "Under all the circumstances in the opinion of the Board the application of the principle of seniority as provided for by the Agreement has not been violated, and the Board is not in a position to say that the judgment of the Railway officers in deciding as between 'merit and ability' of the two senior applicants was not justified."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Sept., 1940	10	2,668	6,053
*Aug., 1940	18	6,712	15,953
Sept., 1939	17	8,190	17,546

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Substantial decreases appear in the number of disputes occurring during September as well as in the number of workers involved and in the time loss, as compared with the figures for August when strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia accounted for 5,000 of the workers involved and nearly eighty per cent of the time loss. The only important disputes during September involved artificial silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., for one and one-half days, and also embroiderers in dress factories in Montreal during the first week, the dispute having commenced on August 27. In September, 1939, most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Two disputes, involving 319 employees, were carried over from August and eight disputes commenced during September. Of these ten disputes, nine were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. One was partially successful. Compromise settlements were reached in two cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was only one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: loggers, Port Alberni, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to two disputes of this nature, namely: hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q., one employer, July 19, 1940, to September 15, 1940; and plasterers, etc., Toronto, Ont., one employer, September 16, 1940, to September 17, 1940.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involving 11 coal trimmers, unloading a vessel at Midland, Ont., on August 26, was not reported in time for inclusion in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The men requested an increase in wages from 40 cents per hour to 50 cents, the rate in Toronto. Work was resumed after half an hour pending further negotiations. The rate was later increased to 45 cents. The men were reported to be members of a Midland local affiliated with the Toronto Coal Drivers' Local of the International Teamsters' Union.

A two day strike of eight cloak and suit workers in Toronto, Ont., on August 7 was reported in the union journal for October. The strikers demanded a union agreement, involving an increase in wages, with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Work was resumed on August 9 with a ten per cent increase in wages, a union agreement to be signed for the next season.

A one day stoppage by thirty-five truck drivers hauling gravel for an airport near Kensington, P.E.I., which occurred on August 15, was reported too late for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette. The men requested an increase in the rate per ton and work was resumed pending negotiations.

A one day strike of twelve cloak and suit workers in Montreal on August 29 was not reported in time for inclusion in the Labour Gazette for September. The employees were members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and demanded a union agreement with an increase in wages. A strike of embroiderers in this union had occurred on the previous day. A union agreement was secured with an increase in wages of $2.00 per week.

The three disputes following were reported too late to be included in the tables and statistical record for September.

A brief strike involving fifty truck drivers hauling material to an airport near Cap de la Madeline, P.Q., occurred on September 16. The men demanded an increase in rates of pay per yard. Some of the drivers resumed work the same day without an increase and the others, after attempting to picket the job, resumed work later.

A strike of taxicab drivers employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., occurred on September 23, the employer having refused to sign a union agreement which had been signed by nearly all of the companies at the end of August. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Fifty-four employees in one department of an automobile parts plant at St. Catharines, Ont., refused to work Saturday afternoon, September 28, unless paid at punitive overtime rates, and were refused employment on the following Monday, a lockout then being alleged. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation having been made on September 11, the dispute is outlined elsewhere in this issue. It is reported that work was resumed on October 4.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to September

Women's Clothing Factory Workers (Embroiderers), Montreal, P.Q.—Twenty-two factories were involved in a strike of 306 embroiderers on August 28 to secure the renewal of the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with a twenty per cent increase in wage rates. Negotiations resulted in the renewal of the agreement with a ten per cent increase in wages and work was resumed on September 11.

Hotel Chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of chambermaids in one hotel, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' International Union, ceased work on July 19, claiming that the wages paid after deductions for board and lodging were not in accordance with the provincial minimum wage order, and that the management should settle this with the union. The provincial authorities investigated and the management paid to the Board the amounts due. From time to time those on strike had been replaced. The union had reported 27 still on strike at the end of September, one having secured work elsewhere. Employment conditions being no longer affected the strike is included in the list of such disputes carried elsewhere in this article.

Disputes Commencing During September

Loggers (Fallers and Buckers), Port Alberni, B.C.—Fifty employees ceased work on September 24 when their demand for an increase in piece rates was not conceded. The strikers were not organized but the International Woodworkers Association advised its members not to take the places of the strikers. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

Salt Mine Workers, Malagash, N.S.—Employees ceased work on September 16 regarding the eight hour day, claiming that the eight hours should be from the time they entered the mine until they left, while the management proposed eight hours at the working places. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had recommended the adoption of the eight hour day as soon as practicable (Labour Gazette, December, 1939, p. 1215). Conciliation by the Department in connection with other recommendations of the Board is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was

resumed on September 17 pending further inquiry by a provincial mine inspector.

Packers and Cookers (Canning Factory), Belleville, Ont.—A number of men ceased work on September 22 when their demand for an increase in wages from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents was refused. It was reported that they were immediately dismissed and the plant continued in operation.

Artificial Silk Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—This dispute is referred to in the article on conciliation in this issue.

Plasterers, Etc., Toronto, Ont.—The plasterers on one job ceased work on Septem-

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to September, 1940				
Manufacturing—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Women's clothing factory workers, embroiderers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	22	306	2,142	Commenced Aug. 28, 1940; for renewal of agreement with provision for increased wage rates; terminated Sept. 10, 1940; negotiations; compromise.
Service—				
Business and Personal—				
Hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q.	1	13	150	Commenced July 19, 1940; for adjustment of wages and charges for board; employment conditions no longer affected by Sept. 15, 1940; replacement; partially successful.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1940				
Logging—				
Loggers (fallers and buckers), Port Alberni, B.C.	1	50	300	Commenced Sept. 24; for increased wages; piece rates; unterminated.
Mining, etc.—				
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	75	150	Commenced Sept. 12; against changes in working conditions involving two men; terminated Sept. 14; return of workers pending negitiations; indefinite.
Salt mine workers, Malagash, N.S.	1	53	53	Commenced Sept. 16; *re* application of 8 hour day; terminated Sept. 16; negotiations; compromise.
Manufacturing—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Packers and cookers, canning factory, Belleville, Ont.	1	25	25	Commenced Sept. 22; for increased wages; terminated Sept. 22; replacement; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Artificial silk factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	1,600	2,500	Commenced Sept. 26; for discharge of worker; terminated Sept. 27; conciliation, federal; work resumed pending negotiations; indefinite.
Construction—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Plasterers, etc., Toronto, Ont.	1	20	20	Alleged lockout; commenced Sept. 16; against violation of union wages and working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by Sept. 16; replacement; in favour of employer.
Service—				
Business and Personal—				
Beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont.	78	500	700	Commenced Sept. 2; for renewal of agreement with increased wage rates; terminated Sept. 3; conciliation, provincial; in favour of workers.
Kitchen maids, etc., hospital, Toronto, Ont.	1	26	13	Commenced Sept. 23; for increased wages and improved working conditions; terminated Sept. 23; replacement; in favour of employer.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

ber 16, stating that the sub-contractor was not observing union conditions, and were joined by the plasterers' helpers. The main contractor took over the work but the plasterers refused to work under the foremen placed in charge. Non-union plasterers and helpers were then engaged and the lathers refused to work with these. All were reported to have been replaced in a short time. The unions of plasterers, plasterers' helpers and lathers declared a lockout to be in effect. The dispute has been added to the list, carried elsewhere in this article, of strikes and lockouts where employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Beverage Dispensers, Toronto, Ont.—Tapmen and beverage room waiters in seventy-eight hotels ceased work on September 2 at 10 a.m., the proprietors having refused to renew the agreements with the Beverage Dispensers' Local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League with an increase in wages of $3 per week of fifty-one hours. A small number of the employers were reported to have signed the agreement before the strike. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour, fifty-two of the proprietors signed the agreement in the afternoon of September 2 and the remainder by four o'clock on the next day.

Hospital Kitchen Maids, Etc., Toronto, Ont.—A number of kitchen maids and floor girls in one hospital ceased work on September 23 when their request for a $5 per month increase in wages, and a full day per week off instead of one-half day, was refused. They were paid $25 per month with meals. Some of them were replaced in a few hours and the remainder by the next morning.

(*Note.—At the time of going to press, essential information required to prepare the article Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain and Other Countries, had not been received. In order to preserve the continuity of the record this information will be included in the next issue of the* Labour Gazette.)

The United States Public Health Service recently issued a bulletin (No. 250) entitled *Pneumoconiosis Among Mica and Pegmatite Workers.* The bulletin reports one of a series of studies of the health hazards of the dusty trades and of the means of protecting the health of workers. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by applying to the United States Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. The price per copy is 15 cents.

1940 Edition of the Canada Year Book

The publication of the 1940 edition of the *Canada Year Book,* published by authorization of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country ,its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic conditions of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1940 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,200 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-nine years ago.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing, and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during September numbered 7,707, as compared with 7,902 during August, and 5,395 during September a year ago. Total benefits awarded during September amounted to $560,584.17, of which $448,250.21 was for compensation and $112,333.96 for medical aid.

This year's record to date shows a total of 56,907 accidents reported, as compared with 42,946 during the same period last year, and total benefits of $5,267,454.79 as compared with $4,505,375.32 during the corresponding period of 1939.

Commenting on the increase in accidents this year as compared with the prior year, the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario pointed out that it should be borne in mind that there are many more men employed, quite a percentage of whom are working on new operations, and the tendency, under pressure of war demands, to increase the hours of work, increases the proneness to accident.

SEASONAL INDUSTRIES AND MILITARY TRAINING

Summary of Survey Determining Occupations Considered as Seasonal and Recommendations Regarding Calling of Recruits

IN order to effect the calling up of man power for military training with a minimum dislocation of war industry, a survey has been completed recently of the occupations which in Canada are considered as seasonal in character in each of the thirteen districts which have been designated for registration by the Department of National War Services. The Committee which studied and reported on the problem comprised Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, chairman; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. D. H. Sutherland (for the Deputy Minister of Fisheries); Mr. C. W. Jackson (for the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources); Mr. E. G. Carty (for the Deputy Minister of Transport); and Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Timber Controller.

In reporting to the Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services, the Committee designated as "seasonal" the following industries: Agriculture, fishing, logging, trapping, shipping, and construction. These industries were adjudged seasonal because they showed a 25 per cent, or greater, spread between maximum and minimum employment throughout the year. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the high-low periods of activity in these industries it was considered possible for the Department of National War Services to so time its call on the men engaged in such seasonal industries that no serious disruption of their work should occur.

The Committee presented its report in two parts, the first section being general in its treatment of the subject with recommendations concerning each seasonal industry. In the second part the relevant information for the seasonal industries, both primary and secondary, are detailed for each province in tabular form. The Committee reported it would have been better satisfied could it have found it possible to have detailed its findings on a basis of registration districts instead of by provinces, "but the information available did not permit of this." It pointed out, however, that the registration districts "correspond in the main with the provincial boundaries and in the case of Ontario and Quebec, where four and two districts exist respectively, the main variations which occur in employment do not occur as between registration districts but as between the northern part and the southern part of the provinces themselves and these variations it has been possible to indicate."

The chief observations and recommendations of the Committee respecting the seasonal industries in relation to periods of recruitment are contained in the following extracts from Part 1 of the report:

Agriculture

This industry divides naturally into three chief divisions, namely:—

1. Mixed farming,
2. Wheat raising, and
3. Grazing,

with a fourth comprising special crops, horticulture and other special activities. All four of these are followed in British Columbia; one, two and three in the Prairie Provinces; and one and four in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. All four are seasonal and your Committee decided that it would be possible to deal with the industry as a whole.

While there are variations as between different provinces as to the peak periods of employment, your committee feels that a common formula can be found to fit this industry generally and suggests that the training of those employed on farms be confined to the months November to March, inclusive, each year, and that in respect to the period when training is to be performed due regard be had to the particular class of farming or agriculture concerned.

Fishing

The Department of Fisheries supplied the Committee with a statement showing the seasonal employment of Canadian fishermen by provinces. In doing so it was pointed out that the Department is responsible for fisheries administration only in the Maritime Provinces, the Magdalen Islands and British Columbia. Consequently, the information given for other provinces of Canada is subject to confirmation, and it is suggested that the division registrars confer with the provincial authorities who have to do with fisheries administration. (These are enumerated, and also attached to the report was an appendix dealing with seasonal employment of fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, the Magdalen Islands and British Columbia as supplied by the Department of Fisheries.)

Logging

This is an industry which is carried on in every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island and which over the greater

portion of Canada is definitely seasonal. Generally, in that portion of this country east of the Cascade Mountains such is the case. Particularly in Eastern Canada conditions are such that the cutting and handling of logs can be carried on most economically during fall and winter months and, practically, one might blanket this industry in all the provinces from the Atlantic to the Cascade Mountains under an embargo against calling up men therefrom during the months of November to April, inclusive....In some provinces this industry opens as early as the month of August or September and continues until March, April or May of the following year. In the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, while this industry might properly be exempted during the months of September to May, inclusive, still in the two former of these provinces the peak months are November to May, inclusive, and in the latter, November to March. Likewise in the three Prairie Provinces, while the season of active operations might be considered to commence in September and continue to April, still the peak months are found to be December to April. In Ontario the season of real activity is from December to March, while in the three Prairie Provinces and that portion of British Columbia lying east of the Cascade Mountains the season of greatest activity extends from September to April with the peak of employment during the months of December to April.

Over one-third of the lumber production—by volume—is west of the Cascade Mountains in British Columbia. Activity is continuous throughout the year in this region, with the exception of short breaks of between two to four weeks if the snowfall is too heavy to permit operations in winter, and similarly with the exception of short breaks of the same period depending upon the fire season in mid-summer...

Trapping

Those engaged in this industry are on their own and there are no employment figures available. The Dominion Government is interested in the industry only to the extent of protecting its wards, the Indians, in their activities therein. The seasons of activity in the industry are regulated within the provinces by provincial legislation and regulations. There will, consequently, be variations as between provinces as to periods of activity; still your Committee considers that the season of activity can generally be stated to be confined to the months of November to March, inclusive. However, it is suggested that the district registrar obtain accurate information herein from the provincial authorities.

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Shipping

In an analysis of the transportation industry the Committee considered it under the following divisions: Air, railway (steam and electric); highway (motor); and water. On the basis of at least a 25 per cent variation between maximum and minimum employment during the year it was found that the only seasonal branch of this industry is water transportation (shipping). Dealing with shipping the Committee reported:

"Inland water transportation extends from May 1 to November 30. Coasting water transportation—St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes—extends from May 1 to November 30. Ocean water transportation—St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes—extends from May 1 to November 30. Ocean transportation—Maritime Provinces and British Columbia—is non-seasonal; employment at the ports of Halifax and Saint John, however, while extending throughout the year has had a peak period from December 1 to April 30.

"Your Committee recommends that the registrars should be advised by the Minister of War Services that it is deemed inadvisable to require men employed in water transportation to report for military training during the periods shown above or some other shorter period due to local climatic conditions, which latter might be left to the discretion of the registrars."

Mining

In dealing with mining, the Committee considered metallic mining to be non-seasonal, while coal mining was found to be seasonal only in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The Relative Toxicity of Lead and Some of its Common Compounds is the title of a bulletin (No. 253) issued recently by the United States Public Health Service. The report records the results of an inquiry regarding the relative toxicity of lead and various commonly encountered lead compounds. It was found that the toxic effect of lead compounds was more evident on inhalation than when administered either by mouth or by intraperitoneal injection and emphasizes the importance of this type of exposure in dusty trades employing lead. Lead carbonate, lead monoxide and lead sulphate were shown by the investigation to be more toxic by mouth than lead or the remaining lead compounds; while lead carbonate and lead monoxide were more toxic following inhalation than the other compounds studied.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the United States Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. The price per copy is 25 cents.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Proceedings of Annual Convention—Resolutions on Status of Departments Affecting Labour, Defence of Canada Regulations, Collective Bargaining, etc.

WITH a rather smaller attendance than usual, due to the distance to be travelled from the eastern industrial centres, the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Vancouver, B.C., September 23-27, 1940.

The formal opening was presided over by Mr. E. A. Jamieson, president, Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the affiliated membership in the city. The attention of the delegates was drawn to the coincidence that the Congress had also met in Vancouver during the second year of the World War.

Lieutenant Governor Eric W. Hamber in addressing the delegates was quite emphatic in his declaration that "win the war" was the first consideration and that "whatever differences there may be between capital and labour should be mutually settled until Nazism has been wiped off the earth." He reminded the delegates that in Germany, labour organizations would not be permitted to exist, and contended that success could only come through sacrifice and effort and that "the effort of organized labour will play a very important part in the way to final victory".

After welcoming the delegates to British Columbia, Hon. George S. Pearson, Provincial Minister of Labour stated that the "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was in the vanguard in securing better labour conditions for its members for the past fifty years and that a majority of labour legislation can be largely attributed to the T. & L. C." The Labour Minister praised the Congress for its leadership and stated that some employers in British Columbia were opposed to organized labour through fear of bad leadership. It was the speaker's contention that individuals should not be permitted to profit in the name of patriotism and stated "we do not want to see labour being taken advantage of during this period of stress".

Mr. Fred E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, read the following message from Hon. Norman A. McLarty:

"I greatly appreciate your consenting to attend the Fifty-sixth Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, which will meet at Vancouver on the 23rd instant and following days, and in so doing represent me and the Department.

"It is a keen disappointment to me that I find it quite impossible by reason of pressure of work to be present and there make contact with many of the leaders of labour whom I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting, as well as renewing contact with those whom I have already had the good fortune and pleasure of meeting.

"I should greatly appreciate it if you would on my behalf express to the members assembled my keen disappointment in not being able to join with them at this time. Would you also express to them my sincere hope that their conference may be a most successful one and that their deliberations may result to the lasting benefit of the organization as well as to the country generally."

Mr. Harrison expressed appreciation for the co-operation received from the representatives of international organizations.

President's Address

Speaking over a national net-work of Canadian radio stations, President Tom Moore acknowledged the welcome of Lieutenant Governor Hamber and other speakers and sent greetings to "our colleagues overseas". In referring to the present conflict he stated that "total war clearly shows that it is not fought on the military front alone but also on the home front." Mr. Moore contended that the home front had two aspects, first, to keep the wheels of industry turning and the output of munitions flowing, second, to guard against disintegration. Discontent, he stated, "provides fertile fields for subversive activities to flourish. It is our duty to see that trade unions are not used as a medium or front for these subversive activities and to prevent discontent arising." That many of labours' objectives must be postponed were conceded but as yet it was not necessary to march backward. It was pointed out that some progress was still possible as shown by the passage by the Federal Parliament of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The policy of the Congress was defined by the president as follows:

(1) To maintain faith in our democratic way of life and support at all times constituted authority;

(2) Keep our ranks clear of subversive elements and those who might seek to use a trade union card to carry out their nefarious plans;

(3) To stand firm against unwarranted surrender of those things to which we are justly entitled;

(4) To so shape our policies that when victory is won we shall be prepared to play our part in the reconstruction period and the establishment of a just and permanent peace;

(5) At all times to be loyal to ourselves, our principles and above all to this country of which we are proud to be citizens.

Death of Fraternal Delegate

The president informed the delegates that word had been received of the drowning of Mr. W. Golightly, president of the Northumberland Miners' Union, who was en route to attend the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. Mr. Golightly was among the victims of a torpedoed evacuee ship. A minute's silence was observed by the convention.

Organizations Represented

The report of the Credential Committee showed that certificates had been received from 305 delegates, classified as follows: Forty-eight international and national organizations; 2 represented provincial federations; 27 represented trades and labour councils; 20 represented system divisions of telegraphers and provincial associations; 207 represented local branch unions, and 1 fraternal delegate representing the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary-Treasurer a Member of Unemployment Insurance Commission

The announcement was made that Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer of the Congress and president of Division 4, Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor for the past twenty-two years, had been appointed a member of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, representing organized labour. The president also commended the government for their selection of Dr. Joseph Sirois as chairman, which indicated a desire to have "the administration of the Act carried out in the best way possible." A message was read from Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, thanking Mr. Tallon for accepting a position on the Unemployment Insurance Commission and extending best wishes.

Address of A. F. of L. Fraternal Delegate

In addressing the convention Mr. Claude P. O'Reilly of Seattle, fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor declared "that the present condition of world affairs is a challenge to the far-sighted leadership of Anglo-Saxon America." He stated that "the clouds of war are hanging almost as darkly over the United States as over the Dominion of Canada. We are threatened by the same enemies as you are and we are waiting without fear, for the day that may call us to meet them." Mr. O'Reilly told the delegates that "the workingman of the United States will never permit the workingman of Canada to be enslaved by Hitler, by Stalin, by the Emperor of Japan or by any other man or group of men." In referring to the defence program being carried out jointly by the United States and Canada, the speaker was of the opinion that a vital part of any such defence program is the highway to Alaska, which would run across part of Canada.

Endorsation of Invitation to I.L.O.

Mr. Adolf Staal, Netherlands member of the International Labour Office, addressed the delegates and praised the action of the Government in allowing certain Geneva officials to come to Canada to continue their activities. He stated that "the Government recognized the great services that the I.L.O. have accomplished and will accomplish after victory is won." Describing the trade union movement in countries over-run by the Germans, the I.L.O. official said: "In Czecho-Slovakia and Poland there is no trade union movement any more. In Norway, the trade union movement is intact—so the Germans say—but it is under the supervision of the German Reich.

"Sweden still has freedom, but of a kind that it would be very imprudent to say something which would not be in harmony with the authority around her."

Mr. Staal told the delegates that the main principle of the trade union movement should be "that every worker who is willing to work should have the right to work."

Following Mr. Staal's address, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution wholeheartedly indorsing the action of the government "in inviting the International Labour Office to establish an office in Canada" and assured the organization of "its complete and wholehearted support in continuing its essential activities in maintaining the mechanism of international collaboration between workers, employers and governments, which will be indispensable in the work of reconstruction when peace has been re-established."

Report of Executive Council

The report of the executive council indicated it had given "full support to such Government measures as are designed to bring about defeat of the enemies of liberty and freedom and maintain the internal security of the Dominion.

"At the same time, every opportunity has been taken" the report declared "to secure the adoption of policies necessary for the maintenance of that measure of protection to which workers are entitled, either in times of war or peace, and on which action could be taken without retarding or endangering Canada's war activities."

In dealing with the "Defence of Canada Regulations" the executive pointed out that "in all countries at war it has been found necessary to sacrifice personal liberty to some degree as the price to be paid for national security." Continuing, the executive stated that "the denial of these long cherished liberties is held to be essential to enable the government authorities to act with promptitude and secrecy," but at the same time, the officers felt that there was "need for appeal or review procedure so as to safeguard, as far as may be possible, against error and unnecessary injury either to individuals or to associations."

The report stated that "the officers of the Congress had sought assurances that no action taken has been because of membership in a trade union or the carrying out of legitimate trade union duties. So far we have failed to find any evidence of this having been done and it would be contrary to labour's principles to claim that any person should receive preferential treatment in the application either of the Defence of Canada Regulations or of any law of Canada merely because he is a member of a trade union or any other group or class of society."

The executive claimed that the utmost it can do, "if any such case should arise, is to guard against the power given to government authorities by the Defence of Canada Regulations being, either wilfully or in error, misused for the purpose of suppressing or hindering lawful trade union activities."

The report reviewed the executive council's activities of the year, its conferences with the governments and the operations of provincial committees and federations.

It was the contention of the executive officers that "labour must, while continuing to put forth every effort to ensure victory, be prepared to play its full part in the establishment of a just and permanent peace."

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. R. J. Tallon, the secretary-treasurer of the Congress, presented the financial statement for the period September 1, 1939, to July 31, 1940, which, with the balance from the previous year, showed total receipts of $48,229.60, with expenses amounting to $23,005.36, leaving a balance of $26,224.24. Included in the above figures are the receipts and expenditures for the headquarters building in Ottawa.

The membership was reported at 132,702, but the secretary-treasurer reminded the delegates that this number represented only those for whom per capita tax was paid and did not include those who, while still active members of affiliated organizations, are relieved, because of unemployment or other causes, from payment of their regular contributions.

The Audit Committee reported finding the financial statement of the secretary-treasurer correct and their recommendation of approval was adopted.

Post-War Aims

The following six principles for the establishment of a permanent peace after the cessation of hostilities were submitted to the Trades and Labour Congress by Mr. John Bruce, chairman of a special sub-committee dealing with post-war reconstruction:

1. No dictated peace.
2. Recognition of the rights of all nations, great or small, of whatever colour or creed, to live and develop their own characteristic civilization.
3. Complete abandonment of aggression and use of armed force as an instrument of policy.
4. Recognition of the rights of national racial and religious minorities.
5. Acceptance of the principle that international anarchy is incompatible with peace. Recognition of an international authority superior to individual states.
6. Abandonment of imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of colonies where self-government can not be conceded, the interests of the natives must be paramount.

"A lasting peace to be satisfactory should not be dictated by victors but should be consummated by agreement between all nations of the world without humiliation or revenge," the chairman stated.

The report was referred to the executive for further study.

Resolutions Adopted

A total of 143 resolutions were presented to and considered by the delegates. The following is a brief summary of the resolutions adopted and a résumé of the argument presented concerning some of the more important ones.

Department of Labour's Authority

Several resolutions were submitted to the convention criticizing the alleged dual and conflicting authority of separate departments of government in matters affecting labour. One of the resolutions charged that the Board of Munitions and Supply was assuming "authority to set wages and abrogate working conditions agreed to in conference between employers and organized workmen" and by going so far "as to delay and interfere in the application of awards by conciliation boards unanimously accepted by employers and workmen." It was further charged "this interference by the Board is creating an ever growing discontent and distrust in the minds of workmen and a questioning of the good faith of the government as expressed in Order in Council P.C. 2685." The subject,

matter in these resolutions caused a lengthy discussion in which criticism of the Board of Munitions and Supply was voiced by a number of delegates.

The convention by a unanimous vote instructed the incoming executive "to immediately take up this matter with the government and demand that dual and conflicting authority of separate departments of government in matters affecting labour be abolished and that the single authority of the Department of Labour in all such matters be restored."

Defence of Canada Regulations

Under this heading twelve resolutions were submitted from various organizations criticizing the arrest of certain trade unionists under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports, to whom the resolutions were submitted for report, stated that the resolutions were all based primarily on "the suspicion that active trade unionists are being railroaded on trumped-up charges under the Defence of Canada Regulations."

"This Congress even in normal times cannot act on mere suspicion," the chairman stated.

The Committee emphasized the fact that Congress sought no special exemption from Defence Regulations and recommended that the resolutions should be deemed as covered by the executive council's report.

This report declared that the executive had failed to find any evidence of prosecution by the government because of membership in a trade union or the carrying out of legitimate trade union duties.

Although a number of delegates supported the twelve resolutions the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Dominion Legislation Right of Organization

In connection with the "right to organize" and "collective bargaining" a resolution was submitted drawing attention to the protection provided to the Canadian wage earners in their right to organize during the last war and stated that "the government of the day assumed considerable authority in compelling collective bargaining on the part of the obstinate employers." The resolution declared that following the war and up until just recently no concern in this matter was shown "although proper protection for the wage earners in this respect for all participating countries was an early declaration of the Geneva Labour Convention of the League of Nations." The resolution further stated "the recent amendments to the Criminal Code provide only for penalties for interference in a wage earner's right to join or remain a member of labour, and it does not outlaw company unions or make collective bargaining compulsory by law."

The Congress was asked to "declare itself in favour of Dominion legislation similar to that contained in the Wagner Labor Act in the United States, which gives full protection to the wage earners their right to join labour unions, definitely outlaws company unions and makes collective bargaining compulsory with the bona fide labour union that a majority of the workers involved select and provide for a permanent authoritative tribunal to administer this Act, and if it is contended by the Dominion Government that they do not have the authority under the British North America Act to adopt said legislation, then they be requested to secure the necessary amendments to same;" the executive council was instructed to prepare a specimen Act, containing the desirable features of the Wagner Labor Act in so far as they can be made applicable to provincial legislation, to be offered as a guide to respective legislative committees or federations.

The resolution was adopted by the convention.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among other resolutions adopted were the following:

Asking the provincial governments to advertise all highway contracts and that the same rates of pay as advertised by the Dominion Government be made on all highway work undertaken by provincial governments.

Protesting against profiteering in war contracts and on the necessities of life and asking that the burden of financing the war be placed where it rightly belongs, on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

Co-operation by all trades and labour councils and local unions with the commission (Wartime Prices and Trade Board) so as to prevent unwarranted increases in rents and commodities.

Organizing and training of fire-fighitng auxiliaries in all industrial centres of Canada.

Expressing satisfaction in the government's action in producing essential war materials through government owned companies and urging extension of this policy, and where private industry is employed, the strictest control be exercised by the government to prevent profiteering.

Opposing the practice of prison labour competing with organized labour.

Seeking legislation to compel every employer to give annual holidays with pay to all employees who have been more than twelve months in his service.

Advocating working hours should not be increased in industries without mutual consent.

Requesting the Federal Government to maintain the eight-hour day in war industries in three shifts where necessary and that the government recommend to heads of war industries to co-operate with organized labour for the protection of the workers involved.

Closing of barber shops before the hour of 7 p.m., except on one specified half-holiday per week, on a properly presented petition.

Stopping further infringements of the Lord's Day Act in industries not directly related to war production.

Requesting the federal authorities to observe conditions as incorporated in collective union labour agreements when placing contracts for war supplies.

Assisting masters and mates on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River to obtain seasons' contracts.

Raising of wages sufficiently adequate for civic employees to live upon.

Compulsory registration of all barbers in the Province of Ontario at a fee necessary to cover such legislation.

Adopting of legislation to prevent manufacturers and contractors, especially in the needle trades having all or part of work done in private homes.

Institution of the recommendations of the Turgeon Commission which are in the interests of the textile workers in Canada.

Requesting the Federal Government to have a clause inserted in all contracts stating the union must be recognized and bargain with the union and representatives of the men's own choice.

Sponsoring and supporting by the various governments of all forms of recognized sports and entertainment.

Increasing government appropriations for maternal and child welfare.

Urging the Federal Government to take the necessary steps to insure a proper distribution and use of food stuffs in Canada.

Equipping all motor coaches with the most modern type of sanders.

Having properly qualified engineers on duty at all times in power plants.

Prevailing upon the Federal Government to speed up action under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Hearing in court of evidence from both sides before injunctions are served upon trade union officials.

Curtailing operations on the Great Lakes, connecting rivers and canals of foreign ships and controlling conditions under which they operate.

Petitioning the Dominion Government to accept full responsibility for the adequate maintenance of the employable unemployed.

Completion of the Jasper-Blue River highway during 1941.

That all wage earners receiving not over $3,000 should be eligible for unemployment insurance.

Re-affirming former stand and policy of the Congress in regard to membership, which consistently opposed all forms of discrimination on account of race, colour, creed or nationality of anyone.

Demanding that natural resources, such as nickel, radium, copper, etc., should be a government monopoly and exported only on government permit.

Retaining, on the government payroll after hostilities cease until they are given steady employment by Canadian industries, all of men serving in His Majesty's Forces.

Urging same allowances in pay and for families for non-permanent training periods as allowed the regular military forces.

Co-operating with the government in any plan to render substantial assistance to the young and aged people or the families of organized labour evacuated to Canada to enable them to become worthy citizens of this or the Homeland as conditions and their desires permit.

Payment of old age pensions to workers reaching retirement age, irrespective of any support that his or her children might be able to give.

Considering silicosis an occupational disease in all industries.

Inclusion of street railway and motor coach employees and restaurant employees under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Placing representatives of the international trade union movement on all administrative boards and commissions where the interests of labour are affected, but rejecting a request for the appointment of a labour member to Canada's wartime Cabinet.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Tom Moore, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa; Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, J. A. Whitebone, Saint John, E. W. Sinfield, Toronto; Secretary-treasurer, Arthur D'Aoust, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia—Members to be selected later.

Ontario—R. J. Heslop (chairman), Toronto; Robert Barnett, Ottawa; J. Gavin, Toronto; J. F. Cauley, Hamilton.

Manitoba—Fred Keeley (chairman), Winnipeg; R. G. Anderson, Winnipeg; Sam Herbst, Winnipeg; Robert Hewitt, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—A. Mose (chairman), Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; W. J. Smith, Saskatoon; P. Haffner, Regina.

British Columbia—J. Ross (chairman), C. E. Herrett, Vancouver; H. L. Hanson, Powell River; E. F. Fox, Victoria.

(The provinces of Alberta, New Brunnswick and Quebec having provincial federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work of these provinces.)

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, E. A. Jamieson, president, Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council.

The selection of a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress was left in the hands of the executive.

Calgary was chosen convention city for 1941.

CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Convention Proceedings—Constitution of All-Canadian Congress of Labour Revised

THE tenth regular convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held at Toronto, Ont., on September 9-12, at which 265 delegates were present, representing seventeen central organizations, four national labour councils and a number of directly chartered local unions.

In the absence of Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Federal Minister of Labour, Mr. E. N. Compton, Department of Labour representative in Toronto, addressed the delegates. He congratulated them on the number present and also on their pledge to co-operate fully with the Government in the prosecution of the war. A telegram from Mr. McLarty in which he expressed sincere regret that urgent matters which demanded his presence at Ottawa at the moment made it impossible for him to be present was read by Mr. Compton to the convention.

A telegram was read from Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour, expressing regret on being unable to attend the convention and wishing the Congress a successful meeting.

Owing to the enlarged representation occasioned by the affiliation of the organizations comprising the Canadian Committee of Industrial Organizations, President Mosher asked the credential committee to present its report. The committee, in its preliminary report, gave the names of 219 delegates and recommended that they be seated. Objection was raised on the grounds that the executive board of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour could not admit members of international organizations without the membership of the Congress first deciding upon such affiliation. The chairman ruled that as the Canadian Committee of Industrial Organizations had autonomy within Canada, they were eligible for membership. The report of the committee was adopted.

Address of the President

In opening his address the president referred briefly to the establishment of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mention was made of the expulsion by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of the membership of Canadian locals affiliated with the C.I.O., and it was President Mosher's contention that in the normal course of events these locals would have established, for legislative purposes, a central body in Canada somewhat similar to the Trades and Labour Congress. The delegates were informed that to facilitate the Canadian locals taking whatever action they deemed best, the international industrial unions granted them complete autonomy in so far as legislative matters were concerned. The president reviewed the steps leading up to the affiliation of these bodies with the Congress necessitating the changing of the constitution to provide for the establishment of a new Congress.

The Congress and the War

In reviewing the progress of the war, President Mosher stated that "as Canadian workers and Canadian citizens, we believe that the primary consideration which should be in our minds at this time is the winning of the war." The speaker contended "that the greatest service which we can render to Canada is to organize the largest possible number of workers in the shortest possible time, and to obtain for them adequate representation in the councils of the nation, both in peace and war." It was further contended "that the Government would be well advised to use its authority under the War Measures Act to enforce the labour policy which it has laid down by Order in Council."

In closing his remarks, President Mosher made a strong plea for national unity, not only among the workers but among the population generally.

Executive Board Report

The report of the executive named the organizations which had affiliated with or were chartered by the Congress since the last convention. It also reviewed the steps leading up to formation of a provisional committee of six members, three from the Congress and three from the Canadian Committee of Industrial Organizations, to complete negotiations and draw up a new draft constitution. After careful study the draft constitution had been approved by the Executive Board and they urged the delegates to give their approval.

The action of the government in establishing the National Labour Supply Council was appreciated by the board but it was of the opinion "that the function and authority of this Council should be widely extended, in order that all industrial activities may be co-ordinated in such a manner as to utilize the human and material resources of the nation most effectively for the prosecution of the war and the maintenance of a high standard of living for the people of Canada."

In the opinion of the board the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, is another important gain for the workers. The Government was commended for the passing of Order in Council 2685, outlining a policy respecting the relationship of employers and workers during the war.

New Constitution Adopted

Preamble

The aims and objects of the new Congress, as outlined in the preamble to the constitution, are as follows:

Whereas the workers of Canada are entitled to freedom of organization, full rights of collective bargaining, and economic security for themselves and their dependents;

And whereas, for the attainment of these objectives, effective organization of the workers is essential in both the economic and legislative fields;

And whereas division of the forces of the workers and ineffective forms of organization retard their efforts to accomplish their purposes;

And whereas all Canadian workers, organized into unions of their own choice, Local, National or International, should be afforded the fullest opportunity to unite for their common benefit, so that by their full participation and co-operation in one central body the economic and social welfare of the workers of Canada may be secured and protected:

Be it therefore resolved that we, in convention assembled, establish for the benefit of all Canadian workers a central labour body to be known as The Canadian Congress of Labour.

Purposes

The purposes of the Congress are set forth in the following sections of the constitution:

Section 1.—The purposes of the Congress shall be to promote the interests of its affiliates and generally to advance the economic and social welfare of the workers of Canada.

Section 2.—It shall seek to accomplish this in the economic field by developing the widest and the most effective organization of the workers, establishing wherever necessary, Organizing Committees for this purpose, and assisting existing unions to organize the unorganized workers in their respective industries. It shall, at all times, promote the principle of organization within an industry. It shall, co-operating with its affiliates, establish special funds and furnish other assistance for the purpose of carrying out the organizing objectives of the Congress.

Section 3.—In the legislative field the Congress shall promote the enactment of suitable legislative measures, Municipal, Provincial or Federal, in furtherance of the purposes of the Congress and of the interests of its affiliates. It shall exert and concentrate its influence in the promotion of its legislative program, or in opposition to any legislation contrary thereto. It shall make appropriate studies of legislation, and of associated matters, bearing upon the purpose and objects of the Congress. It shall take all suitable steps to inform its affiliates and their membership, and also legislators and the public, with regard to its legislative program.

Section 4.—The economic and legislative policies to be advanced by the Congress shall be determined in accordance with the industrial, economic and legislative conditions from time to time prevailing in the Dominion of Canada.

Membership

Membership in the organization was established on the following basis:

Section 1.—Any bona-fide organization of Canadian workers, whether Local, National or International in character, shall be eligible for membership in the Congress.

Section 2.—Any body of ten or more workers, not a part of any National or International union, may be chartered directly by the Congress as a Local union.

Section 3.—Any National union or Locals thereof, the Canadian Locals of any International union, and any union temporarily functioning as an Organizing Committee, or Local branches thereof, may affiliate with the Congress, either directly or through the appropriate executive or other Canadian central body of such National or International union or Organizing Committee.

Provision was also made for the chartering of federations and district councils.

Representation at Conventions

Representation at any Convention of the Congress shall be as follows:

(*a*) Each chartered local union or affiliated Local, and each Local of any union or Organizing Committee affiliated with the Congress, one delegate for each 100 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 100 members or major fraction thereof.

(*b*) Each affiliated National Union, or Organizing Committee, two delegates representing the General Executive Board of such union or committee.

(*c*) The central or administrative body in Canada of an International Union whose Locals in Canada are affiliated with the Congress, two delegates.

(*d*) Each District Labour Council chartered by the Congress, two delegates.

(*e*) Each Provincial Federation chartered by the Congress, two delegates.

Revenue

The revenue of the Congress shall be derived from a per capita tax as follows:

(*a*) Local unions directly chartered by the Congress, twenty-five cents per member per month, and fifty cents for each initiation fee, which will cover per capita for the month of initiation.

(*b*) Affiliated National Unions or Locals of any unaffiliated National Unions or affiliated Canadian Locals of any International Unions, or of any affiliated Organizing Committee, two cents per member per month.

Officers, Executive Committee and Executive Council of the Congress

The general office of the Congress will be located in Ottawa.

Section 1.—The officers of the Congress shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at a Regular Convention.

Section 2.—The officers of the Congress and four additional members elected by the Regular Convention shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Congress.

Section 3.—The members of such Executive Committee, together with one representative elected by each National union and by the Canadian Locals of each International union affiliated with the Congress, shall constitute the Executive Council of the Congress.

The proposed amendments to the constitution were adopted.

To Study Fifth Column Activities

To further emphasize its desire to do everything possible to bring the war to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible date and in line with the president's declaration that "as Canadian workers and Canadian citizens, we believe that the primary consideration which should be in our minds at this time is the winning of the war," the convention discussed the possibility of the war effort being retarded by fifth column activities as employed by totalitarian governments. As a result a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the executive committee to study the various manifestations of fifth column activities employed by totalitarian governments against democracies, and making them known to the workers and people of Canada.

Government Labour Policy Commended

The executive board of the Congress commended the Federal Government for the passing of Order in Council 2685, outlining a policy respecting the relationship of employers and workers during the war. The report declared that "while the expression of government policy is quite inadequate to bring about a change in the attitude of many reactionary employers toward labour organizations, it represents a step in the right direction."

The resolution adopted on this subject urged the "provincial governments to take immediate action against all employers who are reported by labour organizations as having violated Section 502A of the Criminal Code," and called upon "the Dominion Government to use its authority under the War Measures Act to have its labour policy as set forth in Order in Council No. 2685 observed by all employers in their relationship with their workers."

Wartime Policy of Congress

Another resolution adopted by the convention stated that "due to war conditions, the consequent rise in the cost of living, and pressure on the workers to extend hours of labour, and to refrain from seeking wage increases, it is desirable that the Congress should give expression to its views in this connection," and resolved that "the Congress recommend to affiliated and chartered unions the pursuance of a policy designed:

(*a*) to increase basic wage rates in all industries in which prior to September 1, 1939, proper wage rates had not been established, taking into consideration the rise in the cost of living since that time; and in other industries to seek wage-adjustments to compensate the workers for increases in the cost of living, at periodic intervals as may be found necessary.

(*b*) to oppose attempts to lengthen the hours of labour so long as there is available a sufficient number of workers to take care of the requirements of industrial production essential to the war-effort; and to insist that hours of labour be increased only after all competent labour among the unemployed has been absorbed in industry, and there is evidence of a shortage of such labour as is necessary to ensure maximum production in war-industries."

Other Resolutions

The recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were:

Urging the chartered and affiliated unions of the Congress to refuse membership to persons known to be members of Nazi, Fascist and Communist groups.

Adoption of a positive policy to make effective the government's declaration on the principles and rights of collective bargaining, disciplinary action to be taken against any employer or employers who refuse to comply with such policy.

The establishing of a standing body representative of employers and employees in the coal mining industry to act in conjunction with the government to implement a policy that will assure sufficient of their own home market to provide an annual security to all mine workers of Canada.

Early amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act to:

(1) bring under its scope all workers now excluded;
(2) remove from the Act provisions which may be detrimental to trade union activity;
(3) provide more equitable rates of benefit and to stabilize the workers' premiums at a level commensurate with their ability to pay.

Amendment to the Defence of Canada Regulations so as to safeguard the basic democratic rights of free speech and association; at the same time disapproving of the internment of trade union officials without the reasons being made public and requesting a prompt review of their cases under conditions which would enable them to put up a proper defence.

Requesting the Government to confine appointments to key position in war production and distribution to "socially minded individuals and whose record indicates that they adhere to democratic principles," and further requesting that organized labour be given adequate representation on all war boards and departments.

Amending the National Defence Tax Act by raising the exemption on single persons to $1,000 and on married persons to $1,500.

Establishment of a federal scheme of social security to provide free medical care and hospitalization and security for workers incapacitated by sickness, accident and old age.

Endorsing a policy of a forty-four hour week for workers in the retail and distributive trades.

Re-organization of the Department of Labour "in order that it may properly serve the interests of the workers of Canada."

Conscription of the capital resources of the nation in the prosecution of the present war.

Establishment in all provinces of free and compulsory education up to the age of eighteen.

Opposition to the practice of refusing employment to men unless furnished with a release from their former employer.

Drawing to attention of the Government the curtailment of the number of jobs through introduction of labour saving machinery and technological improvements without the hours of labour being shortened to take care of the workers released through these causes.

Opposition to the practice of radio stations using recordings rather than employing musicians, and seeking equal opportunity for all musicians in Canada.

Opposing the existence of wage differentials "which impose sub-standard living conditions upon workers and farmers and menace the higher standards of others."

Immediate cancellation of war contracts with firms "discriminating or intimidating their employees because of membership in a labour union."

Establishment of fraternal relations with the British Trades Union Congress and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Government recognition of Canadian Congress of Labour as the official voice of Canadian industrial organizations.

Opposing the curtailment of the sale of beer.

Seeking to bring about, in co-operation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a complete consolidation of Canadian labour.

Demanding that the Federal Government make future shipments to Japan of raw material necessary to the manufacture of arms and munitions a punishable offence.

Opposing all efforts to eliminate or curtail the right to strike for legitimate trade union purposes.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were:

President, A. R. Mosher (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), Ottawa; vice-president, P. Conroy (United Mine Workers of America), Calgary; secretary-treasurer, N. S. Dowd (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), 230 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa.

Executive committee members: Silby Barrett (Canadian Steel Workers Organizing Committee), Toronto; M. M. MacLean (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), Ottawa; S. Spivak (Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America), Toronto; F. Millard (Canadian Steel Workers Organizing Committee), Toronto, Ont.

Hamilton was selected as the convention city for 1941.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Proceedings of Nineteenth Annual Convention—Resolutions Recommending Amendments to Provincial Legislation

THE nineteenth annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Victoriaville, September 8-11, 1940, with over 200 official and fraternal delegates in attendance. The general secretary reported that during the year seven new organizations were affiliated directly with the Confederation and that some twenty new syndicates were affiliated through federations, making a total of 239 syndicates and 18 study circles with a membership of 46,341. The new organizations include a federation of glove makers.

In the president's report, reference was made to the resolution adopted last year opposing participation by Canada in any external war but when war was declared shortly afterwards the Confederation, through its Executive Committee, expressed its loyalty and agreed to do its utmost to meet the request of the Government that there should be no stoppage of work on account of strikes in war industries. The president served on the provincial committees for the first and second war loan and the sale of war savings certificates. The president reported, too, that he had been made a member of the National Labour Supply Council. A representative of the Confederation, Mr. J. A. Bouthillette, of Quebec, has been appointed to the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission and Mr. Albert Coté and later Mr. Maurice Doran represented the Confederation on the federal Committee on Industril Hygiene.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General president, Alfred Charpentier, Montreal; 1st vice-president, Emile Tellier, Three Rivers; 2nd vice-president, Osias Filion, Montreal; treasurer, Alphonse Bourdon, Montreal; general secretary, Gerard Picard, Quebec; general almoner pro tempore, Abbe Jean Bertrand, Montreal. The Confederal Bureau, which includes the above officers, has for members also the following directors representing eleven federations affiliated with the C.T.C.C. and eight cities: G. A. Gagnon, Montreal; Joseph Dorion, Quebec; Oliva Cyr, Asbestos; Philippe Lessard, Port Alfred; Alphonse Roberge, Quebec; J. A. Anzalone, Quebec; Honore d'Amours, St. Gregoire de Montmorency; Irenee Rousseau, Victoriaville; P. E. Cabana, Montreal; J. Philippe Hamel, Victoriaville; Ed. Brouillette, Montreal; Rosario Gosselin, Quebec; J. Bte. Delisle, Montreal; Alexis Desforges, Chicoutimi; L. P.

Boily, Jonquiere; Rene Harmegnies, St. Joseph d'Alma; M. E. Cadieux, Sherbrooke; Albert Quinty, Three Rivers; J. Maxime Lavigne, Hull.

Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the C.T.C.C. advocated a provincial law broadly similar to the American National Labour Relations Act and incorporated in the Professional Syndicates Act; the establishment of a labour court; the compilation of a labour code by the Superior Council of Labour; a provincial housing Act to facilitate the building of workmen's houses, and the abolition of night work in bakeries.

Several resolutions proposed amendments in the Collective Agreements Act, Professional Syndicates Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Collective Agreements Act

As regards the Collective Agreements Act, two suggested amendments would undo changes made in the last year or two: (1) that the title of the Act should be changed to the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, and (2) that in the definition of "association" the words "or possessing civil personality" should be added.

Other changes proposed include the stipulation that in order to be classed as a permanent employee engaged in maintenance work, the worker must have been hired for at least 12 months instead of for six months; giving power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make obligatory the provisions of an agreement relating to the seniority of employees and also to the minimum charge that may be made to the public for certain services specified in the agreement; providing that the joint committee to supervise the carrying out of the agreement must be formed by the signatories to the agreement instead of by the parties to the agreement and striking out the section empowering the Minister to add to the joint committee representatives of the employers and employees who were not signatories.

It was suggested, too, that the Act be amended to permit a joint committee, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to require employers to keep a register indicating, among other matters, the time during which the workers are at the disposal of the employer. The present Act permits a regulation to oblige the employer to record the exact hour at which work begins and ends each day and also any periods of interruption. Certificates of competency may now be required by a joint committee of all workmen governed by an Order in Council under the Act except clerical and office workers or workers in occupations for which no apprenticeship is necessary. The Confederation proposes that these exceptions be removed.

Two amendments are suggested in connection with the sections relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining: (1) the insertion of a section declaring liable, to a fine of $100 and costs and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment of two months and for failure to pay the costs, imprisonment for an extra month, any employer who, during a labour dispute, refuses to negotiate with the representatives of a professional syndicate with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement as provided in the Professional Syndicates Act; (2) the provision that an employee dismissed because he belongs to an association or because he has given information or evidence in connection with an alleged violation of the Act or in order to force him to accept a lower wage, shall be entitled to damages to the equivalent of six months' wages and reinstatement in the job instead of merely to one month's wages.

The Confederation recommended also that the Act should make provision for machinery for compulsory arbitration for the settlement of industrial disputes arising at the expiration of a collective agreement.

Professional Syndicates Act

The Professional Syndicates Act, it was suggested, should be amended to include a fourth section comprising the existing Collective Agreements Act. The C.T.C.C. recommended also that the incorporation of a professional syndicate should be made dependent on the approval of the Minister of Labour after any inquiry he deems desirable. For this purpose, the request for incorporation and any documents accompanying it would be transmitted by the Provincial Secretary to the Minister who would have authority to recommend that the request be not granted if, in his opinion, the association is not a bona fide group.

It was suggested that it be expressly stipulated in the Act that a professional syndicate may name one or more representatives to negotiate with any employer affected by a labour dispute. Other changes proposed in the Act would enable three or more professional syndicates to establish a central council for their district which other syndicates might join with a view to promoting the interests of the workers in local or municipal matters and to form a trades council in a given district to promote the interests of the workers in the trades or industries concerned. A federation having jurisdiction throughout the province could be established by three or more syndicates in the same trade or occupation and

syndicates of the same trade or occupation, central councils, trades councils and federations could establish a general confederation covering the province or the country. According to this recommendation, the Act should make provision for conferring on such central councils, trades councils, etc., legal status in the same manner as the Act provides for professional syndicates. The request for incorporation in the case of such bodies, however, would be supported by a resolution, properly authenticated, adopted by the syndicates or associations concerned and accompanied by a copy of the by-laws. The syndicates constituting a union, council or federation should not be liable for the debts of the larger body. Unions and federations of professional syndicates should be given power to establish special pension and benefit funds for the members of the affiliated bodies.

Other changes proposed would permit a professional syndicate to take, in the name of its members, action to recover wages due under an order of the Minimum Wage Commission and if a joint committee is set up to ensure the application of an agreement made and deposited with the Minister of Labour under the Professional Syndicates Act such joint committee should be made up exclusively of representatives of the parties signing the agreement, the parties having the right to the same number of members. Finally, it was recommended that the clause in the Act stating generally that an agreement may deal with any conditions of labour not prohibited by law should be changed to add that a collective agreement may stipulate the minimum price that may be charged for services to the public.

Workmen's Compensation Act

In connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Confederation approved the principles of the Act for the establishment of an Accident Fund, removal from the courts of cases involving industrial accidents and the maintenance of a Workmen's Compensation Commission unless a labour court was set up. Further, the Confederation considered that the law should be gradually extended to apply to all employers without exception in industry, commerce and agriculture. It was recommended, however, that a medical appeal board of three physicians should be set up, one named by the Government, one by the injured workman and the third on agreement by the other two. A gradual increase in the benefit scale from 66⅔ per cent to 100 per cent of average earnings was advocated as was also a change in the method of calculation so that the benefits should be based on the hourly wage earned at the time of the accident multiplied by 2,400, that is, 300 days of eight hours each. In determining benefits the minimum wage to be used as a basis should be 30 cents an hour. The right to benefit should date from the day of the accident and the first payment should be made as soon as possible and not later than the second week after the injury. In regard to silicosis it was recommended that the word "infectious" be struck out and that all diseases caused by dusts, acids, dyes and humidity in the textile industry be designated as industrial diseases to which the Act applies.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1939-40

The annual report of the Superintendent of Welfare of British Columbia on the administration of the Mothers' Allowance Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, indicated that the total expenditure during that period was $810,688.12, an increase over the previous year of $20,586.83, or 2·65 per cent, which is smaller than in any one of the preceding four years.

This lower rate of increase in expenditure, states the report, is accounted for by the much lower rate of increase in case load. From March, 1939, to March, 1940, the case load increased only from 1,751 to 1,762, or ·62 per cent, whereas the previous year had shown an increase of 3·48 per cent. "The lowering rate of increase in both expenditure and case load would appear to be accounted for in two ways. Firstly, the increase due to the broadening of the application of the Act by the amendments passed at the 1936 spring session of the Legislature has now spent itself. Secondly, it would seem that the relatively better economic conditions of the past few years have resulted in less indigence. The small increase which did take place would seem to be accounted for largely by the growth in population.

"No change in the rates of allowance was made during the year. The maximum amounts have been $35 per month for a mother and one child with $7.50 for each additional child under 16 years of age and for an incapacitated husband living at home. While these rates are less than the maximum permitted under the Act it would appear that they are reasonably adequate. The Visitors' reports indicate that the majority of the recipients are able to manage fairly well by following carefully planned budgets and sometimes by supplementing their allowances by occasional work."

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Relaxing of Hours Regulations in Alberta and Saskatchewan—Extension of Minimum Wage Order in Saskatchewan—Amendment of Quebec Minimum Wage Order No. 4, Etc.

IN Alberta and Saskatchewan regulations as to hours have been relaxed in so far as they apply to the building of accommodation for troops. The Saskatchewan minimum wage orders for factories and shops and hotels and restaurants have been extended to five other towns and several amendments have been made in Quebec Minimum Wage Order 4. New regulations supersede the Manitoba public health orders applying to labour camps and the Quebec rules governing pressure vessels.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

On September 14, Alberta gazetted an order exempting from restriction as to hours, persons employed on projects to provide accommodation for military troop centres and for troop concentrations in the Red Deer, Camrose and Grande Prairie districts.

Manitoba Public Health Act

All regulations under this Act were consolidated and gazetted on September 14. Those of interest to labour include the conditions to be observed in housing workers in camps. There has been no change in these since they were reviewed in the Labour Gazette, January, 1939, p. 57, except that the provision has been dropped which made the employer responsible for the cost of inspection and enforcement when the Minister took action in cases of non-compliance with the regulations. The regulations for protection against silicosis are as set out in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, p. 649.

The consolidated regulations also contain provisions for precautions to be taken in fumigating premises, conditions to be observed by employers and workers in the food trades, laundries and offensive trades. There are no substantial changes made in these regulations, but the amendments which have been made from time to time since the last consolidation in 1934 are added.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

On September 14 there came into effect four new by-laws, an amendment in general Order 4 and a resolution exempting hotels in municipalities of less than 3,000 population from the provisions of Order 4 limiting hours, allowing a weekly rest period and payment for overtime after a fixed number of hours at the rate of time and a half. Another resolution of the Minimum Wage Commission continues to January 1, 1941, the resolution which placed the town of Terrebonne in Zone III instead of in Zone I.

By-law B-1 consolidates the by-law of the same name made by the former Fair Wage Board to provide for a levy on employers of one-third of one per cent of the wages of such of their employees as are governed by an order of the Commission even if the wages are higher than fixed by the orders. The levy is payable on all work done in Quebec whether in a municipality or in unorganized territory. The original by-law B-1 is noted in the Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 677, and amendments have been indicated from time to time.

New by-laws B-2, B-3 and B-4 deal respectively, with the keeping of registers, posting of notices and payment of wages, making similar provisions to those already in general Order 4.

Order 4A amends general Order 4. It repeals certain rules of interpretation and incorporates their terms in Order 4 as well as making some changes, the more important of which are noted below.

Instead of prohibiting a reduction, except with the permission of the Commission, and unless the reduced wage is at least $200, in any wages which were in effect on January 31, 1938, and which were higher than the minimum fixed by the order for the particular occupation, the order now allows employers to reduce such wages without notifying it unless expressly requested to do so but when wages higher than those fixed by the order for any occupation are reduced to less than $200 a month the Commission may, by resolution, after investigation, restore the rate or fix a new one. No agreement may be made not to pay overtime or to pay for it at a lower rate than that fixed by the order, that is, 50 per cent above the highest minimum rate fixed by the order for the occupation.

Caterers who contract with an employer to give board and lodging to the latter's employees in temporary quarters or to maintain the employer's staffhouse must pay their own employees hired by the month, in addition to board and room, as follows: $35 a month for commissary clerks, chief cooks and bakers; assistants to these classes and housekeepers $25 a month, and kitchen helpers, choreboys, waitresses and room maids $20.

The same special rates as before are fixed for workers loading and unloading ships or performing stowage work on them in Rimouski

Teachers required to work less than 20 hours a week must be paid at least 50 cents an hour.

Workmen in stone quarries are added to those whose wages are based on a 54-hour week. Farm implement factories in the less thickly populated areas are now among those having a normal 60-hour week. It also applies, for the summer months, to establishments carding wool but where no spinning is done.

Now in addition to exempting from the application of the order members of the clergy, the order exempts acolytes, altar boys, choristers, chanters, housekeepers and maids working in presbyteries, rectories or parsonages.

Two resolutions of the Commission gazetted on September 21 provide that the normal work-week shall be 48 hours for workers employed, except by municipal corporations, in supplying water for a fixed rate or at varying charges, and 54 hours for workers on fox farms, poultry farms, etc.

Quebec Pressure Vessels Act

New regulations gazetted on September 21 repeal and supersede all regulations relating to refrigerating apparatus. They are more comprehensive than those formerly in effect and are in line with the provision in the Pressure Vessels Act that the Canadian Interprovincial Code, approved by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, is to serve as a guide as far as possible. With certain exceptions they adopt the code and some of the regulations formerly in effect are also incorporated.

The regulations are not to affect systems already installed until an owner or user has made repairs which the Department of Labour considers important. However, all vessels are to undergo a pressure test and another test approved by the Department at the time they are manufactured before a second-hand or used vessel is re-installed and at any other time when the Chief Inspector considers it necessary. All contractors, owners and users who install, repair or modify refrigerating systems are responsible for notifying the Department so that final inspection may be made when the work is completed.

Saskatchewan Industrial Standards Act

In Saskatchewan, an order gazetted on September 16 provides that the schedules under the Industrial Standards Act covering carpenters, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters and the sheet metal industry at Regina are not to apply to the construction of huts and other buildings for troops.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

The factory and shop order, No. 7, and Order 8 governing hotels and restaurants both applicable in Estevan and Melville and within a five-mile radius (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1234) have been re-issued and from October 21 they are to apply also to the towns of Canora, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Shaunavon and Wynyard and the area within a five-mile radius of each. The Act was extended to these towns by an order in council gazetted on August 31.

The provisions of Order 7 are practically unchanged. A new provision in Order 8 forbids employment of females between 12.30 a.m. and 5.00 a.m.

WHAT WAR IS DOING TO LABOUR IN EUROPE

By John G. Winant

Director, International Labour Office

As Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Winant is well qualified not only to record the practical abolition of free Labour in the conquered countries of Europe but also the ruthless suppression of the Labour movement in the totalitarian countries during the period of preparation for military conquest. The following article was written for the Associated Press in the United States and also appeared in the September issue of the Canadian Congress Journal (official publication of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada).

On September 1, 1939, Hitler in speaking to the Reichstag said: "For six years now I have been working on the building up of German defences. Over 90 milliards have been spent on the building up of those defence forces." Measured under any reasonable exchange rate this would exceed the total gold reserves held in the United States. It was so large a part of the total national income of Germany as to materially lower the living and social standards of that nation or any nation attempting to meet them on a defensive armament basis. It explains the literalness of Goering's blunt demand for bullets instead of butter.

In a peace period only a government organized on force rather than on consent could have accepted the drastic deprivations compelled by this war spending policy. Under these conditions, there was established a combination of the punitive system of the middle ages harnessed to modern machine technology with the individual subject to the will of the dictator. It carried with it a philosophy which openly accepted personal torture and collective terrorism. It swept before it those things that are roughly marked out with the words *liberty and tolerance* and crushed the kinds of organization that have been used as vehicles of progress wherever free peoples have moved forward in support of the general welfare.

Something of these sinister changes are known to us through the news carried in the daily press and the broadcasts that are received over the radio. How many of us, however, recognize the less obvious changes that are taking place in the lives of men and women in Europe to-day? How many realize that the social gains that have been won through years of effort are being ruthlessly swept aside?

It is not only political leadership in conquered democracies that is being liquidated. Labour leaders meet the same fate. Trade unions and employers' organizations, as well as parliaments, have been destroyed. Collective bargaining in conquered territory has ceased to exist. Hour regulations have been completely broken down. Wage rates have been reduced. The cost of living has increased while the standard of living of the masses of working men and women has been progressively lowered.

In attempting to suggest something of what the war has done and is doing to labour in Europe, it is necessary to look back for a moment to the situation that existed before the war. While the aggressor nations were building their war machines, the democratic states worked to maintain the civil liberties of their people and to raise the workers' standard of living.

Much had been accomplished toward the realization of those objectives. A moderate but steady increase in national income and in the volume of wages, a more equal distribution of purchasing power due to social security and public welfare measures—all bear witness to the preoccupations of the democratic countries of continental Europe until war forced change. Until then, little by little, through untiring effort, those countries had erected a social structure protecting the decency and dignity of man. This structure included the limitation of hours of work in industry and commerce, the protection of working women and children, the protection of the health and safety of workers, compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, a system of old age pensions and pensions for widows and orphans of deceased workers, the arbitration of industrial disputes and the determination of labour conditions by collective bargaining.

Through their freely formed unions, the agricultural labourers as well as the industrial and commercial workers had begun to take an active part in the efforts of the government for the improvement of their conditions of employment and the development of production. The stage of development reached by the free labour movement in the democratic countries of Europe immediately preceding the war is indicated by the fact that membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions, the largest international organization of workers, numbered in 1939, 21 million.

This situation has been completely changed by the invader. Either peoples have been put under subjection with no semblance of self-representation in any field, either government or labour, or there has been established a labour front under State control.

There has been complete destruction of the trade union movement in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia and in the conquered democracies. All the achievements of a lifetime of the European workers which had been obtained at a cost of great sacrifice have been wiped out in the course of a few months. All that the free trade union movement has stood for—the right of being heard, the right of consultation, the right to negotiate—has been abolished. These rights of organized labour which found expression in the recognition of the trade union movement as a party with equal rights with the employers' organizations were consecrated by the Constitution of the International Labour Organization established in 1919 to promote social justice.

In Great Britain, the last bulwark of democracy in the old world, the organized workers have accepted freely, spontaneously, and in common accord with their employers, compulsory arbitration and the outlawing of strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war. Their action is based on their knowledge that to-day with them all things depend on the strength of national defence. Without sacrificing their autonomy or independence, the British trade union workers sharing the responsibilities of Government through their chosen representatives, have themselves recommended the adoption of the Emergency Powers Defence Act which grants the most drastic authority a free people has ever conferred upon its government. This authority includes power to control all persons and all property, to conscript labour and regulate conditions of employment, to control banking and finance and to impose an excess profit tax of 100 per cent. The Secretary of Labour and National Service has been charged with the creation of a new arbitration board to adjudicate disputes on working conditions.

On the outcome of the present struggle between Great Britain and Nazi Germany depends the future of labour and the labour movement in Europe. If Britain falls, the whole of Western and Central Europe will pass under a totalitarian rule that will obliterate the gains made in one hundred and fifty years of struggle and sacrifice, and place the American worker in the front line of defence.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 12,247, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,289,385 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,963 having an aggregate membership of 256,482 persons, 5·2 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1940, as Reported by Employers

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment at the beginning of September showed record expansion, the number of persons added to the reported staffs being considerably larger than in any other September in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys of employment have been made; the 12,247 establishments co-operating for the latest date employed 1,289,385 men and women, an increase of 36,168, or 2·9 per cent over their working forces at August 1, 1940.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 127·9 in the preceding month to a new all time high of 131·6. The highest index for September in earlier years since 1920 had been 126·8 in 1929, while the figure for September 1, 1939, was 119·6.

After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced, standing at 126·5 at the date under review, as compared with 124·4 at August 1; these figures were higher than the seasonally adjusted index for any other month for which statistics have been prepared.

The following are the crude indexes for September 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:—1940, 131·6; 1939, 119·6; 1938, 115·1; 1937, 123·2; 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1 and 1927, 111·0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by over 20,800 persons. This increase of three per cent greatly exceeded the average advance recorded at September 1 in the years since 1920, being substantially larger than that reported in any other September in this period, with the exception of that of 1938, when the gain involved a smaller number of workers, but the percentage increase was fractionally higher. The index of employment in manufacturing established a new maximum at September 1, when the figure was 138·4, four points higher than the previous all time peak of August 1, 1940.

The greatest improvement in manufacturing at the date under review took place in the iron and steel industries, in which the reporting plants absorbed over 5,700 additional workers, and in textiles, which showed an increase of nearly 3,900. Leather, lumber, animal and vegetable foods, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also recorded important increases.

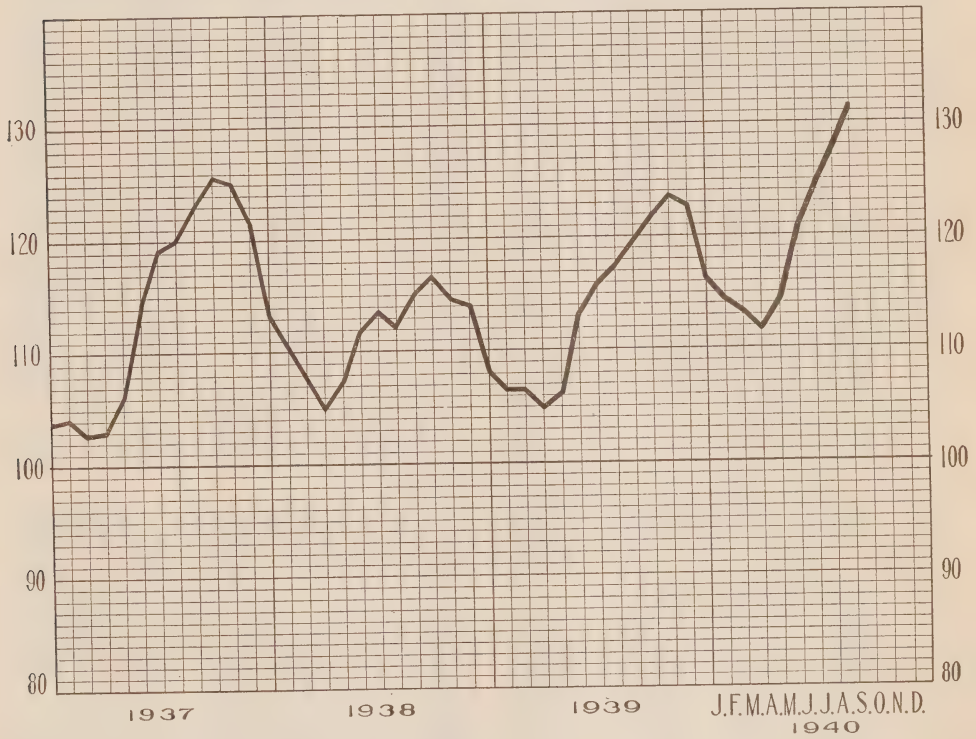
In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed considerably heightened activity. The increase in construction was most extensive, and was especially interesting because the average change in employment at September 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, railway transportation was rather quieter.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The employers furnishing data for September 1, 1939, had numbered 11,856 and their employees had aggregated 1,165,631, which was an increase of 1·8 per cent over their August 1, 1939, payrolls. The improvement then had also been widespread, extending to communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the September 1 survey of employment to 1,323,195 in 12,652 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 131·6 in the industries above enumerated, to 131·0; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for August 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 127·9 to 127·4. The

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



each of the five economic areas and to the main industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

Employment in Financial Institutions

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For September 1, 405 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,810 persons, compared with 33,763 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, September 1, 1939, index had stood at 119·6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 119·2 when they were included.

Estimates of Total Number of Wage Earners in Employment and Unemployed

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the

following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services—professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to season, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed in recent months, together with figures for July in the period, 1928-1939:—

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
July			
1928.	2,469	2,442	27
1929.	2,667	2,619	48
1930.	2,782	2,440	342
1931.	2,594	2,166	428
1932.	2,463	1,820	643
1933.	2,463	1,845	618
1934.	2,532	2,056	476
1935.	2,555	2,082	473
1936.	2,585	2,174	411
1937.	2,747	2,470	277
1938.	2,715	2,308	407
1939.	2,771	2,419	352
1940.	2,872	2,634	238
Jan. 1940..	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb..	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May.	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June.	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July.	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.
3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by 29,000 between June and July; the figure for the latter, (2,872,000) was higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,634,000, was also greater than in June, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been made.

The estimated number unemployed was 238,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 114,000 from July, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for July in any year since 1929.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in Saskatchewan showed a slight slowing up in industrial activity, while the situation in the other provinces continued to improve. The gains ranged from 1·5 per cent in Ontario, to 6·5 per cent in British Columbia, but the largest expansion was in Quebec, where the co-operating employers increased their working forces by over 16,600 persons, or 4·4 per cent. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the employment afforded by

industrial establishments was at a higher level than at September 1 of last autumn. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was higher than in any other month since the latter part of 1937; in the Prairie area, the favourable comparison goes back to November, 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was at the peak for any month in the twenty years for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.—Activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase, and there was a larger gain in New Brunswick. The considerable improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there being, on the average, a contraction between August 1 and September 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in building, while work on the roads, in shipping, mining, communications and services recorded small advances. On the other hand, manufacturing reported curtailment, mainly in iron and steel; the losses in that group, however, were partly offset by gains in food, pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Statistics were received from 859 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 94,585 workers at September 1, 1940, compared with 92,520 in the preceding month. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 829 employers furnishing data had reported 85,972 persons on their payrolls. The index then was nearly eleven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 127·3.

Quebec.—Greatly increased employment was noted in Quebec, the expansion largely exceeding the usual seasonal up-swing at the first of September in the years since 1920. There were pronounced gains in logging, manufacturing and construction and maintenance, with smaller advances in transportation and some other divisions. General improvement was shown in manufacturing; that in textiles was most marked, but there was also heightened activity in leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and other plants. For factories, on the other hand, were slacker, and among the non-manufacturing groups, mining also reported a small reduction. The working forces of the 3,077 establishments co-operating in Quebec included 390,973 employees, as against 374,362 at August 1.

Employment at the latest date was in greater volume than in any other month in the twenty years during which the current surveys have been made, the index standing at 136.4, as compared with 128.5 at the beginning of September, 1939; the previous maximum figure was that of 131.5 at November 1, 1939.

Statements for September 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,943 firms employing

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

——	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	102·7	109·8	100·7	130·0	96·6
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	87·8	85·3	85·1	91·6	82·8
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	91·5	87·0	88·1	90·7	89·2
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0
Sept. 1, 1936	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Sept. 1, 1937	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Sept. 1, 1938	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Sept. 1, 1939	119·6	116·4	128·5	116·2	114·0	116·6
Oct. 1	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
July 1	124·7	124·0	126·6	129·6	112·4	114·8
Aug. 1	127·9	124·5	130·6	132·8	114·9	119·0
Sept. 1	131·6	127·3	136·4	134·8	117·0	126·7
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1940	100·0	7·3	30·3	41·8	11·9	8·7

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	†Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Sept. 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	55·2	138·4	134·4	115·3
Animal products—edible	2·7	174·9	156·6	159·9
Fur and products	·2	114·3	119·0	107·8
Leather and products	1·9	119·5	116·3	116·9
Boots and shoes	1·3	119·1	116·6	119·3
Lumber and products	4·5	107·6	106·3	92·6
Rough and dressed lumber	2·8	104·5	103·2	86·6
Furniture	·7	96·6	94·5	84·2
Other lumber products	1·0	127·8	127·2	118·8
Musical instruments	·2	75·7	64·3	59·9
Plant products—edible	3·4	140·9	134·7	143·7
Pulp and paper products	5·8	121·5	120·5	110·1
Pulp and paper	2·7	117·8	116·5	99·4
Paper products	·9	147·5	144·7	132·7
Printing and publishing	2·2	117·5	117·6	116·1
Rubber products	1·1	118·0	110·9	112·2
Textile products	9·9	146·6	142·1	119·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	158·4	158·1	127·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	121·7	123·3	98·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	174·6	173·5	133·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	504·7	490·5	423·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	136·2	135·1	121·8
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	144·0	134·7	114·7
Other textile products	1·1	135·4	127·2	107·9
Tobacco	·7	105·9	103·3	101·3
Beverages	·8	184·9	182·6	181·8
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	208·1	203·5	161·9
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	111·6	112·8	99·4
Electric light and power	1·4	146·4	144·2	142·8
Electrical apparatus	1·7	160·6	156·1	132·4
Iron and steel products	13·9	136·6	132·2	94·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·6	166·9	169·2	129·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	1o2·5	145·4	115·9
Agricultural implements	·5	79·0	82·4	45·0
Land vehicles	5·5	117·6	110·8	82·7
Automobiles and parts	1·8	163·5	139·5	101·6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·9	258·5	277·2	61·0
Heating appliances	·4	143·3	125·5	135·1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·8	166·9	159·4	110·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	149·4	141·9	109·2
Other iron and steel products	2·3	149·7	147·3	105·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	203·8	199·4	160·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	180·9	176·5	160·4
Miscellaneous	·5	152·2	151·0	149·1
LOGGING	2·9	126·8	112·2	60·3
MINING	6·2	170·2	168·1	168·0
Coal	2·0	91·2	87·3	87·8
Metallic ores	3·4	350·0	351·6	351·7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	159·8	158·0	153·0
COMMUNICATIONS	1·9	92·1	90·9	87·3
Telegraphs	·5	110·2	108·6	98·2
Telephones	1·4	87·2	86·1	84·3
TRANSPORTATION	8·9	94·6	94·8	90·0
Street railways and cartage	2·5	137·5	135·7	130·6
Steam railways	5·0	81·5	82·7	77·9
Shipping and stevedoring	1·4	97·5	95·7	91·7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·4	121·1	114·3	152·2
Building	3·9	116·5	97·8	80·5
Highway	5·0	166·8	162·5	309·7
Railway	2·5	82·0	85·7	77·5
SERVICES	2·7	157·1	155·4	151·7
Hotels and restaurants	1·7	156·9	154·6	153·7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	157·4	156·8	148·3
TRADE	10·8	142·9	141·4	134·9
Retail	8·0	147·5	145·9	139·0
Wholesale	2·8	130·7	129·8	124·1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	131·6	127·9	119·6

† The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

366,824 men and women, compared with 360,718 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—In Ontario, 5,305 businessmen reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 530,414 at the first of August, to 538,252 at September 1. Rather greater expansion had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 116·2, was many points lower than the latest figure of 134·8.

Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance, over 10,400 persons being taken on in such establishments; there was marked improvement over August 1, 1940, in the iron and steel group, together with smaller gains in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills slightly declined. In some of these industries, the increases were

seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, trade, building construction, hotels and restaurants and local transportation showed heightened activity, while logging, highway and railway construction and maintenance and steam railway operation reduced their personnel.

The 5,184 employers co-operating at the same date in 1939 had reported a working force of 461,854 persons, as compared with 453,840 at August 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.—Further important advances, on the whole, were indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; there was a slowing down in Saskatchewan, but decided improvement was shown in Manitoba and Alberta. The general index, at 117·0, was three points above that of September 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other month since late in 1931. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,718 firms with 153,223 employees, as compared with 150,382 in the preceding month. This increase of 1·9 per cent substantially exceeded the average gain at September 1 in earlier years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1939.

Manufacturing, mining, building and trade afforded more employment, the increases in manufacturing taking place mainly in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, transportation and railway construction and maintenance work were slacker. For September 1, 1939, 1,674 establishments had reported a staff of 148,534 persons, a gain of 4·1 per cent over the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed continued expansion at September 1; the improvement, which was on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the nearly twenty years of the record, resulted in the highest level of employment ever indicated. Transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but in other industries the trend was upward. Trade, mining, logging and manufacturing showed greater activity, the largest additions to the personnel being in the lumber, food and metal divisions.

The working force of the 1,288 employers in British Columbia furnishing data rose from 105,539 in the preceding month, to 112,352 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,226 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 102,447. The index then stood at 116·6, many points below the latest index, which was 126·7.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since August 1, while moderate curtailment was indicated in Ottawa. The staffs reported by employers in all these cities were decidedly larger than at September 1, 1939. In Ottawa, industrial employment was more active than in any other month since October, 1931, except August 1, 1940; in Winnipeg, the latest index was higher than at any date in the years since 1930; in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the September 1, 1940, indexes for Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver were at the peak for the period in which statistics are available.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal increased substantially at the beginning of September, 4,536 persons having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,797 co-operating firms, who employed 183,489. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly of textile products, but tobacco, leather, musical instruments, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, shipping, building and road construction showed heightened activity, while little general change took place in other industrial divisions. A smaller advance, on the whole, had been made at September 1, 1939, when data were received from 1,711 employers of 169,423 men and women; the index was then 8½ points lower. The latest figure of 117·8 was the highest indicated in any month since November, 1929.

Quebec.—A further gain was indicated in Quebec, according to 216 establishments having 19,302 workers, as compared with 18,749 in the preceding month. The index, at 138·9, was slightly above the previous maximum of 138·5 at September 1, 1930. Manufacturing showed an important increase at the date under review, mainly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Slight improvement was reported in building and trade, but transportation was quieter. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 212 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 17,920.

Toronto.—There was substantial improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, while leather, food, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also showed an upward movement. Building was considerably more active, but there was little general change in

other non-manufacturing industries. Statements were received from 1,819 employers of 166,533 men and women, or 5,352 more than at August 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was decidedly below its present level; the September 1, 1940, index was the highest yet indicated in these surveys of employment. The firms furnishing information for the beginning of September of last year had numbered 1,758, and their employees, 141,950.

Ottawa.—Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, while manufacturing, trade and services were more brisk. The 238 establishments making returns reported 16,878 workers, compared with 17,111 in the preceding month. At September 1, 1939, a similar decrease had been indicated by the 230 co-operating employers, who had provided jobs for 14,706 workers; the index was then many points lower.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, chiefly in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textiles. Building and transportation were also rather busier, but there were losses in road work and in trade. Three hundred and thirty-five concerns in Hamilton had 42,301 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 41,389 at August 1. A slight decline had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment had been at a much lower level, according to information from 330 firms with 33,159 employees.

Windsor.—Heightened activity was reported in Windsor, where the 193 establishments making returns had 23,386 men and women on their staffs, as against 20,631 in the preceding month. Textile, vegetable food and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, the gain in the last-named being substantial. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight. A much smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then many points lower; a personnel of 15,928 had been indicated by the 197 employers furnishing statistics for September 1, 1939.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, communications, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, that in construction and trade being most pronounced; transportation, however, was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 46,221 men and women was reported by the 536 co-operating establishments, which had employed 45,000 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1939 by the 525 firms whose statements were received, and whose employees had numbered 42,842; the latest index of 105·6 was the highest recorded since November of 1930.

Vancouver.—There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 559 employers of 43,788 persons, as against 43,260 at August 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the most pronounced gains being in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; building, shipping and retail trade were quieter, but improvement was recorded in the other non-manufacturing divisions. A rather larger increase had been indicated by the 521 establishments co-operating at September 1, 1939, when they had 39,151 workers. The latest index, of 128·9, was the maximum so far recorded in the period for which data are available for Vancouver; this figure was nearly twelve points higher than that at September 1 of last year.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at September 1, the 6,743 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 691,348 at August 1, to 712,177 at the date under review. This increase of 20,839 persons, or three per cent, was the largest indicated in any September since the record was commenced, with the exception of September, 1938, when the percentage gain was fractionally greater, although the number of employees added to the working forces was smaller. The index rose to a new all-time maximum of 138·4 at the latest date, as compared with 134·4 at August 1, 1940. At September 1, 1939, it had been 115·3, while at the previous high for September, in 1929, the unadjusted figure was 119·8.

Reflecting the unusually pronounced improvement recorded at September 1, 1940, the seasonally-corrected index rose from 131·4 at August 1 to 134·6 at the date under review, when it, (like the crude index), was higher than in any other month in the record of almost twenty years.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large contra-seasonal increases in iron and steel, most branches of which were decidedly busier; however, the largest gains took place in the machinery, boiler, engine and tank, automobile, aeroplane, heating appliance, wire pipe, foundry and structural iron and steel groups. The general increase of 5,715 workers, or 33 per cent, reported in this division raised the index to 136·6 at September 1, 1940, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded by that of 137·6 at May 1, 1929. Textile factories also showed an advance that

was much greater than usual for September in the experience of the years since 1920; in this industry, employment was at its maximum to date. Animal and vegetable food, leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products also reported decided improvement, although on a smaller scale than that in iron and steel and textiles. The trend in factory employment was favourable in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the gains of 10,409 employees reported in Ontario and of 5,362 in British Columbia being most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at September 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:—1940, 138·4; 1939, 115·3; 1938, 113·8; 1937, 121·2; 1936, 105·9; 1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9 and 1927, 106·8.

For September 1, 1939, 6,457 manufacturing establishments had reported 591,113 men and women on their staffs, compared with 577,984 in the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Curtailment was indicated in dairies, while fish and meat packing plants were busier. The payrolls of the 339 co-operating factories included 34,318 employees, as compared with 30,726 in the preceding month. Employment at September 1, 1939, had declined, and the index number then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Leather and Products.—A further increase took place in the leather industries, chiefly in the footwear division; the general gain in the group was on much the same scale as that noted at the beginning of September of last year, when employment was not quite so active. Statements were received from 339 manufacturers having 24,466 men and women in their employ, as against 23,804 at August 1, 1940. Quebec and Ontario firms reported the greatest advances.

Lumber and Products.—Sawmills, furniture and other wood-using factories showed improvement, which resulted in an increase of 705 persons in the staffs of the 994 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 58,278. A decline had been indicated at September 1, 1939, when the index was fifteen points lower.

Musical Instruments.—A large increase was reported in musical instrument plants, 36 of which employed 2,161 workers at the date under review, compared with 1,834 in the preceding month. A small gain had been made at the beginning of September, 1939; the index of employment was then many points lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—Confectionery and chocolate, bread and bakery and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement, however, was on a much smaller scale than at the same date last year, when the index stood at 143·7, compared with 140·9 at September 1, 1940. Data were compiled from 563 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 41,524 at August 1, 1940, to 43,445 at the date under review. Ontario and British Columbia recorded the most marked advances.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a further expansion, there being slight losses in printing and publishing plants, with much greater increases in pulp and paper mills and paper product manufacturing. A downward movement had been noted at September 1 of last year, when the index, at 110·1, was over eleven points lower than at the date under review. The forces of the 719 co-operating establishments included 75,418 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 74,839 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—The trend was again favourable in rubber factories, 53 of which employed 14,747 workers, compared with 13,857 at August 1. The situation at September 1, 1939, had also shown a betterment as compared with the preceding month, although this was not so extensive as that recorded at the date under review. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 112·2, as against 118·0 at September 1, 1940.

Textile Products.—Large increases in personnel were reported in textile factories, 1,248 of which had 127,456 employees, as against 123,564 at August 1. Most of the advance, which was seasonal, took place in Quebec and Ontario. Garment and personal furnishing, headwear, hosiery and knitting, silk, and other textile plants were decidedly busier. The general gain indicated at the same date of last year had involved a rather smaller number of workers; employment was then in much smaller volume.

Beverages.—Moderate improvement was noted in these industries at September 1 as compared with August 1, 127 persons being added to the payrolls of the 150 co-operating factories, which employed 10,187 operatives. The level of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, when a small gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Tobacco factories were busier; 47 of these employed 8,735 workers, compared with 8,525 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a larger scale had been recorded at

September 1, 1939; but the index was then rather lower.

Chemical Products.—For the eighth consecutive month, there was an increase in this division, according to statistics from 324 employers of 24,807 persons, compared with 24,265 at August 1. The chemical industries were decidedly more active than at any other date for which statistics are available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—These classes of building materials reported moderately lowered activity; statements were received from 222 plants, having 12,696 employees, as against 12,829 in the preceding month. A loss had also been noted at the beginning of September last year, when the index was many points lower.

Electric Light and Power.—Further expansion was shown in electric current plants, 103 of which provided work for 18,578 persons, or 282 more than at August 1. Employment was more brisk than at September 1, 1939, although greater improvement had then been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Activity in this group again increased at the beginning of September, 607 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 129 co-operating establishments, which had 21,918 employees. The gain was mainly in Ontario. A smaller advance had been noted at the corresponding date in 1939, and the index then was much lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, railway locomotive and shipbuilding divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while the boiler, engine and tank, machinery, automobile, aeroplane, heating appliance, structural iron and steel fabrication, wire, pipe, tool, foundry and machine shop and other divisions were busier. On the while, there was an increase of 5,715 in the forces of the 965 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 179,082 men and women at the beginning of September. The greatest expansion was in Ontario. The trend at September 1, 1939, had also been upward, but the index number then was many points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 136·6; this is the highest figure indicated in any month in the years for which data are available, except that of 137·6 at May 1, 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The precious metal and the lead, tin, zinc and copper product divisions reported heightened employment, while there was a falling-off in some other branches; 208 manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products provided work for 32,707 employees, as against 32,001 at August 1. Improvement had also been indicated at the corresponding date last year, when the index in these industries was some 43 points lower.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed a further gain, according to statements from 100 establishments with 14,205 persons on their payrolls, as against 13,937 at the beginning of August. Activity was much greater than at September 1, 1939, when the trend had been downward.

Logging

Logging operations afforded decidedly more employment at the beginning of September. Data were received from 380 firms, whose employees aggregated 37,483 workers, compared with 33,181 in the preceding month. The increase, which was seasonal in character, took place mainly in Quebec and British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at September 1 was much larger than at the same date in 1939, or of any other autumn of the record, except 1937.

Mining

Coal.—Statistics were tabulated from 104 operators having 25,038 men on their payrolls, as compared with 23,982 at the beginning of August. Most of the improvement was in Alberta. A somewhat larger gain had been made at the same date a year ago, but the index number then was a few points lower than at the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a decrease, according to returns from 208 firms whose forces declined from 43,805 persons at August 1, to 43,600 at the beginning of September. A reduction had also been indicated at September 1, 1939; activity was then at a slightly higher level.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than Coal).—Further improvement was reported in this group, in which 104 firms enlarged their staffs by 121 workers to 10,697 at September 1. A smaller gain had been noted at the corresponding date of last year, and employment was then not so brisk.

Communications

The trend was again upward in the communications division, in which the co-operating companies reported a personnel of 24,608, as compared with 24,292 in the preceding month. The level of employment was higher than in any other month since September, 1932.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Storage.—A marked advance was shown by 307 local transportation companies, whose staffs aggregated 32,000, or 411 more than in the preceding month. The increase took place chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment has also gained at the beginning of September, 1939, but the index was then some seven points lower.

Steam Railways.—There was a falling-off in employment in steam railway operation at September 1, according to the 102 organizations from which returns were received, and which had 64,977 employees, compared with 65,965 at August 1. Employment was decidedly more active than at the corresponding date last year, although an advance had then been indicated. The curtailment reported at the beginning of September, 1940, took place mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—An upward trend was noted in the water transportation group, in which the index was nearly six points higher than at the same date in 1939. The tendency had then also been favourable. Statements were received from 124 employers of 18,328 workers, as against 17,990 at August 1, 1940.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was more brisk than in any other month since September, 1931. Data were received from 910 contractors, whose payrolls stood at 50,100 at September 1, 1940, as compared with 42,047 at the beginning of August. The trend was generally favourable, but Ontario reported the greatest gains.

Highway.—There was a further though smaller increase in this group, 1,669 men being added to the forces of the 426 co-operating organizations, which had 64,128 workers. There were advances in all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The number employed on road work was much smaller than at September 1 of last year, the additions to the staffs then reported having been on a decidedly larger scale.

Railway.—Curtailment was recorded by the 29 employers furnishing data in this division, who employed 32,753 persons, as against 34,233 in the preceding month. Improvement was noted in Quebec, but in Ontario and the Western Provinces there was reduced activity. A gain, on the whole, had been reported at the corresponding date in 1939, but the index number was 4½ points lower.

Services

Further expansion was shown in the service group, in which the general level of employment was rather higher than that indicated last autumn. The 599 firms furnishing information for September 1, 1940, reported 34,737 assistants, or 370 more than at August 1. The gain took place mainly in hotels and restaurants.

Trade

Employment in retail and wholesale trade increased as compared with August 1, 1940, and was also in greater volume than in September of last year, when a falling-off from the preceding month had been reported. Statistics for September 1, 1940, were received from 2,125 trading establishments employing 138,759 persons, compared with 137,383 in their last report.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1940

The term unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

There was a slightly better volume of activity afforded local trade union members at the close of August from the preceding month according to the returns compiled from a total of 1,963 labour organizations, with a membership involving 256,482 persons. Of these, 13,330 or a percentage of 5·2 were without employment on the last day of the month in contrast with 6·4 per cent of idleness in July. Accumulative evidence of improved conditions is now visible, the more favourable situation obtaining during August marking the sixth consecutive month of employment advancement during the year and reflecting a higher level of activity than in the corresponding period of any year since 1929. A considerably greater prevalence of available work was noted from August last year when unemployment stood at 10·9 per cent. In comparing with the July returns, advances of 4 per cent shown in Alberta during August were the most pronounced and due almost entirely to recovery in coal mining operations. Activity for Quebec locals increased by nearly 3 per

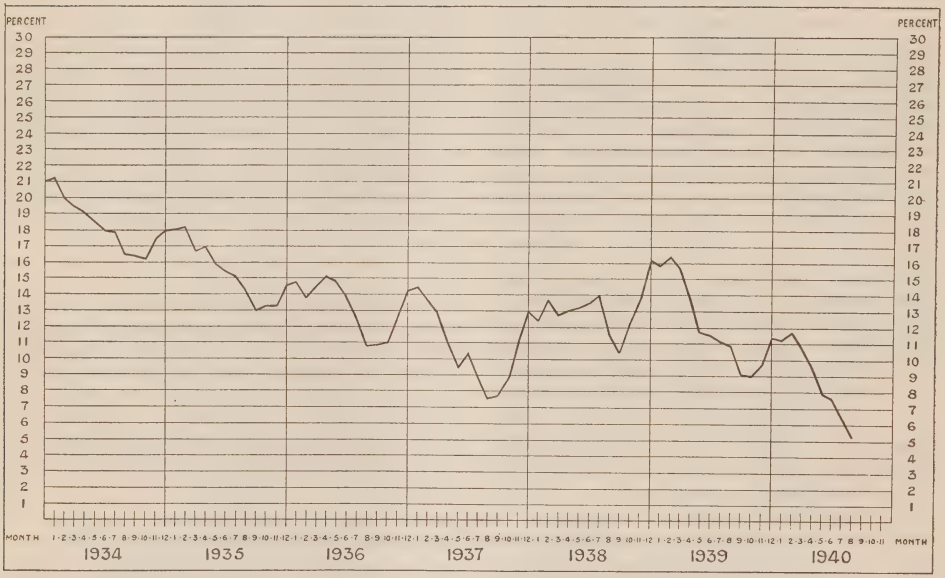
cent, the determining factor in this favourable movement being the expansion evident in the garment trades and among hat, cap and millinery workers. In Ontario and British Columbia the tendency was in a better direction though the variations from July were quite slight. Fractional employment recessions only, occurred in the remaining provinces. Distinctly more favourable conditions than in August last year prevailed for Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and New Brunswick locals during the month surveyed, and in Nova Scotia the gains recorded were small. From Saskatchewan improvement of less than one per cent was manifest. Manitoba unions alone showed retarded activity on a very small scale.

Each month the reports on unemployment from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Increased activity on a moderate scale was reflected from Montreal during August when compared with the July returns, attributable mainly to the employment expansion recorded in garment establishments and among hat, cap and millinery workers, while in Toronto and Vancouver a slightly upward movement was manifest. From Edmonton the gains recorded were almost negligible. Fair-sized recessions in work afforded, however, were reported from Halifax, and in Winnipeg and Regina the trend of activity was adverse, though the changes were very slight. Saint John members, however, maintained the same level of employment as in July. When a comparison is made with the returns for August last year Montreal and Halifax members were much more busily engaged during the month reviewed, and a substantially better volume of work was afforded Toronto, Saint John and Vancouver members. Gains of minor importance were reflected by Regina and Edmonton unions. Winnipeg members alone showed retarded activity from August a year ago, which was but nominal.

The chart which appears with this article illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1934, to date. From the close of February this year the projection of the curve has been steadily downward, denoting a gradual improvement in conditions, and continued in this favourable movement throughout August, resting at a level below that which has been attained in any month of our records since September, 1929.

From organizations in the manufacturing industries 588 reports were received for August, involving a membership of 102,527 persons, 5,223 of whom, or a percentage of 5·1 were unemployed at the end of the month in contrast with percentages of 6·9 in July and 11·9 in August a year ago. Pronounced employment recovery from July was indicated by hat, cap and millinery workers, and noteworthy advancement was apparent among general labourers, leather and garment work-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ers. In addition the situation improved slightly for meat cutters and butchers, bakers and confectioners, glass, jewellery, wood and brewery workers. Fur, rubber, gas, and cigar and tobacco workers, and mill and smelter men all were reported busily engaged as in the preceding month. The employment trend for papermakers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel, and textile and carpet workers, and metal polishers was in a less favourable direction from July though the changes were less than one per cent. Contrasted with the returns for August, 1939, decidedly better conditions prevailed for hat, cap and millinery, glass, wood and leather workers, and metal polishers during the month reviewed, and impressive employment gains were indicated by papermakers, iron and steel workers, and general labourers. Among garment workers more moderate advances occurred, and activity for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, textile and carpet, and brewery workers improved slightly. Adequate work was provided for rubber, gas, and cigar and tobacco workers, and mill and smelter men as in August last year, while fur workers reported no unemployment during the month under survey, compared with a rather small percentage of inactivity in August, 1939. Meat cutters and butchers were the only tradesmen to show curtailed activity, which was of slight degree.

The coal mining industry reported a more favourable situation during August than in either the previous month or August last year, the improvement in the latter comparison being the more pronounced. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 56 associations of these workers, with 21,467 members, 1,384 or 6·4 per cent of whom were idle in comparison with percentages of 9·3 in July and 11·7 in August, 1939. Alberta unions indicated marked employment expansion during August, both when contrasted with the reports for the previous month and August last year, and from Nova Scotia and British Columbia slight gains in activity only were recorded in each comparison. In New Brunswick all members were busily occupied as compared with moderate unemployment percentages in both the preceding month and August a year ago.

Continued improvement was reflected in building and construction operations during August, the 225 associations making returns with a membership total of 27,168 persons showing that 3,023 or 11·1 per cent were unemployed in contrast with a percentage of 11·9 in July. Steam shovelmen were decidedly busier during August than in July, but as their membership was small they little affected the situation in the building trades as a whole. Granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers reported noteworthy employment expansion viewed from a percentage basis, and more moderate gains occurred among carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters. Painters, decorators and paperhangers also, showed a slight rise in activity. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, on the other hand, suffered rather severe losses in employment from July, and among hod carriers and building labourers the situation declined slightly. Fractionally retarded activity only was evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers. Large scale employment advancement was apparent in the building and construction trades during the month reviewed from August last year when 28·1 per cent of the members reported were without work. All trades participated in this more favourable movement, decided employment advancement being recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovelmen, hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Improvement of considerably lesser importance was recorded by

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Aug. 1929	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	**3·5**
Aug. 1930	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	**9·3**
Aug. 1931	9·3	7·7	16·9	15·2	15·7	11·8	24·4	16·4	**15·8**
Aug. 1932	8·9	13·7	25·0	23·9	18·2	13·0	24·0	19·9	**21·4**
Aug. 1933	12·6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17·9	14·3	22·0	19·9	**19·9**
Aug. 1934	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18·5	20·5	**16·5**
Aug. 1935	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	**14·2**
Aug. 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	**10·8**
Aug. 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	**11·6**
Aug. 1939	4·2	8·2	15·2	10·0	4·2	4·2	13·1	10·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1939	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**
Feb. 1940	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**
Mar. 1940	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	**10·8**
April 1940	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	**9·6**
May 1940	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	**7·9**
June 1940	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	**7·6**
July 1940	1·9	2·7	10·2	4·3	4·0	3·3	11·9	5·6	**6·4**
Aug. 1940	2·2	3·5	7·6	3·7	4·9	3·7	7·9	4·8	**5·2**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products.	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	....	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	....	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5·0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
August, 1931	7·7	37·8	17·5	14·0	7·2	15·3	25·6	10·5	....	47·1	17·6	20·9	17·8	10·0	6·7	11·8	25·5	23·0	0	24·4	41·5	9·5	25·0	10·5	1·3	6·3	6·4	0	2·5	8·4	·1	18·9	15·8
August, 1932	5·7	45·4	11·8	22·5	11·9	15·3	15·8	15·1	0	40·2	23·1	37·5	17·9	70·6	10·1	26·6	21·7	38·4	....	51·9	61·2	12·3	41·2	13·6	1·3	10·9	11·1	0	·7	12·1	5·3	23·1	21·4
August, 1933	21·3	20·5	13·1	20·1	7·6	13·4	10·5	14·6	6·5	31·2	11·1	17·1	10·6	11·5	16·0	24·1	18·6	34·4	0	53·1	63·6	11·4	35·0	12·5	·9	10·8	11·1	0	1·1	10·6	4·8	19·7	19·9
August, 1934	66·7	37·0	14·1	13·6	6·9	10·8	11·1	10·5	0	29·2	5·2	21·9	4·3	5·6	8·7	18·0	3·0	36·6	0	53·2	57·3	9·2	44·9	8·6	·8	11·4	11·6	0	8·2	7·7	3·4	16·8	16·5
August, 1935	·0	7·2	14·3	14·0	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·1	44·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
August, 1939	3·3	23·0	11·5	11·9	3·6	9·2	9·9	8·3	0	21·2	8·8	1·4	7·0	28·2	20·0	14·2	6·6	24·2	0	25·7	28·1	4·8	37·3	4·7	1·5	5·6	5·7	0	0	4·9	1·1	8·1	10·9
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	8·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·0	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·3	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	1·6	3·9	7·9
June 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	2·3	3·1	1·6	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	7·1	·5	12·5	0	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6
July, 1940	3·7	17·4	11·0	6·9	3·1	2·5	·3	6·0	3·1	2·9	9·3	·8	7·9	31·6	17·7	6·0	·4	2·3	0	25·6	11·9	3·1	26·7	3·0	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·6	1·4	3·6	6·4
August, 1940	2·1	13·0	7·3	5·1	2·3	2·9	·6	6·6	....	2·6	2·5	1·0	2·9	2·6	14·0	6·3	·5	·9	0	18·3	11·1	3·2	20·5	3·2	·1	5·7	5·8	0	0	2·9	·2	3·3	5·2

electrical workers and granite and stonecutters. Tile layers, lathers and roofers showed but slightly increased activity.

The situation in the transportation industries varied but slightly during August from July, according to the reports tabulated from 826 organizations involving a membership of 71,147 persons. Of these, 2,295 or a percentage of 3·2 were unemployed compared with 3·1 per cent in July. Somewhat improved conditions were reflected from August last year when 4·8 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Steam railway employees, who comprised over 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported in the transportation industries showed a slight tendency toward reduced activity from July, though gains on a small scale were indicated from August last year. Navigation workers were afforded a considerably better volume of employment, both over the previous month and August, 1939, the improvement in the latter comparison being quite extensive. Teamsters and chauffeurs showed a nominal increase in available employment from July, and moderate advancement from August a year ago. Activity for street and electric railway employees was maintained in much the same volume during the three months used for comparison.

A fully engaged situation was shown by retail shop clerks during August compared with a fractional percentage of unemployment in July. In August last year adequate work was also accorded the members reported. Making returns for the month under review were 4 associations of retail shop clerks with a membership aggregate of 1,860 persons.

The 80 unions of civic employees from which reports were compiled during August with 8,687 members showed that only 21 or a percentage of 0·2 were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 1·4 in July and 1·1 in August a year ago.

The trend of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during August was in a more favourable direction than in July though the variation was but nominal, unemployment standing at 3·3 per cent as compared with a percentage of 3·6 in July. For the month under review reports were furnished by 144 local unions in these trades with 10,632 members, 356 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. A greater measure of improvement was indicated from August last year when 8·1 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The changes in the various groups of trades were very slight when compared with July conditions, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen showing a tendency toward increased employment, and barbers and unclassified workers an almost imperceptible downward movement. All trades contributed a share to the total expansion noted in the group as a whole from August last year, when 8·1 per cent of unemployment was reported, unclassified workers, and hotel and restaurant employees particularly, showing considerably improved conditions, and theatre and stage employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers increased activity on a rather small scale.

Fishermen were slightly better engaged during August than in either the previous month or August last year, the 5 unions from which reports were received with 2,792 members showing that 60 were unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of 2·1 as compared with percentages of 3·7 in July and 3·3 in August, 1939.

There was a moderate rise in activity for lumber workers and loggers during August from the previous month, the 6 unions forwarding reports with a membership numbering 2,751 persons indicating that 359, or a percentage of 13·0 were idle, as compared with 17·4 per cent of inactivity in July. More decided gains were evident from August last year when 23·0 per cent of the members reported were without employment.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1939 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for August of each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and for each month from August, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1940

During August, 1940, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains of 9 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period and also those of the corresponding month last year. When compared with work transacted in July, 1940, a very substantial gain was reported in farming, with others of more moderate importance in services, trade and transportation, also minor advances in manufacturing and logging. A fair loss was shown in construction and maintenance, but only a fractional one in mining. In comparison with August, 1939, all groups, except farming, which recorded a substantial decline, registered increased placements, very marked gains being noted in manufacturing, services, construction and

maintenance, logging and transportation, one of smaller proportions in trade and a nominal one only in mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a marked upward course throughout August and at the end of the period had attained levels 9 and 7 points higher, respectively, than those recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications was 65·3 during the first half and 73·1 during the second half of August, 1940, in contrast with ratios of 67·6 and 63·8 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 59·8 and 67·6 as compared with 64·5 and 60·7 during the corresponding month of 1939.

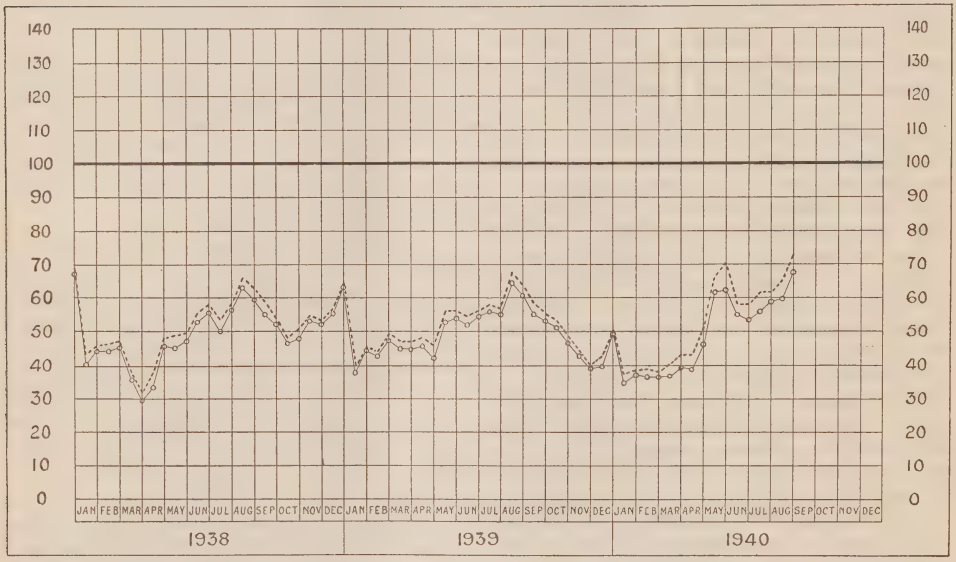
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1940, was 2,065, as compared with 1,872 during the preceding month and with 1,650 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,969 in comparison with 3,034 in July, 1940, and with 2,515 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1940, was 1,903, of which 1,414 were in regular employment and 489 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,745 during the preceding month. Placements for August a year ago averaged 1,573 daily, consisting of 1,174 placements in regular and 399 in casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



During the month of August, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 52,826 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 51,368 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 38,161, of which 32,490 were of men and 5,671 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,207. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 41,381 for men and 14,366 for women, a total of 55,747, while applications for work numbered 80,147, of which 60,415 were from men and 19,732 from women. Reports for July, 1940, showed 48,658 positions available, 78,864 applications made and 45,352 placements effected, while in August, 1939, there were recorded 44,549 vacancies, 67,901 applications for work,

and 42,470 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	266,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (8 months)	184,056	94,534	278,590

Nova Scotia

During August, 1940, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 67 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 236 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 67 per cent when compared with July and of 229 per cent in comparison with August, 1939. The substantial increase in placements over August of last year was mainly due to the construction of hutments and other National Defence projects, although there was also a fair gain in services and moderate improvement in logging and manufacturing. The changes in all other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 58; logging 146; construction and maintenance 2,748 and services 945, of which 699 were of household workers. During the month 2,885 men and 174 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during August was over 15 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 6 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decline in placements from August, 1939, was due to a decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as very little work of this kind is now being undertaken. This loss was partly offset by gains in all other groups, the largest being in the building division of construction and maintenance, with somewhat smaller increases in services, trade and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 68; construction and maintenance 359; trade 81 and services 687, of which 541 were of household workers. There were 329 men and 82 women placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was an increase of nearly 12 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during August when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 66 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 1 per cent fewer than in July, but over 55 per cent above August, 1939. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over August of last year, the most important gains being in logging, transportation, services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 807; logging 1,661; farming 153; transportation 935; construction and maintenance 3,068 and services 3,876, of which 3,375 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 5,687 of men and 2,083 of women.

Ontario

During August, orders received at employment offices in Ontario called for 10 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but 54 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 7 per cent in placements when compared with July, but an increase of nearly 50 per cent in comparison with August, 1939. Increased placements were recorded in all industrial divisions during the month under review when compared with the corresponding month of 1939, the most important gains being in construction and maintenance and manufacturing, with somewhat smaller advances in services, farming, logging and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 2,405; logging 787; farming 2,762; mining 186; transportation 252; construction and maintenance 7,700; trade 445 and services 4,265; of which 2,392 were of household workers. During the month 12,157 men and 1,707 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**4,175**	**183**	**4,239**	**4,008**	**3,059**	**949**	**4,726**	**613**
Halifax	987	70	1,117	928	574	354	2,699	58
Kentville	471	0	540	471	342	129	985	224
New Glasgow	2,120	113	1,982	2,012	1,810	202	396	217
Sydney	597	0	600	597	333	264	646	114
New Brunswick	**1,254**	**16**	**1,295**	**1,337**	**411**	**841**	**1,035**	**376**
Chatham	148	0	154	148	47	101	66	0
Moncton	495	14	494	495	180	315	208	337
Saint John	611	2	647	694	184	425	761	39
Quebec	**13,455**	**2,389**	**21,912**	**11,840**	**7,770**	**2,873**	**17,537**	**5,337**
Chicoutimi	831	88	1,510	731	730	1	551	354
Hull	546	22	1,331	629	575	46	467	831
La Tuque	882	11	912	873	872	0	40	147
Matane	1,316	770	726	681	510	171	322	161
Montreal	5,218	959	7,584	4,348	2,194	1,374	2,925	1,871
Quebec	1,842	385	5,540	1,562	1,088	282	11,937	806
Rouyn	387	23	802	398	384	24	299	390
Sherbrooke	423	15	676	471	409	14	75	214
Thetford Mines	127	15	562	232	130	1	328	64
Three Rivers	1,660	67	1,853	1,712	696	953	248	202
Val d'Or	223	34	416	203	182	7	345	297
Ontario	**19,571**	**960**	**32,572**	**18,917**	**13,864**	**4,945**	**38,850**	**7,624**
Barrie	363	33	293	292	291	1	1	.....
Belleville	342	53	616	313	223	90	321	348
Brantford	384	36	445	390	326	64	453	172
Chatham	814	11	798	810	568	242	322	142
Ft. William	466	0	511	466	344	122	238	364
Galt	156	50	329	144	131	13	320	.....
Guelph	303	53	414	286	253	23	651	88
Hamilton	1,222	17	2,575	1,174	677	493	5,981	314
Kenora	146	0	279	146	55	91	117	99
Kingston	1,174	12	1,477	1,149	1,110	39	668	360
Kitchener	579	17	735	545	463	82	452	172
Lindsay	137	0	387	137	131	6	1,159	.....
London	530	51	878	573	335	196	1,198	209
New Toronto	372	83	835	289	256	33	606	138
Niagara Falls	322	19	322	307	265	41	323	150
North Bay	361	0	659	379	334	45	718	763
Oshawa	435	0	841	440	155	285	1,941	44
Ottawa	2,134	52	3,270	2,114	1,236	850	1,893	649
Owen Sound	152	1	171	151	91	60	212	97
Parry Sound	453	0	411	411	411	0	0	.....
Pembroke	503	0	771	498	417	81	127	156
Peterborough	561	13	1,117	557	500	57	904	144
Pt. Arthur	859	0	728	785	703	82	512	371
St. Catharines	647	72	766	600	442	158	1,260	184
St. Thomas	318	48	329	257	212	45	286	47
Sarnia	264	42	598	260	160	100	991	71
Sault Ste. Marie	216	31	446	195	64	131	182	163
Simcoe	618	0	563	653	432	221	0	382
Stratford	123	0	285	130	123	7	919	99
Sudbury	370	40	493	258	213	45	101	146
Timmins	484	0	944	490	326	164	518	309
Toronto	2,325	86	7,020	2,346	1,542	804	11,563	964
Welland	194	92	319	158	128	7	910	61
Windsor	571	32	834	562	377	185	2,380	270
Woodstock	673	16	1,023	652	570	82	623	148
Manitoba	**5,022**	**52**	**5,865**	**5,027**	**4,417**	**603**	**11,928**	**7,001**
Brandon	642	52	646	612	591	20	406	525
Dauphin	183	0	232	183	149	34	461	169
Portage la Prairie	525	0	565	525	475	50	622	285
Winnipeg	3,672	0	4,422	3,707	3,202	499	10,439	6,022
Saskatchewan	**4,513**	**328**	**4,341**	**4,276**	**3,607**	**669**	**5,255**	**5,854**
Estevan	64	10	47	41	40	1	64	153
Melville	28	4	92	24	23	1	68	228
Moose Jaw	1,183	52	1,034	1,124	936	188	1,593	967
North Battleford	275	30	226	254	186	68	185	268
Prince Albert	218	54	177	169	133	36	271	425
Regina	885	45	955	889	737	152	410	1,684
Saskatoon	794	41	710	774	664	110	1,853	1,042
Swift Current	360	45	373	329	305	24	430	542
Weyburn	392	33	358	360	337	23	152	224
Yorkton	314	14	369	312	246	66	229	321
Alberta	**3,981**	**213**	**3,948**	**3,638**	**3,191**	**447**	**4,332**	**2,634**
Calgary	1,913	130	1,850	1,555	1,286	269	1,123	743
Drumheller	84	4	76	55	55	0	53	137
Edmonton	1,160	13	1,349	1,258	1,126	132	2,703	1,304
Lethbridge	337	30	325	306	287	19	263	200
Medicine Hat	487	36	348	464	437	27	190	250
British Columbia	**3,776**	**83**	**5,975**	**3,783**	**1,842**	**1,880**	**10,571**	**2,125**
Kamloops	150	8	184	141	130	11	143	113
Nanaimo	295	1	317	286	285	1	450	316
Nelson	176	3	188	173	10	163	28	51
New Westminster	183	0	329	168	114	53	817	53
Penticton	156	13	243	146	42	104	163	153
Prince George	20	3	76	17	16	1	52	130
Prince Rupert	229	0	209	229	194	35	82	59
Vancouver	1,476	47	2,809	1,543	487	996	7,839	974
Victoria	1,091	8	1,620	1,080	564	516	997	276
Canada	**55,747**	**4,224**	**80,147**	**52,826**	**38,161**	**13,207**	**94,234**	**31,693***
Men	41,381	1,846	60,415	39,921	32,490	7,336	71,315	26,343
Women	14,366	2,378	19,732	12,905	5,671	5,871	22,919	5,350

* 129 Placements effected by offices now closed

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during August were over 72 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 34 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 69 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decrease of over 33 per cent in comparison with August, 1939. The decline in placements from August of last year was entirely due to the curtailment of work in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as small gains in farming and manufacturing were offset by reductions in logging and services. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 131; farming 3,489; construction and maintenance 519 and services 775, of which 578 were of household workers. There were 4,118 men and 299 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during August called for 115 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 33 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Farm placements were considerably fewer than in August, 1939, and there was a fairly substantial decline in construction and maintenance, but moderate gains were reported in services, trade and transportation. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included farming 2,592; transportation 73; construction and maintenance 457; trade 112 and services 971, of which 632 were of household workers. During the month 3,120 men and 487 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

There was a gain of nearly 76 per cent in the number of positions offered in employment offices in Alberta when compared with the preceding month and of 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There were increases also in placements of nearly 75 per cent when compared with July and of over 20 per cent in comparison with August, 1939. An increase in the building division of construction and maintenance due to work on National Defence projects accounted for the gain in placements over August of last year, although placements were also higher in services, manufacturing, transportation and mining. The increases in the four latter groups, however, were offset by a substantial decline in logging and a smaller loss in farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 138; logging 133; farming 1,728; construction and maintenance 799 and services 713, of which 511 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,779 of men and 412 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August were over 5 per cent better than in the preceding month and also in the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were about 5 per cent higher under both comparisons. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with August of last year the most important gains were in services and manufacturing and the largest loss in construction and maintenance. There was, however, a more moderate decline in logging, while trade and transportation showed minor improvement and there was a small reduction in farm placements. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 454; logging 121; farming 158; construction and maintenance 1,601 and services 1,182, of which 789 were of household workers. During the month 1,415 men and 427 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 38,161 placements in regular employment, 13,806 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 694 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 530 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 164 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Quebec during August issued 146 certificates for reduced transportation, all to points outside the province. From Hull the movement was entirely of bushworkers, 103 going to Sudbury, 15 to Port Arthur and 7 to Pembroke. The Rouyn office was instru-

mental in the despatch of 21 carpenters to North Bay. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Ontario during August 428 persons went to provincial employment The Port Arthur office transferred 139 bush workers, 63 building construction workers for National Defence projects, one sawmill labourer and one cook within its own zone. In addition, the Port Arthur zone received 35 bushmen from Ottawa and 9 bushmen from Sudbury. For points within their respective zones also, the Sudbury office transferred 83 bush workers and the Fort William office 80 bush workers and one housekeeper. From Toronto 13 construction workers went to Parry Sound and one hotel porter to Kingston. The Niagara Falls zone was the destination of one aircraft machinist travelling from North Bay and the Hamilton zone of one saw filer sent from Pembroke. In Manitoba during August, 17 workers profited by the reduced transportation rate, one of whom travelled to a provincial situation and 16 outside the province. The former, a farm hand, was conveyed from Winnipeg to a point within the same zone. The interprovincial movement was also from Winnipeg and included 5 sawmill labourers, 3 restaurant workers, 4 mine cookees, 2 bricklayers, one boilermaker and one coppersmith bound for the Port Arthur zone. One transfer only was effected in Saskatchewan during August, which was of a coppersmith transported from Regina to Port Arthur. Reduced rate certificates issued in Alberta during August numbered 81, of which 80 were provincial and one interprovincial. The latter was of a boilermaker conveyed from Calgary to Port Arthur. Provincially the Edmonton office despatched 17 bush workers, 15 mine workers, 5 fish company employees, 4 sawmill workers, 4 carpenters, 2 hotel employees, one labourer and one construction cook to various sections of the same zone. In addition, from Edmonton 27 carpenters went to Calgary and one carpenter to Medicine Hat. Journeying from Calgary 2 farm hands and one cook were destined to employment at centres within the Calgary zone. Transfers at the reduced rate in British Columbia during August were entirely provincial and totalled 21. Proceeding from Prince George 15 carpenters went to Prince Rupert, while from New Westminster 2 apple packers were despatched to Penticton and from Vancouver 3 miners and one cook were bound for employment within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 694 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate during August 181 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 491 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 21 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Northern Alberta Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces there was in addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above, a special harvest rate afforded by the railway companies, becoming effective on August 1 this year and terminating October 15. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement of labour being confined entirely to regions within their respective provinces. Transferred under this plan during August were 154 harvest workers in Manitoba and 229 in Alberta, a total of 383, of whom 148 travelled over the Canadian National Railways and 235 over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during August, 1940

The August report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes returns from 152 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 142 reported detailed operations. The remaining 10 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of August while 52 municipalities had failed to report at the close of September 10.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of August is $10,103,306. Revised values for the month of July include returns from 189 municipalities and aggregate $11,145,709. Reports were received from 50 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $6,819,076 for the last month. The corresponding revised value for July includes 56 returns and is $8,089,916, while the July, 1939, value was $6,178,212.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the eight elapsed months of the current year is $68,550,380. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $49,291,987, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $39,807,093.

During the month of August new construction of all types amounted to 72·5 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 40·0.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, AUGUST, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	10,103,306	7,100	284,220	407,390	2,597,034
New construction	7,326,111	4,000	198,575	386,325	2,272,590
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,777,195	3,100	85,645	21,065	324,444
Residential	4,559,552	7,100	191,302	47,240	1,083,879
New construction	4,043,088	4,000	145,990	34,375	961,760
Additions, alterations, repairs	516,464	3,100	45,312	12,865	122,119
Institutional	1,186,510	.....	2,210	.....	857,800
New construction	1,106,600	.....	.....	.....	857,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	79,910	.....	2,210	.....	800
Commercial	2,090,685	.....	49,855	8,650	186,260
New construction	591,533	.....	19,100	1,950	80,655
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,499,152	.....	30,755	6,700	105,605
Industrial	1,720,905	.....	8,453	351,500	313,650
New construction	1,458,085	.....	1,085	350,000	301,600
Additions, alterations, repairs	262,820	.....	7,368	1,500	12,050
Other building	545,654	.....	32,400	.....	155,445
New construction	126,805	.....	32,400	.....	71,575
Additions, alterations, repairs	418,849	.....	.....	.....	83,870

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	5,019,986	352,935	181,701	313,433	939,507
New construction	3,046,502	289,530	153,235	165,198	810,156
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,973,484	63,405	28,466	148,235	129,351
Residential	2,031,368	287,655	70,866	165,365	674,777
New construction	1,841,643	252,905	54,095	130,070	618,250
Additions, alterations, repairs	189,725	34,750	16,771	35,295	56,527
Institutional	217,550	500	85,000	16,000	7,450
New construction	158,100	.....	85,000	.....	6,500
Additions, alterations, repairs	59,450	500	.....	16,000	950
Commercial	1,536,277	54,275	25,000	75,400	154,968
New construction	300,390	31,250	13,800	30,500	113,888
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,235,887	23,025	11,200	44,900	41,080
Industrial	917,777	5,000	200	51,890	72,435
New construction	741,400	4,000	.....	.....	60,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	176,377	1,000	200	51,890	12,435
Other Building	317,014	5,505	635	4,778	29,877
New construction	4,969	1,375	340	4,628	11,518
Additions, alterations, repairs	312,045	4,130	295	150	18,359

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940, (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	August	Eight months	Eight months	Eight months
1940	10,103,306	68,550,380	([1])	([1])
1939	6,178,212	39,807,093	36·4	88·1
1938	5,829,984	37,897,396	34·7	90·2
1937	4,262,966	37,849,203	34·7	95·4
1936	3,673,455	27,026,141	24·7	84·6
1935	4,311,968	33,348,881	30·5	81·2
1934	3,764,425	17,433,272	16·0	82·8
1933	1,910,809	14,407,111	13·2	77·0
1932	3,823,251	32,576,464	29·8	77·7
1931	8,201,879	78,194,996	71·6	83·0
1930	14,029,564	115,268,330	105·5	93·4
1929	21,582,221	168,894,072	154·6	99·2
1928	17,448,542	145,247,485	133·0	96·4
1927	29,478,378	126,690,292	116·0	96·2
1926	11,672,599	109,211,942	100·0	100·7

[1] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1940, AND IN AUGUST, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	August, 1940	August, 1939
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	7,100	19,300
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	162,042	117,075
New Glasgow	1,926	15,275
*Sydney	26,390	21,575
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	5,875	19,850
*Moncton	362,122	5,995
*Saint John	22,868	19,169
Quebec—		
*Montreal (Maisonneuve)	883,205	873,613
*Quebec	248,855	341,958
Shawinigan Falls	16,075	44,475
*Sherbrooke	72,300	125,000
*Trois-Rivières	28,090	43,960
*Westmount	5,560	16,600
Ontario—		
Belleville	No report	134,166
*Brantford	19,861	4,580
Chatham	22,607	20,085
Fort William	83,465	66,498
Galt	34,535	10,441
Guelph	45,100	11,771
*Hamilton	216,465	178,596
*Kingston	No report	58,465
*Kitchener	No report	79,084
*London	60,565	106,605
Niagara Falls	13,445	14,165
Oshawa	99,445	13,230
*Ottawa	92,500	147,915
Owen Sound	14,932	13,150
*Peterborough	54,980	117,570
*Port Arthur	225,960	72,264
*St. Catharines	47,710	70,985
*St. Thomas	18,449	20,865
Ontario—*Conc.*		
Sarnia	No report	29,730
Sault Ste. Marie	No report	61,734
*Stratford	34,968	10,635
*Toronto	1,608,792	1,027,653
East York Twp.	85,954	145,550
Welland	26,202	44,605
*Windsor	397,001	110,548
Riverside	11,475	9,350
Woodstock	51,367	11,947
York Twp.	70,750	110,815
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	No report	3,925
St. Boniface	80,730	40,128
*Winnipeg	263,550	314,750
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	No report	6,125
*Regina	116,411	61,150
*Saskatoon	18,495	16,625
Alberta—		
*Calgary	No report	57,898
*Edmonton	252,943	487,490
Lethbridge	18,750	50,870
Medicine Hat	6,540	1,475
British Columbia—		
Kamloops	10,935	10,425
Nanaimo	3,670	870
*New Westminster	67,475	64,275
Prince Rupert	N.P.I.	4,080
*Vancouver	632,610	609,280
North Vancouver	12,485	20,340
*Victoria	155,546	61,699
Total 58 Municipalities	6,819,076	6,178,212
Total 35 Municipalities	6,224,278	5,332,156

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1940

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September, 1940, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy harvesting late crops. Heavy destruction to produce in general was reported from the Miramichi valley, owing to a storm which wrought havoc there, much grain and many root crops having been lost. Blueberries were abundant and all markets were well supplied with various types of vegetables, fruit and poultry. Fishing, also, had been hampered by storms and catches were light, lobster fishermen in particular having suffered most, as many of their traps had been carried out to sea. In logging there was little change, some enquiries having been made for pulpwood cutters; storm damage had been reported by contractors in this industry too, for lumber had drifted great distances from landings and this necessitated the sending out of men to sack the shores. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated 5 and 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked 5 days. Manufacturing concerns were fully employed, steel plants being especially busy. At Saint John, 80 boys, who recently had completed work in classes designed to train them in trades connected with war industries, had already been placed in employment, the majority with a large airplane manufacturing concern. The R.C.A.F. also had a number of boys training for ground trades of the air service. Little new construction was under way, although contracts had been let for

extensive work at Saint John, which was expected to start shortly. National Defence projects were progressing steadily. Little highway work was reported. Transportation was very brisk and trade was good. In the Women's Division the call for domestics greatly exceeded the supply.

Fewer farm vacancies were listed in the Province of Quebec, as nearly all crops had been harvested, but lumbering was very active. At La Tuque over 2,000 woodsmen had been hired by various companies and it was impossible to fill all orders. Chicoutimi and Hull, likewise, recorded improvement and at Matane numerous requests had been received for bushmen, but applicants were scarce. Nearly all shops and manufacturing plants were operating at full capacity and in some centres were running day and night shifts. Experienced labour was in great demand, particularly at Montreal and the number of employees in iron, cotton and wool industries at Sherbrooke was increasing. Great activity continued in building, owing to National Defence projects, as well as the construction of reservoirs, dams, power stations, etc., and few skilled tradesmen were idle. Transportation was active and trade was good. Numerous calls also were listed for female household help, many of which were not filled owing to dearth of suitable applicants.

Although the demand for farm help in Ontario was not so great, there was still some harvesting and corn cutting to be done and fruit to be picked. A few men also had been requested for the winter season, but experienced farm hands were scarce. Some boys had responded to the call for help and had assisted in the fields for short periods. Logging camps were increasing steadily and experienced men were easily placed. Where there was a lack of suitable applicants it was attributable, in part, to distance involved and the dislike of the 16-foot pulp. Mining was steady, with no shortage of employable men available. Nearly all manufacturing industries were working on full schedules. Canning factories were at their peak and wineries had started pressing. Firms handling war orders gave satisfactory reports of labour conditions and where special types of mechanics were requested and were not available locally these were secured from outside points. Sugar companies at Chatham were opening for sugar beet delivery on September 30 and would start operating a few days later. The crop was good and would last, approximately, until Christmas. Printing plants, auto factories, food concerns and nearly all textile mills were busy, but several box factories were slack. Some female candy workers also had found employment, replacing men who had enlisted, or boys called up for military training, while other women sought work in munition factories, some of which are not yet open. Building continued active, for besides National Defence projects, which absorbed numerous skilled tradesmen, many alteration, extension and repair jobs were under way. Good weather had also made it possible for outside construction to proceed swiftly and considerable overtime was in evidence on airports. There were few calls for highway labour and contractors had all necessary help and were rapidly finishing roads under construction. Several railway maintenance gangs also had finished for the season, but many running crews had resumed work, although the fall rush might not be so heavy as in previous years. Trade was brisk. A heavy demand continued for domestic help of all classes, particularly those with experience and capable of taking charge, but many applicants preferred hotel, store, muntions or factory employment, the latter being more readily available than formerly. A marked improvement was also noted in positions offered for office workers.

Harvesting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was nearing the end, but in Alberta only about 60 per cent completed, as rains had delayed operations. At Lethbridge, the sugar beet harvest was well under way and estimates given stated that the 1940 sugar crop was expected to reach 90,000,000 pounds. Labour was plentiful, both for field work and factories, about 3,000 men being employed in the former and 500 or 600 men in the latter group. In the vicinity of Winnipeg, however, the beet yield was light and reflected adverse conditions during the thinning and hoeing period. Logging was fair, with indications pointing to a busy season and sawmills were running steadily. Mining was quiet, but manufacturing industries were working well. Building was very active, due to National Defence projects, such as hutments and airport construction; the completion of some projects, however, had been held back through lack of material. Increased activity was noted in the drilling of new wells and the shipment of crude oil had been heavy, a record yield in this product being expected in Alberta for 1940, as during the first eight months of this year 5,279,235 barrels of oil had been produced. Transportation was active and railways were still sending out extra gangs. Trade was fair, but collections were slow. City domestics were greatly in demand, with experienced applicants difficult to obtain; country work was slacker.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia. Apple picking, however, was general and packing houses were working to capacity. The movement of labour in logging was normal and sawmills, shook mills and box factories

were operating with full crews. Salmon fishing of all types, including trolling, had closed in some areas, while remaining open in others, but recent landings, particularly of halibut, had been lighter than usual. Mining was fair. Building construction was very active, National Defence projects providing the major portion of work in that line. All shipyards were busy and there was still a demand for experienced ships' platers and coppersmiths at Vancouver. Longshore work at all points also had been plentiful and, at Prince Rupert, extra men had been engaged to cope with the increased activity occasioned by the arrival of loads of halibut and salmon for transhipment by rail. Trade was fair. Enquiries for household domestics continued, but there existed the usual shortage of capable cooks-general.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

(At the time of going to press, information concerning the employment situation in Great Britain had not been received. Consequently, and in order to maintain the continuity of the record, United Kingdom employment figures for two months will be given in this article in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.*)*

United States

Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, reported in a press release issued on September 25, that total non-agricultural employment in August, 1940, had topped all preceding August levels since 1929, with the single exception of August, 1937. The increase of over 430,000 workers in non-agricultural occupations from July to August brought the August, 1940, employment to nearly 36,000,000, an increase of 1,130,000 over a year ago, the report stated.

The following paragraphs taken from the official report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls were widespread, 75 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed reporting increased employment and 80 reporting larger pay rolls. Total factory employment rose 4 per cent, indicating the return of 310,000 workers to jobs, more than double the usual seasonal gain. Weekly factory pay rolls were 7·5 per cent or more than $13,600,000 greater than in the preceding month. The usual July-August increases are 1·8 per cent in employment and 3·1 per cent in pay rolls.

Employment expansion in National Defence Industries.—As in the immediately preceding months, expansion in industries manufacturing materials for national defence continued to highlight the employment picture. New highs in employment were registered in shipbuilding, aircraft, engines, aluminum manufactures, machine tools, and explosives. Estimated employment in these industries in August, 1940, and the gains over the month interval and in comparison with 1937, the most recent year of peak employment, were as follows:

Industry	Estimated number of wage earners August 1940	Gains in aggregate employment between July 1940 and August 1940	Gains in aggregate employment between Average 1937 and August 1940
Shipbuilding	98,000	5,500	35,700
Aircraft	80,400	4,700	56,400
Engines	55,800	2,400	22,900
Aluminum manufactures	28,600	900	4,900
Machine tools	67,300	700	20,100
Explosives	8,300	500	2,900

Manufacturing and Factory Employment.—Other manufacturing industries stimulated directly or indirectly by war orders and in which large employment gains were shown included: steel, 12,600; sawmills, 10,500; foundries, 9,900; men's clothing, 8,400; electrical machinery, 7,100; and woollen and worsted goods, 6,600. Canning and preserving firms showed a seasonal employment increase of 60,700 wage earners and women's clothing factories, a seasonal gain of 33,500. Factories manufacturing automobiles and automobile parts expanded their forces by 21,800 workers, reflecting the production of new models. The meat packing industry reported a larger-than-seasonal lay-off of 5,600 workers and the baking industry, a reduction of 1,000 workers.

In addition to the substantial gain in factory employment, more than 40,000 additional workers were employed on Federal and private construction projects in August. In the field of transportation and public utilities, about 17,000 workers were added and in the group of mining industries a net gain of 8,000 workers was shown. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government service increased by 50,000. In wholesale and retail trade combined, employment declined by about 4,000, reflecting the mid-summer recession in retail-trade activity. Wholesale trade firms reported a small seasonal gain. In the group of financial and service industries, a loss of approximately 5,000 workers was shown between July and August.

Employment in Mines.—The net gain of 8,000 workers in the group of mining industries was due largely to the employment gain of 2·0 per cent in bituminous coal mines, which also reported an increase in pay rolls of 10·8 per cent, stepping up production in response to increased industrial demand. In anthracite coal mining, an employment decline of 1 per cent was accompanied by a pay-roll loss of 9·3 per cent which reflected decreased production, due in part to the observance of a religious holiday during the first half of August. Metal mines reported employment and pay-roll gains of 0·7 per cent and 8·5 per cent which raised the levels of this industry to the highest point since November, 1937. Quarries increased their working forces by 1·4 per cent while oil wells curtailed employment by 0·5 per cent.

Public Utilities.—In the public utilities, slight employment declines in telephone and telegraph and street railways and buses were offset by an employment gain of 0·7 per cent in electric light and power which was accompanied by a pay-roll increase of 1·7 per cent.

Employment on Public Works.—The accelerated pace of the national defense program was reflected in employment figures on construction projects financed by regular Federal appropriations. Large gains on the construction of naval vessels and public roads together with appreciable increases on many other types of projects brought the number of workers employed up to 335,000 for the month ending August 15. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $37,936,000.

In the month ending August 15, only 60,000 men were working on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration. Pay rolls were $6,093,000. Employment on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority showed a gain of about 500 during the same period. Preliminary figures indicate that employment on State-financed road projects increased 11,000 in August, bringing the number of workers up to 209,000.

Increased non-agricultural employment was felt on work relief projects of the Work Projects Administration where the number of persons at work decreased 4,000 in August. Pay-roll disbursements to the 1,647,000 workers on these projects totalled $94,580,000, Employment on Federal Agency projects under the Work Projects Administration fell from 108,000 in July to 71,000 in August.

The National Youth Administration furnished employment to an additional 52,000 persons on the out-of-school work program in August.

Employment in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps rose from 317,000 in July to 325,000 in August. Pay rolls for the month were $14,381,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair

Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935", which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for government supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions included fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Transport

Erection of administration building at the airport at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, Dinsmore-McIntire Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1940. Amount of contract, $26,627.86. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$1.15
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gas or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 15
Labourers	0 55
Lathers—metal	0 80
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck	1 55
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Roofers—felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 55
Roofers—sheet metal	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 55

Development of aerodrome at Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Name of contractors, E. Massicotte & Fils, Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1940. Amount of contract, $58,108.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 40
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 65
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of water supply works at aerodrome at Jarvis, Ont. Name of contractors, The Grant Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $21,695. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Compressor operators—gas or elec.	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
	Per day
*Divers	14 00
*Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gas., elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Shovel engineers—steam or gas.	1 00
Shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Trenching machine operator (gas.)	1 00
Watchmen	0 35

* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Development of aerodrome at Scoudouc, N.B. Name of contractors, Dexter Construction Co., Ltd., Fairville, N.B. Date of contract, September 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $242,652.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators:	
Gas or elec.	0 45
Steam	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gas	0 45
Road roller operators (gas and steam)	0 60
Shovel operators (gas)	0 90
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	0 90
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of an aerodrome at Oberon, Man. Name of contractors, Baragar Bros., Elm Creek, Man. Date of contract, September 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $31,315. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gas	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at Mountain View, Ont. Name of contractors, H. J. McFarland Construction Co., Picton, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1940. Amount of contract, $175,157.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 50
Concrete mixer operators—steam	0 65
Drivers—team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck and driver	1 45
Road grader operators—gas.	0 50

	Per hour
Road roller operators—gas. and steam	0 65
Shovel operators—gas.	1 00
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at the airport at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Crown Paving and Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, September 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $66,290. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 50
Driver	0 45
Driver with team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	0 50
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 60
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of cast iron pipe line for airport at Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, September 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,887.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Gasoline	0 55
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Road roller operators—(steam or gasoline)	0 70
Shovel operators—gasoline	1 00
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 65
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development of aerodrome at Portage la Prairie, Man. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1940. Amount of contract, $50,825. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators, gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers—team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators—gas.	0 50
Road roller operators—gas. or steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas.	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Labourers	0 35
Watchmen	0 30

Development of aerodrome at North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. H. S. Stewart, Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, September 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,305. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development of L'Ancienne Lorette Airport (Quebec City), P.Q. Name of contractors, Belmont Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1940. Amount of contract, $245,754.81. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
(Horse-drawn)	0 45
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 60

	Per hour
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators:gas.	1 00
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development of an aerodrome at Port Albert, Ont. Name of contractors, Warren Bituminous Paving Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $196,737.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 50
Concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor trucks and drivers	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 65
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of radio living quarters and garage at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Phillips and Matheson, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 17, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,515.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 75
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete operators (gas.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, wood	0 50
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60

	Per hour
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 60
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40

Preliminary development of aerodrome at Mont Joli, P.Q. Name of contractors, Construction Nationale and Chemins Ltee, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $254,444.05. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Axemen	0 40
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Driver	0 35
Drill runner	0 45
Engineer, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 65
Fireman—stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operator—gas.	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineer	0 90
Craneman	0 70
Fireman	0 55
Oiler	0 50
Shovel operators—gas.	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Development of an aerodrome at Mount Pleasant, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Municipal Spraying and Contracting Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $95,183.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers, and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators:	
Gas	0 45
Horse-drawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 60
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90

	Per hour
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	0 90
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of an aerodrome at St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co.. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $114,067.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 43
Cement and concrete mixer operators (steam)	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 45
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 60
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	0 90
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a radio range station at Penticton, B.C. Name of contractors, Kenyon-Killick Ltd., Penticton, B.C. Date of contract, September 26, 1940. Amount of contract, $5.678.10. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete operators (gas.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Road grader operators:	
Horse-drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40

Erection of a combined tower and dwelling at Georgina Point, Active Pass, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 26, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,878. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 80
Labourers	0 45
Painters	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Watchmen	0 45

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Brown drill	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown serge trousers	S. Rubin, Limited, Sherbrooke, Que.
Blue cloth caps	The Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Wool cardigan jackets	Bates & Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Blue serge overalls	The Freedman Company, Montreal, Que.
Gymnasium shoes	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue web waist belts	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Moccasins	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blanket straps	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Batons	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Post Office Department

Metal dating stamps & type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Barrymore Cloth Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Satchels	Hugh Carson Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Northern Bolt, Screw & Wire Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	Vallance Broom Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings	D. K. McLaren, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

St. Jerome, Quebec.—A Certain Knitting Mill Company and Le Syndicat Des Employés du Textile de Saint Jerome. (The Textile Employees Union of St. Jerome).

Agreement to be in effect from March 4, 1940, with wage adjustments retroactive to January 1, 1940, to be in effect to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union, which is composed only of employees of the company, with one exception. Employees are free to join or not to join the union.

Hours: 50 per week, except certain maintenance men at 55 hours, engineers, firemen and watchmen 72 hours, warehouse and shipping 49 hours.

Overtime: time and one fifth.

Hourly wage rates for some classes: worsted mill—spinning 24 and 26 cents, doffers 19 cents; woolen mill—mixing machine 31 cents, feeders (carding) 25 cents, spinning 32 cents; dyehouse—dyeing operators 22 to 38 cents; fulling 30, 33 and 48 cents; drying 25 to 30 cents; knitting and finishing—knitters 35 cents, sewing 22 to 32 cents, examining 22 and 25 cents, steaming and pressing 35 and 36 cents; weaving—22 to 35 cents, cloth finishing 25 to 40 cents. Night work is to be paid at 5 per cent over day rates.

The number of apprentices not to exceed 10 per cent of the total number of employees. The wage scale for apprentices is included, with a minimum of 13 cents per hour.

Seniority is recognized.

A joint committee to discuss all questions submitted to it and if unable to reach a settlement, a joint arbitration board to be formed whose decision will be final.

Montreal, Quebec.—Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, Inc. and the Montreal Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (Men's and Boys Clothing Factory Workers).

This agreement which was in effect from July 1, 1938 to July 1, 1940, was renewed from September 24, 1940 to July 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only members of the union to be employed, if available.

Overtime, that is work done before or after regular working hours to be paid at time and one half.

The manufacturers to have the privilege of developing workers through the apprenticeship system on a basis to be determined by representatives of the manufacturers and the union.

In slack seasons, equal division of work to be observed as far as possible.

All disputes and grievances which cannot be settled by the parties will be referred to the Impartial Chairman who is named in the agreement.

In the amendment renewing this agreement from September 24, 1940, provision is made for the setting up of committees as may be necessary to study the problems of the industry.

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Manufacturers of Men's and Boys' Clothing and the Montreal Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Agreements with certain clothing manufacturers not members of the employers' association were made on various dates between July 26 and August 6, 1940, all to be effective until July 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. The employers to deduct union dues and assessments from the employees' wages and hand over to the union.

Overtime, that is work done before or after regular working hours, to be paid at time and one half.

Wage rates for time and piece work to be fixed by a representative of the union and the firms. The wage rates in effect at the time the agreement was made were not to be changed.

In slack seasons, equal division of work to prevail, as far as possible.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to the Impartial Chairman.

Brockville, Ontario.—A certain Hat Manufacturing Establishment and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, Local 74.

The agreement which came into effect May 16, 1938, was renewed with certain changes from May 1, 1939, and again with certain other changes from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941.

Neither the Company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee on account of membership or non-membership in the union or union activities. From May 1, 1939, under the provisions of the amended agreement it is provided that those then members of the union or all who later joined the union were to remain union members during the term of the agreement.

Hours for production workers: 45 per week, not more than 9 hours in any one day.

Overtime: on 15 days during each half year, overtime not exceeding 2 hours in any one day may be worked at regular rates; all other overtime for production workers to be paid at time and one third. From May 1, 1939, under the amended agreement it was provided that all overtime for production workers, including work on Saturdays, Sundays and seven holidays to be paid at time and one third. Under the 1940 amendment, work on the same seven holidays is to be paid at time and one half.

A schedule of piece rates forms part of the agreement. Any new rates are to be mutually

agreed on. Under the 1940 amendment, an increase of 5 per cent to be granted from May 1 to October 31, 1940, and wage rates to be reveiwed one week before October 31, 1940, to determine any adjustments required owing to war conditions.

Productive work is to be distributed as equally as possible among the workers.

A joint committee is to be set up for the settlement of questions of wages, prices and any disputes. Any matter which cannot be settled by this committee will be referred to arbitration.

Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario.—Associated Clothing Manufacturers and Other Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1943, but either party may give notice 90 days before May 1 of any year requesting a change in wages.

The employers agree to operate preferential union shops, to apply to the union when requiring new workers. If no union members available others may be employed and the union will admit such new employees, if eligible.

Hours: 44 per week, either 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays, or 9 per day, 8 on Fridays and no work on Saturdays. At some time during the term of this agreement the employers agree to confer with other Canadian manufacturers on the question of reducing the hours to 40 per week.

Overtime: time and one half for all overtime and for work on federal legal holidays.

Wages are on a piece work basis. It is agreed that workers have the right to ask for wage increases to compensate for any increases in the cost of living, and in view of any such advances the manufacturers' assocation similarly may ask for decreases when cost of living is lower.

The manufacturers to have the privilege of developing workers through the apprenticeship system to be determined by the manufacturers and the union.

The employers and the union to co-operate in organizing an employment office.

During slack seasons, work to be divided as equally as possible.

For the settlement of disputes which cannot be settled by the shop steward or the union with the employers, a joint arbitration board to be selected with two representatives of each party and the fifth (the chairman) to be selected by both parties.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Certain Cap Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Interational Union, Local 35.

Agreement to be in effect from August 19, 1939, to August 19, 1941, and renews the previous agreement which came into effect July 2, 1937.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If no members available, others employed are to join the union. The union undertook to organize the unorganized part of the industry. The parties to the agreement may use the union label.

Hours: from July 2, 1937 to December 31, 1937, 44 per week; from January 1, 1938, 42 per week. It was provided that in February, 1940, negotiations were to take place, and if necessary arbitration over the question of a 40 hour week, but in June, 1940, the hours were still 42 per week.

Overtime only permitted when all unemployed members of the union have been employed, and may never exceed 10 hours in any week, to be divided equally into the first four days of the week. The first four hours overtime in any week to be paid at regular rate and all other overtime at time and one quarter.

In the 1937 agreement, an increase of $1 per week for all employees was provided for. In the 1939 agreement, the parties agreed to negotiate individual increases for employees according to merit.

In slack season, the work in a shop to be divided as equally as possible.

Disputes are to be settled by a joint arbitration board.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

Kenogami, Quebec.—Price Brothers and Company, Limited, and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local No. 50) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 83).

Agreement covering the manufacture of groundwood and sulphite pulp and newsprint paper to be in effect from May 15, 1940 to May 15, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

When hiring new employees, preference to be given to union members when available. Any others hired are to join one of the unions parties to the agreement. The company recognizes the unions as the sole agencies representing the employees for collective bargaining.

Hours: the normal operation of the mills to be six days per week, with 24 hours shutdown on Sunday; for day workers, regular hours 8 per day, and only necessary work to be done on Sundays; tour workers to be organized into shifts, the length of which will depend on local conditions.

Overtime: time and one half for all work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday or on the four holidays. Tour workers required to work longer than their regular tour hours to be paid straight time only for such time worked. In the general mill rules forming part of the agreement, time and one half is to be paid to all hourly paid day workers for all work over 8 hours in any one day. In a rider to the agreement, however, dated July 17, 1940, it is agreed that since due to war conditions making it difficult to secure qualified help in the mechanical and electrical trades, this time and one half payment for overtime on week days for day workers is suspended for the present, with further discussion to take place not later than November 1, 1940.

In promotions and in lay-offs, the management will take into consideration, first, ability and second, length of service. If necessary to materially curtail operations of the plant, the management will also consider the cases of employees with dependents, if capable and efficient, as against employees without dependents.

A mutual interest board to be formed for the regular discussion of employee welfare, apprentice system, etc.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the mill officials and the adjutsment committee will be referred to arbitration.

The schedule of wages forming part of the agreement is to remain in effect unless changed by mutual consent at a meeting called on 30 days' notice by either party.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few classes: wood rooms—knife grinders 47 cents, sawyers 47 to 55 cents, labourers, chippers, etc. 45 cents; groundwood—decker man 52 cents, wet machine man 48 cents, screen man 45 cents; grinder room—grinder men 52 cents, oilers 54 and 57 cents, repairmen 62 to 73 cents, labourers, etc. 45 cents; sulphite—acidmakers 75 cents, cooks 96 cents, cooks' helpers 49 to 63 cents, blow pit men 55 cents, blow pit helpers 51 cents; paper mill beaters—beater engineers $1.08, beater tank men 62 cents, broke beater foreman 58 cents, broke beater helpers 47 cents; paper machine room—machine tenders $1.32 and $1.62, back tenders $1.15 and $1.44; third hands 90 cents and $1.09, fourth hands 68 and 74 cents, fifth hands 64 and 69 cents, sixth hands 55 cents, clothing man 75 cents, oilers 60 cents, paper testers 57 cents, finishers 57 and 59 cents, shippers 60 cents, coremakers 56 and 65 cents, core room 45 to 54 cents; cardboard mill and wrapper mill—beater engineer 65 cents, beater man 55 cents, machine tender $1, back tenders 75 cents, third hands 60 cents, fourth hands 56 cents, finishers and shippers 54 cents; steam plant—firemen 62 cents, repair man 70 cents, paper mill engineer 80 cents; electrical department—generator man 70 cents, motor men 65 cents, generator and motorman helpers 54 cents, repairman 50 to 74 cents, pumphouse operator 60 cents; yard and locomotive—locomotive engineer 83 cents, locomotive fireman 67 cents, brakemen 65 cents, conductor 79 cents, truck driver 57 cents, labourers 45 cents; repair crew—millwrights and carpenters 65 to 82 cents, millwright helpers 55 cents, machinists and tinsmiths 50 to 95 cents, machinist helpers 36 to 45 cents, pipers 50 to 82 cents, blacksmiths 82 cents, blacksmith helpers 54 cents, pattern makers 72 and 82 cents, moulders 55 to 72 cents, painters 55 to 66 cents, general labour 47 and 50 cents; apprentices from 20 cents during first six months to 35 cents during fourth six months and thereafter according to occupation.

Riverbend, Quebec.—Price Brothers and Company, Limited, and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local No. 246) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 398).

Agreement, covering the manufacture of groundwood and sulphite pulp and newsprint paper, to be in effect from May 15, 1940, to May 15, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement including a rider of July 17, 1940, *re* overtime, is similar to the agreement between the company and the unions at Kenogami, as summarized above, except for the wage scale in some classes.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few classes: wood room—knife grinders 47 cents, sawyers 47 to 55 cents, labourers, etc. 45 cents; groundwood—grinderman 52 cents, decker man 49 cents, screen man 52 cents; sulphite—digester cooks 96 cents, cooks' helpers 52 and 63 cents, acid makers 75 cents, blow pit men 55 cents, blow pit helpers and labourers 45 cents; sulphite wet machine operators 48 cents; paper mill—beater engineers 98 cents, beatermen 47 cents, machine tenders $1.62, back tenders $1.44, third hands $1.09, fourth hands 74 cents, fifth hands 69 cents, sixth hands 55 cents, clothing man 66 cents, paper testers 57 cents, finishers 59 cents, shippers 59 cents, core foreman 62 cents, core room helpers 47 cents; mechanical—carpenters 52 to 64 cents, millwrights 49 to 83 cents, repairmen 45 and 70 cents, machinists 52 to 82 cents, pipefitters 56 to 73 cents, pipefitters' helpers 47 and 50 cents, blacksmith 70 cents, painters 58 cents, pump men 67 and 72 cents, oilers 52 to 60 cents, labourers 45 cents; steam plant—fireman and electric boiler operators 62 cents, cleaners 45 cents; electricians 62 to 80 cents, pumphouse operators 52 cents; pulp testers 52 cents; yard labourers 45 cents.

Jonquiere, Quebec.—Price Brothers and Company, Limited and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 143) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 93).

Agreement covering the manufacture of groundwood, boxboard and specialties, to be in effect from May 15, 1940, to May 15, 1941 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement, including the rider *re* suspension of extra pay for overtime on week days, is similar to the agreement summarized above between the Company and the unions at Kenogami, with the exception of the wage scale.

Hourly wage rates for a few classes: wood room—knife grinder 49 cents, sawyer 49 cents, barkers 45 cents; groundwood—grindermen 52 cents; machine room—machine tenders 98 cents, back tenders 79 cents, third hands 70 cents, reel tenders 63 cents, fourth hands 63 cents, fifth hands 47 cents, oilers 57 cents; beater room—beater men 54 cents, cleaners 47 cents; bleach plant—operators 63 cents, helpers 50 cents; pulp lapping and storing—wet press operators 48 cents, scalers 53 cents, pulp handlers 45 cents; finishing—finishers 51 to 57 cents, finishers' assistants 48 cents; shippers 55 cents; mechanical—blacksmith 77 cents, patternmaker 79 cents, machinists 76 and 79 cents, pipefitters 58 cents, millwrights 69 to 80 cents; electricians 80 cents, motormen 75 cents, steam plant firemen 58 to 71 cents; pulp testers 52 cents; labourers 45 cents.

Three Rivers, Quebec.—St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local No. 136).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 813, with the exception of the wage schedule.

Wages per hour for certain classes of work: machine room—machine tenders $1 to $1.40, back tenders 90 cents to $1.23, third hands 75 to 94 cents, fourth hands 64 cents, fifth hands 60 cents, sixth hands 46 and 48 cents, clothing men 49 to 55 cents, rewinder men 60 cents, rewinder helpers 53 cents, oilers 55 cents, millwrights 79 cents, piper 71 cents, machine operators 79 and 84 cents, beater men 45 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 91 cents, cooks' helper 58 cents, blow pit men 48 cents, piper 71 cents; grinder room—grindermen 50 cents, millwrights 69 cents, oilers 53 cents; screen room—mixermen 63 cents; boiler house—engineers 74 cents, firemen 63 cents, metermen 58 cents; electricians 74 and 79 cents, electricians' helpers 46 to 60 cents; yard—truck driver 48 cents, labourers 45 cents; wood handling—chipper men 46 cents, millwright 69 cents, conveyor men 45 cents; wood pile—wood handlers 45 cents; sulphite testers 53 cents, laboratory helpers 52 cents; pipers 71 cents; millwrights 47 to 74 cents, pump men 55 and 60 cents; machinists 52 to 73 cents, blacksmith 75 cents; painters 48 and 53 cents; tinsmiths 65 cents; lapping—wet machine operators 45 cents, truckers 45 cents.

Temiskaming, Three Rivers and Gatineau, Quebec.—Canadian International Paper Company, International Fibre Board Limited, Masonite Company of Canada Limited and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Locals No. 163 at Three Rivers and No. 251 at Gatineau) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Locals No. 163 at Three Rivers, No. 233 at Temiskaming and No. 142 at Gatineau).

This agreement is similar to the agreement previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1294, with this exception:

When men are being employed, preference will be given to former employees, considering their record while in the company's employ.

The mill rules and wage scales have been received in the Department of Labour only for the Temiskaming mill and the Three Rivers mill.

Temiskaming Mill

Hours: 8 per day for both day workers and tour workers.

Overtime for day workers: for inside day workers, time and one half for all work over 8 hours in any one week day; for outside day workers, time and one half for all work in excess of 10 hours in any one week day. For all hourly paid employees, time and one half for all work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday and for work on four specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates for some classes at Temiskaming: filter plant—screen men 46 cents; boiler house—engine men 73 cents, firemen 63 cents, repairman 68 cents, ashmen 45 cents; woodroom—runners 65 cents, grinder 50 cents, repairman 66 cents, oiler 48 cents, others 46 cents; wood handling—crane operators 76 cents, locomotive engineers 65 cents, brakemen 56 cents, others 45 to 48 cents; acid plant—acid makers 78 cents, refrigerator operators 65 cents, others 46 to 51 cents; digesters—first cooks $1, second cooks 70 cents, helpers 54 and 56 cents, testers 51 cents; preparing—stock runners 60 cents, pit men 50 cents, screen men 46 cents; bleaching—runners 62 and 77 cents, screenmen 46 cents, bleach mixer 59 cents; electrolytic—bleach makers 68 cents, repairman 63 cents; dry machines—machine tenders 83, 98 and $1; back tenders 62, 69 and 72 cents, pressmen and dry truckers 49 cents; shipping—head checkers 60 cents, truckers and sample cutters 49 cents; yard—truckers 54 and 60 cents, labourers 45 cents; screenings—stock runners 54 cents, loaders and cutters 46 cents; electricians and armature winders 70 to 76 cents; repairmen 54 to 91 cents.

Three Rivers mill

Hours: 8 per day for both day workers and tour workers.

Overtime for day workers is to be paid at time and one half with these exceptions: employees engaged in wood handling, bark burning plant, wood room, slasher mill and chip operation, employees engaged in boat loading and unloading operations including paper handling and warehouse, employees engaged in outdoor miscellaneous occupations including coal handling, townsite work and truck drivers. For all these excepted occupations, time and one half is payable only after 10 hours work in any day. Time and one half for all work on Sundays and three specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates for some classes: wood handling—wood handlers 45 and 46 cents, sawyers 48 cents, crane operator 76 cents; chipper man 45 cents; grinder man 54 cents; groundwood screenman 57 cents, deckerman 49 cents; acid maker 78 cents; digesters—cook 84 cents, cooks' helpers 50 and 63 cents, blow pit man 50 cents; sulphite screenman 54 cents; sulphite pressman 49 and 50 cents; beaterman 49 cents; paper machines—machines tenders $1.39 to $1.47, back tenders $1.23 to $1.29, third hand 95 to 99 cents, fourth hand 68 to 69 cents, fifth hand 62 to 63 cents, oiler 57 cents, clothing man 72 to 99 cents; wrapper machines—machine tender 90 cents, second hand 71 cents, third hand 65 cents; finishing—roll finisher 47 and 50 cents, rewinder man 52 to 61 cents, labourers 45 and 46 cents; paper loaders 47 and 50 cents, truck operators 49 and 52 cents; power plant (steam)—electric boiler operator 51 to 57 cents, firemen 51 cents; power plant (electric)—motor man 53 to 55 cents, electric operators 76 and 79 cents; repairman 54 and 79 cents.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and corrections to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Bakers, Granby (amendment).

Dress Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Trades, Quebec (correction).

Longshoremen (ocean navigation), Montreal.

Retail Stores, Quebec.

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma (amendment).

Civic Employees (outside services), Quebec. (amendment).

Garages and Service Stations, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Granby and Sorel (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Order in Council and is summarized in a special article on page 1077.

Ontario

Carpenters, St. Catharines.
Barbers, Paris.

Saskatchewan

Carpenters, Regina (amendment).
Electrical Workers, Regina (amendment).
Plumbers, Regina (amendment).
Sheet Metal Workers, Regina (amendment).
Garages and Service Stations, Moose Jaw.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreements Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such bylaws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning August 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of three new agreements, the correction of two agreements and the amendment of seven agreements, all of which are noted below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: an agreement affecting the fur manufacturing industry (retail) at Quebec in the issue of September 14; the street railway employees at Montreal in the issue of September 21; the pleating and embroidery workers at Montreal in the issue of September 28. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: building trades, St. Hyacinthe in the issues of September 7 and September 14; building trades, Joliette in the issue of September 14, the paper box (uncorrugated paper) industry, Province of Quebec, in the issue of September 21. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during July approv-

ing or amending the constitution and bylaws of eleven joint committees, and others approving the levying of assessments by thirteen joint committees as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Granby.—An Order in Council approved September 11 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 21, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1170).

The second employee (helper) on a delivery is to be paid $6 per week during first year, $8 during second year and $10 during third year.

Employers must pay their employees for religious holidays and four other holidays.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, etc.

Dress Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council approved September 24 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local No. 205 (dress cutters) and No. 262 (dressmakers).

This Order in Council covers the manufacture of dresses, blouses, separate skirts, play clothes, aprons, dressing gowns (except of flannel, etc.), uniforms, etc. but does not include knitted garments, ski suits, windbreakers, nor small children's clothing. The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 28, 1940 to April 1, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the whole Province of Quebec, Zone I being the Island of Montreal and within 20 miles of it and Zone II the rest of the Province.

Hours: 48 per week divided into 5½ working days. However, in shops where the 44 hour week is in effect by agreement these hours may not be increased.

Overtime: in shops where the 44 hour week is in force the first four hours overtime to be paid at regular rates. All other overtime to be paid at time and one half. Not more than two hours overtime in any one day nor eight hours in any one week may be worked.

No work on six specified holidays.

Minimum wages for a 48 hour week in Zone I: skilled cutters (grade 1) $34; skilled cutters (grade 2) $24.50; spreaders $12.50; operators $14.50; drapers $14; sample makers $14.50; finishers $12.75; examiners $12.50; folders $11; pressers' assistants $11; general hands $11; pressers (male) $22.65; pressers (female) $14. No piece work prices may be fixed which do not yield pay equal to the above minimum rates. A scale of minimum weekly rates higher than the above rates is included in the agreement. This higher wage scale would come into effect on condition that similar minimum rates and hours be established by law for the same industry for the Province of Ontario.

Minimum wage rates for a 48 hour week in Zone II are 10 per cent less than in Zone I.

Employers paying higher rates than the above may not reduce them. A joint committee may issue permits to employees whose production is deficient to work for less than these minimum rates.

Apprentices: shops employing seven or more cutters may employ one apprentice, to be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $20 during sixth six months. In all other crafts the number of apprentices in any shop shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the employees. Such apprentices to be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $11 during fourth six months.

No work shall be given to employees to be manufactured or worked upon at home.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council approved September 6 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1386, February, 1938, page 214, October, 1938, page 1170, January, 1940, page 69 and February, page 172). The period of the agreement is extended from September 1, 1940 to October 31, 1940.

Construction: Buildings and Construction

Building Trades, Quebec.—A correction of the Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1940, page 608 was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 7, adding the municipality of Charlesbourg to Zone I.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen (Ocean Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 375.

The Order in Council, which covers work for all ocean steamships coming into the harbour of Montreal, is to be in effect from September 11, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1423, with certain exceptions:

Hours: both parties to endeavour to ensure that the average number of hours per week of the workers shall not exceed 48 hours.

Wages: the basic hourly wage rates of 77 cents per hour for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work (with higher rates for special cargoes) are unchanged, but there is now added a war bonus of 8 cents per hour.

The longshoremen to have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves who shall also assist in the settling of disputes.

Trade

Retail Stores, Quebec.—On Order in Council, approved September 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 7, with correction in the issue of September 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association patronale du Commerce de Québec, inc. (The Employers Commercial Association of Quebec, Inc.) and Le Syndicat national catholique des Employés du Commerce, gros et détail, du district de Québec, inc. (The National Catholic Union of Wholesale and Retail Trade Employees of the district of Quebec, Inc.).

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 7, 1940, to August 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 96, March, page 336, July, page 729, October, page 1067, January, 1940, page 69, April, page 391 and August, page 867 with these exceptions:

The jurisdiction covers all establishments engaged in retail trade or in wholesale and retail trade except the sale of food products, fuel, tobacco and articles for smokers, florist, optometrist and pharmaceutical products or any other trade governed by another Order in Council. It now includes also the office staff of the establishments covered.

Weekly wage rates for male clerks are now $1 higher for all but 15 per cent of such clerks, the minimum rate for 60 per cent of the clerks being now $21, 25 per cent at $16 and the remaining 15 per cent $8. The minimum weekly rates for the office staff are: accountant $25, assistant accountant (male) $18, assistant accountant (female) $12, outside collector $20. The wage rate for senior employees in general work is also raised $1, to $16 per week.

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma.—An Order in Council approved September 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 21, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 730, and January, 1940, page 69).

In the original agreement it was provided that female employees be governed by a Fair Wage Board Ordinance. This amendment now provides for conditions for female employees as follows:

Hours for female employees are 51 per week in commercial establishments and 44 for office employees. For telephone operators 42 hours per week for day work and 60 hours for night work.

Overtime for female employees in commercial establishments, 25 cents per hour.

Weekly wages for female employees: in commercial establishments, $7 during first year to $11 during fourth year and after; office employees may be paid 13 cents per hour or $6 per week during first year and 20 cents per hour thereafter. For female telephone employees, 40 per cent of the operators to be paid $11, 35 per cent $9 and remaining 25 per cent $7; apprentice operators 13 cents per hour. Employees of the Saguenay-Quebec Telephone Company, however, remain under the conditions of the Fair Wage Ordinance until December 8, 1940.

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec.—See under Service: Custom and Repair.

Service: Public Administration

Civic Employees (Outside Services), Quebec.—An Order in Council approved September 11 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 21, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 868).

Overtime: time and one-half for work after regular working day until midnight and double time after midnight.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Stations, Quebec.—An Order in Council approved September 11 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 21, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218, April, page 435, May, page 529, June, page 630, and July, 1940, page 734) by removing the counties of Beauce and Montmagny from the territorial jurisdiction.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers.—An Order in Council approved September 6 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1158, February, 1938, page 215, July, page 800, September, page 1045 and January, 1940, page 69) by changing zones as follows: zone I, the cities or towns of Three Rivers, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mère and within two miles of them; Zone II, the towns of Louiseville and La Tuque and within two miles of them.

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Granby and Sorel.—An Order in Council, approved September 6 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 14, amends the previous Orders in Council (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1174, November, page 1300, January, 1940, page 70, February, page 173, and July, page 734).

The wage rates for Granby and within two miles of it are fixed at $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the gross receipts in excess of $22. A scale of prices to be charged at Granby is also included.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 14, 21 and 28:

Fur industry (retail), Montreal.
Building trades, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Fur industry (wholesale), Montreal.
Lithographing industry, Province of Quebec.
Printing trades, Montreal.
Retail stores, Quebec.
Longshoremen (ocean), Montreal.
Checkers and coopers, Montreal.
Building trades, Joliette (amendment).
Bakers, Quebec (amendment).
Dairy industry, Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 14, 21 and 28, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers and hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.
Barbers and hairdressers, Three Rivers.
Hairdressers, Montreal.
Fur industry (retail), Montreal.
Building trades, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Fur industry (wholesale), Montreal.
Furniture industry, Province of Quebec.
Retail stores, Quebec.
Lithographing industry, Province of Quebec.
Printing trades, Montreal.
Building trades, Sorel.
Glove manufacturing industry (work gloves), Province of Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN five provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare; in New Brunswick under the Minister of Health and Labour. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, May, 1938, page 501, and June, 1939, page 574; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, June, 1938, page 633, and June, 1939, page 567; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604, and July, 1939, page 671; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, May, 1938, page 507, and June, 1939, page 581; New Brunswick, in the issue of October, 1939, page 996. Similar legislation is in effect in Part II of the Fair Wages Act of Manitoba for certain industries (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 499, and June, 1939, page 570). Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, St. Catharines.—An Order in Council, dated September 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 28, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in the city of St. Catharines and the towns of Thorold, Merritton, Port Dalhousie and Port Weller and adjacent district.

The Order in Council to be in effect from October 8, 1940 "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half unless the Advisory Committee has issued a special permit to the employer authorizing such work at a lesser rate; work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 80 cents per hour. The Advisory Committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages lower than the regular minimum for any handicapped employee.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers, Paris.—An Order in Council, dated September 4, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the town of Paris, from September 24, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours are those permitted by municipal by-law, with no work on Wednesday after noon nor on holidays.

Minimum wage rates for full time work are $20 per week, or $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $20. Minimum rates are set for part time work and a scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is also included.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, Regina.—An Order in Council, published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, exempts the construction of hutments, administrative and training buildings (militia training centre) at Regina from the provisions of this schedule which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page, 1069, November, page 1185 and December, page 1282.

Electrical Workers, Regina.—An Order in Council, published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, exempts the construction of hutments, administrative and training buildings (militia training centre) at Regina from the provisions of this schedule which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1304.

Plumbers, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved August 14, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 736, and July, 1939, page 733) which is in effect from June 25, 1940, "during pleasure."

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers: Ninety cents per hour until July 31, 1940 (as in original schedule), 95 cents from August 1 to October 31, and $1 from November 1, 1940.

Another Order in Council, published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, exempts the construction of hutments, administrative and training buildings (militia training centre) at Regina from the provisions of this schedule.

Sheet Metal Workers, Regina.—An Order in Council, published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, exempts the construction of hutments, administrative and training buildings (militia training centre) at Regina from the provisions of this schedule, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 1408.

Trade

Garages and Service Stations, Moose Jaw.—See under "Service: Custom and Repair."

Service: Custom and Repair

Garages and Service Stations, Moose Jaw.—An order in Council, approved August 26, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the garage and service station industry in the city of Moose Jaw and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 5, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day to be completed within 14 consecutive hours, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week.

Overtime for all employees: 40 cents per hour.

Minimum weekly wage rates: for full time experienced employees $15; for inexperienced employees from $8.50 during first six months to $12.50 during third six months; for all part time employees, 40 cents per hour.

A scale of minimum charges which an employer or employee must contract for or accept is included.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of New York State, approved on October 11 the unanimous report of the Hotel Minimum Wage Board, and promulgated Directory Minimum Wage Order No. 6 governing women and minors in the hotel industry in the State to become effective November 25, 1940. A large number of the 30,000 women and minors working in hotels throughout the State will have their wages raised when the Order goes into effect. Waitresses will get a minimum cash wage of 26 cents an hour, chambermaids and bathmaids, 33 cents, and all other women and minors in all-year hotels who do not receive meals and lodging, 36 cents. If the worker gets one meal a day, the rate is three cents less an hour and six cents less if two or more meals are provided.

NEW COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR CANADA

Based on Survey of Family Expenditures, 1938

The construction of a cost of living index number based on a survey of average family expenditure in the households of wage-earners and low salaried workers in cities in Canada made in 1938 and 1939 has now been completed, and figures are available by months from 1935 to September, 1940. The survey covered 1,439 families in Charlottetown, Saint John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. (Labour Gazette, April, 1939, p. 366.) The index was constructed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in consultation with the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The index number of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, published in the Labour Gazette annually from 1921 to 1926 and monthly from 1927 to date, will be discontinued.

The latter index based to some extent on the weekly cost of a list of staple foods, fuel, etc., entering into a family budget for which figures have been published since 1911, was constructed to represent approximately the changes in all items including clothing and sundries, as well as food, fuel and light, and rent, pending a cost of living survey from the results of which a complete system of weighting could be made. This index was designed to show changes in the cost of living for workingmen in cities and the method of computation made it possible to readily calculate indexes for any given locality at any time for special purposes. The index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, based on prices in 1926 as 100, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1928, was to measure the general movement of retail prices and cost of living in the Dominion as a whole and for comparison with other general index numbers such as the index for wholesale prices.

The new index number is constructed by calculating the cost in terms of the prices at the beginning of each month of a list of commodities and services using quantities for each item proportionate to the average annual consumption per family ascertained in the cost of living survey. For each group of commodities the list includes a number of representative staple articles in common use for which reliable and comparative prices can be obtained every month in the year. Goods which are not available every month cannot be included in a calculation designed to show monthly changes, and some lines of seasonal goods, especially in fruits and vegetables, are therefore necessarily excluded. The lists used must, therefore, in as far as is possible, include articles which show at least the general trend of the prices of the goods not included. It is comparatively easy to construct a budget of family expenditure representing all varieties of goods available at any particular date or season in the year and to compare the cost with that on the same date in a previous year but such an extensive budget, including seasonal goods, cannot be made comparable from month to month or even at quarterly or half-yearly intervals.

Construction of Index

The following paragraphs from a circular issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, entitled "An Official Cost of Living Index for Canada," describe briefly the base of the survey and the construction of the new index:—

"The new index will reflect changes in the cost of a fixed budget covering retail prices of commodities, services, and shelter costs based upon the expenditure experience of 1,439 urban wage-earner families in the year ending September 30, 1938. The record completed by these families was especially designed to provide budget data necessary for the accurate compilation of a cost of living index. It must be kept in mind that the new index reflects changes in the cost of a fixed level of living. No account can be taken in this measurement of shifting planes of living due to changes in economic circumstances, e.g., variations in income or direct taxation or to changing ages

TABLE I.—URBAN WAGE-EARNER FAMILY ANNUAL LIVING EXPENDITURES
Year ending September 30, 1938

Budget Group	Expenditure Averages	Percentage Distribution
	$	
Food	443·0	31·3
Shelter	269·5	19·1
Fuel and light	90·5	6·4
Clothing	165·8	11·7
Home Furnishings	125·7	8·9
Miscellaneous	319·4	22·6
Health	60·8	4·3
Personal Care	23·9	1·7
Transportation	79·3	5·6
Recreation	82·1	5·8
Life Insurance	73·3	5·2
Total	1,413·8*	100·0

* Directly represented in the index. Other miscellaneous outlay brought total family living expenditure to $1,453·8.

and numbers of persons in the family. The complete list of goods and services upon which the index is based will be published later. Meanwhile, a brief description of the family it represents may help those using the index to visualize the level of living and type of family to which it applies.

"The type of family was determined before expenditure records were collected in order to make certain that they were obtained from families which would be typical of Canada's urban wage-earner population. It was defined after careful study of 1931 urban census records with reference to family size, numbers of children, conjugal condition of family heads, earnings, tenure, and racial origin.

"On the basis of this investigation of census returns, it was decided to collect living expenditure records only from families satisfying the following conditions:

"1. All families to have husband and wife living in the home as joint heads with from one to five children.

"2. All families to have been completely self-supporting during the survey year, with family earnings ranging from $450 to $2,500 during that period.

"3. All families to be living in self-contained dwelling units, not sharing either kitchen or bathroom facilities with other families.

"The 1,439 families for which records were collected averaged 4·6 persons, and the majority had two or three children. Family earnings in many cases were supplemented by other small sources of income, and total family incomes between $1,200 and $1,600 were the most common. There were approximately two tenant families to every home-owning family, and about one family in three operated a motor car. The general distribution of living expenditures for these families, which represented all the principal racial groups in Canada, was as follows:

"The choice of the five year 1935-9 base period was prompted by several considerations. In selecting a new period to replace 1926, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had to consider many types of indexes other than those for prices. Employment, industrial production, and car loadings were some of the series involved, and it was difficult to find a recent 12-month period which would provide a generally satisfactory reference level. For both prices and industrial production the years 1935-9 offered a period of rise and fall which tended to minimize differences in the base levels of various series relative to earlier periods. Although the last four months of 1939 were affected by the outbreak of war, neither prices nor industrial activity reacted sufficiently in that interval to affect a five-year average materially. The years 1935-9 provided a base which is representative of pre-war conditions, and at the same time gives a reference level for comparison with average conditions obtaining subsequent to recovery from the depression from 1929 to 1933.

"Acting upon a recommendation by the United States Central Statistical Board, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has already adopted the 1935-9 base period for its cost of living index, and the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Departments concerned with statistical time series also have taken this step or announced their intention of doing so. There are definite advantages in direct comparability between Canadian and United States index number data."

The index is constructed by multiplying the average price of each item in the cities included in the calculation at the beginning of the month, by the average quantity per family purchased in a year as shown by the survey. The cost of the items in each group is then ascertained and a group index number made by calculating the percentage of change from the average cost of the group in the base period, 1935 to 1939 inclusive. The group indexes are then weighted according to the importance of the average group expenditure by the families in the survey, Table I. The groups are the same as in the old index numbers except that a new group "Home Furnishings" has been made and the other items in the old group "Sundries" are included under the title "Miscellaneous."

The new index number has been calculated by months back to 1935, the first year in the base period. In order to have comparisons with earlier figures the old index numbers of the Bureau of Statistics for certain years from 1913 to 1939 have been converted to the new base. For these years the "Home Furnishings" group is not shown separately.

Composition of Index

The "Food" group includes dairy products, eggs, meats and fish, cereals, dry groceries (sugar, tea, etc.) vegetables, and fruits. These figures are obtained monthly. The "Rental" group covers houses, flats and apartments and the figures are secured in May and October. The "Fuel" includes coal, coke, gas and electricity, the figures being reported monthly. The "Clothing" includes men's and women's wear, piece goods and footwear, the prices being secured monthly. The "Home Furnishings" group includes furniture, floor coverings, sheets, towels, blankets, etc., hardware, dishes and glassware, and household cleaning supplies. The figures are obtained each month. The "Miscellaneous" group includes medicine, doctors' and dentists' fees, hospital charges, personal cleaning supplies, barbers' fees, motor operating costs, railway and street car fares, theatre admissions, newspapers, periodicals, tobacco, and life insurance. The figures for these items are obtained, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually according to the character of the price movements, frequency of change, etc.

TABLE II.—NEW SERIES OF DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS, 1935-1940

1935-1939=100

Month and Year	Food Index	Rent Index	Fuel and Light Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings Index	Miscellaneous Index	Total Index
1935							
January	92·2	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·0	98·9	95·6
February	93·7	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·1	98·9	96·1
March	93·5	93·7	102·8	97·9	95·0	98·9	96·0
April	92·7	93·7	102·9	97·9	95·0	98·9	95·8
May	92·5	93·7	99·3	97·9	95·1	98·9	95·5
June	92·5	93·7	98·8	97·8	95·1	98·9	95·4
July	93·5	93·7	98·8	97·8	95·0	98·7	95·7
August	94·5	93·7	99·6	97·8	95·0	98·7	96·1
September	95·6	93·7	99·6	97·4	96·1	98·7	96·5
October	97·2	95·0	100·7	97·4	96·1	98·5	97·2
November	98·2	95·0	101·4	97·4	96·1	98·5	97·6
December	98·7	95·0	101·5	97·3	96·6	98·5	97·8
Year	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936							
January	98·5	95·0	102·0	97·3	96·5	98·8	97·8
February	97·6	95·0	102·2	97·3	96·4	99·1	97·6
March	97·1	95·0	102·6	98·5	97·1	99·1	97·7
April	94·6	95·0	102·3	98·5	97·1	99·2	96·9
May	94·7	96·3	102·3	98·5	97·0	99·2	97·2
June	94·8	96·3	100·7	99·5	97·2	99·2	97·2
July	97·7	96·3	100·7	99·5	97·2	99·1	98·1
August	99·0	96·3	100·6	99·5	97·1	99·1	98·5
September	99·6	96·3	101·0	99·5	97·3	99·1	98·7
October	99·5	97·2	101·2	99·5	97·3	99·0	98·9
November	100·1	97·2	101·4	99·5	97·3	99·0	99·1
December	100·0	97·2	101·4	100·0	98·5	99·1	99·2
Year	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937							
January	100·3	97·2	99·9	100·0	98·9	99·6	99·4
February	100·4	97·2	100·0	100·0	98·8	99·8	99·4
March	99·9	97·2	99·9	100·4	100·4	99·8	99·5
April	100·6	97·2	99·9	100·4	100·5	99·9	99·7
May	101·4	100·3	99·4	100·4	100·5	99·9	100·5
June	101·8	100·3	97·3	101·6	102·1	100·0	100·8
July	103·7	100·3	97·2	101·6	102·1	100·3	101·5
August	105·6	100·3	97·9	101·6	102·1	100·3	102·1
September	105·7	100·3	97·9	101·8	103·1	100·3	102·3
October	106·5	102·1	98·7	101·8	103·1	100·3	102·9
November	106·4	102·1	99·0	101·8	103·0	100·3	102·9
December	105·6	102·1	99·6	101·8	103·0	100·2	102·6
Year	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938							
January	104·4	102·1	98·1	101·8	103·1	101·2	102·4
February	103·9	102·1	98·1	101·8	103·1	101·2	102·3
March	105·7	102·1	98·4	101·3	102·9	101·2	102·8
April	105·9	102·1	98·4	101·3	102·8	101·2	102·8
May	103·6	103·8	97·9	101·3	102·8	101·2	102·4
June	104·1	103·8	96·8	101·3	102·3	101·2	102·4
July	104·7	103·8	96·7	101·3	102·3	101·2	102·6
August	106·2	103·8	96·9	101·3	102·3	101·3	103·1
September	103·1	103·8	97·1	100·8	101·9	101·3	102·1
October	102·0	103·4	97·6	100·8	101·9	101·2	101·7
November	101·5	103·4	98·0	100·8	101·9	101·2	101·5
December	100·5	103·4	98·0	100·2	101·7	101·2	101·1
Year	103·8	103·1	97·7	100·9	102·4	101·2	102·2
1939							
January	99·9	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	101·1
February	98·7	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	100·7
March	98·5	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·2	101·1	100·6
April	98·3	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
May	98·2	103·8	100·2	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
June	98·1	103·8	99·8	100·1	101·0	101·3	100·5
July	99·0	103·8	99·3	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
August	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
September	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3	100·8
October	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7	103·5
November	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9	103·8
December	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0	103·8
Year	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940							
January	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8	103·8
February	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9	103·8
March	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9	104·6
April	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8	104·6
May	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8	104·9
June	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8	104·9
July	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2	105·6
August	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0	105·9
September	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8	106·4

TABLE III.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR THE YEARS 1913 TO 1934.—FORMER SERIES ON BASE 1926=100 CONVERTED TO THE BASE 1935-1939=100
AVERAGE PRICES FOR PERIOD 1935-1939=100

—	Total Index	Food Index	Rent Index	Fuel and Lighting Index	Clothing Index	Home Furnishings and Miscellaneous Index
1913	79·7	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3
1914	80·0	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3
1915	81·6	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9
1916	88·3	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5
1917	104·5	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5
1918	118·3	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4
1919	130·0	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2
1920	150·5	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3
1926	121·8	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1
1929	121·7	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0
1930	120·8	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4
1931	109·1	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3
1932	99·0	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4
1933	94·4	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2
1934	95·7	92·5	92·8	102·5	96·9	97·7

NEW COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER ISSUED BY UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FIGURES for a new index number of the cost of living have been published by the United States Department of Labor in the August issue of the *Labor Review*, the monthly journal of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The new index is based on the results of a cost of living survey begun in 1934. Figures were used for 14,469 families in 33 of the larger cities. The base period is prices in 1935-1939 as 100, this having been recommended for the index numbers issued by other statistical agencies of the United States Government. The accompanying table gives the figures by quarters from March, 1935, to 1940 by groups, these being the same as those in the new cost of living index number of Canada.

The first cost of living survey by the United States Bureau of Labor was made in 1900-1901 and from this an index number of retail food prices was constructed and published for the years 1890 to 1919. A more complete survey was made during the period 1917 to 1919 and an index number covering all items was calculated back to 1913 using prices in 1913 as 100 for a base. This index number was issued until the present year but was revised from time to time to include more lines of foods, especially fruits and vegetables, there being 84 from 1935 to 1939. In the new index there are only 54 lines of foods. The figures of the old index number from 1913 to 1940 have been converted to the new base period to enable comparisons to be made with the earlier years. The new index, like the old, is calculated for each of the cities included in the scope of the statistics.

INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN 33 LARGE CITIES COMBINED, MARCH 15, 1935-MARCH 15, 1940
Average 1935-39=100

Period	All Items	Food[1]	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, Electricity and Ice	House Furnishings	Miscellaneous
1935—March 15	97·8	99·7	96·8	93·8	102·1	94·2	98·1
July 15	97·6	99·4	96·7	94·1	99·0	94·5	98·2
October 15	98·0	100·0	96·9	94·6	100·5	95·7	97·9
1936—January 15	98·8	101·5	97·3	95·1	100·8	95·8	98·2
April 15	97·8	98·4	97·4	95·5	100·8	95·7	98·4
July 15	99·4	102·6	97·2	96·5	99·1	95·9	98·7
September 15	100·4	104·8	97·5	97·1	99·9	96·6	99·0
December 15	99·8	101·6	99·0	98·1	100·5	97·9	99·1
1937—March 15	101·8	105·0	100·9	98·9	100·8	102·6	100·2
June 15	102·8	106·0	102·5	101·0	99·2	104·3	100·9
September 15	104·3	107·9	105·1	102·1	100·0	106·7	101·7
December 15	103·0	102·7	104·8	103·7	100·7	107·0	102·0
1938—March 15	100·9	97·5	102·9	103·9	101·2	104·7	101·6
June 15	100·9	98·2	102·2	104·2	98·6	103·1	101·8
September 15	100·7	98·1	101·4	104·2	99·3	101·9	101·6
December 15	100·2	97·2	100·9	104·3	100·0	101·7	101·0
1939—March 15	99·1	94·6	100·4	104·3	100·1	100·9	100·5
June 15	98·6	93·6	100·3	104·3	97·5	100·6	100·4
September 15	100·6	98·4	100·3	104·4	98·6	101·1	101·1
December 15	99·6	94·9	101·3	104·4	99·9	102·7	100·9
1940—March 15	99·8	95·6	102·0	104·5	100·6	100·5	100·8
June 15	100·5	98·3	101·7	104·6	98·6	100·1	100·6

[1] Covers 51 Cities.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1940

Cost of Living Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

A slight upward movement in the cost of living from the beginning of August to the beginning of September was shown by the new official index number due to an advance of three per cent in clothing, two per cent in home furnishings and a fractional increase in fuel. The food and rent groups were unchanged while a fractional decline appeared in the miscellaneous group. The "total index" number (all items) was 106·4 as compared with 100·8 for the beginning of September a year ago, an increase of 5·6 per cent. For the same period the increase in clothing prices was about thirteen per cent, in fuel and light ten per cent, home furnishings eight per cent, food six per cent, rent three per cent, and in the miscellaneous group one per cent.

The new index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in consultation with the Department of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and based on data from a survey of family expenditure in 1938 is described in the article on page 1079 which contains tables of figures by months back to 1935 and by years back to 1913.

Index Number of the Cost of Living in Canada by Principal Groups of Expenditure

	September 1940	August 1940	September 1939
Food	105·4	105·4	99·4
Rent	106·9	106·9	103·8
Fuel and Light	108·5	108·4	98·9
Clothing	112·4	109·1	99·6
Home furnishings	108·9	106·9	100·8
Miscellaneous	102·8	103·0	101·3
Total index	106·4	105·9	100·8

The table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living published in this monthly statement since January, 1927, is being discontinued and replaced by the new official cost of living index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Those who have been using the old index number of the Department for special purposes and cannot immediately change to the new may bring the old series down to date each month by applying the percentage change shown in the new "Total Index" for the last month over that for the previous month to the "All Items" figure in the old index for the previous month. The group figures may be similarly adjusted. For the "Sundries" group figure the indexes for the new "Home Furnishings" and the "Miscellaneous" should be combined using the weights. By this method of calculation the figures of the old index for September are Food 119, Fuel and Light 148, Rent 152, Clothing 132, Sundries 161, All Items 138, as compared with the August figures published in the September issue of the Labour Gazette namely: Food 119, Fuel and Light 148, Rent 152, Clothing 128, Sundries 160, All Items 137.

Publication of the table showing the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget which has appeared in the Labour Gazette since August, 1915, is also being discontinued. The cost of the list in terms of average retail prices in 69 cities in Canada at the beginning of September was: Food $8.64; Laundry starch 4·1 cents; Fuel $2.93; Rent $6.21; and Total $17.82. The average cost of staple foods by provinces at the beginning of September was: Nova Scotia $8.85; Prince Edward Island $8.36; New Brunswick $8.94; Quebec $7.99; Ontario $8.66; Manitoba $8.39; Saskatchewan $8.09; Alberta $8.44; and British Columbia $9.57.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices moved within narrow limits during September the high being 83 for the two weeks ended September 13 and September 20, and the low 82·8 for the week ended September 27. These figures are slightly higher than those recorded week by week in August. Little movement has occurred in this index since the beginning of 1940 following the advance last autumn after the outbreak of war. The increase between the beginning of September, 1939, and the last week in September, 1940, was about 14 per cent. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 82·7 for August, 1940; 72·4 for August, 1939; 74·5 for September, 1938; 85·0 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point during recent years; 97·8 for September, 1929; 94·4 for September, 1922; and 164·3 for May, 1920, the post war peak. Group changes during the month under review were also slight. In the classification according to chief component materials the Animal Products Group and the Non-Ferrous Metals Products Group each advanced about one per cent while the Vegetable Products Group declined about one per cent. Fractional increases were recorded in each of the other five groups. Among the commodities which advanced in price during the month were hides, eggs, livestock, cocoa and copper wire bars while grains, milled products, fresh meats, raw silk and raw rubber declined.

(Continued on page 1090)

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·7**	**26·6**	**23·0**	**17·5**	**14·4**	**17·0**	**29·0**	**23·4**	**20·5**	**29·3**	**32·6**	**55·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**32·0**	**27·1**	**23·0**	**17·4**	**14·5**	**13·7**	**28·0**	**24·1**	**20·0**	**28·7**	**31·5**	**55·4**
1—Sydney	34·2	28·6	24·3	20·5	16·5	11·5	31	25·6	20	29·1	32·4	54 4
2—New Glasgow	34·3	29·3	25·8	18·3	15·2	12·2	29·7	25	20	28·1	30·6	55 5
3—Amherst	28·7	25·7	17	14	13	15	25	25	19·2	28	31·1	54·6
4—Halifax	31·2	25·8	21·7	16·5	15·1	12·4	29·6	22·7	19·2	27·7	31·2	56·8
5—Windsor	33	28	30	20	15	15	22	22	21	29·5	31·8	55
6—Truro	30·7	25	19·3	15·3	12·3	16	30·7	24·3	20·6	29·8	31·9	56·2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	26·5	22·7	22·5	15·5	13·4	14·3	28·3	25·0	21·0	28·3	31	53·7
New Brunswick (average)	**34·2**	**26·5**	**24·3**	**18·1**	**14·2**	**14·6**	**30·2**	**24·8**	**20·7**	**28·5**	**32·7**	**54·6**
8—Moncton	33·5	25·6	22·5	16·7	13·5	13	27·4	25·2	20·1	29·8	34·1	55·8
9—Saint John	33·7	27·1	27·1	18·6	15·4	14·8	30·2	23·8	21·4	27·7	32·7	56·2
10—Fredericton	37	28·1	25	18·2	14·2	15·7	31·5	25	20·4	29·7	33·2	57·5
11—Bathurst	32·5	25	22·5	19	13·5	15	31·5	25	21	26·7	30·6	48·7
Quebec (average)	**27·7**	**25·7**	**19·9**	**16·6**	**11·4**	**15·0**	**27·2**	**21·8**	**18·6**	**27·6**	**30·6**	**54·9**
12—Quebec	27·5	25·2	15·7	15·5	9·2	16·7	25·8	20·1	17·1	24·6	28·9	46·2
13—Three Rivers	28·4	24·2	20·6	16·6	12·1	14·4	25·8	21·7	17·9	29·3	32·1	56·2
14—Sherbrooke	30·8	27	20·9	17·6	13·1	15·8	28·8	22·7	19·2	25·5	28·9	56·1
15—Sorel	27·4	26·4	18·3	14·7	10·6	12·9	26·2	19·3	18·7	29·3	31·5	53·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	20·3	18·6	15	11·6	15·5	25	19·4	15·7	27·5	32·5	54·6
17—St. Johns	34·3	28·7	21·7	19·7	12	14·3	28	24·7	19	27·5	29·5	58·2
18—Thetford Mines	21·7	25	16	16·7	10·7	17	28	21·7	18·2	27·7	30·3	55
19—Montreal	31·5	28·3	25·5	16	12	12·6	28·4	23·1	21	28	30·5	57·2
20—Hull	27·5	25·8	22·1	17·6	11·7	15·5	28·5	23·1	20·9	28·8	31	56·8
Ontario (average)	**32·1**	**28·2**	**24·6**	**18·7**	**15·3**	**19·1**	**30·6**	**24·0**	**20·8**	**29·0**	**32·2**	**55·4**
21—Ottawa	33	28	26·9	19·3	15·4	17·3	29·5	22·3	20·6	29·3	32·2	57·2
22—Brockville	37·3	31·5	29·3	20	15·4	16·5	29·5	22·7	21·3	29·4	31·2	57·2
23—Kingston	30·1	26·1	24·3	17·3	13·1	15·6	28·7	22·9	19·8	27·8	30·7	52·6
24—Belleville	27·8	24·3	22·7	16·5	12·3	19	30·5	21·8	17·3	28·6	31·4	53
25—Peterborough	31·5	28	26·4	18·4	16·5	18·8	30·7	23	20	28	32·5	54·1
26—Oshawa	27·3	25·7	24	18·5	15·3	21·5	30	22·7	17·7	26·7	32·3	54·2
27—Orillia	33·3	27·7	24·8	18·3	15	20	31·7	26	20·7	30·7	34·1	55·4
28—Toronto	35·4	30	27·3	19·5	17·9	19·3	31·1	24·9	25·2	31·4	35·3	58·5
29—Niagara Falls	33·6	29·4	25·7	21·2	15·1	21·4	32	23·1	22·1	30·3	32·8	56·5
30—St. Catharines	35·6	31·2	31·4	20·6	14·4	20·4	30·6	25	21	27·8	30·8	54·4
31—Hamilton	32·3	29·4	27	19·9	17·7	19·7	32·1	23·4	25	27·6	34·6	56·3
32—Brantford	32·4	28·8	24·5	19·1	14·4	19·3	30·3	23·8	.....	28·2	31·6	53·6
33—Galt	33·3	29·7	25	21·3	18·9	21·7	33·3	26·5	.....	29·5	32·5	56·4
34—Guelph	30·7	27·4	24	18	15·7	19·1	30·7	22	19·5	27·2	31·1	55·6
35—Kitchener	30·9	28·9	21·5	18·4	16·1	19·8	33·4	24	.....	30·2	32·8	54
36—Woodstock	32·6	28·8	22·4	18·2	13·7	20·5	29·6	23·8	22·7	27·8	30·4	53·1
37—Stratford	30·3	27·7	21·4	18	17	19·8	33·4	24·3	22·5	28·6	31·1	55·8
38—London	32·3	29	25·3	18·6	15·3	18	30·8	23·9	21[a]	28·8	32·6	55
39—St. Thomas	33·5	29·8	30·2	18·2	15·7	20·3	30	24·8	18	29·2	31·3	56·4
40—Chatham	31·8	28·8	24·9	19·4	14	20·4	30·7	23·9	19·3	30·5	33·5	55
41—Windsor	31·1	27·6	22·5	18·1	16·2	19	29·7	24·5	16·5	28·1	31·8	57·9
42—Sarnia	33	28·4	23	20·3	16·8	20	30·4	23·7	23·2	29·1	33·1	56·1
43—Owen Sound	30·3	27·5	22·8	16·9	15·3	19·2	31	22·7	21·3	29·3	32·2	51·9
44—North Bay	35·5	30·5	29	19·2	16·7	18	30·3	26·3	19·5	29·7	32·5	54·9
45—Sudbury	27·2	24·2	20·6	16·4	12	15·7	27·3	24·7	19·3	27·9	30·6	52·4
46—Cobalt	35	28	20	18	14·5	.....	.....	23	21·4	29·4	31·6	54
47—Timmins	31·2	27·8	23·9	18·8	14·9	18·8	31·8	26·3	23·8	28·8	31·4	56·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31	28	22·5	17·8	14·1	18·1	28·8	25·1	19·4	28·6	31	56·9
49—Port Arthur	31·5	26·3	22	18·8	15·3	17·5	30	24	23·1	32	35·1	58·6
50—Fort William	32·1	28·4	21·8	17·4	15·6	18·8	29·5	25·7	20·8	29·4	33·3	58·7
Manitoba (average)	**28·6**	**23·6**	**22·2**	**15·3**	**13·4**	**15·3**	**25·6**	**22·8**	**20·7**	**32·1**	**36·0**	**55·9**
51—Winnipeg	29·9	24·5	23·6	15·6	15	14·5	26·1	25·3	20·7	30·9	34·3	57·1
52—Brandon	27·3	22·7	20·7	15	11·8	16	25	20·3	.....	33·2	37·6	54·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·1**	**21·1**	**18·9**	**13·6**	**11·4**	**13·8**	**24·8**	**19·0**	**19·9**	**28·4**	**31·9**	**55·4**
53—Regina	25·7	21·3	19·6	13·7	12·7	14	25·4	20	22·7	27·8	31·9	54·5
54—Prince Albert	19·3	16·3	15·3	11·7	10·7	12·5	22·7	16·3	16·3	26·2	27·8	56·9
55—Saskatoon	26·2	22	20·7	14·4	10·9	13·5	23·8	20·4	18	31·4	36·2	52·7
56—Moose Jaw	29·3	24·7	20	14·7	11·3	15·3	27·2	19·4	22·5	28·3	31·6	57·5
Alberta (average)	**26·8**	**22·9**	**20·1**	**15·7**	**12·5**	**15·4**	**25·6**	**20·2**	**18·8**	**29·6**	**33·2**	**54·0**
57—Medicine Hat	29	25·7	22·5	16·7	15·2	16	25	20·7	19·5	30·5	34	56·7
58—Drumheller	28	25	20	17·5	12·5	17·5	28	20	18·7	27·3	29·9	55·8
59—Edmonton	22·7	20	18·8	13·1	10·2	13	22	20·7	19	27·6	30·4	50·7
60—Calgary	26·7	22·6	21·2	15·8	13·6	15·7	27·8	20·2	20	32·1	38·3	52·7
61—Lethbridge	27·6	21·4	17·8	15·3	11·1	14·9	25·3	19·6	17	30·3	33·4	54·3
British Columbia (average)	**32·5**	**27·5**	**24·2**	**18·1**	**17·2**	**18·9**	**30·9**	**26·0**	**23·0**	**32·7**	**36·1**	**58·2**
62—Fernie	30	25	20	17·5	14·7	18	30	25	22·3	28·8	35	56·5
63—Nelson	28·4	25·5	24·7	18·1	17·5	20	30·7	27·2	22·5	28·4	32	59
64—Trail	33	25·7	26	19	17·2	22	31	27·5	23·5	34·3	37·3	60·3
65—New Westminster	32	28	22·5	16·9	16·7	16·1	29·7	24·6	21·5	31·9	36·6	55·4
66—Vancouver	33·5	28·2	24·5	18·6	18·8	17·1	29	25·2	24·7	34	36·5	59·2
67—Victoria	36·1	30·4	26·9	18·3	17·9	18·6	32·6	25·5	22·3	35·4	38·4	56·5
68—Nanaimo	35	29·6	25·2	19·4	19	19·4	31·4	24·7	23·7	31	33·6	59·5
69—Prince Rupert	32	27·4	24	16·9	15·4	20·3	32·4	28	23·8	37·9	39·2	59·5

a. Price per single quart higher.
b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·1	26·1	17·6	12·1	50·4	19·5	18·2	23·8	10·6	34·4	27·3	11·0	23·6	26·5	
11·1	28·4	.....	7·5	42·7	14·1	14·5	18·1	11·1	39·7	33·0	10·3	24·4	29·9	
7	25	.....	.....	41·8	13·9	15·3	18·6	11·3	39·1	29·8	10–12	22	28·8	1
13·5	28·5	.....	5	48·7	14	13·5	19·2	10·4	39·4	35·4	10–11	25	30	2
12	.....	.....	.....	45	14·2	15	17·9	11·3	35·6	30·7	8b	26	29·8	3
12·9	31·2	.....	10	38·7	13·7	.....	18·4	10·9	45	34	12	.....	31·4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14·8	.....	18·6	11·2	39·7	.....	10	24	30·2	5
10	29	.....	.....	41·7	14·1	14	16	11·7	39·3	35	10	25	29·2	6
11·7	25·0	.....	.....	48·3	13·8	16·2	21·1	11·3	32·2	22·3	9–10	24·0	27·5	7
14·8	28·1	.....	5·0	47·9	15·0	16·4	21·9	11·2	38·4	29·5	10·8	24·8	29·1	
14	26	.....	5	48·2	14·8	15·3	18·4	10·7	39·1	32·6	10	25·8	29·2	8
12	30	.....	5	49·5	14·7	15·3	28·8	11	39·3	28·3	12	25·6	28·8	9
15	29·9	.....	.....	46	15·4	18·6	22·1	12·1	39·2	32·5	11	26·7	29·7	10
18	26·5	.....	.....	.....	15·2	.....	18·2	10·8	36	24·7	10b	21	28·7	11
14·6	29·9	19·2	9·3	49·2	19·8	17·0	17·9	10·9	34·9	28·0	10·2	23·8	25·3	
14	28·2	18	.....	.....	15	15·3	17·9	10·8	36·1	26·7	11	23	26	12
14·5	34	.....	.....	50	.....	18·4	17·3	10·7	35·7	30·3	11	25·5	25	13
16·5	33·5	18	.....	.....	20	17	17·9	11·1	38·6	31·4	11·1a	23·4	25·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·6	9·9	31·2	25·1	9	.....	25·6	15
15	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·8	12·2	32·3	28·1	9	26	25·7	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·8	10	31·9	27·5	9	.....	24·9	17
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·1	11·7	29	25·4	9	21·8	25·2	18
13·6	29·7	22·7	10	50	21·2	19·2	22·2	10·1	41·6	28·8	11–12	24·7	25·7	19
.....	23	18	8·5	47·5	23	15	18·4	11·3	37·7	28·8	11	21·9	24·5	20
17·2	25·6	19·9	9·3	56·6	19·0	17·7	27·6	10·5	35·8	29·1	11·4	24·2	25·9	
20	28·6	18·3	5	50	21·8	17·8	26·7	10·4	39	32·8	12	24·8	25·8	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	18·7	18	25·7	10·4	35·1	29	11	25	25·3	22
13	20	13·5	.....	.....	16·4	16	23·8	10·4	36·2	29·9	11	23·5	24·9	23
.....	.....	21·7	.....	.....	19	15	23·8	10·3	33·2	30·5	10	25·2	25·4	24
19	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	28·9	10·4	35	29·3	11	24	25·2	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	26·2	10	35·1	33·5	11	24·5	25·8	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	29·6	11	31·7	27·4	11	24	26·8	27
16·5	28·3	20·7	13·5	60	23	18·7	32·9	10·8	38·4	30	12	25·3	26·4	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	29·9	10·8	38·2	35·5	12	25	26·3	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30·4	10·7	36·7	.....	12	24	26·1	30
18·5	28·5	22·9	.....	60	.....	.....	32·2	10·2	38	29	12	26·5	26·6	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	18	30·8	9·9	34·5	.....	11	25	25·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·4	10	34·6	30·2	11	.....	25·9	33
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	15	24·3	10·1	35·9	26·8	11	22	25·7	34
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	9·9	34	25·3	11	23	25·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	9·8	30	25·2	11	25	26·5	36
20	.....	22	.....	.....	18	17·7	29·1	10·2	33·8	26	11	.....	25·2	37
12·5	20	16	.....	50	16·5	18	33·4	10·2	36·6	31·1	11	23	25·4	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	18	32	10·6	34·1	27·4	11	23	27	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	10·1	31	23·1	11	25	25·4	40
15	24·8	19·7	8·5	60	.....	.....	32·4	10·5	36·5	30	12	25	25·5	41
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	17·3	.....	32	10·9	34·1	26·6	11	23	26·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10·6	30·8	23·5	11	.....	26·3	43
20	30	25	.....	.....	.....	20	26·7	10·6	40·4	.....	12	.....	26·2	44
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22	19	21·6	11·9	42·4	31·8	13	.....	26·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	19·1	12·1	38·5	36·5	11	.....	27·2	46
.....	22·7	23	.....	67·5	21·2	20	25·3	12·2	39·4	29·4	14	.....	25·5	47
.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·5	11·1	38·2	29·7	12	.....	25·2	48
.....	.....	18·3	.....	.....	20	17·3	24·9	9·5	36·3	28·2	11	24	25·7	49
.....	25	18·5	.....	50	16·2	15·7	26·2	10·2	35·3	27·5	11	21·5	25·9	50
18·7	26·6	19·0	12·0	.....	20·0	17·8	26·5	9·5	29·1	21·9	10·5	21·4	24·7	
18·7	28·5	15·9	12	.....	20	17·9	28·6	9·4	32·8	23·8	11	22·2	24·6	51
.....	24·7	22	.....	.....	.....	17·7	24·4	9·5	25·3	19·9	10	20·6	24·8	52
22·9	24·1	12·0	13·8	60·0	23·6	19·2	19·4	9·3	22·6	17·0	10·8	18·8	25·0	
22·3	25·6	12	12·5	.....	23·5	18·8	16·6	9·3	24·7	16·6	11	16·5	24·8	53
23	21·7	11	.....	.....	25	20	17·3	9·7	20·6	17·1	10	20	25·6	54
21·2	23·4	10	15	.....	22·5	18	21·6	9·9	24·2	17·6	11	19·5	24·8	55
25	25·7	15	.....	60	23·3	20	22	8·1	20·7	16·8	11	19	24·9	56
22·6	24·2	13·2	17·0	.....	23·1	20·6	21·2	9·6	27·4	19·3	10·8	18·9	25·2	
22·5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·9	9·9	23·1	19·4	11	18·6	24·4	57
22·5	25	13	18	.....	25	21	19	9·4	31	20·1	10	18·5	26·8	58
24	22·7	15·9	15	.....	19	21·5	20·4	9·3	27·7	18·5	11	20·7	24·8	59
22·8	25·6	13·3	16·8	.....	24·2	21·2	27·8	9	28·4	19·3	11	19·7	24·8	60
21	22·5	10·5	18	.....	24	19·5	21·1	10·6	26·7	19·2	11	17	25	61
18·0	24·1	12·0	14·7	.....	23·9	21·1	25·0	11·1	34·3	28·2	11·5	27·0	27·9	
23·5	24·5	12	19	.....	26·2	22·5	23·3	10·1	30·6	23·9	10	26	26·8	62
22·2	26·2	.....	19	.....	24·2	23·5	17·3	10	37·5	33	12·5a	23	27·7	63
22	26·5	.....	20	.....	24	23·8	28·9	12	33·8	.....	12·5a	26·5	27·6	64
15·5	21·5	.....	12·5	.....	22·5	17·5	20·9	10·2	32·5	.....	10	25	26·9	65
15·3	24	.....	7·5	.....	22·3	18·4	29·8	10·9	33·5	29·2	10	.....	26·5	66
12·4	23·6	.....	10	.....	23·2	19·1	31·5	11·2	36·2	32	12	27·6	28·7	67
15	22·5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	27·9	11	34·5	.....	11a	30	29·7	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	20·2	13·4	35·5	23	14·3a	31	29·6	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std. per can (28 fld. oz.)	Peas, standard per can (16 fld. oz.)	Corn, std. per can (16 fld. oz.)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23·8	6·7a	17·7	3·6	5·3	9·0	11·2	13·2	11·6	11·3
Nova Scotia (average)	23·2	7·1	18·9	4·0	5·3	8·5	13·0	14·1	11·5	11·1
1—Sydney	23·3	6·7-7·3	19	3·8	5·4	8·4	11·8	13·5	11	11·1
2—New Glasgow	25·5	6·7-7·3	18·9	4	5·2	9·2	13·5	13·9	11·6	10·8
3—Amherst	21	7·3	18·9	3·9	5	8·2	13·5	14	10·8	10·3
4—Halifax	23·7	6·7-8	18·6	4	5·6	9	13·7	14·1	11·5	11·2
5—Windsor	21·2	7·3c	18·5	4·1	5·5	8	13·3	14·6	12·6	11·8
6—Truro	24·7	6·7	19·3	3·9	5·3	8·3	12·4	14·4	11·5	11·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	22·4	7·3	18·3	3·8	4·8	8·4	13·2	13·2	12·2	11·8
New Brunswick (average)	23·2	7·5	18·5	3·8	5·4	9·0	13·7	13·9	11·5	11·3
8—Moncton	23·1	8	19·4	3·9	5·7	9·3	13·5	13·6	11·3	11·5
9—Saint John	23·5	6-7·3	18	3·7	5·2	9·6	13·5	14·2	10·6	10·5
10—Fredericton	22·5	7·3	18·9	3·7	5·5	9·1	14·2	14·2	12·3	11·4
11—Bathurst	23·8	8c	17·8	3·7	5	8	.....	13·5	11·8	11·6
Quebec (average)	21·2	5·3	14·8	3·7	5·1	8·3	10·9	11·7	10·9	10·6
12—Quebec	24	5-8b	16	3·8	5·5	8·9	11·1	12·2	11·1	10·6
13—Three Rivers	21·1	5·3	14·1	4·1	5·2	7·6	11·7	12·3	10·9	11·1
14—Sherbrooke	22	5·3	14·1	3·6	5·4	8·5	11·9	12·2	11·4	10·8
15—Sorel	19·7	4·7b	14·2	3·1	4·7	6·7	10·3	11·6	10·3	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·6	4	14·3	3·1	5·4	8·4	10·5	10·6	11·3	10·7
17—St. Johns	20·3	4·7-5·3	16·8	3·8	5	9·2	10·2	11·7	11·3	10·3
18—Thetford Mines	20·8	5·3	13·6	4·2	5	7·7	10·7	11·5	11·4	11
19—Montreal	22	5·3-6·7	16·4	4	5	8·6	10	11·5	10·6	10·2
20—Hull	20·9	5·3-6·7	14·1	3·7	5·1	8·8	11·6	12·1	10·2	10·4
Ontario (average)	23·6	6·2	16·4	3·4	5·1	9·3	11·0	12·6	11·1	10·7
21—Ottawa	23·4	6·7	15·6	3·9	5·2	9·5	11	12·4	10·4	10·3
22—Brockville	21·1	6	13·5	3·8	5·2	9·1	11·1	11·9	10·8	10·1
23—Kingston	21·2	5·3-6·7	15	3·6	4·9	9·1	10·6	12·9	10·5	10·1
24—Belleville	21·9	5·3	15·3	3·4	4·9	8·7	11	11·7	10·6	10·2
25—Peterborough	23·6	5·3-6·7	16·3	3·3	5	9·7	10·8	12·1	10·2	10·3
26—Oshawa	23·6	4·7-6·7	18	3·1	5	9·9	10·8	12·6	11·1	10·2
27—Orillia	22·5	5·3	15·2	3·4	5	9·5	11·3	12·7	12	11·5
28—Toronto	26·9	6·7	17·3	3·3	5·1	8·6	10·2	12·1	10·9	10·6
29—Niagara Falls	24·1	5·3-6·7	16·9	3·4	5·2	9·8	11	12·7	10·8	10·3
30—St. Catharines	24·2	6·7	17·1	3·1	5	8·9	9·4	10·9	12·2	10·6
31—Hamilton	28	6-6·7	15·7	3·2	5·1	9·1	10·2	12	10·5	10
32—Brantford	26·3	5·3-6·7	16·6	3·5	5	9·7	10·4	12·8	10·7	10·1
33—Galt	25·6	6·7	16·6	3·2	4·8	9	11·3	12·8	10·8	10·5
34—Guelph	25·2	6	16·7	2·9	4·9	10	11·2	13	10·9	10·6
35—Kitchener	25·9	6-6·7	16·3	2·9	5·1	9·7	11·1	13	10·7	10·6
36—Woodstock	23·1	6	14·7	3	4·7	9·2	10·5	12·5	11·5	10·8
37—Stratford	25	5·3	16·9	2·8	5·2	9·5	10·6	12·8	10·3	10·1
38—London	23·1	6·7	17·3	3·5	4·9	9·1	11·2	12·3	10·7	10·5
39—St. Thomas	24·5	5·3-6·7	19·7	3·3	5·1	9·6	12·6	12·6	11·2	11·1
40—Chatham	23·2	5·3	16·2	3·2	5	8·7	10	13	10·9	10·5
41—Windsor	23·1	5·3-6·7	15	3·2	5	9·4	10·1	11·8	10·4	10·4
42—Sarnia	23·8	5·3-6·7	16·4	3·1	5·1	8·5	12·4	12·4	11	10·3
43—Owen Sound	22	5·3-6	15·6	3	5	9·2	10·6	12·4	10·8	10·4
44—North Bay	24·4	6·7c	16	4	5·4	10	11·5	13	11·9	11·9
45—Sudbury	21·1	6·7	14·3	3·9	5·8	8·4	13·1	13·3	12·2	11·6
46—Cobalt	23	6·7	16·3	4	5·3	10	11·5	14·7	12·5	12·8
47—Timmins	22·6	6·7	14·6	4	6	10·3	11·7	13·7	12·7	11·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·7	6·7	16·8	3·6	5	9·5	12·3	13·2	11·9	11·8
49—Port Arthur	21·9	6-6·7	21·5	3·8	5·3	9·6	10·6	12·6	11	10·8
50—Fort William	23·3	6-6·7	17·4	3·9	5·3	8·8	11·1	13·2	11·4	11
Manitoba (average)	23·0	7·0	15·9	3·8	5·4	9·5	10·8	14·2	12·1	11·2
51—Winnipeg	24·7	6·4-8	16·1	3·7	5·4	9·2	10·4	14·1	12·2	11·2
52—Brandon	21·2	6·4-7·1	15·6	3·9	5·4	9·7	11·1	14·3	11·9	11·1
Saskatchewan (average)	22·5	6·9	21·1	3·7	5·6	9·5	11·8	15·0	12·8	12·7
53—Regina	22·3	6·4-7·2	19·9	3·6	6·5	9·3	11·5	14·7	13	12·5
54—Prince Albert	23·4	6·4	18·7	3·7	5	9·7	12·1	15·1	12·9	12·9
55—Saskatoon	22	7·2	23·8	3·7	5·2	9·8	11·9	15·5	12·7	12·7
56—Moose Jaw	22·4	7·2	22	3·7	5·5	9·3	11·8	14·5	12·7	12·7
Alberta (average)	26·9	7·8	20·5	3·8	5·5	9·0	11·1	14·6	12·3	12·5
57—Medicine Hat	29·6	8	21·6	3·7	.....	8·6	11·5	15·9	12·8	13
58—Drumheller	29	7·1-8	20	3·8	5·3	9·3	10·9	14·7	12·5	12
59—Edmonton	23·5	7·2-8	19·9	3·8	5·7	9·3	11·4	13·9	12·4	12·4
60—Calgary	27·9	8	19·5	3·9	5·5	8·7	12	14·2	12·3	12·7
61—Lethbridge	24·5	8	21·7	3·8	.....	9·3	9·8	14·5	11·4	12·5
British Columbia (average)	26·8	8·5	21·8	4·0	5·9	8·4	9·2	14·3	13·0	12·6
62—Fernie	26·7	8	21·3	4·1	5·7	8·5	10·7	14·6	12·8	13·5
63—Nelson	25	9	22·7	4·1	6	9	9·3	15·3	15·3	14·3
64—Trail	24·5	9	21·7	3·9	6·5	9·1	9·4	14·4	14·1	14
65—New Westminster	25·4	8-8·5	21·7	3·8	5·7	8·6	8·8	13	11·7	10·7
66—Vancouver	26·4	8-8·5	20·7	3·8	5·7	7·7	8·3	12·9	12·1	10·8
67—Victoria	28·4	8	21·4	4·1	5·9	8·3	8·6	14·7	12	11·6
68—Nanaimo	31	8	22	3·6	5·7	8·3	9·3	14·4	12·4	12·9
69—Prince Rupert	27·1	9-10	23·2	4·3	6·3	7·8	9·3	14·7	13·3	13·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1940

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (d)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
6·9	4·6	1·519	26·9	19·6	14·8	11·5	16·7	15·6	52·0	16·0	51·9	44·5	
6·8	4·8	1·583	28·9	20·0	13·6	12·8	16·5	15·7	48·1	16·1	56·4	48·0	
6·7	4·9	1·81	30·7	25	13·2	11·9	15·4	14·9	46·3	15·7	58	50·5	1
6·8	5·2	1·818	30·7	.....	13	13·4	16·7	15	48·3	15·3	.....	45·4	2
6	4·8	1·00	23·6	20	14	12·4	15·8	15	50	15·4	55	48·3	3
7·6	4·5	1·673	29·4	19	14	12·6	17·7	18	42	16·9	52·5	47·6	4
7·2	4·8	1·823	30	15	.....	13	17	16·2	49	16·7	58·5	49·7	5
6·5	4·7	1·372	28·8	21·2	13·7	13·2	16·2	15	53	16·6	58	46·6	6
6·4	5·6	1·415	24·2	12·5	.....	11·4	16·7	15·2	.....	17·6	50·5	53·0	7
6·5	4·6	1·401	24·8	17·7	14·3	11·8	16·8	14·9	48·8	16·1	60·0	48·0	
6·9	4·9	1·298	21·8	17·4	14·8	12·8	17·3	15·4	50·7	16·8	69	49·8	8
6·3	4·6	1·353	24·3	20·1	14·1	10·9	16·5	14·6	48·6	15	54·7	48·6	9
6·6	4·3	1·378	25·4	18·4	14·2	12·1	16·7	14·7	49	15·6	53·8	46·2	10
6	4·4	1·574	27·5	15	14	11·5	16·6	15	47	16·8	62·5	47·5	11
6·4	5·4	1·105	21·6	21·7	13·5	11·5	16·1	16·0	50·0	15·9	53·8	42·9	
6·8	5·9	1·066	22·4	21·7	14·5	12·1	16·9	16·7	55·4	15·6	56·4	45·5	12
6·3	5·6	1·094	23·1	21·5	14·3	11·2	16·1	15·9	50·7	16·9	53	43·4	13
5·6	5·5	1·083	19·6	25	13·8	11·5	16·6	15·9	45·7	17·7	56	43·8	14
6·3	5·3	1·216	21·6	.....	12·5	11·5	15·2	16	44·8	14·9	50	42·5	15
6·1	5·7	1·188	21·2	14	13·5	11·9	15·2	15·6	50	15·7	50·7	41·4	16
6·6	5	1·018	21·5	25	12·7	12·2	16·7	16	46·3	15	58·3	42·7	17
6	5·6	1·18	23·6	25	13·5	11	16·8	16·5	65	16·1	49	44	18
6·6	5·1	·981	18·1	22·8	12·8	10·7	16·4	14·9	48·9	16·1	53·6	41	19
7·4	5·3	1·122	23·4	18·5	14·3	11·4	15·2	16·5	43·1	15·4	57·3	42·2	20
6·7	4·4	1·442	26·1	19·4	13·8	11·6	17·0	15·8	50·4	15·3	51·1	42·8	
6·7	5·1	1·155	22·1	23·2	15	12·1	16·2	17·1	51·4	15·9	53·4	42·2	21
6·9	5·6	1·56	28·3	25	.....	12·1	17	15	44·7	14·9	54	43·7	22
6·8	4·4	1·521	26·9	21·2	11	11·3	17·1	15·2	50	15·3	52·7	42·1	23
7·2	4·2	1·555	26·1	16·9	.....	10·8	16·7	15	44	15·4	45·5	41·4	24
6·6	4·6	1·44	24·1	18·4	.....	12·2	17·4	15·2	47·5	15·2	50	41·7	25
6·5	4	1·276	23·7	20	.....	12·4	17·8	15	.....	15	55	43	26
6·7	3·5	1·414	27·1	20	12·5	11·8	16·4	15	52·8	15·7	49·7	41·2	27
6·4	4·5	1·352	25·1	21·7	.....	10·1	17·1	15·5	55	14·8	50·6	41·5	28
6·6	4·2	1·516	27	17·1	.....	11	17·5	16·2	57·7	14·7	57	45·3	29
6	3·7	1·374	25·5	16·7	.....	12	16·4	15·8	53	14·4	46·3	42·7	30
7	4·4	1·26	24·7	18·3	.....	12·2	16·8	15·3	42	14·9	55	40·4	31
6·4	3·8	1·339	24·6	18·8	10	12·7	17·2	15	46·2	14·8	53·7	40·8	32
6·3	4·1	1·402	25·7	.....	.....	11·5	17·1	14·8	.....	14·4	52·5	41·3	33
6·7	3·8	1·251	23·6	21·8	.....	12·3	17·6	14·8	47	14·7	48	41·3	34
6·6	3·9	1·363	26·4	20·5	.....	11·4	17·6	15·7	39	15·1	.....	42	35
6·2	3·4	1·32	23·4	15	.....	12·3	17	14·7	40·3	14·7	42	40·7	36
7	3·9	1·187	22·7	20·5	.....	12	16·9	15·7	42	14·9	.....	40·7	37
6·8	3·6	1·268	22·7	15·4	12	11·6	16·9	14·9	44·5	15	50·8	41·4	38
6·4	4·1	1·335	22·7	14·3	.....	10·6	17·1	15·3	45·6	16·3	47·5	41·5	39
5·5	3·5	1·214	21·2	.....	13·7	12·1	16·3	14·6	45	15·1	53	42·3	40
6·1	3·6	1·257	19·9	18·7	.....	11	15·3	16·4	.....	15·2	.....	43·8	41
6·6	3·7	1·131	19·2	16·7	.....	11	17·3	15·4	.....	16	.....	41·6	42
6·2	3·5	1·427	26·1	16·7	.....	11·5	17	15	49	15	49	43·5	43
7·7	4·9	1·734	35·1	.....	.....	11·8	15·3	16·5	63	15·8	60	45·2	44
7·6	5·3	1·68	29·7	.....	15·8	11·1	16·5	17·5	58·4	15·4	50·3	45·1	45
6·8	5·2	1·775	36·4	15	14·7	12·7	17	17·2	64	17·5	55	48	46
7·6	6·4	1·861	36·4	.....	17·5	12·6	18·5	18·4	64·7	16·4	53	46·4	47
7·2	6·4	1·594	21·8	25	15	10·9	17·3	16·7	57·8	16·2	50	44·5	48
6·9	5·1	1·904	32·3	28·3	14·6	11·1	16·5	17·8	54	15·5	47·1	44·4	49
6·8	5·3	1·80	31·6	.....	13·2	10·8	17·8	17·4	51·4	14·8	47	45·1	50
7·3	3·6	1·591	28·3	.....	14·9	10·5	16·6	15·2	56·3	15·9	49·0	42·6	
7·2	3·9	1·712	30·1	.....	13·7	10·5	17·1	14·9	55·6	15·1	47·7	41·3	51
7·4	3·3	1·469	26·5	.....	16	10·4	16·1	15·4	57	16·6	50·2	43·9	52
7·1	5·0	1·677	28·8	.....	16·6	11·2	16·6	15·7	57·9	16·9	50·7	48·0	
6·4	4·9	1·813	30·9	.....	15·2	10·8	17·4	14·6	58	16·6	50·7	49·3	53
7·7	5·2	1·353	25	.....	17	11·4	17·3	15	52	16·2	51·2	47·8	54
7·5	5	1·54	26·1	.....	17·5	11·7	16·7	16·2	61·5	17·2	49·7	47·7	55
6·7	5	2·00	33·2	.....	.....	10·7	15	17	60	17·7	51·3	47	56
7·3	4·2	1·635	26·7	.....	16·7	10·8	16·4	16·1	57·7	18·1	50·0	46·8	
7·9	3·6	1·857	27·5	.....	17	11	15·8	15·7	57·3	17·3	51·8	46·6	57
7·4	3·8	1·75	29·2	.....	20	10	16·4	16·1	58	19·2	52·2	49·7	58
7·8	4·9	1·177	22·3	.....	15·7	11·5	17·4	16·4	56·4	17·1	48·7	45·8	59
6·4	4·4	1·74	27·4	.....	14	10·7	16·4	15·4	56·7	18·6	48·4	45·4	60
7·2	4·4	1·652	27·3	.....	.....	10·7	16·2	16·7	60·3	18·3	49	46·3	61
8·2	4·8	2·126	35·0	.....	19·3	10·9	16·8	14·8	56·8	17·1	48·0	44·5	
8·7	5	1·817	25	.....	17·5	12·1	16·8	15·8	62	18·8	54	47·2	62
10	6	2·22	36·2	.....	.....	11·5	18·3	15	59	19	54	48·3	63
9·1	5·5	2·375	39·1	.....	.....	10·7	18·4	16·4	60·3	19·6	51·2	47	64
7·2	3·9	1·963	31·7	.....	.....	10·5	15	13·7	51·8	16	43·8	43	65
6·6	3·5	1·962	31·3	.....	.....	10	15	13·5	52·3	14·8	42·1	42·1	66
7·8	5	2·087	38·2	.....	18	9·8	16·9	13·8	55·6	15	44·6	41·2	67
8·2	4·2	2·087	38	.....	23	12·1	18	15·3	53	15·4	45·6	42·2	68
8	5·2	2·493	40·4	.....	18·6	10·6	16·1	15	60	18	48·3	44·9	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, (2 oz. package) per lb.	Cream of tartar, (2 oz. package) per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	7·5	7·4	45·3	68·5	19·5	14·0	3·9	40·8	56·8	12·2	5·0	15·723b
Nova Scotia (average)	7·5	7·3	51·9	68·2	20·4	9·9	4·2	47·0	58·7	12·4	5·0	16·500
1—Sydney	7·4	7·1	50·7	69	20·8	11·4	3·4	44·6	53·3	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·3	7·2	54·9	68·7	21·6	9·8	4·2	50·3	59	13·2	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	7·4	6·9	49·6	68	20·8	9·5	4·7	45·6	61·6	12·2	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·6	7·5	53	67·8	24·3	9·9	5	49·7	57·7	12·6	5·1	16·50
5—Windsor	7·6	7·4	51	68·7	17	9·3	3·9	47	63	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	7·5	7·4	52·4	67·1	18	9·6	4·1	44·7	57·7	12	5	.....
7—**P.E.I**—Charlottetown	7·4	6·9	51·7	67·8	17·2	14·3	4·0	49·0	60·0	12·5	5·0	16·900g
New Brunswick (average)	7·5	7·3	52·2	69·3	18·2	10·9	3·8	42·9	51·7	12·0	5·1	16·000
8—Moncton	7·3	7·1	55	69·8	19·4	10·1	3·7	45·5	64	12·3	5·1	16·00g
9—Saint John	7·5	7·3	49·4	69·6	17·9	10·3	4·5	42·4	62·1	12	5·1	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·5	7·3	53·1	67·6	18	11·9	3·1	42	61·6	12	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7·7	7·4	51·2	70	17·5	11·4	3·8	41·6	59·2	11·6	5	.....
Quebec (average)	7·1	6·9	43·8	73·7	20·3	13·4	3·9	43·3	56·1	10·8	4·9	15·483
12—Quebec	7·3	6·9	43·9	78·7	19·6	15·5	4·3	43·2	58·2	10·8	5	15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·4	6·9	45·5	77·7	21·5	14·4	4·6	47·7	53·4	11	4·9	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·1	6·9	44·2	75	20	12·2	3·6	45·3	60·5	10·7	5	15·50
15—Sorel	6·9	6·8	42·4	67·3	20·4	10	3·6	37·8	60	10·5	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	7·1	6·9	40·9	71	20·5	13·4	4	39	59·6	10·8	5	15·00
17—St. Johns	6·9	6·9	41·5	73·2	18·5	14·4	4	40	48·8	11·2	5	.....
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·8	46	72·3	19·9	13·5	3·7	47·1	61	10·4	4·9	.....
19—Montreal	7	6·8	46·4	73·6	19·4	14·2	3·3	47·8	53·2	11·1	4·8	16·00
20—Hull	7·2	7	43·1	74·3	22·8	12·8	3·8	41·8	50·2	10·7	4·8	15·90
Ontario (average)	7·4	7·2	43·6	70·6	19·4	11·7	3·9	39·2	55·3	11·8	4·9	15·402
21—Ottawa	7·2	6·9	46·5	72·5	18·4	13·6	4·1	40	59·2	10·7	5	15·90
22—Brockville	7·2	6·9	43·3	69·1	20·7	11·6	3·7	37·9	64·7	10·6	4·7	15·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	41·9	69·3	17·1	12·1	4·3	39	56	12·6	4·9	15·50
24—Belleville	7·5	7·3	46	66·1	18·3	10·8	4·1	35·5	51	11·8	5·2	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·3	51·2	65·5	18·7	13·1	4·1	40	57·8	11·9	5·1	16·00
26—Oshawa	7·5	7·2	47·8	65·4	19·6	10·3	3·7	35·7	63·3	11·5	4·6	14·75
27—Orillia	7·3	7·2	43·3	72·3	19·6	10	4	36	60	11·2	4·8	16·00
28—Toronto	7·2	6·9	44·5	68	18	11·5	3·9	42·9	55·2	12·2	5	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·6	7·5	44	75·3	18·3	10·5	3·7	38·8	53·3	11·9	4·7	13·75–14·75g
30—St. Catharines	7·5	7·2	44·1	70·9	19	11·6	4·1	40	52·6	12	5·1	14·90g
31—Hamilton	7·2	7·1	42·9	68·9	18·6	10·4	3·8	37·7	42	10·8	5·1	14·00
32—Brantford	7·1	7·1	45·9	72·7	18·9	9·9	3·7	38·9	58·8	10·8	5	15·50
33—Galt	7·4	7·2	41·7	66·3	18·4	10·9	4·1	35·7	66·7	11·6	5	14·75
34—Guelph	7·6	7·5	46·9	68·3	18·4	10·3	3·8	40·9	52	11·7	4·9	15·00
35—Kitchener	7·3	7·2	40·8	72·3	19·3	10·3	3·6	40·4	48·6	11·1	4·7	15·00
36—Woodstock	7	6·9	47·2	69·7	22·2	9·7	3·6	38	55	12·7	5·2	15·00
37—Stratford	7·6	7·5	38·8	70·9	18·4	10·6	4·4	41·7	52	12·1	4·9	14·75
38—London	7·3	7·1	44·9	70·4	17·6	10·5	3·4	37	53·3	10·8	5	15·25g
39—St. Thomas	7·5	7·3	47·1	73·9	18·8	11·7	4	42·9	46·7	12·4	5·3	15·00g
40—Chatham	7·4	7·3	43	71·3	16·9	11·3	3·7	39·5	57·6	10·1	4·9	14·50g
41—Windsor	7·3	7·1	42·6	69·3	18·9	10·5	3·6	36·1	58·7	10·9	4·6	14·50g
42—Sarnia	7·4	7·1	46·3	75·2	19·2	10·9	4	40	46·7	10·7	5·4	15·50g
43—Owen Sound	7·6	7·4	52·6	74·7	18·8	10	4·1	34·5	60	13	5	15·00
44—North Bay	7·6	7·2	49·8	76·3	20·8	12·8	4·4	38·8	56·7	13·4	5	16·25
45—Sudbury	7·6	7·4	40·2	70·5	21·6	13·4	3·4	40	53·1	13·3	4·9	17·00
46—Cobalt	7·9	7·8	46·9	69·7	21·7	15	4·3	40	60·7	12·8	5	17·50
47—Timmins	7·7	7·6	39·7	74·3	21	16·5	4·3	45	50	13·8	4·8	19·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·4	7·2	43	73·9	21·4	14·7	4	41·3	50	12·9	5	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·3	7·2	44·7	69·4	21·6	15	3·5	40	60	12·1	4·9	15·75
50—Fort William	7·3	7·2	41·7	66·3	22	12·8	3·6	42·5	58·5	11·8	4·7	15·75
Manitoba (average)	8·0	7·9	42·9	62·6	19·0	14·3	3·7	37·7	55·7	13·0	5·3	20·000
51—Winnipeg	8	8	42·2	60·3	18·9	13·9	3·6	38·3	57·3	12·2	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	8	7·7	43·5	64·9	19	14·7	3·7	37	54	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	8·5	8·5	43·1	64·2	19·8	19·6	3·4	37·7	57·0	14·1	5·1	.....
53—Regina	8·3	8·7	41·9	64·2	19	19·1a	2·9	40	58·7	13·1	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	9	8·7	46	65	19·8	22·2a	3·7	40	52	14·8	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·3	8·3	44·9	64·7	20·7	19·7a	3·1	36·7	59·2	14·1	5·5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	8·2	8·1	39·7	63	19·7	17·5a	3·7	34	58	14·3	5	.....
Alberta (average)	8·1	8·1	43·0	62·3	17·7	18·0	3·7	38·0	58·4	13·9	4·8	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·9	8	37·8	62·4	16·5	24a	3	46·7	59·4	13·7	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	8	8	40	63·7	16·5	15·7a	4·1	33	59	14·4	5	.....
59—Edmonton	8·1	8·1	46·7	60·2	18·2	16·8a	4·3	39·2	58	13·4	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·6	7·8	46·1	60·8	18·9	16·1a	3·6	32·3	57·1	13·7	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	9	8·7	44·3	64·3	18·3	17·5a	3·6	38·7	58·7	14·3	4·7	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	7·5	7·4	43·3	61·9	20·3	22·3	4·3	41·0	58·2	12·7	5·5	.....
62—Fernie	8	8·1	43	63	16·8	23·3a	4·4	53	60	14·2	5	.....
63—Nelson	8·3	8	45·3	65	22·3	25a	3·8	40	58·3	14·3	.....	.....
64—Trail	7·7	7·8	45·3	63·7	22·3	24a	5·2	38·4	58·7	14	5·1	.....
65—New Westminster	6·8	6·7	41·7	57·7	17·7	21a	3·9	40	57·6	10·4	4·7	.....
66—Vancouver	7	6·9	39·9	56·8	17·7	18·8a	3	43·4	58·3	10·9	5·4	.....
67—Victoria	7·7	7·4	45·8	61·5	22·1	21·8a	4·2	39·1	60·3	11·9	5·4	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·2	7·1	41·7	62·7	20·9	21a	5	37·3	54·7	12	5·3	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·5	7·1	43·3	65	22·6	23·3a	4·9	37	57·4	14·1	7·5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms $10-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·984	12·646	9·714	11·974	7·240	8·725	7·387	26·5	9·6	24·825	18·364	
7·769	10·375	6·667	7·833	5·500	6·333	6·000	28·5	10·0	22·167	16·250	
6·90- 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·4	10·1	18·00-27·00	14·00-19·00	1
6·50- 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	29·8	10	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	2
6·75- 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·6	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-8·00	7·00- 9·00	5·00	31	9·6	25·00-35·00	20·00-30·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	10·3	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·650-10·150	12·750	8·500	10·000	6·000	7·000	7·500c	24·6	9·8	19·00-23·00	10·00-15·00	7
10·375	12·500	7·000	9·500	5·500	6·500	7·500	27·7	9·9	23·625	17·375	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30 g	9·9	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	8
11·25-12·25	13·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00c-8·00	28·1	10	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
10·00-10·50	12·50-13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	10	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	9·7	22·00	16·00	11
9·768	12·786	10·833	11·989	8·083	8·821	8·200	23·3	9·4	23·500	17·375	
10·50	11·50	12·67c	12·67c	11·33c	11·33c	7·50c	22·9	9·7	22·00-32·00	.....	12
8·50- 8·75	13·50	8·00	11·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	24·7	9·5	23·00-31·00	17·00-23·00	13
10·00-11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·6	9·6	23·00-30·00	18·00-25·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·6	8·7	15·00-19·00	9·00-14·00	15
8·00- 8·50	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·8	9·3	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	9·7	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	9·75	.....	6·75	.....	24·5	9·1	17·00-25·00	14·00-17·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50-12·50	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00-12·00c	25	9·3	22·00-33·00	19·00-22·00	19
10·75-11·00	13·25	7·00-9·00	8·00-12·00	5·50	6·00	.....	23·1	9·4	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
11·114	12·901	10·281	12·776	8·067	10·085	8·850	24·6	9·4	26·018	19·321	
10·45	12·00-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·7	9·4	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	21
8·00- 88·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	9·7	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
·75	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	.....	24·5	9·8	22·00-32·00	20·00-23·00	23
9·50-12·50d	13·00	9·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	9·00	21·7	9·4	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·70-14·00d	13·00-13·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	23·2	8·9	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-13·00d	12.50	12.00	13.00	9·00	10.00	9.00	20	9·4	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·75-13·50	14·00	8·50-9·00	10.00-10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	25	9·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	27
11·25	11·50	14.00	16·00	10.00	12·00	12·00	25	9·5	28·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	28
7·50- 9·00g	11·25-12·00g	g	g	g	g	g	22g	9·4	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00-13·50g	13·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24g	9·1	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·50	11·50	15·00	15·50	11·50	12·00	.....	25	9·1	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
8·50-13·25d	13·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·2	9·2	20·00-30·00	14·00-23·00	32
10·50-13·00d	13·00	.....	17·00-18·00	.....	13·00-14·00	10·00c	24·5	9·3	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
9·00-12·50d	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·6	9·7	22·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
10·50-13·00d	13·00	13.00-14.00	15·00-16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	9·4	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
9·00-13·00d	13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	8·7	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
10·00-11·50	12·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	23	9·2	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	37
11·50-12·50g	12·50-13·00g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25 g	9·4	25·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·50g	13·00g	g	16·00c	g	11·00-14·00c	8·00-12·00c	24 g	9·7	24·00-30·00	18·00-24·00	39
9·00-11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20 g	9·1	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·50-11·50g	11·50g	g	16·00-18·00g	g	12·00-14·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	9·5	27·00-37·00	20·00-28·00	41
8·50-10·00g	13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24·5g	9·7	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	42
8·50- 9·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	9·4	21·00-26·00	15·00-21·00	43
13·00-13·75	14·00-14·75	7·00	9·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·7	.....	.....	44
11·00-14·50d	15·50	.....	11·25-13·50	.....	9·00c	9·00c	28·3	9·2	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	30·5	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
12·50-16·50d	18·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
9·50-12·50d	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·5	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·75-14·50	13·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·9	10	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	49
12·75-14·50	13·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9·1	23·00-33·00	17·00-23·00	50
8·925	14·875	.....	.....	7·813	8·563	7·000	29·1	9·7	28·250	20·250	
6·25-13·25h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	6·50-8·75	7·50- 9·75	7·00	27	9·7	26·00-37·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·00-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	31·2	9·7	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	52
8·369	16·250	.....	.....	5·313	8·094	9·167	27·5	9·8	26·375	19·250	
4·95-12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00	9·50	25·4	9·9	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	29·6	9·7	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	28·4	9·7	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	55
5·25- 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00-11·00c	11·00c	26·7	10	22·00-28·00	17·00-20·00	56
5·219	11·500	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·000	29·0	9·6	25·125	18·250	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	28·1 g	10·3	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·2	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·2g	9·8	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	59
6·50- 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	27·5g	9·5	22·00-30·00	18·00-22·00	60
4·25- 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	9·3	20·00-32·00	15·00-20·00	61
10·357	9·375	.....	.....	6·906	7·304	4·875	33·5	9·9	23·438	17·813	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38·7	9·5	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	10·00	.....	.....	7·00-8·00	8·25- 9·75	4·88- 5·33c	37·5	10·7	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50-7·75	7·75- 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·8	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-11·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·4	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-11·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·50	30	9·5	23·00-28·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	31·9	10·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·5	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·50-15·50	.....	.....	.....	6.00-10.00i	8·00-12·00i	.....	33·6	10	20·00-32·00	16·00-22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Sept. 1938	Sept. 1939	Aug. 1940	‡ Sept. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·5	97·8	82·1	68·9	76·4	85·0	74·5	78·2	82·7	82·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·2	98·9	69·8	62·5	77·4	86·5	61·7	68·4	70·3	69·2
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·9	108·9	93·4	60·6	73·4	81·8	76·4	77·5	77·0	78·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·5	91·2	79·2	71·7	69·6	71·8	66·9	72·1	83·6	83·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	93·7	86·2	63·8	68·8	77·2	76·9	82·5	91·0	91·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·4	93·8	90·4	85·5	88·2	105·3	98·2	99·3	105·7	106·0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	99·8	98·2	73·7	67·5	70·2	83·4	70·8	74·5	77·0	77·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	93·2	90·8	85·0	85·4	87·4	86·7	84·6	90·2	90·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·3	95·5	92·0	81·5	78·5	81·7	79·4	80·9	91·0	90·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·5	96·0	86·1	72·7	75·5	80·3	76·0	77·2	83·7	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·2	103·7	86·7	65·7	75·6	82·1	74·3	77·0	78·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·4	90·8	85·7	77·3	75·5	79·1	77·2	77·4	87·3	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	99·4	98·9	76·7	65·6	75·0	85·9	68·7	74·2	78·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	94·7	91·2	85·6	89·6	94·5	95·5	95·7	102·0	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	98·7	99·4	75·1	63·4	73·4	84·9	65·7	71·8	75·3	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	99·6	86·8	80·8	85·8	94·3	87·8	91·8	97·4	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	98·4	99·3	72·5	60·4	71·3	83·3	62·0	68·4	71·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·5	96·1	69·3	62·7	73·1	81·5	60·2	65·9	68·7	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·2	105·2	90·0	62·7	73·5	81·5	76·2	77·8	79·4	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	96·7	107·7	71·2	54·6	74·4	86·3	63·8	64·2	62·7	63·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·7	105·5	91·3	66·5	71·8	76·4	70·6	75·8	79·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	93·5	86·0	64·0	68·6	77·0	76·7	82·1	90·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·7	92·7	87·2	81·6	82·9	89·9	86·1	85·5	91·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·3	101·8	74·0	59·9	73·9	83·7	65·5	70·7	73·9	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·6	94·1	84·8	71·5	74·9	81·3	75·6	77·5	81·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended September 27, 1940, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1083)

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in some of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

Retail Prices

Beef prices declined slightly in September following the gradual advance between January

and August. They were higher, however, than at the beginning of September, 1939. Sirloin steak averaged 30·7 cents per pound in September, 31·3 in August, and 27·7 cents in September, 1939. Fresh pork at 23·4 cents and breakfast bacon at 32·6 cents both averaged slightly higher than in the previous month and were little changed from the averages for September, 1939.

Considerable seasonal advance in the prices of fresh eggs was recorded in most localities the Dominion average being up from 30·2 cents per dozen to 34·4 cents. The average in September, 1939, was 32·8 cents per dozen. Stocks in cold storage at September 1 were slightly lower than at August 1 but about nine per cent greater than on September 1, 1939. Milk has been unchanged since February at an average price of 11 cents per quart. The production of creamery butter during the first eight months of the year was not materially different from that of 1939. The price averaged 26·5 cents per pound at the beginning of September as compared with 26·7 in August and 26·2 cents in September, 1939. The price of cheese at 23·8 cents per pound was fractionally higher than for the previous month as compared with 21·5 cents at the beginning of September, 1939. Production for the first eight months of the year was about 14 per cent higher than for the same period in 1939 and exports to the United Kingdom have also increased substantially. The price of bread has averaged 6·7 cents per pound since March as compared with 6·5 cents one year ago. Flour at 3·6 cents per pound was unchanged from the previous month as compared with a price at the beginning of September, 1939, of 2·9 cents per pound. Dry beans were down in the average from 7·2 cents per pound in August to 6·9 cents in September. The price in September, 1939, was 5·1 cents. Onions again declined averaging 4·6 cents per pound at the beginning of September as compared with 7·1 cents in August. The price in September, 1939, was 4·1 cents. A substantial seasonal fall was recorded in the price of potatoes in most localities, with the marketing of the new crop, which was estimated to be about 12 per cent larger than in 1939. The Dominion average price at September 1 was $1.52 per 100 pounds as compared with $1.96 in August, $2.04 in July and $1.51 in September, 1939. Granulated sugar continued unchanged at an average price of 7·5 cents per pound. The prices of coffee and tea have changed little in recent months but both were considerably higher than at the beginning of September, 1939, largely as a result of special war taxation. United States anthracite coal averaged $15.72 per ton in September, $15.62 in August and $14.08 in September, 1939.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal "cobbles" and "French nuts" at the beginning of September, 1940; Halifax $17.50; Charlottetown $16.90; Saint John $16; Quebec $16; Three Rivers $16.50; Sherbrooke $16.75; Thetford Mines $17; Montreal $17; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17.50; Belleville $17.50; Peterborough $18.50; Oshawa $17; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $16; Galt $17; Sudbury $19.75; Cobalt $21.50; Timmins $21.50; Winnipeg $20.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables which appear quarterly give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries.

Since these tables are compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force with consequent effect upon prices. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in the case of Germany direct information is unobtainable although information contained in the official publications of neutral countries and in the press is noted.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country:	Canada		United States			Great Britain		Germany	Sweden		India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	Foods 69 cities Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1935-1939	1923	July 1914	July 1914	1913-1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1933 -June 1934	July 1914	1923-1927=1000	1926-1930=1000
			(c)	(c)		(b)	(b)							
1913	88·3	79·7												
1914—July	(a) 91·9	(a) 80·0			61·3	100	100		100	100				628
1918—July	(a) 152·8	(a) 118·3			(e) 90·5	210	203		258	219				(a) 850
1919—July	(a) 163·3	(a) 130·0			102·4	209	208		318	257				(a) 912
1920—July	(a) 188·1	(a) 150·5			122·6	258	252		287	270				(a) 1019
1921—July					101·3	220	219		231	236			(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July					97·2	180	184		178	190		(a) 236		(a) 952
1926—July	(a) 133·3	(a) 121·8			103·4	161	170	142·4	156	172		(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1928—July					100·3	157	165	152·6	155	173		(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	(a) 134·7	(a) 121·7			100·3	149	161	154·4	148	169		(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	(a) 131·5	(a) 120·8			95·8	141	155	149·3	138	164		(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	(a) 103·1	(a) 109·1			86·5	130	147	137·4	127	158		(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	(a) 85·7	(a) 99·0			77·5	125	143	121·5	124	156		130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	(a) 84·9	(a) 94·4		(e) 90·8	75·7	118	138	118·7	120	153		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1936—July	97·7	98·1	102·6	99·4	85·2	129	146	125·3	134	158	101	158	(g) 848	(f) 870
1937—July	103·7	101·5	106·3	(e) 102·8	88·9	140	155	126·2	138	162	107	172	(g) 872	(f) 927
1938—July	104·7	102·6	98·5	(e) 100·9	86·5	146	159	126·8	143	166	106	199	(g) 914	950
1939—January	99·9	101·1	95·8		85·4	138	155	125·8	145	167	105	(c) 211	(g) 938	966
April	98·3	100·6	94·2		85·0	135	153	125·9	145	168	103	(c) 217	(g) 934	972
July	99·0	100·8	94·3		84·9	139	156	127·3	147	169	105	(c) 221	(g) 932	987
August	99·3	100·8	93·5		84·5	137	155	127·3			105	(c) 223		995
September	99·4	100·8	98·4	100·6	85·9	138	155	125·7			106	(c) 232		995
October	106·3	103·5	97·6		85·8	150	165	125·8	150	171	108	(c) 235	(g) 936	997
November	107·1	103·8	96·7		85·7	154	169	126·1			109	(c) 236		1024
December	104·7	103·8	94·9	99·6	85·3	157	173	126·4			113	(c) 240		1017
1940—January	104·5	103·8	94·8		85·4	157	174	127	154	178	114	(c) 247	(g) 931	1008
February	104·5	103·8	96·6		85·8	161	177	127			112	(c) 251		1013
March	104·8	104·6	95·6	99·8	85·5	161	179	129			110	(c) 254		1012
April	104·8	104·6	96·2		85·9	158	178	129	163	186	110	(c) 259	(g) 948	1017
May	104·4	104·9	97·0		86·0	159	180	130			111	(c) 263		1026
June	103·8	104·9	98·3	100·5	86·4	158	181	131				(c) 263		1023
July	105·3	105·6	97·4		86·3	168	187	132	170	193				1024
August	105·4	105·9	96·2		86·0	164	185							
September	105·4	106·4				166	187							

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Great Britain		Germany	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Board of Trade	Statist	Federal Statistical Bureau	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	200	45	400	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	1930	1867-1877	1913	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1936-1930=1000
		(c)				(d)		(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	85·0	100	.....	1125	.....	(a) 100	1088	.....
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	82·4	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 748
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	193·1	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	.....
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	206·4	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	.....
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	254·6	.....	.....	2613	221	(a) 259·4	2671	.....
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	158·2	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a) 200·3	1813	.....
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	.....	134·0	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a) 195·8	1789	.....
1926—July	(e) 100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	.....	126·0	133·1	145	1368	149	(a) 178·8	1843	.....
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	.....	120·8	141·6	144·1	1335	147	(a) 170·8	1795	(a) 994
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	.....	115·2	137·8	142·8	1289	145	(a) 166·1	1813	(a) 988
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	99·7	94·4	125·1	125·8	1121	124	(a) 136·8	1644	(a) 963
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	85·8	80·2	111·7	109·5	1104	108	(a) 115·6	1428	(a) 902
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	83·1	78·9	95·9	93·6	1002	106	(a) 121·7	1397	(a) 878
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	86·8	81·7	93·9	91·7	1072	100	(a) 135·6	1455	(a) 904
1936—July	74·3	73·92	80·5	83·6	93·6	86·8	104·2	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	(a) 946
1937—July	87·6	91·86	87·9	95·2	111·5	105·6	106·4	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	(a) 1021
1938—July	78·6	79·04	78·8	81·2	100·6	91·1	105·6	106·4	1160	100	192·2	1726	1035
1939—January	73·2	70·22	76·9	79·2	97·2	88·7	106·5	105·7	1145	100	195·7	1690	1047
April	73·4	70·16	76·2	77·8	97·2	90·5	106·4	105·9	1126	100	201·1	1692	1056
July	72·6	69·89	75·4	76·7	98·1	88·7	107·0	106·5	1123	100	204·3	1613	1065
August	72·4	68·62	75·0	75·6	98·1	90·4	107·1	107·4	.....	103	205·7	1600	1084
September	78·2	78·68	79·1	81·3	105·6	99·7	106·9	116·8	.....	120	217·5	1651	1077
October	79·3	76·77	79·4	81·5	110·9	105·8	107·1	120·1	1172	121	221·4	1687	1090
November	80·3	76·70	79·2	81·6	118·6	112·2	107·4	122·6	1192	133	226·3	1680	1111
December	81·7	80·21	79·2	81·7	122·3	120·1	107·6	125·1	1212	135	237·3	1669	1115
1940—January	82·6	80·67	79·4	82·0	125·3	124·1	108·2	127·7	1230	128	241·7	1649	1120
February	82·8	80·23	78·7	81·6	128·3	124·5	108·4	129·7	1238	124	239·2	1654	1135
March	83·2	80·27	78·4	80·9	128·8	123·4	109·4	132·1	1248	119	235·7	1678	1155
April	83·1	80·53	78·6	81·6	132·2	126·0	110	134·2	1258	121	237·2	1701	1168
May	82·1	77·94	78·4	80·9	133·7	.....	110	134·9	1266	.....	235·6	1703	1176
June	81·6	77·12	77·5	79·3	134·4	.....	110	139	1266	.....	.....	1691	.....
July	82·4	77·87	77·7	79·7	139·7	.....	111	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	82·7	76·71	77·4	79·5	140·1	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1926, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Supreme Court of Canada Affirms Decision of New Brunswick Supreme Court Declaring Strain an Accident

The Supreme Court of Canada, on June 29, unanimously upheld the decison of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and dismissed the appeal from it brought by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board. The provincial court had upset the Board's ruling and allowed the claim of a woman for damages for injury through strain sustained while working at an embossing machine for the Irving Oil Company at Saint John. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, p. 751.)

The question was whether the injury was caused by accident and compensation was therefore payable, or whether it was due to disease. Many authorities were considered by the Court and there was unanimous agreement that a physiological injury had occurred as the direct result of the plaintiff's work. This was held to be an accidental injury within the meaning of the statute and subject to compensation. *Workmen's Compensation Board* v. *Theed,* (1940) 3 Dominion Law Reports 561.

British Columbia Supreme Court Upholds Vancouver By-law Limiting Driving Hours of Taxi Owners

On April 24 Mr. Justice Fisher of the British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed an application by the owner of a small taxicab business to have declared illegal the Cab and Commercial Vehicles By-law of the City of Vancouver, which limits to 54 hours a week and nine a day, the latter to be confined within 12 hours, the time that an owner may drive his own vehicle. The by-law requires him to keep a record of time worked. Persons employed to drive taxis have the same restrictions imposed on their hours of work by a provincial regulation under the Hours of Work Act.

The authority for the by-law relied on by the City was section 163 of the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921, which allows the Council to "pass, alter and repeal by-laws for the following purposes: . . .

(135) For inspecting, defining, classifying, prohibiting, controlling, licensing, limiting and regulating, subject to the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act . . .

(*g*) The number of hours and time in any day during which motor vehicles may be operated or driven by any one person.

It was contended for the applicant that the Legislature in passing the Hours of Work Act and authorizing the regulations thereunder had dealt in a special Act with hours of work in the taxicab industry and the city was therefore excluded from passing a by-law dealing with the same subject under the prior legislation, which counsel for the applicants consider is the general Act.

The Court held that both acts cannot operate with respect to the number of hours in any one day in which taxicabs may be operated or driven by any one employee in the industry and the later enactment, the Hours of Work Act, must govern with respect to employees but that the power given by the earlier legislation has not been abrogated but merely curtailed by the subsequent legislation. Although hours of employees are regulated under the Hours of Work Act, the City Council under the Vancouver Incorporation Act may still regulate the number of hours and time in a day during which a vehicle for hire may be operated or driven by its owner.

The Court refused to invalidate the by-law for uncertainty as it was felt that the intention of the enacting body was "reasonably clear." Neither was the objection sustained that the by-law was prohibitive and would tend to create a monopoly. For the Court to allow this it would have been necessary to show bad faith in its passage and there was no attempt to do that. In *re Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1921,* (1940) 2 Western Weekly Reports 697.

Wages on Relief Works in Quebec Again Held Subject to Seizure

On September 21, Judge Lajoie of the Magistrate's Court of Three Rivers followed a judgment in a similar case given by Mr. Justice Forest of the Montreal Superior Court (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, p. 313) in allowing seizure for debt of wages earned on relief works.

The individual defendant, against whom the plaintiff held a judgment, was employed by the City of Shawinigan Falls on work intended to relieve unemployment to the cost of which contributions were made by the federal and provincial governments as well as by the city. He received $14.40 a week.

In 1934, a provision was inserted in the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure expressly exempting from seizure "the salaries and wages of workmen and labourers employed at work undertaken to relieve unemployment with the aid granted by the Federal and Provincial Governments." This was repealed in 1939 and the case was, therefore, governed by sec. 11 of the Code, which allows seizure of fixed proportions of the wages depending

on the amount earned and which was amended in 1939 to provide that wages up to $6 a week are totally exempt from seizure and in the case of married men or widowers with one or more children $12 a week. The plaintiff came within the last-mentioned class and his wages could be seized up to $2.40 a week until the judgment was satisfied with interest and costs, the city to bear the costs of the action. *Courtois* v. *Bilodeau et la Corporation de la cité de Shawinigan Falls*, Cour de Magistrat, District de Trois-Rivières, September 21, 1940.

Quebec Court Holds Costs not Taxable Against Unions with no Pecuniary Interest in Action

Mr. Justice Bond of the Montreal King's Bench in Chambers on June 26 maintained the motion of the union plaintiffs for the rejection as concerned them of an item of $400 which had been allowed by the Clerk of the Court as "additional fee" when the costs were taxed against the plaintiffs after the union plaintiffs had been held not to be legal entities and therefore incapable of instituting an action before the courts of Quebec. (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 544; September, 1940, p. 991).

The Tariff of Advocates' Fees allows an "additional fee" of $400 in cases involving $50,000 and over when an appeal is argued on its merits. The total amount claimed by the plaintiffs was $122,360, but the interest of the unions lay only in having their agreements with the respondent cancelled; they asked for no pecuniary judgment. Their action was joined with the individual plaintiffs because the law allows that without the interest of each plaintiff being affected by the total attained. The Court held that the respondent could not invoke the participation of the individual plaintiffs, whose claim was unaffected by the judgment as to the legal status of the unions and was still undecided, so as to make the unions liable for a fee chargeable only when the pecuniary claim was decided and the decision appealed. *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union et al* vs. *Rothman* (1940) 69 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel) 160.

Trial Judgment Based on Jury's Verdict Upheld in Quebec Accident Case

The Montreal Court of King's Bench on June 28 unanimously dismissed the appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Duclos of the Montreal Superior Court rendered on June 1, 1939, in accordance with the verdict of a jury allowing the plaintiff employee $1,707.10 damages against his employer for injuries sustained in the collapse of scaffolding erected by his fellow employees.

Since June 25, 1937, the plaintiff had been employed by the defendant as a chauffeur and handyman. The defendant was making alterations in his residence at Ile Perrot. On September 2, 1937, three of his employees, one of whom was the foreman, constructed a scaffold to enable them to shingle the roof. On September 3, in the foreman's absence, the other two went on with the work according to instructions. The plaintiff had been directed to carry stones from the field nearby which he did in the morning, but in the afternoon he decided to join the others. He mounted the scaffold on which one of the men was working and it soon collapsed, resulting in his serious injury. He claimed the accident was due to negligence of the defendant's employees in its faulty construction. The defence alleged among other things that the plaintiff was not acting according to instructions and that the scaffold was built for men of lighter weight.

On appeal the defendant contended that the trial judge had refused to allow proof of an admission said to have been made to the foreman by the plaintiff but which was not alleged in the pleadings. Apparently, it was an extra-judicial admission. The Court distinguished from the present case the one on which the defendant relied. There such evidence was admitted when the plaintiff against whom the admission was invoked had died and so could not be examined. In the present case the plaintiff was present in Court and the attempt to prove admission by third parties was properly objected to as not being the best proof as required by sec. 1204 of the Quebec Civil Code. The Appeal Court also refused to interfere with the discretion that was exercised by the trial judge in allowing to be put to the jury certain questions to which the defendant objected. Although the jury did not answer all the questions as it is required to do under the Code of Civil Procedure, the answers given covered all the questions. When they had attributed the fault solely to the defendant no further issue remained. *Maillet* vs. *Perras* (1940) 69 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel), 183.

Montreal King's Bench Upholds Judgment that Price-Fixing Beyond Powers of Decree under Collective Agreements Act

In an unanimous judgment on June 28 the Montreal Court of King's Bench sitting on appeals dismissed, with costs, an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Gibsone of the Superior Court (Labour Gazette, 1939, p.

360) and agreed with him that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council exceeded his powers in allowing the joint committee for the shoe-repairing industry in Montreal set up under the Collective Agreements Act to fix minimum prices to be charged for shoe repairs. The respondent was therefore entitled to a writ of prohibition which the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure allows in cases where a court of inferior jurisdiction exceeds his authority. Since he has not power to fix prices it was held that neither can the Lieutenant-Governor in Council sanction a by-law of the joint committee making it an offence to advertise repairs at a price lower than that fixed by the order in council.

The sections in the Collective Agreement Act conferring authority on the Lieutenant-Governor in Council all deal with the employer-employee relationship except the last one which adds power to make "such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act". Having decided that the clause of the decree under the Act which fixed prices for repairs could not come under any of the headings regulating working conditions the only remaining authority was this general clause. However, the object of the Act seems to be to regulate the relationship between employers and employees; it does not contemplate other individuals who do their own work and the public at large and there was no evidence or argument to show "that the fixing of prices may be fairly regarded as incidental to or consequential upon any of the powers or discretion conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by the statute". One of the judges expressed the opinion that if the intention of the legislature had been to allow price-fixing this would have been stated.

Some members of the Court disagreed with the trial judgment in holding that there has been a contravention of the Combines Investigation Act and sec. 498 of the Criminal Code. Others felt that the case having been disposed of on the grounds outlined above, it was not necessary to deal with the other objections raised by the petition. They were set out in the LABOUR GAZETTE in the account of the trial judgment. *Procureur général de Québec et Dame Lazarovitch et Comité paritaire des réparateurs de chaussures au district de Montréal et Cour des sessions de la paix et Autres* (1940) 69 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel) 214.

Majority of Quebec Court Allows Appeal and Sets Aside Attachment Order

With Mr. Justice Rivard dissenting, the Quebec Court of King's Bench sitting on appeals allowed with costs the appeal of the third party, Murdock, and reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Marchand who on February 27 at Three Rivers had upheld the plaintiff's claim for seizure of part of the money said to be due by Murdock to the defendant on a contract for work done.

The plaintiff, Bisson, held a judgment against the defendant, Goulet, which with interest and costs amounted to $309.26. Goulet had entered into a contract with Murdock to cut and haul wood during the winter of 1938-39 at a fixed price payable as follows: 50 per cent when the wood was cut and measured, 10 per cent when it was hauled and 40 per cent in June, 1939. It was agreed that Goulet was to buy from Murdock supplies necessary for the execution of the contract and that the wages payable by Murdock as well as the goods he sold to Goulet were to be considered as payment on account of the wood cut.

On December 1, 1938, a writ of seizure issued by the plaintiff was served on Murdock. Three declarations were made by the latter as to the state of the account between the defendant and himself on February 28, 1939, March 22, 1939, and April 10, 1939, the third one showing that he owed the defendant nothing. In fact the latter was in his debt in the sum of $1,070.11. On December 1, 1938, when the writ was served the balance in favour of Murdock was $1,076.81.

The question was whether as the trial judge had held, the money which became due by Murdock to the defendant after December 1, 1938, namely $3,327.07, was attachable by the writ. Mr. Justice Rivard took this view. He expressed no opinion as to whether he would have reduced as did the trial judge the amount subject to attachment by $3,004.36 which was the sum paid out for wages and board, etc., of the woodcutters, a privileged debt. The majority opinion, however, in support of which authorities were cited, was that the contract called for an accounting on completion of the work and the rights and obligations did not arise until then. The contract was one and indivisible and the writ of seizure could not paralyze its execution. All advances made by Murdock after service of the notice of claim were in accordance with the contract. The appeal was, therefore, allowed. *Murdock* vs. *Bisson et Goulet* (1940) 60 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi (en appel) 230.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a further pronounced expansion at October 1, resulting in a new all-time high index. Statements were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,304 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,335,705 persons, as compared with 1,290,530 in the preceding month. The average change in employment between September and October in the years since 1920 has been a small increase; the improvement this year greatly exceeded this average gain, being, indeed, larger than that noted at the beginning of any previous October of the record.

The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 136·2 at October 1, 1940, compared with 131·6 at September 1, 1940, and 121·7 at October 1, 1939. At the same date in recent years of the record, the index has been as follows: 1938, 116·7; 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8 and 1927, 110·3. These index numbers are calculated from returns furnished by employers in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services (hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), and trade.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of October, 1940, the percentage of unemployment among local trade union members stood at 4·4 in contrast with percentages of 5·2 at the beginning of September and 9·1 at the beginning of October, 1939. The percentage for October was based on the returns compiled from 1,990 labour organizations, with a total membership of 261,247 persons.

Employment Offices.—Reports for September, 1940, received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed marked gains over August, 1940, and September, 1939, in the average daily placement effected, construction and maintenance being mainly responsible for the increases under both comparisons, augmented by substantial advances in logging, manufacturing and services, this improvement being supplemented in the second instance by a noteworthy gain in transportation. During the month under review, September, 1940, the total opportunities for work numbered 71,581, applications made, 94,389 and placements in regular and casual employment, 66,192.

Prices.—In retail prices the new cost of living index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 107·0 at the beginning of October as compared with 106·4 for September; 103·5 for October, 1939; and 100·8 for September, 1939. In wholesale prices the weekly index number, also calculated by the Bureau and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced gradually week by week during October and was 83·6 for the week ended November 1 as compared with 83·0 for the week ended October 4; and 82·9 for that ended September 6. Comparative figures on a monthly basis for certain dates are 83·1 for September, 1940; 79·3 for October, 1939; 74·1 for October, 1938; 84·7 for October, 1937; and 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1100 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in September was higher than at any time in the last 20 years. The increase as compared with August was about two per cent and as compared with September, 1939, about 23 per cent. In both the foregoing comparisons the increase in the index was due to a large extent to the increased volume of manufacturing production and of new construction arising out of war demands. In the manufacturing groups, after adjustment for seasonal changes, the volume of pig iron production increased nearly 70 per cent and steel

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MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
(9) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	189,065,024	208,195,431	170,471,796	156,020,853	139,183,821
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	86,286,828	96,835,858	79,053,266	73,564,271	62,708,076
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	101,439,603	110,548,017	90,432,856	81,461,185	75,559,608
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	11,090,139	11,197,148	11,406,749	11,069,926	7,706,293
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,571,235,762	2,457,706,218	2,898,915,767	2,831,650,702	2,389,740,950
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	92,558,303	93,388,294	95,310,451	100,184,603	92,816,492
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,654,968,286	1,634,403,137	1,709,156,774	1,692,112,655	1,701,886,610
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	983,041,761	939,819,822	952,296,669	891,421,126	826,351,734
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	83·2	76·0	106·0	100·1	94·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	.....	77·9	89·0	83·3	81·0
Index of bond yields, Dominion.....	71·0	71·3	72·0	76·5	78·3	68·1
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario...	.....	72·2	72·0	75·8	84·1	72·6
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†83·6	82·7	82·7	79·3	78·2	72·3
(2) Cost of living index number.....	107·0	106·4	105·9	103·5	100·8	100·8
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	88·6	88·6	92·1	91·1	73·4
(3) Index, retail sales, unadjusted....	.....	90·4	93·7	86·9	86·0	81·4
(2) Employment, index number (employers' pay-roll figures)....	136·2	131·6	127·9	121·7	119·6	117·5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	4·4	5·2	6·4	9·1	10·9	11·1
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	251,410	241,904	229,315	250,921	272,885	210,982
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	22,984,979	21,119,220	21,220,188	21,943,155	22,645,303	16,355,456
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	15,350,097	14,194,078	14,203,451	13,592,952
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	16,891,000	15,646,000	15,513,000	16,667,801	19,323,814	12,655,361
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	12,661,299	13,249,285	10,823,636	13,501,859	11,749,411
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,987,351,000	3,753,328,000	4,799,887,000	2,393,788,000
(11) Building permits..... $	.....	10,014,340	11,555,102	5,612,269	4,114,451	6,159,468
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	26,360,600	52,260,000	40,747,900	14,228,100	19,379,100	25,827,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	179,137	105,020	88,885	85,758	65,954	69,520
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	164,575	172,210	149,890	124,000	122,019
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	13,147	9,697	6,357	10,406	3,313
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	466,223	432,678	422,392	449,474
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	.....	1,683,164	1,979,640	2,334,628
Coal.....tons	.....	.....	1,140,444	1,747,663	1,344,972	1,238,171
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	339,400,901	293,937,063	306,507,577	229,271,670	230,326,540
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,635,849	1,291,451	2,089,562	1,927,102	1,382,158
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	92,174,302	71,339,246	65,603,276	101,604,562	71,827,680	101,582,123
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,484,668	2,382,680	2,701,694	2,368,374	2,453,069
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,355,000	80,651,000	83,547,000	79,327,000	73,969,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	25,681,000	24,113,000	34,379,000	36,814,000	28,194,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	282,320	316,610	280,990	253,230	236,980
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	3,410	1,510	7,791	3,494	1,068
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	155·4	152·5	133·1	125·8	125·2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	167·0	161·6	139·7	128·3	127·5
Mineral production.....	.....	228·0	274·3	194·2	223·2	233·2
Manufacturing.....	.....	159·7	151·7	143·7	121·3	116·5
Construction.....	.....	127·0	90·7	43·3	48·6	59·8
Electric power.....	.....	248·0	262·9	245·6	245·9	241·0
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	122·2	126·5	114·3	118·4	118·3
Trade employment.....	.....	146·2	143·9	138·3	138·0	135·9
Carloadings.....	.....	81·9	91·7	80·0	95·6	82·0
Imports.....	.....	109·8	121·0	99·3	102·0	93·2
Exports, excluding gold.....	.....	134·3	152·0	106·9	112·8	122·8

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended November 1, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 26, 1940, and corresponding periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 5, September 7, and August 10, 1940; October 7, September 9 and August 12, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

(11) Now based on 203 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly.

production about 33 per cent between September, 1939, and September, 1940. The volume of textile manufacture increased about 22 per cent in the same period. In the construction group marked increase was recorded by the figures for contracts awarded in September, 1940, over those for August as well as for September, 1939. Decline was recorded in September in the figures for mineral output and production of electric power as compared with the previous month but both were somewhat higher than in September, 1940. External trade, while showing important increase over the same month of 1939, was lower than in August, 1940. Information available for October shows advance in wholesale prices, employment, the number of cars of revenue freight, and the gross earnings of the railways both as compared with September, 1940, and with October, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as in existence during October was 25, involving 7,609 workers with time loss of 19,830 man working days, as compared with 10 disputes during September, involving 2,668 workers with a time loss of 6,053 days. Most of the time loss during October was due to nine strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and to strikes of shipyard workers in Collingwood, Ont., and in Montreal, P.Q. In September the only strikes of importance involved silk factory workers in Cornwall, Ont., and embroiderers in dress factories in Montreal, P.Q.

In October, 1939, there were 27 disputes, involving 6,496 workers with time loss of 23,724 days. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, gold miners in British Columbia, silk factory workers in Cornwall, Ont., knitting factory workers in St. Jerome, P.Q., sheet metal factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S.

Of the twenty-five disputes in October, 1940, nineteen were recorded as terminated during the month. Six resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in five cases and in seven cases the results were indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 1,400 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received the reports of three Boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

These reports, together with other proceedings under the Act, will be found in the section commencing on page 1107.

Establishment of Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination

In order to define the jurisdiction of several departments of the Dominion Government "in matters affecting labour as related to the war effort" and to facilitate unified planning and co-ordination in the work of these various agencies, an Order in Council (P.C. 5922) was issued on October 25, establishing an Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination.

The Order in Council—which was issued on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply and the Minister of National Defence—stated "that unless unified planning and co-ordination in the work of the various agencies are secured, effort to deal effectively with the matters affecting labour will be seriously hampered, especially as the problems involved become more acute."

The Committee thus constituted consists of: Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman; Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Economic Adviser of the Department of Finance; Colonel George S. Currie, Department of National Defence; Major-General L. R. LaFleche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services; Mr. H. B. Chase, Director of Labour Relations, Department of Munitions and Supply; Mr. A. J. Hills, Chairman of the National Labour Supply Council. Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Director of Labour Transference of the Department of Labour, and secretary of the National Labour Supply Council, is also secretary of this Committee.

The duties of the Committee as provided in the Order in Council are as follows:—

(*a*) To promote co-ordination of the functions and activities of all government agencies in relation to matters affecting labour and to obtain the co-operation of provincial governments;

(*b*) To anticipate, as far as possible, the labour and manpower requirements of the war program as a whole, and to recommend to the various departments having to do with these matters the most effective ways and means of meeting such requirements;

(*c*) To consider the needs of the war program with respect to training employees in industry, in technical schools or otherwise, and to recommend such further provision as may be deemed advisable;

(*d*) To maintain close and direct contact with industries engaged on war contracts and, in co-operation with the Department of Munitions and Supply, to assist them in meeting their labour requirements;

(*e*) To refer questions to and consult with the National Labour Supply Council in order to secure the considered judgment of employers and employees on measures and practices proposed with a view to obtaining their co-operation in such measures and practices as may be adopted, and that the said Committee be charged with the responsibility of ensuring the carrying out of any approved plans in respect of the foregoing matters;

(*f*) To formulate a plan whereby competition between employers engaged on the war program may be eliminated;

(*g*) To formulate a plan whereby employees and employers may be transferred from non-essential to essential war industries with the least possible disruption; and

(*h*) To report from time to time as may be necessary to a Committee of the Cabinet on Labour Supply, consisting of the Minister of Labour as Chairman, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of National War Services.

Regulations to prevent enticement of skilled labour in war production

By the provisions of an Order in Council (P.C. 6286) issued on November 7 the Dominion Government has prohibited the "enticement" of skilled labour engaged in war production. (Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, page 998, to the appeal of the Minister of Labour in this regard.)

This action resulted from a report of the Minister of Labour that it was considered necessary "to promote the orderly employment of labour and to the end that the production of munitions, war equipment and supplies may not be hampered and, without limiting the individual rights of the workers, to prevent employers endeavouring to entice to their service those who are already engaged in the production of munitions, war equipment and supplies, by advertisement, or other form of solicitation."

The regulations to prevent enticing of workers established by Order in Council under the authority of the War Measures Act are as follows:—

1. No person, firm, corporation, or agent thereof shall

(*a*) advertise in any newspaper, periodical or magazine,

(*b*) write, send or publish any letter, circular or notice, or

(*c*) display any poster, placard or other writing or document conveying to the public any information

for the purpose of engaging or employing anyone for service in any industrial or manufacturing establishment, or having reference to employment therein or designed or intended to induce any worker or employed person to enter the employment of any such person, firm or corporation, without inserting in clear type in any such advertisement, letter, circular, notice, poster, placard or other writing or document words to the following effect:

"Applications will not be considered from persons in the employment of any firm, corporation or other employer engaged in the production of munitions, war equipment, or supplies for the armed forces unless such employee is not actually employed in his usual trade or occupation."

2. No person, firm, corporation, or agent thereof shall directly or indirectly solicit by word of mouth any person to enter his employ who is at the time engaged in the manufacture of munitions, war equipment, or supplies for the armed forces, unless such employee is not actually employed in his usual trade or occupation.

3. Every person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Appointment of General Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation

On December 8, 1939, there was constituted by Order in Council (P.C. 4068½) a Special Committee of the Cabinet (under the chairmanship of the Minister of Pensions and National Health) to give "early and thorough consideration" to questions which will arise from the demobilization and discharge of members of the Canadian forces, and the rehabilitation of such members into civil life.

Under the provisions of its establishment this Special Committee was empowered to appoint Advisory Committees selected from the personnel of Government Departments or agencies. Accordingly, by Order in Council (P.C. 5421) there was established on October 8, a General Advisory Committee composed of the following members:

Chairman, Chairman of the Canadian Pension Commission.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the War Veterans' Allowance Board.

Members—

Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Deputy Minister of Labour and two other members nominated by the Minister of Labour.

Deputy Minister of Public Works, and one other member nominated by the Minister of Public Works.

Director of Auxiliary Services, Department of National Defence, and two other members nominated by the Ministers of National Defence.

Two members nominated by the Minister of Agriculture.

Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, and two other members nominated by the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Two members nominated by the Minister of Finance.

One member nominated by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The duties of the General Advisory Committee are to take into consideration those matters assigned to the Special Committee of the Cabinet and to submit reports and recommendations thereto respecting plans formulated. The General Advisory Committee is empowered to appoint various sub-committees which may be selected from the personnel of Government Departments or agencies, and to appoint as members of the sub-committees recognized experts outside the Service.

Non-application of hours limitation in special defence projects

In order to provide accommodation and training facilities for men called in pursuance of the National Resources Mobilization Act, the construction of a large number of buildings at each of the training centres became urgently necessary.

To meet this requirement, an Order in Council (P.C. 3947) was passed providing that the working hours of the persons employed on such construction be not subject to "the limitations set out in paragraph (b), subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, Chapter 39 of the Statutes of Canada, 1935."

The pertinent clause of the Act which is thus made non-applicable is as follows:

> (*b*) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day nor forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the minister.

That part of the Order in Council providing for the non-application of the above Clause (*b*) in the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act is as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b), sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is hereby pleased to order, and to provide as a special case, that the provisions of the said paragraph (b), sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, shall not apply to persons employed on the construction of the buildings and Defence Projects to be constructed at the several places set out in the Schedule hereto annexed and at such other places as may be designated by the Minister of National Defence as locations for training centres or troop concentrations."

There were thirty-nine training centres and three defence projects designated in the schedule.

Additional municipalities under rent control of Wartime Prices and Trade Board

In the October issue of the Labour Gazette, page 995, reference was made to an order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board pegging the rents in certain designated areas in Canada at the levels of January 2, 1940, effective on and after October 1.

Since the "standstill" order was issued a further order (No. 8) of the Board extends and makes the original order applicable to the following additional municipalities:—

(a) the Townships of McDougall and Foley in the District of Parry Sound, in the Province of Ontario;

(b) Saanich and Oak Bay, in the Province of British Columbia.

Rentals Committees are being established in various centres in districts under the "standstill order".

Authority to fix maximum butter prices given Wartime Prices and Trade Board

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McLarty, announced on November 12, that by Order-in-Council the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been given authority to fix maximum prices for butter in Canada. He added that this Order had been made on recommendation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Following the Minister's statement, the Board confirmed that during the past two weeks it had been making a detailed check on butter holdings, and had been watching closely the price and supply position.

In its representations which resulted in the Order-in-Council the reasons set forth by the Board for securing this authority are as follows:—

"That a continual upward trend in butter prices during the past six weeks has given rise to widespread concern on the part of consumers;

"That the concern of consumers regarding prices is shared to a considerable extent by producers on the ground that the rapid increase in prices has occurred since the close of the period of major production and the transfer of the bulk of the product to distributors and speculators;

"That enlarged national income is reflected in increased consumption of butter at a time when it appears that Canadian production, particularly in Ontario and Quebec, is lower,

and reserve stocks are smaller, than in the corresponding period in 1939;

"That the present prospect is that, by the end of March next, the combined Canadian production and reserve of butter may be insufficient for anticipated requirements;

"That continued increase in the prices of butter may so stimulate its production as to prejudice the continued production of cheese, the price of which is virtually fixed by reason of the arrangement with the United Kingdom Government respecting the supply of large quantities to that country."

That, for these reasons, it is deemed to be in the national interest that approval be given to the exercise by the Board of the power to fix from time to time the maximum prices or maximum markups at which any butter may be sold or offered for sale;

Now, therefore, the undersigned recommends that, pursuant to powers conferred by the War Measures Act and otherwise, Your Excellency in Council do approve the exercise by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of the power to fix from time to time the maximum prices or maximum markups at which any butter may be sold or offered for sale.

Statistics of Relief Recipients for September

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in September of this year showed a reduction of 26·6 per cent from August, and 49·9 per cent from September a year ago, according to figures released by the Department of Labour. The grand total for September, as shown by the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities, stood at 270,000. This total represented a decrease of 65·1 per cent from the peak figure of the year which occurred in the month of March; in September, 1939, the decrease from the peak month of that year was 47·5 per cent, while September, 1938, showed a 47·0 per cent decrease from March, 1938.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in September this year numbered 52,500, a decrease of 33·6 per cent from the revised August total. The figure for September this year showed a decrease of 58·1 per cent from September a year ago, and a decrease of 54·2 per cent from September, 1938. From the peak figure of 172,683 in March of this year, the September total of fully employable persons was down by 69·6 per cent.

A total of 249,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in September, a decrease of 22·6 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month: September, 1939, had shown a decrease of 10·2 per cent from August, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 49·1 per cent from the figure for September, 1939, and a decrease of 44·0 per cent from the figure for September two years ago. In relation to the high month of 1940, the September total on urban relief showed a decrease of 61·6 per cent.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 5,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 21,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in September; this total indicated a decline of 83·9 per cent from the high month of this year. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in September decreased by 54·2 per cent from the revised August figure, and was 58·0 per cent less than September, 1939, and 80·7 per cent less than in September, 1938. Figures for September, for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 61·8 per cent and 88·2 per cent from September, 1939, and from September, 1938, respectively: the Saskatchewan total of 10,000 persons on agricultural relief accounted for 47·6 per cent of the Dominion total in September this year.

Guarantee by Government of Home Improvement Loans Discontinued

Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, announced on October 23, that Home Improvement Plan loans made after October 31st, 1940, by approved lending institutions would not be accepted for guarantee by the Dominion under the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act.

In accordance with the terms of that statute the maximum amount of loans which the Minister of Finance is authorized to guarantee is $50,000,000, and it was believed that by the end of October the total of loans made would closely approach that amount. (From time to time since the inception of the Home Improvement Plan, the LABOUR GAZETTE has periodically recorded the amount and number of loans contracted under the plan.) In view of the necessity of conserving the Dominion's financial resources and because of the ever expanding demands of the war program upon the country's labour supply, the Minister has decided not to ask Parliament for an amendment to the Act increasing the amount of loans subject to Dominion guarantee.

The Home Improvement Plan, which will now be discontinued, was started in November,

1936, (LABOUR GAZETTE September, 1936, page 785; November, 1936, page 988), on the recommendation of the National Employment Commission. It was designed as a measure to relieve unemployment, particularly in the depressed building industries.

"The Home Improvement Plan", said Mr. Ilsley, "has had a striking success. It was one of the most constructive measures taken to solve the unemployment problem. Up to September 30, 1940, loans to a total amount of $48,181,525 had been made, and as at that date losses paid amounted to less than ¼ of 1 per cent of the total loans made, while 62·14 per cent of the amount of money loaned had been repaid by borrowers.

"The Plan, however, has served its purpose, and what the country is now about to face is not the need to create employment, but rather the necessity of mobilizing all available supplies of labour, and particularly skilled labour, to meet the imperative demands of the war program. As the large number of new industrial plants being constructed by the Department of Munitions and Supply are completed, we shall need not only to utilize previously unemployed labour, both male and female, but also to draw increasingly upon labour now employed in the ordinary peace-time industries.

"It is realized that there may still be some demand for loans for the repair and modernization of existing homes, and perhaps particularly for the conversion of large single family dwellings into two or more apartment units, but it is believed that the experience of the private lending institutions with Home Improvement loans has been so satisfactory that they will be willing to take care of any cases of real necessity that may arise without the aid of a Dominion guarantee. If the principles of the Home Improvement Plan are followed, namely that loans are made for productive purposes subject to monthly amortization over a reasonable period of time, with the monthly payment for interest and principal being comfortably within the capacity of the individual borrower, any losses sustained should be of insignificant proportions."

Hospitalization plan of Ontario Hospital Association

At the convention of the Ontario Hospital Association held recently in Toronto, approval was given of an insurance plan providing for the prepayment of hospital expenses for Ontario families. The scheme, as outlined to the convention, will enable families to obtain 21 days' hospitalization for each member of the family at a prepaid premium of $1 a month. The Board of Directors of the Association was instructed to institute the plan as quickly as possible.

In its action, the Association adopted the principle of a report of a committee set up a year ago to consider prepaid hospitalization schemes. The committee suggested a semi-public plan to be applied to employees of companies paying premiums as a group.

The premium was fixed at 50 cents a month for individual employees and 50 cents for the remainder of the employee's family. The plan includes certain maternity benefits 12 months after payments begin.

Appointment of Safety Committee for United States Defence Industries

For the purpose of supervising a program to safeguard the productive manpower of the nation engaged in defence activities, the Secretary of Labour of the United States, Miss Frances Perkins, has appointed eight outstanding industrial safety experts, according to an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labor.

The plan was worked out by the Secretary of Labour, safety-promotion experts, representatives of labour, and State and Federal officials and is designed to prevent injury or death of skilled workers; to preclude loss of worktime through sickness, accident, or occupational disease; to prevent delays to production schedules which follow accidents; and to control, as far as possible, factors making workers physically unfit.

The safety experts, who are assigned to eight geographical regions, will bring to industries (particularly smaller units) operating on Government contracts the expertness and efficiency in accident control exercised by the country's largest and best-managed industries.

In announcing the appointment of the Committee, the Secretary of Labour in part, stated:

"In essence, the plan represents the pooling of all accident prevention and industrial health conservation knowledge in which Government, management, and labour participate and share equally in the benefits. Management benefits through uninterrupted and less costly production; labour, by uninterrupted wages and earnings; the Government, by assurance of on-time delivery of needed defense materials."

40-hour work week mandatory in U.S.A.

On October 24, a standard work-week of 40 hours became mandatory in the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 719, etc.). As passed in 1938 the law required that maximum working hours would be reduced from

44 to 42 on the first and to 40 hours on the second anniversary of the Act. It is required that any overtime above the 40 hour maximum be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

The legislation also provides for the progressive increasing of minimum wages of persons employed in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce from 25 cents to a minimum of 40 cents per hour by October 24, 1945. The first mandatory revision of the minimum wage rate took place last year when it was raised from 25 to 30 cents per hour. In announcing the reduction in maximum hours, Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor stated that the statutory minimum wage rate of 30 cents an hour would remain unchanged. It was pointed out, however, that this does not apply in cases where committees of industry have recommended minimum wages higher than the statutory requirement of 30 cents which became effective on October 24, 1939 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1939, page 1090).

Minimum wage rates higher than 30 cents have become effective through wage orders issued by the Administrator in the hosiery, textile, millinery, shoe, knitted underwear, woollen, knitted outerwear apparel, leather, and pulp and primary paper industries. The minimum wage rates established by wage orders based on recommendations of industry committees in the aforementioned industries range from 32½ cents to 40 cents per hour.

It was estimated that nearly 2,000,000 wage earners in any week of average industrial activity will be affected by the rule of time and a half after 40 hours.

Training of munition workers in Great Britain

A Manual for the guidance of Technical Colleges providing training for workers in the production of munitions has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service (Great Britain) and issued to local education authorities and other governing bodies of Technical Colleges.

A summary of the manual is published in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* as follows:

The Manual states that the Government's munitions program will demand, within the next few months, additional trained workers, both men and women, running to several hundred thousands. To achieve this, the provision for training is being expanded in various directions. The training by employers in their own factories is to be stimulated to the maximum extent possible; the capacity of the Government Training Centres, run direct by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, is being greatly increased; industrial establishments which cannot be engaged on essential work are to be employed for training on behalf of the Ministry; and all available training facilities in Technical Colleges are to be brought into full use.

The training to be given will involve the instruction of persons with no knowledge of engineering processes, and also the provision of upgrading courses for workers who have already attained a certain degree of skill. Which of these kinds of courses should be given will be a matter to be decided in the light of the relative urgency and importance of the needs of industry at any given time, and of the facilities available at particular Training Colleges.

Where it is a matter of training unskilled labour, Technical Colleges will be supplied with a range of standard courses prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The standard syllabuses provided are intended to be by way of general guidance rather than a rigid framework of instruction, and they can be given a bias, where appropriate, towards meeting the needs of some particular firm or groups of firms whose requirements are of special importance. It will be necessary to test the attainments of the trainees before sending them forward to industrial employment, and standard tests have accordingly been drawn up by the Department, which will be available for the Technical Colleges. These tests also will be regarded as for general guidance and may be adapted to suit the character of the course which has been followed.

While there will be no disturbance of the existing control by local education authorities over Technical Colleges maintained by them, the Divisional Controllers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service will have certain responsibilities in relation to the scheme. In consultation with H.M. Inspectors of schools, they will initiate the provision of courses and arrange for the supply of syllabuses, drawings and tests. Through the Labour Supply machinery and the training section of the Divisional Office they will correlate the supply facilities available in the Division. Through the Inspectors of Labour Supply they will maintain contact with the Technical Colleges at which courses are being provided under the scheme; and they will arrange for the recruitment of trainees and their placing on completion of training.

Double and treble shifting will be introduced as soon as possible after single shift courses have got fully under way. The Manual contains some notes as to the details of the shift-working arrangements and some suggestions, based on the Ministry's own experience in industrial training, as to points which should be covered by the actual instruction.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found two articles dealing with the training of workers for defence industries, one entitled "Training Industrial Workers in Wartime" and the other "The Effective Use of Women in the Defence Program."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From workmen employed by the Canada Creosoting Company, Limited, at North Vancouver, B.C., being members of Local No. 1, Creosote Workers' Industrial Union. Wage increases and certain changes in working conditions are requested by a committee of the union, 230 workmen being directly affected.

(2) From certain factory employees of the Robson Leather Company, Limited, at Oshawa, Ont., being members of Local 205, International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased wages and various changes in working conditions; also recognition of the union. Approximately 160 employees were affected. As a result of mediation by officers of the Dominion Department of Labour a settlement of this dispute was reached early in November and Board procedure was accordingly rendered unnecessary.

(3) From employees of Martin Transports, Limited, being members of Locals 193, 670 and 21, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. An inter-union dispute is involved in this case, the applicants claiming that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers signed an agreement with Martin Transports, Limited, at a time when the majority of the employees were members in good standing of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and that the company has refused to negotiate with the latter organization. The dispute directly affects 325 employees.

(4) From all employees (except office workers) of the Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Limited, at Sullivan, Abitibi, Que. The dispute directly affects 285 workmen. The applicants, who are members of the Miners' Union of Abitibi, Reg., request re-employment of four workmen alleged to have been dismissed on account of union activities. They also request a wage increase of 10 per cent, recognition of the union in negotiations with the company, and freedom in the selection of a medical examiner, provided the practitioner selected by the union be deemed qualified to perform medical examination relating to mining work. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on November 8 to deal with this case, and Board members were appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Guy Valiquette, of Val d'Or, P.Q.; on the company's recommendation, Mr. Paul D'Aragon, of Montreal, P.Q. Messrs. Valiquette and D'Aragon will confer in an endeavour to agree upon a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the Board.

(5) From 30 hat and cap makers employed by the Rayman Cap Manufacturing Co., at Toronto. The employees are members of Local 47 of the United Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. The dispute arises out of the company's refusal to renew an agreement with the union which had been in effect during the past year.

(6) From employees of the Toronto-St. Catharines Transport, Limited, and the Direct-Winters Transport, being members of Locals 670 and 21 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers. The application states that 280 employees are directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the refusal of the companies to negotiate an agreement with the union providing for higher wages and improved working conditions and hours of labour. Shortly after receipt of the application the Department was advised that the dispute involving the Toronto-St. Catharines Transport, Limited, and its employees had been settled through the intervention of the provincial Conciliation Service.

The personnel of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on September 30 to enquire into differences between the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., of Saint John, N.B., and its employees, being members of the Atlantic Sugar Workers' Union, has been completed. Mr. R. M. Fowler, of Toronto, Ont., has been appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employing company. Mr. Fowler and the Rev. Arthur J. Burns, of Saint John, N.B., the Board member nominated by the employees, being unable to agree upon a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the Board, the Minister has appointed His Honour Judge James Parker, of Toronto, Ont., to the chairmanship.

The Board established during October to deal with a dispute between the McKinnon Industries, Ltd., and the employees in its Heat Treat Department, being members of Local Union No. 199, United Automobile

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Workers of America, is also now fully constituted. Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., of Welland, Ont., has been appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the company, and in the absence of a joint recommendation from Mr. Spencer and Mr. Joseph Bench, of St. Catharines, Ont., the Board member nominated by the employees, the Minister has appointed Captain His Honour Judge C. A. Cameron, of Belleville, Ont., as third member and chairman.

Applications Withdrawn

Two applications were withdrawn during October, a settlement having been reached in each case following mediation by officers of the Dominion Department of Labour. These applications had been received during August from (1) machinists, moulders, shipjoiners and electricians in the employ of the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., at Victoria, B.C., and (2) employees of the Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., Letson and Burpee, Ltd., Canadian Sumner Iron Works, Ltd., and Ross and Howard Iron Works Co., Ltd., being members of Local No. 1, Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union.

Board Reconvened

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and its employees, being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union (*see* report in Labour Gazette, August, 1940, p. 779) was instructed on October 9 to reconvene for the purpose of bringing out further evidence which the steel workers' representatives considered desirable and necessary. Subsequently Mr. Charles Beattie, the Board member nominated by the employees, resigned as a member of the Board, and on the employees' recommendation, Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, Ont., has been appointed Board member in his stead.

Report of Board in Dispute between Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto and Its Distribution Workers

The Minister of Labour has received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto and certain of its employees being distribution workers, members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers.

Members of the board were as follows: Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Toronto, nominee of the employer; and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., Toronto, nominee of the employees.

The board was successful in persuading the disputants to come to an amicable settlement and its report is accompanied by a signed agreement covering all matters in dispute.

Following are the texts of the board's report and the signed agreement:—

Report of Board

To the Hon. the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re: *Industrial Dispute Investigation Act and re differences between the Consumers' Gas Company and certain of its employees being distribution workers, members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial—Gas Workers—*

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter is now able to make a report concerning the matters in dispute between these parties, as above set forth.

Upon constitution of the Board arrangements were made for hearings and for the submission of briefs and arguments by the parties concerned. Subsequently, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September, public sessions were held at which these briefs were presented with discussion and argument in support.

Following these public sessions it appeared to the Board that it should be possible to conciliate the dispute and bring about an agreement between the parties on the question of the Distribution Department. We, therefore, invited the parties to attend with us in private session, following which conferences were held between the parties themselves. We are pleased to be able to report that as a result of these efforts and the direct negotiations between the parties so obtained, an agreement has been reached covering all matters in dispute relative to the distribution employees, and we enclose herewith, approved by us in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a copy of the agreement so arrived at, duly signed by all parties. The question of wage is disposed of in the agreement by an increase, in effect, of 5 cents per hour to the employees concerned. Other matters, such as seniority rights, holidays, specifying of working hours, have been adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the parties involved.

In view of the suggestion that you may consider it advisable to refer to this Board a further question dealing with the Produc-

tion Department employees of the same company, we submit this report to you as an interim report until the Board is further informed in respect to the matter.

We feel that we should like at this date to pay our tribute to the effectiveness and ability with which the parties presented their cases, the sense of responsibility and mutual understanding displayed by them, and to extend our congratulations to the parties upon the fact that they have been able, amicably, to arrive at an agreement mutually satisfactory to them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) C. P. McTAGUE,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) V. A. SINCLAIR,
(Sgd.) J. L. COHEN,
Members.

Dated at Toronto this 2nd day of October, 1940.

AGREEMENT

This Agreement made in duplicate this 27th day of September, 1940, between The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, hereinafter called The Company of the First Part and The Employees of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, as listed in clause 2 of this Agreement, hereinafter called The Employees of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto agree as follows:—

1. *Duration of Agreement.*

This Agreement shall become effective as to all matters relating to wage payments as of July 15th, 1940, and otherwise as of the date of execution hereof, and shall remain in effect until the 30th day of September, 1941, and thereafter shall be automatically renewed from year to year, unless in any year at least sixty days before the 30th day of September either party shall furnish the other with notice of termination of, or proposed revision of, or addition to, any provision hereof. In such event, negotiations on any such proposal, revision or addition shall take place between the parties within thirty days of such notice. All provisions not so terminated or proposed to be revised or added to, to continue in force and effect.

2. *Scope of Agreement.*

This Agreement covers employees in the departments listed below:—

Group 1. Meter and Commercial Departments—Fitters and Helpers.

Group 2. Meter Repair Department—Meter Repair men, Testers and Helpers, Stove Repair men.

Group 3. Stores and Delivery Departments —Storekeepers, Delivery men.

Group 4. Garage and Mutual St. Building —Auto Mechanics, Miscellaneous Garage men, Maintenance men and Watchmen.

Group 5. Street Departments—Caulkers, Compressor and all Machine Operators and Pipelayers, Service Foremen, Service and Main Repair men.

Group 6. Meter Reading Department—Meter Readers and Lockmen.

3. *Seniority.*

(*a*) Departmental Seniority only will be recognized, and will be based on length of continuous service with the Company.

(*b*) Seniority shall become effective only after an employee has been employed for a period of six months' continuous service, and shall be computed from date of last employment.

(*c*) Seniority lists will be prepared and posted in the respective departments, and a copy be supplied to the Secretary of the Employees' Committee.

4. *Promotion.*

(*a*) The promotion of employees will be determined by the Company, having due regard to the fitness for the position and the seniority of the employee; qualified employees senior in service to be given preference in promotion; seniority to date from time of last entry into the Company's service.

(*b*) Employees who feel that they have been unfairly dealt with in the matter of promotion have the right to appeal as provided in Article 14.

5. *Staff Reduction and Re-employment.*

(*a*) In staff reduction and re-employment the principle of seniority shall prevail and employees last on the seniority list shall be laid off first and re-employed in the reverse order to which they are laid off. (This rule will not apply to special appliance employees.)

(*b*) In the event, however, that there may be a shortage of work in any department, the Company, by mutual arrangement with the Employees' Committee, shall arrange to share the available work among the staff by reducing the number of working hours, provided, however, that no senior employee shall have his hours of employment reduced below thirty-six hours per week.

6. (*a*) Employees who have been laid off because of lack of work, shall not lose seniority when they are returned to work within a period of twelve months.

(*b*) If all employees whose names appear on a departmental seniority list are employed and additional help is needed, preference of employment shall be given to employees who have been laid off, provided they are capable of doing the work required.

7. *Hours of Work.*

	Week Days	Saturdays
Group 1—		
Fitters and Helpers..	9 hours (half hour for lunch)	5 hours

The Committee hereinafter provided for and the Company shall work out a suitable program for specified hours for fitters and helpers in order to avoid staggering of hours, and such arrangement shall include provision that the group will, as to emergency work, in rotation, work one week after 6 p.m. on week days and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, at straight time.

Group 2—		
Meter Repair Dept... ..	(7 a.m. to 5 p.m.) 9 hours	Nil
Appliance Repairs..	8 hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)	4 hours (8 a.m. to 12 noon)

Group 3—		
Stockkeepers, Delivery men	(9 hours (7 a.m. to 5 p.m.)	5 hours (7 a.m. to 12 noon)
Group 4—		
Auto Mechanics and Machine Shop	9 hours	5 hours
Carpenters Painters and Maintenance men	8 hours	4 hours
Miscellaneous Garage men	6 day week of 54 hours	
Watchmen		
Group 5—		
Street Dept.	9 hours	5 hours
Group 6—		
Meter Readers	8 hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)	4 hours (8 a.m. to 12 noon)
Lockmen	8 hours	5 hours

(*a*) Employees called upon to work beyond their regularly assigned hours in any one day shall be paid for such time at the rate of time and one-half. Except for shift work or work regularly performed on Sundays and holidays all work on Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at time and one-half.

(*b*) Employees in Group 6 when required to work beyond their assigned hours will be paid for such extra time at their regular rates of pay.

(*c*) Overtime work shall be evenly distributed among those normally performing the same kind of work.

8. *Holidays*—

(*a*) One week's vacation with pay each year shall be granted to all employees who have been employed with the Company one year or over.

(*b*) All such employees shall be granted the following legal holidays without loss of pay, namely:

New Year's Day	Civic Holiday
Good Friday	Labour Day
Victoria Day	Thanksgiving Day
Dominion Day	Christmas Day.

(*c*) When a holiday falls within an employee's vacation period such employee shall be granted an extra day vacation.

9. *Rates of Pay.*

Present rates of pay to be increased five cents per hour as follows:

	Per Hour
Group 1—	
First class fitters	65c.
Second " "	60c.
Third " "	55c.
Helpers—after 18 months	50c.
Helpers— " 12 "	45c.
Helpers— " 6 "	40c.
Helpers—to start "	35c.
Group 2—	
Meter Repairers	55c. to 65c.
Repairers on big meters	55c. to 65c.
Meter Testers	55c. to 65c.
Helpers—after 18 months	50c. per hour
Helpers— " 12 "	45c. " "
Helpers— " 6 "	40c. " "
Helpers—to start "	35c. " "
Stove Repairs	50c. " "min.
Group 3—	Per Hour
Stockkeepers	50c. " " "
Delivery men	50c. " " "
Group 4—	
Auto Mechanics, Miscellaneous Garage men, Maintenance men	50c. " " "
Watchmen	$2.50 per week in.
Group 5—	
Caulkers, Compressor and Digging Machine Operators, Pipelayers, Service Foremen, Service and Main Repair men	50c. to 60c. p. hr.
Group 6—	
Meter Readers, Lockmen.	An increase of 5c. per hour to hourly rates now in force.

10. An employee required to perform the duties of a higher rated position shall be paid the higher rate for the times so occupied.

11. In the event of a serious accident or an emergency, employees shall unite to meet the emergency as directed, and perform such duties as may be required of them, regardless of their regular occupation.

12. Employees called upon to work not continuous with their regular work periods, shall be allowed a minimum of two hours at the rate of time and a half for two hours' work or less, and if held on duty in excess of two hours, time and a half on a minute basis.

13. In departments where 10 or more are employed it will be permissible for notices to be posted, and for a bulletin board to be installed, copies of such notices to be handed by the Secretary of the Employees' Committee to the Company prior to being posted.

14. (*a*) Should any employee believe that he has been unjustly dealt with, or that any provisions of this Agreement have not been complied with, he shall have the right to place the grievance in the hands of the Committee for investigation and adjustment. A grievance relating to an individual worker shall first be taken up by such worker with the superintendent of his department and if not adjusted the complaint to be taken to the departmental superintendent by the employees' shop Steward. The departmental superintendent to render decision as promptly as circumstances permit. An appeal from that decision may be taken up with the Engineer of Distribution, who shall give his decision within reasonable time. Further appeal may then be made to the General Manager or such other official of the Company whom he may designate.

(*b*) Employees will not be disciplined in a manner involving suspension or dismissal without a fair and impartial hearing. At an investigation an employee may have the assistance of one or two members of the Employees' Committee, if so desired, who shall be allowed to offer such arguments as they desire in defence of such employee.

(*c*) In disposing of cases of suspension or dismissal the Manager may decide the case in any one of the four following ways:—

(i) Reinstatement with back pay.
(ii) Reinstatement without back pay.
(iii) Liquidation of claim for a sum of money.
(iv) Discharge.

(*d*) In case of an employee's dismissal for cause, the Company shall give such cause in writing within a period of 24 hours.

15. (*a*) The Company agrees that a Committee composed of and selected by the employees shall be recognized as the authorized representatives of the employees in all matters arising out of this Agreement or any proposed renewal or revision thereof.
(*b*) Representatives of the Company and the Employees' Committee shall meet monthly to consider any matter of mutual interest.

16. Employees required to work beyond the limits of the City of Toronto will be reimbursed for any additional necessary transportation paid for by them.

17. Employees required to report at regular starting time and place for a day's work, when conditions prevent work being performed, are to be allowed a minimum of two hours' pay. If held on duty over two hours, actual time so held will be paid for.

18. Carpenters working under Group 4 shall be supplied with replacement of tools worn out, broken or lost in doing Company work.

19. When transferring employees from one job to another in Company vehicles, suitable covering shall be supplied during inclement weather.

20. Committees of employees shall upon adequate notice to the Company, be granted leave of absence without pay, for investigation, consideration and adjustment of grievances.

21. No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention or conditions of employment of employees because of membership or non-membership in a Labour organization.

In Witness Whereof the Parties have hereto signed,

For the Company
(Sgd.) Edward J. Tucker
(Sgd.) Jacob D. von Maur
(Sgd.) W. L. Powell.

For the Employees
(Sgd.) William Simpson
(Sgd.) Joseph Black
(Sgd.) William Edmiston.
Witness (Sgd.) Thos. B. MacLachlan.

Approved.
(Sgd.) C. P. McTague
Chairman.
(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair
(Sgd.) J. L. Cohen
Members.

Toronto, 30th September, 1940.

Report of Board in Dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited, and Its Employees in the Machine Shop, Industrial Engineering Department

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, and machinists, fitters, millwrights, helpers, machine operators, labourers, etc., in its Industrial Engineering Department, has submitted its report to the Minister of Labour.

Members of the board, which was established on September 30, were as follows: Mr. Walter S. Johnson, K.C., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. D. A. Paterson, nominated by the employer; and Mr. Joe Wall, nominated by the employees. All three board members reside in Montreal.

The board's report, dated October 29, is unanimous and is accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute at the conclusion of the board's sitting on October 28.

Following are the texts of the board's report and the signed agreement:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Canadian Vickers, Limited (Employer), and its machinists, fitters, millwrights, helpers, machine operators, labourers, etc., in its Industrial Engineering Department (Employees).

To the Hon. NORMAN A. MCLARTY, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you and composed of Walter S. Johnson, K.C., Chairman, Mr. D. A. Paterson, nominee of the employer, and Mr. Joseph Wall, nominee of the employees, beg to report as follows:

The employer was represented before the Board by Mr. T. R. McLagan, Assistant to the President, and Mr. R. K. Thoman, Superintendent; the employees by Mr. Peter Guay and Mr. Charles E. Clement.

Draft contracts were submitted by each party at the Board's first general session, on October 16, and were carefully considered and compared, section by section, in an effort to find the main points of difference and to debate these with a view to a solution in agreement.

The employees asked a general increase of 10 cents an hour. There was a suggestion that this was justified by an increase in the cost of living.

The employer's submission was that increases had in the past been given consistently and prevailing rates were not out of line with those in the trade; that to grant the demand in all classifications would force the employer to pay wages considerably higher than are current among other companies; and that in coming to any agreement, "time and a quarter" for night shifts, heretofore observed by this employer, must be abandoned, as this rate was not paid by other employers in the Province and prevented competition on an equal footing, to the injury of employees, in lack of continuous work, and of the Company in building up a successful enterprise for the good of all concerned. The employer also insisted that an apprenticeship system and a

grading of employees and of wages in certain classifications must be made, to prevent the injustice that an unqualified man should receive the same pay as a qualified one, and to offer an incentive to the less skilled to become more skilled and better rewarded.

It was agreed to adjourn to October 17, to enable the representatives of the parties to confer; but upon reconvening it was found that they were still far apart on the employer's proposals. A further adjournment was made to October 21. On that date, a draft agreement prepared by the Chairman, incorporating the uncontested points of previous submissions by the parties, and offering certain suggestions for overcoming difficulties, was fully discussed, but without arriving at the unanimous agreement which in fact all parties desired. A further adjournment, to enable more private discussion, was made to October 28, when the employer submitted a redraft incorporating all points of agreement to date, including those arrived at during the adjournment, and leaving open for discussion minimum rates for labourers, and a final decision on classifications.

The Board is greatly pleased to be able to report that a unanimous agreement was signed at the conclusion of the sitting of October 28, 1940—a copy of which is enclosed.

It is impossible here to do justice to the courtesy, patience and broad vision with which the views of both parties were presented. A sincere effort was made by both, each with a knowledge of the peculiar problems of the other, to reach an agreement which would relieve immediate necessity, extend the period of profitable employment, do injustice to none and substantial justice to all, maintain that atmosphere of goodwill which, as was freely admitted, has always marked the relations between shop and management in this plant, and in the result help toward peace in industry.

The agreement is a credit to those who made and signed it. It is a golden mean between groups whose views do not always coincide, but whose interests are the same—peace and goodwill, that both may live, and survive. Its successful operation now depends upon goodwill, honesty of purpose, fairness of interpretation, co-operation, loyalty to the idea of a common purpose.

The Board feels constrained to make this further comment in the general interest.

If great confusion is not to result, there must be enforced at once a strict stabilization of wages throughout the country. As it is now, any recommendation by a Board, and any agreement, is jeopardized by the unceasing competition for labour. It was stated at our sessions that already other companies in this district engaged in war work are offering higher minimums and higher wages than those provided in the agreement just reported to you, and that men are being as a result drawn away and plans for output are disorganized. It is natural that in a free labour market, workmen are entitled to go where wages are highest; yet they go without much, if any, thought for the dangers lurking in artificially high wages and unconsidered spending.

If rents and commodity prices can be stabilized as a vital war measure, wages can and must be equally stabilized, or rents and commodity prices will become unmanageable in spite of attempts at regulation. If all three are stabilized, no one is worse off than before, and the menace of a great national and international financial collapse due to inflation, is at least intelligently met.

In the absence of such stabilization all along the front of our war effort, Boards of Conciliation are like stopping with one's finger one hole in a crumbling dyke. Due largely to the efforts of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, the cost of living in the first year of war advanced only 5·1 per cent. Meanwhile, and particularly in the last few months, wages have been increasing, due to unbridled competition and a widespread feeling that if higher wages are forced upon employers the Government will stand the gaff, and at the moment are beginning to outdistance any increased cost of living. Sight is lost by employees of the fact that the extra wages must be taken back in taxes, and that 75 per cent of corporation excess profits are also taken back in taxes. Wages and prices must by stabilization be kept in a fairly adjusted and from time to time revised equilibrium.

It is our belief and hope that responsible labour leaders wil co-operate loyally with the Government in such a plan so clearly in the national interest.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Walter S. Johnson,
Chairman.
" D. A. Paterson,
Member.
" Joseph Wall,
Member.

Montreal, Oct. 29, 1940.

October 28th, 1940.

AGREEMENT

Between Canadian Vickers, Limited and Employees of the Machine Shop, Industrial Department, Canadian Vickers, Limited.

This agreement shall be effective as from the 1st day of October, 1940, and shall continue from year to year thereafter subject to thirty days' notice in writing from either party

desiring to make a change in any of its provisions.

The purpose of the agreement is to establish and maintain harmonious relations between the management and the employees, to stabilize conditions of employment, and to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the plant without interruption.

Clause 1.—Working Hours:

Regular working hours shall be as follows:—
Monday to Friday, inclusive:
Day Shift.. .. ..7.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
1.00 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Day Shift Saturdays..7.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Monday to Friday, inclusive:
Night Shift.. .. .7.30 p.m. to 12 midnight
12.00 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Night Shift hours will be subject to change by agreement, to suit special circumstances. Also, provision may be made to operate three (3) eight-hour shifts if, as and when men are available.

Clause 2.—Overtime:

(*a*) All time worked in excess of regular working hours on any one shift shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half;

(*b*) All work performed on Sundays and Statutory Holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time. When any Statutory Holiday falls on a Sunday, the day proclaimed by the Government shall be observed; these holidays are specifically as follows:—Christmas, New Years, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day and Thanksgiving;

(*c*) The night shift on the two shift basis and the 12 midnight until 8 a.m. shift on the three shift basis will receive the regular day rate plus five cents per hour.

Clause 3.—Classification of Employees:

(*a*) Journeymen: are men skilled at their particular trade, as hereunder mentioned, and comprising:—

I. Machinists: who have a thorough knowledge of machine shop practice and are proficient in the handling of lathes, milling machines, shapers, grinders and planers; who are able to read working drawings, and to understand and use precision instruments; and who have a practical knowledge of the physical properties of materials and their heat-treatment.

II. Toolmakers: who are Machinists as above defined, and who, in addition, can make jigs, fixtures, dies and tools from drawings or samples.

III. Lay-off Men: who are Machinists as above defined, but are specially skilled in the reading of drawings and the transferring of such information efficiently.

IV. Fitters: who can read drawings and use precision instruments under limited supervision, who can chip, file, scrape and assemble and line up components of machinery in a satisfactory manner.

(*b*) Machine Operators and Production Workers:

Class A: men expert in the use of a particular machine who can work from drawings under supervision; or do bench work.

Class B: men not so expert and requiring more supervision;

on the understanding that the present personnel coming within the general classification shall be at once graded, but in such a way that no present employee shall suffer a reduction in basic wage rates as established by this agreement.

(*c*) *Apprentices*: It is intended to group men now known as Apprentices and Improvers, under the general classification of Apprentices, to be graded as First, Second, Third and Fourth Year Apprentices; on the understanding that the present personnel coming within the classification shall be at once graded but in such a way that no present employee shall suffer a reduction in basic wage rates as established by this agreement.

(*d*) Cranemen: men licensed to handle an electric crane, and being either;

Class A: Experts, capable of rapid handling of heavy loads; or

Class B: men not so expert;

on the understanding that the present personnel coming under the general classification shall be at once graded, but in such a way that no present employee shall suffer a reduction in basic wage rates as established by this agreement.

(*e*) Slingers: men experienced and capable of slinging work, and being either:

Class A: experts, capable of rapid slinging safely, of heavy loads;

Class B: men not so expert;

on the understanding that the present personnel coming within the general classification shall be at once graded, but in such a way that no present employee shall suffer a reduction in basic wage rates as established by this agreement.

(*f*) Millwrights: men capable of dismantling, repairing and assembling various machines; of hanging and lining up shafting; and of maintaining belts, shafts, machines, etc.

(*g*) Oilers: men thoroughly capable of oiling and greasing machines and repairing belts.

(*h*) Learners: A learner shall be an employee who has completed six months employment as a beginner. A learner shall be so classified for a period of six months from the date of his transfer from classification of a beginner, and at the end of that time shall either be classified as a Production Worker Class B or discharged. The Company may, at its discretion, promote or discharge a learner at any time prior to the expiration of the said period of six months.

(*i*) Beginner: A beginner shall be an employee who has no previous workshop experience in the kind of work on which he is engaged. An employee hired as a beginner shall be so classified for a period of six months from the date of his employment and at the end of that time shall either be classified as a learner or discharged. The Company may at its discretion, promote or discharge a beginner at any time prior to the expiration of the six months.

Clause 4.—Minimum Rates of Pay:	Cents per hour
(*a*) Journeymen—Machinists	75
" —Toolmakers	80
" —Lay-off men	80
" —Fitters	75
(*b*) Machine Operators and Production Workers.	
Class A	60
Class B	50
(*c*) Apprentices:—	
I First Year	30
II Second Year	40
III Third Year	55
IV Fourth Year	65
(*d*) Cranemen:—	
Class A	58
Class B	50
(*e*) Slingers:—	
Class A	58
Class B	50
(*f*) Millwrights	68
(*g*) Oilers	45
(*h*) Labourers and helpers	
(*i*) Learners	40
(*j*) Beginners	30

Clause 5.—Grievances.

Any employee who feels that he is being unjustly treated, shall place his complaint in writing, and hand same to a member of the Shop Committee, whereupon the Shop Committee shall study the nature of the employee's complaint, and if in their opinion the complaint is valid, the Committee shall request the management to remedy the complaint, and the matter shall if necessary be proceeded with as provided in Clause 8 hereof.

Clause 6.—Seniority.

Seniority of employees shall be established after sixty days' continuous employment, and shall date from the time of entering the service. When reduction of staff is necessary, senior employees shall be given the preference, ability however being the deciding factor. In case of any hardship or injustice arising out of staff reductions, the Company agrees to discuss such cases with the Shop Committee.

Clause 7.—Recognition.

(*a*) The Company agrees that the Shop Committee, which must consist of employees of the Company, shall be the sole bargaining agency in respect to its employees, so long as the Committee represents a majority of the employees covered by this agreement.

(*b*) No employee shall be discriminated against, nor jeopardized in seniority standing, nor suffer any loss of employment because of activity in the meetings or the Committee, so long as such meetings or activities are not carried out during working hours.

Clause 8.—Disputes.

(*a*) The settlement of all disputes or grievances arising out of the application of this agreement shall be negotiated between the Management and the Shop Committee, but outside regular working hours.

(*b*) In the event of a disagreement when no settlement is reached, the matter in dispute shall be first submitted to a committee of three (one from the Shop Committee, one from the Company, and a third by choice of the other two, who shall be chairman). For the sake of harmony, the decision of this committee will be given special consideration as reasonably settling the dispute; but if there is still serious dispute, the Dominion Minister of Labour shall be requested to refer it to a Conciliation Board under the Federal Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, in the expectation that the Board's decision can be loyally accepted by all parties.

For Canadian Vickers, Limited,
(Sgd) R. K. Thoman.

Montreal, October 28, 1940.

For Machine Shop Employees Industrial Department, Canadian Vickers, Limited,
(Sgd.) Peter Guay
(Sgd.) Charles Clement.

Signed for Verification by the Board of Conciliation.
(Sgd.) Walter S. Johnson, Chairman.
(Sgd.) D. A. Paterson, Member.
(Sgd.) Joe Wall, Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways and their Freight Handlers on the Montreal Wharf

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to inquire into differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and their freight handlers employed on the Montreal Wharf, on the other hand, has reported to the Minister of Labour.

The report of the board is signed by the chairman, His Honour Judge J. J. Coughlin, of Windsor, Ontario, and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto. The other board member, Mr. Frederick T. Collins, K.C., of Montreal, nominee of the employers concerned, submitted a minority report.

The texts of the majority and minority reports are given below.

Report of Board

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways (Employer); and their freight handlers on the Montreal Wharf being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (Employees).

1. The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to investigate the above dispute beg to report that sessions of the Board were held at Montreal on August 22 and following days whereat the parties to the dispute were represented as follows:—

The Employees by Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President, and Mr. W. A. Rowe, General Chairman, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company by Mr. George Hodge, Manager of Personnel Department, Mr. E. D. Brydone-Jack, Assistant Manager of the same Department, and Mr. R. W. Scott, Superintendent of Montreal Terminals.

The Canadian National Railways by Mr. F. W. Edge, Superintendent of Personnel, Mr. P. E. Ayrhart, Staff Inspector, Personnel Department, and Mr. F. J. Connolly, Superintendent of Montreal Terminals.

2. A preliminary canvass of the situation led to the conclusion that no results would be attained by endeavours to bring about a compromise agreement between the parties and therefore the hearing of the dispute on its merits was proceeded with.

3. Very complete briefs with accompanying exhibits were presented on behalf of the men and each railway, supplemented by oral explanation and argument.

4. In the course of the proceedings the Board, accompanied by representatives of all parties, spent a day in inspection of the work performed by freight handlers at the Montreal wharf, by longshoremen on the wharf and on board ship, and by freight handlers at Bonaventure freight sheds.

5. This dispute arises out of the request of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Companies' Montreal wharf employees for an increase in wages of 12 cents per hour and for revision of graded wages for checkers.

6. The application for the Board discloses that in respect to the Canadian National 250 employees are affected, all male, of whom 50 are under 21 years, and that as to the Canadian Pacific Railway 300 employees are affected, of whom 50 are under 21 years. In the hearings before us these figures were approximately confirmed. The employees are composed of truckers, checkers, and related categories, all generally designated under the term Montreal wharf freight handlers.

7. The substantial portion of this dispute deals with the question of wage increase and this question, in turn, divides itself into two branches:—

(1) The request of the men for an increase of 4 cents per hour, being the balance of a 7-cent increase recommended to be paid by a Conciliation Board report dated 11th October, 1938, and hereinafter referred to as the Claxton Report, of which increase only 3 cents was put into effect by the railways.

(2) The request of the men for a further increase of 8 cents per hour based on the fact that the wages of longshoremen employed by steamship companies at the harbour of Montreal have recently been increased by 8 cents per hour, the contention of the men being that the Claxton Report fixed 20 cents as the maximum differential that should exist between the rates for wharf freight handlers and longshoremen at Montreal and that the same increase is required to maintain the same differential.

8. In their brief the men reproduce portions of their submission to the Claxton Board on the wage questions involved, which submissions are practically identical with those submitted to the present Board and which may be summarized as follows:—

(1) That Montreal is a seven-month port; that employees at the close of navigation have to take a chance of getting a job during the winter months, and that in the majority of cases no work is secured.

(2) That prior to 1921 it had been recognized at this port that, owing to the seasonal nature of the work, as well as its intermittent character, there should be paid a wage rate higher than that paid in the local freight sheds where there was year round operation.

(3) That as a result of an unfortunate strike of two or three days' duration in 1921, and which failed, the men had to accept new wage rates of a reduced amount wiping out the differential previously in their favour with respect to freight handlers in the local sheds.

(4) That the question involved is a local question and problem, concerned solely with the question of whether or not the wages of these wharf employees, having regard to the nature of their work and its seasonal and intermittent character, is a just wage, and that it is not a claim for wage increase based upon broader and more general considerations involving questions of cost of living, living standards, prosperity of the employer, increased efficiency of employees, etc.

(5) That the continued payment to these wharf employees of a wage as low (at the time of the Claxton Report) as 50 cents per hour, and so far short of the wage paid to the longshoremen, amounts to discriminatory treatment, having

regard to the fact that these employees and the longshoremen "perform a joint operation".

(6) That in fact during the time when the wage differential between these two groups of workers has broadened, changes have been effected in performing the work of the railway wharf employees due to mechanization, etc., which rendered their work relatively more onerous than that of the longshoremen, as well as adding to the productivity of these workers as compared with the situation previous to such mechanization.

(7) That while these employees recognize that there should be some differential wage rate favouring longshoremen, the basic fact remains that the same conditions surround the work of each and that consequently, in determining a just wage for the wharf employees, regard must be had to the wage being paid to longshoremen.

(8) That failure to recognize this integral relationship as to the work and conditions between the wharf employees and longshoremen creates a situation in the minds of these employees which must necessarily interfere with efficient and economic operation, and that it is not possible to expect one of the two groups of workers, sharing in this close joint manner virtually one operation, and paid at an excessively low rate compared with the other group, to carry on its work in a situation which so constantly manifests itself to them as being unfair and discriminatory.

9. The employees' submission then goes on to adopt, and to support, the reasoning and recommendations contained in the Claxton Report, to which fuller reference will be made by us later. For the purpose of convenience the whole question was argued on the basis of the wages being paid to truckers, this being in numbers the largest group of employees involved, and it being urged that any recommendation as to wage rates would be equally applicable to checkers or other categories involved.

10. Extensive briefs and material were filed by each of the railway companies, but substantially the representations and argumentation is common to both, the difference in the briefs and material submitted arising mainly out of the technical differences in respect to earning figures, numbers involved, etc. These representations are summed up in paragraphs 114 to 147 of the Canadian Pacific brief, and in paragraphs 56 to 72 of the Canadian National brief.

11. The contention of the railways with respect to the wage claim of the employees is substantially as follows:—

(1) That the companies' organized employees, representing in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway 47,000 and in the case of the Canadian National Railways 60,000 employees, had received increases of pay during the prosperous years of 1926 to 1929; that deductions in the depression years of 1931 to 1939 were effected on the rates established during the previous years, and that the Montreal wharf freight handlers, representing as to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 350 employees, and as to the Canadian National Railways 300 employees, "are the only employees who have had their rates of pay increased from the rates established under the 1926-1929 conditions, and that they are the only employees who to-day are demanding any increase in rates of pay".

(2) That since the rates of pay with respect to railway employees generally were established during the 1926-1929 period, the cost of living has been reduced, the operating revenues of the companies reduced and the wages of this particular group increased as of November, 1938, by 3 cents per hour (or 6 per cent on the then prevailing rate); and that while, as a result of the greater purchasing power of the dollar in these years, as compared with previous years, the real wages of all railway employees have been increased by about 15·3 per cent, the real wage of these employees, by reason of the 3-cent increase given them in November, 1938, has increased 22 per cent.

(3) That the increase of 3 cents per hour given to the Montreal wharf freight handlers in November, 1938, brought their rate of pay up to the level of the winter port of Saint John, and that, this levelling having been effected, no further increase should be granted.

(4) That as a result of increased business volume, as well as the 3-cent increase in November, 1938, the earnings of the wharf freight handlers for 1940 will be in excess of those earned by them for the season of 1938 or 1939.

(5) That the basic rates of pay of the Montreal wharf freight handlers are favourable as compared with those in effect for railway employees in a number of other classifications who perform services alleged by the railways to be as important and at least equally arduous as that of freight handlers, a portion of whom are also within the category of seasonal and intermittent workers.

(6) That it is not usual for railway employees to base a claim for wage increase upon rates of pay in effect in other industries, but that, in fact, the rates actually being paid to the Montreal wharf freight handlers, if compared, not with the wages of longshoremen, but with other classes of "labour" services in other industries, would be found to be higher than those rates.

(7) That the rates of pay of Montreal wharf freight handlers are already closer to the level of rates paid railway wharf freight handlers in the U.S. Atlantic ports than are the rates of pay of Canadian railway workers generally to the corresponding classes of railway employees in the United States.

(8) That the differential at the New York port between railway wharf employees and the longshoremen is even greater than that which prevails at the Montreal port.

(9) That the reasons leading to or upon which was based the 8-cent increase granted by the Shipping Federation and

the Gillanders Report in 1940 to longshoremen are not relevant to the conditions or considerations applicable to railway employment.

(10) That any further increase in the wages of this specific group, notwithstanding its local character, might have the effect of inviting similar moves for wage increases on the part of railway workers generally which, having regard to the number involved, would have serious consequences both for the companies and for the public.

12. It seems to us that the questions raised before us are precisely the questions that came before the Claxton Board, and in dealing with them the same arguments are used by the parties.

13. The Board ventures at this point to set out certain conclusions which we are satisfied have been established, namely:—

(1) Wage agreements with practically all groups of union employees were negotiated by the railways in the period 1927-1929.
(2) This was a period of high revenue for the railways and high cost of living for their employees.
(3) As compared with that period the present day levels of railway earnings and of cost of living are both down.

14. In establishing these wage schedules the relative position of one group to the other, as well as wage schedules in other industries for comparable work, would be, we presume, and it is so contended by the companies, among the matters taken into account.

15. While we are satisfied that considerations of the above nature were important actuating factors in producing the ultimately agreed on terms of the wage agreements reached during this period, it does not necessarily follow that unfair inequalities of reward may not exist as between different groups, either to-day or for that matter at the very time when the agreements were arrived at. We think, however, that the onus of establishing such inequalities should be on the party alleging it.

16. Complaints of such inequalities were made by the employees in question herein before the Claxton Board in 1938, and reasserted in approximately identical terms before this Board and are embodied in the statements set out above (see paragraph 8).

17. We now come to the question as to what should be the attitude of a subsequent Board of Conciliation to the findings of fact and recommendations for action of a prior Board when they are both called upon to deal with the same subject matter. The proceedings before the subsequent Board are in the nature not of an appeal, but of a rehearing in which further evidence and new arguments may be advanced.

18. The object of the statute instituting Boards of Conciliation was to provide a tribunal whose decision would put an end to a dispute which could not be composed between the immediate parties. It was hoped to thus allow them to resume normal relations and permit the vital industries of the country to perform their functions and to avoid the great waste of economic power and loss of workers' income involved in strikes and lockouts.

The attainment of these ends is a result of tremendous importance to both capital and labour and also to whatever other portion of the general public may not come under these two heads.

It thus seems to us that the findings of one Board should not be lightly over-ridden or modified by another. Only where new evidence discloses an error in the previous findings of fact, or where there has been evident application of a wrong principle or some other cause clearly invalidating the previous decision should, in our opinion, the right of revision be exercised.

19. We have carefully gone through the Claxton Report, filed as Exhibit 1 in the employees' brief. We have examined in particular its findings that:—

(1) The rates payable to wharf freight handlers at ocean ports are governed by special agreements arrived at in the light of local as well as of more general considerations.
(2) The settlement of the Montreal wharf freight handlers' rates should be dealt with by this Board as a local question.
(3) Among the factors to be considered should be:—
  (*a*) The nature of the work.
  (*b*) The conditions of employment.
  (*c*) The rates paid for comparable work.
  (*d*) In considering rates paid for comparable work the wages and conditions of work of the longshoremen at Montreal and of the freight handlers at the Montreal railway sheds should be a guide to the Board.
  (*e*) The seasonal nature of their employment distinguishes the work of the wharf workers from shed workers.
  (*f*) The railways should be willing to pay to men of experience employed at the wharf throughout a seven-months' season a higher hourly rate of pay than that paid to men at city sheds engaged in all-the-year-round work of a somewhat less onerous nature.
  (*g*) The work of the wharf freight handlers is somewhat less laborious and considerably less dangerous than the work of longshoremen.
(4) That for these reasons a proper addition was made to the hourly rate of wharf freight handlers of 7 cents.

20. Having so considered the above findings we express our positive concurrence with findings Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

With respect to No. 4 we do not dissent. It may be that the increase should be less. It may be that it should be more. It is a recommendation of a properly constituted Board, logically arrived at, and based on properly found facts, and as such should stand. We therefore adopt it as our finding and recommend that the further increase of 4 cents be allowed. It is our opinion and recommendation that this rate take effect as of the date of this report.

This disposes of the first branch of the employees' request.

21. We now proceed to deal with the second branch. On behalf of the men it is contended that since the making of the Claxton Award, and as the result of proceedings had before a Conciliation Board of which Mr. Justice Gillanders was Chairman, an agreement was entered into early in the present season under which the steamship companies operating out of the Port of Montreal granted an 8-cent per hour war bonus to longshoremen, and that to maintain the differential contemplated by the Claxton Award a corresponding increase should be given to these employees.

22. It is our opinion that we have not been furnished with reasons which enable us to concede this request. Our reference to the basis on which the Claxton Award and our own was arrived at indicates that, while the wage of longshoremen is one of the factors to be taken into account in determining the wages of the railway wharf employees, it is only one of several factors. The Board itself in its report stated that it wished to make clear:—

> "That, in recommending an increase, it is actuated primarily and principally by consideration of the peculiar situation which now exists in ocean shipping and which may be expected to continue, or even to become accentuated, during the continuance of the current hostilities."

We have not been furnished with any material which would indicate that the reasons supporting the Gillanders Report apply in this instance and, in fact, some of the matters mentioned, as for instance the increase in ocean shipping rates not paralleled by any corresponding increase in railway freight rates, would suggest that these reasons were not applicable to the situation under review.

23. Special and temporary conditions in the ocean shipping industry, one of which is referred to in paragraph 22 and others of which are generally referred to in the Gillanders Report, may very well have constituted a sufficient reason for the war bonus then given. That in itself would not warrant, in our opinion, disturbing at this time the wage rates of Montreal wharf employees in relation to shed freight handlers and other related groups in the railways as brought about by the Claxton Report and our own confirmation of the same.

24. We regard the closest possible maintenance of the existing level of the cost of commodities and the closely related cost of living during war time as of vital importance to the nation. The danger of unduly disturbing the economic position by wage adjustments appreciably affecting such costs should not be incurred except to remedy manifest and serious injustices.

25. We, therefore, for these reasons, disallow the second branch of the employees' request.

26. A further matter referred to us is the request of the men that first and second year rates for checkers be eliminated. This request arises out of the fact that there are at the present time, in respect to both companies, three categories of checkers: junior checkers, who are paid a rate of 50 cents per hour; intermediate checkers, who are paid a rate of 60 cents per hour; and senior checkers, paid at the rate of 63 cents per hour. On the implementing of our report with respect to wages each of these rates will be increased by 4 cents. We understand that the junior rate applies for the first year, and that thereafter, that is, after one year, a checker is transferred to the intermediate group, but that the senior group is, by agreement between the parties, limited to a fixed number at one time of fifteen to twenty-four, and that transfers from the intermediate group to the senior group only take place, on the basis of seniority, as openings occur in the top group.

27. The original request of the men as set out in the application and in the brief submitted to the Board was for complete abolition of graded rates, all checkers to receive the senior rate. During the course of the hearings this was revised by the men to a request that the junior rate remain as to checkers with one year's experience or less, but that transfers take place from the intermediate group to the senior after three years' service instead of, as now, only when openings in the senior group occur. The situation which would prevail if this revised proposal of the men was granted would be as follows:—

1. A junior group of checkers with less than one year's experience.
2. An intermediate group of checkers with more than one but less than three years' experience.
3. A senior group composed of all checkers with more than three years' service.

28. The number of checkers involved are, as to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 junior, 18 intermediate and 24 senior, and as to the Canadian National Railways, 30 junior, 12 intermediate and 24 senior checkers. All of

the present intermediate group have more than three years' service as checkers.

29. The companies contest this request. Apart from their general opposition to any wage increase they state that when the fixed quota of senior checkers was agreed upon it was accompanied also by an arrangement that this group of senior checkers, although hourly rated employees, would be treated for holiday purposes as monthly rated employees, and they contend that any change which would add to the group of checkers who were to enjoy this holiday privilege would destroy the basis of the original arrangement.

30. It is admitted that checkers employed by the companies in local freight sheds are on a monthly rated basis and that the reason for the hourly, instead of the monthly, rating of the Montreal wharf checkers, arises out of the fact that they work on a 10-hour day basis with an allowance of an extra 5 cents per hour for overtime work, as compared with the 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime, the basis upon which the local freight employees, in common with other railway workers, are employed. We do not feel that by the terms of the reference to us we have any jurisdiction, however, to deal with the question of whether or not this holiday privilege, enjoyed by all monthly rated employees, should be extended beyond the previously fixed quota of 24. There was a suggestion made at the hearing that the matter was one which might be taken up by direct negotiation between the parties. Having regard to the fact that our recommendation in paragraph 20 will, when implemented, yield a wage increase of 4 cents an hour to all these classes, we deem it advisable to refrain from making any recommendation on this count.

31. We cannot too strongly express our appreciation of the complete co-operation we have received from all parties, of the commendable manner in which they conducted themselves, and of the marked ability with which their respective cases were prepared and presented. We include in this our thanks to those who so effectively and courteously arranged for, and assisted, our view of the work at the port and at the local sheds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. J. COUGHLIN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. L. COHEN,
Member.

Montreal, September 12, 1940.

Minority Report

Mr. Collins' minority report also commences with a summary of the claims of each party to the dispute, and then continues as follows:—

The question of the rate of wages which should be paid to employees by their employers is one which goes deep into the root of our social system, because in its very essence the success or failure of our system of democracy depends in such large measure on the mutually happy and peaceful relationship of employer and employee and in turn that relationship depends on a satisfactory scale of wages and working conditions. Democracy is essentially based on justice and upon the recognition of the rights of man whether he be an employee or an employer and it is only by continuance of the recognition of those rights that democracy can hope to survive against the threat of totalitarianism. Democracy has been replaced in Europe by a totalitarian form of government which has totally destroyed the rights of the working man and the rights of labour unions in all countries where that new system exists. It has reduced the working man, to a large degree, to the position of a serf and has destroyed in a few years rights which it took centuries to gain. It has in most cases reduced the employer to the position of an employee of the government. Consequently, in Canada, which remains as one of the strongholds of democratic liberties, it has become increasingly important for all persons to observe with justice and clarity the rights of the employee and the employer in order to preserve for all of us and for posterity the system in which we believe and under which we have lived so happily for so many years.

I am strongly of the opinion that it is not therefore the duty of the Board to decide the question on sympathetic grounds or on the ground that the railways are large companies with large revenues and can afford to pay this small increase to this small group of employees, and that any increase paid to such employees by the railways is a "mere drop in the bucket" when compared to total railway revenues. The responsibility of this Board is the greater because it is a Board constituted in war time, and in war time, particularly in this war, it is so very important to be able to maintain all transportation, industrial, commercial and business activity at its peak at all times, to ensure that Canada's war effort will always be at its maximum. Consequently, it is obvious that any Board of this kind should approach the questions placed before it on at least a scientific, logical and practical basis and method to find out whether the employees are or are not entitled to any increase in wages, and with such a basis

and method the following essentials should be at least considered carefully:—

(*a*) The relation between wages and the cost of living;

(*b*) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;

(*c*) The hazards of the employment;

(*d*) The training and skill required;

(*e*) The character and regularity of the employment;

(*f*) Whether the earnings of the railways have increased to such an extent that the employees are entitled to a greater share in those earnings by reason of the part that they play in the making of those earnings;

(*g*) The effect that any increase or decrease in wages will have on other wages to railway employees and on other wages and industries and on production generally.

Bearing in mind the foregoing essentials, I propose to examine and discuss the many facts, statistics, documents and arguments presented at length by the parties as follows:—

(a) *The relation between wages and the cost of living*

The employees claim in their brief that the cost of living had nothing to do with their claim, and they presented no evidence or arguments upon this matter, except to state that it had increased slightly over 5 per cent, but they stated specifically in their brief in rebuttal: "It may be said that we have not argued the increased cost of living as justification for the wage adjustment asked. If we thought there was justification from that standpoint, we would probably seek a wage increase for all freight handlers." The admission of the employees that there was no justification for an increase from the cost of living standpoint in effect disposes of any basis of claim upon that standpoint, and it is unnecessary, therefore, to discuss it further, except to say that both railways dealt fully with this matter upon that point and presented charts which showed that the cost of living as of June, 1940, was 13·3 per cent below the cost of living for the so-called prosperous years of 1926 to 1929, whereas the real wage for the Montreal Wharf freight handlers had increased in June, 1940, 22·3 per cent over the years 1926 to 1929. It is clear, therefore, that the cost of living is substantially under the cost of living in the prosperous years 1926 to 1929 and the wage rates now paid to freight handlers, which are 6 per cent over the wage rates paid in 1929, have a real wage value equivalent to 22·3 per cent over their value in 1926 to 1929. Consequently, as admitted by the employees, there is no justification for an increase in wages on the basis of the cost of living. Consequently (as stated by Professor W. A. Mackintosh, Director of the School of Commerce and Administration at Queen's University, in a paper read by him at a conference on industrial relations held at Kingston, Ontario, in April, 1940, as follows: "With regard to wage rates in the opposite category, namely, in which the purchasing power is greater than in 1929, the burden of proving whether the increase was justified on grounds other than a rise in the cost of living would rest on the recipients of such wages"), it is therefore evident that the employees must establish their claim on some other basis than any increase in the cost of living.

(b) *The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries*

The employees really based their whole claim (apart from their claim with regard to wages due to checkers) on the fact that longshoremen receive a much greater wage than wharf freight handlers for work which the employees claim to be similar, and that therefore while the employees admit that there are grounds for the differential between the wages paid to longshoremen and to wharf freight handlers, they claim that the differential presently existing is too great in favour of the longshoremen, so that really the employees' claim resolves itself into an examination of the work and wages of longshoremen and wharf freight handlers. The claim of the employees to the 4 cents an hour increase is based on the Claxton Report, which recommended a 7 cent increase, and the increase claimed before the Claxton Board was claimed because in 1938 the longshoremen had received an increase of 12 cents an hour. The employees claimed before the Claxton Board a similar increase of 12 cents an hour, and that Board recommended an increase of 7 cents an hour, and by subsequent negotiation the employees agreed to accept a 3 cent an hour increase. They are now claiming the difference of 4 cents an hour between the 3 cents an hour which they voluntarily accepted and the 7 cents an hour recommended by the Claxton Board. In addition, the employees are claiming a further 8 cents an hour, being the equivalent of the 8 cents an hour increase granted to the longshoremen this year as a special war bonus.

The members of this Board inspected the operation of longshoremen and wharf freight handlers at Montreal on Wednesday, September 4, 1940, and not only paid visits to the various freight sheds but visited many ships, to observe at first hand the operation performed by the 2 different classes of employees. While it is true in large measure that the 2 groups of employees handle the same type of goods, materials, supplies and merchandise (except steel rails and similar products which are transferred directly from the wharves to the holds of ships without the intervention of railway freight handlers), the dangers inherent to the work of longshoremen are very substantially greater than the dangers inherent to the work of freight handlers, and that the work of longshoremen is more difficult and arduous there is no doubt in my opinion.

The work of wharf freight handlers is in practically all cases, with perhaps some minor exceptions, performed on the level, their duty being to take freight out of railway cars and to place it on the floors of freight sheds, a good part of which work is performed with the assistance of mechanical equipment, whereas the work of longshoremen requires that this freight be taken from the floors of freight sheds and deposited in many cases deep in the holds of ships. The physical effort to place such cargo exactly where it is required to be put in the hold of a ship, in order that the cargo may be properly packed for a long sea journey to prevent it from sliding, is most difficult and, in addition, very dangerous, because longshoremen must work deep in the holds of ships and receive heavy freight and cargo which is lifted down to them by cranes. Trucks and other conveyances cannot be used in the holds of ships to place the cargo where it is required to be put, and longshoremen must, in many cases, use their physical strength to accomplish what is in many cases accomplished by wharf freight handlers by means of mechanical equipment.

The employees admit that there is no objection to the principle that longshoremen should receive greater wages than freight handlers, but they say in effect that the differential now existing of 32 cents an hour between the 85 cents an hour paid to the longshoremen as against 53 cents an hour paid to wharf freight handlers is too great. In this connection the railway companies filed statements which show that the differential existing between the longshoremen's rates and wharf freight handlers' rates elsewhere is even greater. For example, longshoremen in New York receive in the day time $1.10 an hour and wharf freight handlers receive 58 cents an hour. In Montreal, longshoremen receive in the day time 85 cents an hour and wharf freight handlers receive 53 cents an hour, so that in New York there is a differential of 52 cents an hour in the day time between what longshoremen and wharf freight handlers receive, whereas in Montreal that differential is only 32 cents an hour, a difference of 20 cents an hour. In New York, longshoremen between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. receive $1.65 an hour, whereas longshoremen in Montreal receive 95 cents an hour for the same period, but wharf freight handlers in New York receive the same rate of pay, that is, 58 cents an hour as during the day time, while in Montreal wharf freight handlers receive a 5 cent increase, that is, 58 cents an hour for work done between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., which brings them exactly to the New York rate for that period. Consequently, as compared to New York, which is one of the largest ports in the world, and in which conditions are fairly similar to the conditions in Montreal, wharf freight handlers receive a night rate exactly equivalent to the night rate paid wharf freight handlers in New York and receive a day rate of only 5 cents an hour less than the rate paid in New York, whereas the difference between the wages paid to longshoremen in New York over the wages paid to longshoremen in Montreal is very much greater, being 25 cents an hour in the day as against only a difference of 5 cents an hour in the day between wages paid to New York freight handlers and Montreal freight handlers, and a difference of 70 cents an hour paid to longshoremen in New York between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. as against the amount paid to longshoremen in Montreal during the same hours, whereas freight handlers in Montreal receive exactly the same pay as freight handlers in New York during those hours.

The railways submitted a memorandum showing the comparison of the basic rates of longshoremen as against the basic rates paid railway dock freight handlers in New York City for the years 1914 to 1940 inclusive, which shows that the basic rate of longshoremen always exceeded that of the freight handlers by a large amount, except in two years, 1914 and 1916, when the differences were 8 and 5 cents respectively. This memorandum reads as follows:—

COMPARISON OF BASIC RATES OF LONGSHOREMEN AS AGAINST RAILWAY DOCK FREIGHT HANDLERS, NEW YORK, YEARS 1914 TO 1940

	Longshoremen	Railway dock freight handlers	Amount longshoremen over railway dock freight handlers
1914	0.33	0.25	0.8
1915	0.35	0.25	.0.10
1916	0.35	0.30	0.5
1917	0.50	0.30	0.20
1918	0.65	0.35 May 1	0.30
		0.35½ Aug. 1	0.29½
		0.43 Sept. 1	0.22
1919	0.80	0.48	0.32
1920	0.80	0.55	0.25
1921	0.65	0.55	0.10
		0.49 July 1	0.16
1922	0.70	0.49	0.21
		0.45 Oct. 1	0.25
1923	0.80	0.49—0.53	0.31—0.27
1924	0.80	0.49—0.53	0.31—0.27
1925	0.80	0.49—0.53	0.31—0.27
1926	0.80	0.49—0.53	0.31—0.27
1927	0.80	0.49—0.53	0.31—0.27
1928	0.85	0.49—0.53	0.36—0.32
1929	0.85	0.49—0.53	0.36—0.32
1930	0.85	0.49—0.53	0.36—0.32
1931	0.85	0.49—0.53	0.36—0.32
1932	0.85	0.44—0.47¾	0.41—0.37¼
1933	0.75	0.44—0.47¾	0.31—0.27¼
1934	0.85	0.44—0.47¾	0.31—0.37¼
		0.45¼–0.49 July 1	0.39¾–0.36
1935	0.95	0.46½–0.50¼ Jan. 1	0.48½–0.44¾
		0.49—0.53 Apr. 1	0.46—0.42
1936	0.95	0.49—0.53	0.46—0.42
1937	1.00	0.49—0.53	0.51—0.47
		0.55 May 16	0.45
		0.58 Aug. 1	0.42
1938	1.05	0.58	0.47
1939	1.05	0.58	0.47
	1.10 Dec. 1	0.58	0.52
1940	1.10	0.58	0.52

The railways further claim that the basic rate of pay of freight handlers in Place Viger and Bonaventure freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, respectively, is 50 cents an hour, and that already wharf freight handlers receive 3 cents an hour over local shed freight handlers for work which is exactly similar. It is my opinion that there is very little, if any, difference between the work done in the Bonaventure shed, which the Board examined, and the work done by the wharf freight handlers in the sheds which the Board examined. The railways submitted a statement showing the rates of pay of freight handlers for the years 1913 to 1940, which read as follows:—

RATES OF PAY OF TRUCKERS

Year	Montreal wharf	Place Viger	Bonaventure
1913	25c.	19c.	19c.
1918	43c.	43c.	43c.
1921	57½c.	55c.	55c.
1922	47½c.	49c.	49c.
1923	48c.	48c.	48c.
1924	48c.	48c.	48c.
1927	50c.	50c.	50c.
1932	50c.—45c.	50c.—45c.	50c.—45c.
1934	42½c.	42½c.	42½c.
1935	45c.—44c.	45c.—44c.	45c.—44c.
1936	45c.	45c.	45c.
1937	45c.—48c.	45c.—48c.	45c.—48c.
1938	48c.—50c.	48c.—50c.	48c.—50c.
1940	53c.	50c.	50c.

The above table shows that the rates paid at Place Viger and Bonaventure sheds to freight handlers were exactly the same as the Montreal wharf from 1918 up to the year 1938, with two exceptions, one in 1921, when the wharf freight handlers received 2½ cents an hour more, and again in 1922, when the Place Viger and Bonaventure shed freight handlers received 1½ cents an hour more, there being some wage changes in that year.

On November 1, 1938, the employees received a 3 cent an hour increase as a result of negotiations arising out of the Claxton Report. Furthermore, the railways claim that the rates of pay of employees engaged by leading industries in Canada in loading and unloading cars, which is exactly the same work as done by wharf freight handlers, is considerably less, and also the railways claim that the rates of pay in other industries are less for other work similar to that done by the wharf freight handlers. The rates of pay quoted by the railways in their brief as being wages paid by leading industries to employees engaged in loading and unloading cars varied from 33 cents an hour to 42 cents an hour and, in the case of one industry, to 50 cents an hour. The railways submitted a memorandum showing rates of pay paid to civic employees classified as labourers.

Rates of pay of civic employees classified as labourers, as published in "Wages and Hours of Labour," issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette in March, 1940.

Place	Rate per hour	Hours per week	Remarks
Quebec	40c.	48	It is understood that some special classes of municipal labourers are paid as high as 45c. per hour.
Three Rivers	35c.	48	
Westmount	40c.	54	
Montreal	35c.—40c.	48	

The railways also claim that the rate paid to wharf freight handlers was very favourable as compared to the prevailing agreed rates of pay paid in other classes of railway service for work at least as important and quite as arduous, if not more so, than that of freight handlers, and quoted the following examples:—

	Per Hour
Enginehouse ashpitmen	43c.—44c.
Engine cleaners	41c.—43c.
Enginehouse labourers	41c.—43c.
Coach cleaners	44c.
Car yard labourers	41c.
Track sectionmen in classified yards, including Montreal terminals (after 2 years' service)	45c.
All other track sectionmen (after 2 years' service)	43c.
Bridge and building department labourers (after 2 years' service)	43c.

The railways claim that they have many thousands of employees engaged in the foregoing occupations.

In addition, the railways submitted a memorandum showing wages under Dominion Government contracts in and close to Montreal, all of which wages, with three exceptions, those of tractor and hoist operators and pipefitters, were below (in some cases substantially so) the level of 53 cents an hour paid to wharf freight handlers, as follows:—

Labour Gazette, June, 1940.

Additional development of Airport, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors: Dibblee Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract May 9, 1940:

Drivers	45c.
Motor truck drivers	50c.
Labourers	45c.
Tractor operators	55c.

Labour Gazette, June, 1940.

Development work (grading, smoothing, seeding and fencing) at the Airport, Windsor Mills, P.Q. Name of contractors: Union Quarries and Paving, Ltd., Quebec. Date of contract, May 15, 1940:

Drivers	35c.
Labourers	35c.
Motor truck drivers	40c.
Tractor operators	45c.

Labour Gazette, June, 1940.

Construction of steel towers for handling timber at Laurier Pier, Montreal Harbour. Contractor: Canadian Structural Steel Works Co., Ltd. Date of contract, May 6, 1940:

Labourers	40c.
Motor truck drivers	45c.

Labour Gazette, June, 1940.

Construction of an extension (60 ft.) to the Transit Shed No. 27A in Montreal Harbour. Contractor: Canadian Structural Steel Works Co., Ltd. Date of contract, May 6, 1940:

Blacksmiths' helpers	45c.
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	50c.
Firemen, stationary	50c.
Jack hammer operators	50c.
Labourers	40c.
Motor truck drivers	45c.
Pipefitters (surface, temp. work)	55c.

Labour Gazette, May, 1940.

Construction of repairs to Vitre Street elevation, Craig St. Armoury, Montreal. Name of contractors: Sutherland Construction Co., Montreal. Date of contract, March 8, 1940:

Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers	45c.
Fireman, stationary	50c.
Labourers	40c.
Mastic floor labourers	45c.
Motor truck drivers	45c.
Roofers, felt and gravel	45c.
Rodmen, reinforced steel	50c.

Labour Gazette, April, 1940.

Construction of certain dams in St. Lawrence River, between Sorel and Berthierville, P.Q. Name of contractor: Dufresne Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal. Date of contract, March 19, 1940:

Labourers	35c.
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	50c.
Pile driver and derrick firemen	40c.
Pile driver and derrick labourers	40c.
Scowmen	35c.

Labour Gazette, April, 1940.

Construction of a collecting sewer at Quebec City, P.Q. Name of contractors: Pacifique Marcotte, Quebec. Date of contract, March 12, 1940:

Drivers	40c.
Firemen, stationary	45c.
Hoist operators, tower (gas or electric)	55c.
Motor truck drivers	45c.
Pile driver and derrick firemen	45c.
Pile driver and derrick labourers	45c.
Labourers	40c.

Labour Gazette, March, 1940.

Construction of water service and sewerage systems in the annex laboratories of the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors: Thomas Fuller Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, January 24, 1940:

Drivers	45c.
Labourers	45c.
Motor truck drivers	50c.

Labour Gazette, March, 1940.

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building at Armstrong, P.Q. Name of contractor: Walters Construction and Engineering Co., Quebec. Date of contract, January 23, 1940.

Drivers	35c.
Labourers	35c.
Motor truck drivers	40c.
Firemen, stationary	40c.

In the aircraft industry, in all contracts for aircraft manufacture and overhaul in Eastern Canada, which are awarded by the War Supply Board, the minimum wage fixed for labourers is 40 cents an hour. It is obvious, therefore, that railways pay their freight handlers an amount substantially in excess of the amount paid by other industries in Canada for similar work, and it is a well known fact that railway wages are, comparatively speaking, much higher than wages paid by industry in general, and in fact for the year 1938, the last year for which figures are available, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the average wages paid to railway employees in Canada exceeded by 38·9 per cent the average wages paid to employees of manufacturing industries in Canada, and this percentage of excess now stands at its highest figure. In 1938 there were 642,016 employees engaged by manufacturing industries in Canada, who received a total of $705,668,589, an average of $1,099 each, whereas in railways in 1938 there were 127,824 employees, who received $195,108,351, or an average of $1,526 a year, so that railway employees received in 1938 on the average $427 more a year than the employees engaged in manufacturing industries. It is estimated in 1939 that each railway employee received an average of $1,551 per year, or an increase of $25 a year over the 1938 average. Consequently, it is readily apparent that railway employees in general receive relatively higher wages as compared to employees in the manufacturing industry, who are equally as important in the industrial picture of Canada, and that wharf freight handlers receive much higher wages than employees in similar occupations in other industries in Canada.

In so far as wages paid to longshoremen are concerned, those wages are admitted by the employees always to have been higher than the wages paid to wharf freight handlers. Comparatively speaking, Montreal wharf freight handlers receive much higher wages when compared to wages of longshoremen in Montreal than the corresponding freight handlers in New York when compared to what longshoremen receive in New York. Moreover, in considering longshoremen's rates in Montreal, it must be borne in mind that the recent 8 cents an hour increase given to longshoremen as the result of the Gillanders Report was given as a special war bonus. As the employees state in their brief, longshoremen are exponents of the principle of "direct action," which explains in large measure the rates of pay which they receive. In any event, the Board presided over by Mr. Justice Gillanders awarded the 8 cents an hour increase as a temporary measure during war time, and stated that "The Board wished to make it clear that in recommending the increase it is actuated primarily and principally by con-

sideration of the peculiar situation which now exists in ocean shipping and which may be expected to continue or even to become accentuated during the continuance of the current hostilities," and that Board stressed the fact "that the increase in wages which it is recommending should be regarded as a war bonus and that, if the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., and the constituent companies adopt and execute the proposed new agreement, they will do so, and will in future be recognized as having done so, solely with the object of furthering the public interest in war time by ensuring the harmonious operation of one of the most important seaports in the British Empire."

It should further be borne in mind that railway freight rates have not increased since the war commenced, and are subject to the control of the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, whereas ocean steamship rates have increased very substantially. The memorandum submitted to the Board showed increases in ocean freight rates ranging from 63 per cent to 354 per cent on the products and articles mentioned therein. Moreover, all the ships engaged in the ocean trade have been taken over by the British Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Shipping pays to the shipowners a rental for those ships calculated on their value, maintenance cost and depreciation. Consequently, the increased wages granted to longshoremen as a result of the Gillanders Report will not be paid by the shipowners but by the British Ministry of Shipping, and therefore by the British taxpayer. Whatever reasons may have actuated the Gillanders Board to grant a war bonus to Montreal longshoremen to ensure the harmonious operation of the Port of Montreal would not apply to the case before this Board, because if the principle of a war bonus is to be applied to railway freight handlers, then the principle of the war bonus must be applied to every employee engaged in every industry in Canada which is in any way connected with Canada's war effort, which would mean that practically every employee in Canada should receive a war bonus.

The work of a railway freight handler in unloading aircraft from a railway car at Montreal into a freight shed is not as important as the work of the employee engaged in its manufacture, and, moreover, that aircraft or its component parts, in its journey from its place of manufacture to the seaport, is probably handled by many freight handlers. In this connection it should be remarked, as pointed out already, that labourers in the aircraft industry receive a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour under contracts awarded by the War Supply Board. Consequently, unless this Board is ready to admit the principle that all employees in Canada who may be engaged directly or indirectly in any industry or business which in any way contributes to Canada's war effort should be granted a war bonus, then there can be no justification for this Board recommending an increase in the rate of pay of freight handlers, because, for particular reasons, it was deemed advisable to grant a war bonus to longshoremen in Montreal, which was payable in fact not by the companies which, as a result of the Report, agreed to grant the war bonus, but by the British taxpayers, who were not represented at the sessions of the Board in question.

It appears clear to me that the wharf freight handlers are well compensated for their work, bearing in mind the wages paid in similar industries in Canada and in local freight sheds in the larger cities of Canada, and bearing in mind the differential existing between longshoremen and wharf freight handlers in New York. How well compensated railway wharf freight handlers are appears from the figures submitted by the railways. For example, the following parties earned on the average the following compensations in the years 1938 and 1939:—

	1938	1939
1st 10 checkers	$1,171 59	$1,265 91
2nd 10 checkers	1,074 89	1,121 28
3rd 10 checkers	941 26	1,039 85
1st 30 truckers	1,027 94	1,118 40
2nd 30 truckers	904 85	992 95
3rd 30 truckers	818 57	903 23
4th 30 truckers	672 90	772 84
5th 30 truckers	532 58	619 66
6th 30 truckers	352 52	464 02

There was also submitted to the Board by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the following comparative statement for the months of May, 1940, and May, 1939, showing the number of hours worked and the earnings of checkers and truckers on the seniority list at the opening of the seasons of navigation in 1940 and 1939 at the Montreal Wharf:—

	May, 1940		May, 1939	
Checkers	Average hours worked	Average earnings	Average hours worked	Average earnings
1st 10 checkers	373	$251 78	316	$206 03
2nd 10 checkers	350	223 64	309	188 49
3rd 10 checkers	325	208 39	292	177 14
4th 10 checkers	317	192 69	281	168 39

	May, 1940		May, 1939	
Checkers	Average hours worked	Average earnings	Average hours worked	Average earnings
5th 7 checkers	229	149 27(6)	243	145 45
Truckers				
1st 30 truckers	352	202 69	312	173 25
2nd 30 truckers	312	176 70	286	157 83
3rd 30 truckers	292	162 60	271	148 41
4th 30 truckers	273	150 14	249	136 18
5th 30 truckers	246	135 86	206	113 41
6th 30 truckers	216	119 10	162	90 11
7th 30 truckers	159	86 97	109	60 87
8th 30 truckers	119	63 65	72	39 85
9th 29 truckers	52	29 53	27	15 34

The first group of ten checkers made an average of $251.78 in May, 1940, and the first group of 30 truckers made an average of $202.69 in May, 1940, which is high pay for labouring work.

The following checkers and truckers at Montreal wharf made the following average amounts for the months of May, June and July, 1940, as compared to the corresponding checkers and truckers at Place Viger for the same months:—

MAY–JUNE–JULY, 1940, AVERAGE PER MONTH MONTREAL WHARF OVER PLACE VIGER

	Montreal wharf	Place Viger	Montreal wharf	Place Viger	3 mos.	Amount per mo.	Per cent
	Montreal wharf	Place Viger	Montreal wharf	Place Viger	3 mos.	Amount per mo.	Per cent
1st 10 checkers	$664 31	$375 00	$221 44	$125 00	$289 31	$96 44	77
2nd 10 checkers	575 12	375 00	191 71	125 00	200 12	66 71	53
3rd 10 checkers	521 12	375 00	173 71	125 00	146 12	48 71	39
1st 30 truckers	530 12	308 00	176 71	102 67	222 12	74 04	72
2nd 30 truckers	468 29	308 00	156 10	102 67	160 29	53 43	52
3rd 30 truckers	413 46	305 12	137 82	101 71	108 34	36 11	35
4th 30 truckers	369 51	283 54	123 17	94 51	85 97	28 66	30
5th 30 truckers	311 92	245 46	103 97	81 82	66 46	22 15	27
6th 30 truckers	219 27	178 57	73 09	59 52	40 70	13 57	23

The employees contended that the wages of the truckers in the lower groups were not high, but it was pointed out by the railways that the reason that there was a variation in the wages received was because the senior men on the roster were entitled to priority in work, and if they exercised that priority, the junior men were deprived of work, and that the senior men exercised that priority continually. In other words, the junior men only get the work which the senior men do not care or are not able to handle. On the other hand, the longshoremen work in rotation which spreads the work among them.

The Claxton Board stated in its report, "It must be recognized that no change in hourly rates of pay would improve the position of the junior men." This still remains the case because even with the 3 cents an hour increase granted following the Claxton Report, the 9th group of truckers (the last group) were only able to work 52 hours in the month of May, 1940, for an average wage of $29.53 each, while the first group of truckers worked 352 hours in that month for the high wage of $202.69, which, assuming that there were 260 hours of ordinary working time (26 working days at 10 hours a day), meant that each one of the first 30 truckers worked on an average at least 92 hours' overtime, even on the assumption that such truckers worked the full average working time of 260 hours. Even the fourth group of truckers worked at least an average of 13 hours' overtime on the same assumption. Consequently, any increase which this Board recommends only goes to increase the already high earnings of the senior men and will not help the junior men substantially, so long as the senior men, in the exercise of their seniority rights, deprive the junior men of work. What the employees need to right conditions, which they claim are discriminatory, is a change in the agreement between the employees and the railway companies, whereby the wharf freight handlers would work in rotation and not on the principle of seniority, which will even up earnings among all freight handlers and remedy any injustice in the distribution of work and earnings. However, the employees did not place before the Board any question of working conditions, and apparently preferred to keep in force the present seniority system, although the representatives of the railways stated that they had no objection if the longshoremen system of rotation were put in force for freight handlers also. The remedy lies entirely with the employees.

(c) *The hazards of the employment*

The hazards of the employment of a railway freight handler are no greater than the hazards of the employment of thousands of other employees engaged in manual labour throughout Canada and very substantially less than the hazards connected with the job of longshoremen. Moreover no party placed before the Board a claim that by reason of the hazards of employment a wage increase was desired.

(d) *The training and skill required*

It was contended by the employees that the training and skill required by wharf freight handlers was greater than the training and skill required in other occupations. After careful survey of the work done by railway freight handlers I am definitely of the opinion that the training and skill required are no greater than that required in very many similar occupations in other industries in which the wage scales are lower or in local freight sheds of the railways. No particular argument was made by the employees for an increase in wages under these points.

(e) *The character and regularity of the employment*

The employees argued that because the work was seasonal they were entitled to a higher rate of pay than freight handlers who had all-year-round occupation and much argument was addressed to the Board by both parties upon these points, particularly with regard to its regularity. The work of wharf freight handlers is seasonal. It commences with the opening of navigation around the last week of April and it closes around the end of November when the freeze-up of the St. Lawrence River occurs. Consequently the occupation of a wharf freight handler is a seven-months occupation. It cannot be contended therefore, that because a man chooses to engage in a seasonal occupation, such as a wharf freight handler, he should make in a seven-months period an amount equivalent to the amount he would make in a similar occupation with twelve months' employment. If this were the case such an employee would be getting the equivalent of five months' holiday with pay as compared to a freight handler who had an all-year-round job. The question of seasonal occupation is not a new one, and in fact a large number of occupations, not only in railway work but in general industrial activity, are seasonal. For example, the maintenance of way employees who maintain the tracks of the railways are largely seasonal employees who do most of their work in summer. As at December 1, 1939, there were in the Quebec District of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 1,786 maintenance of way employees on the seniority list, of whom exactly one-half, namely 893, were engaged, whereas on the following May 1, 1940, there were engaged 1,310 maintenance of way employees out of 1,750 on the seniority list. Similarly in the Angus Shops, where railway cars are repaired in the winter season for use in the summer season there were 1,096 employees on the seniority list for passenger carmen, of whom 676 employees were working on February 1, 1940, whereas on the following August, 1, 1940, only 296 were working out of 1,082 on the seniority list.

The question of seasonal employment is, of course, important, but not new. There has been no change in the season or in the nature of the employment of freight handlers since the last increase was granted in 1938 or in fact since freight handlers were first engaged at the Montreal wharf perhaps fifty years ago. The season has always been a seven-months season. The wages for wharf freight handlers have varied from time to time, for example, 25 cents an hour in 1913, 57½ cents an hour in 1921 and now at the rate of 53 cents an hour. The rates in the years 1918 to 1921 were established as a result of various general awards, which only established these rates after extensive investigations, which investigations took into consideration the various factors which went into the payment of a just wage, for example, the Lane Report of April 30, 1918, and the McAdoo Report of May 25, 1918, as well as the reports of the United States Railway Labor Board, most of which were made applicable to Canadian railways. Moreover, since the year 1923 the wharf freight handlers have had wage agreements with the railways, and the first agreement, which is dated the 26th of July, 1923, and which was signed for the employees by Mr. F. H. Hall, who presented the argument for the employees, fixed a wage of 48 cents per hour for freight handlers for day work. This wage of 48 cents per hour represented a small increase over the wage previously paid to employees prior to the agreement. This wage was subsequently raised to 50 cents an hour by agreement, which was made on the 4th of July, 1927, with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and later by agreement made with the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 1st of June, 1930, this wage of 50 cents per hour was continued in force. Similar agreements were made with the Canadian National Railways on or around the same

time. It is important to note that railway freight handlers' wages were fixed at 50 cents an hour in the so-called prosperous year of 1927 and maintained at that rate during the years 1928 and 1929, the most prosperous years in the history of railways in general. Consequently, it must be assumed that if the employees accepted a rate of 50 cents an hour in years when railway wages advanced very considerably and the cost of living was in excess of what it is to-day that that wage must have been adequate in those years, and, of course, as these agreements were the voluntary agreements of the parties involved, they must have taken into consideration all the factors relating thereto, including the seasonal nature of the employment. As the result of the depression that set in at the end of 1929, the wages of freight handlers, along with the wages of all railway employees, were by agreement reduced until in 1934 they were at the rate of 42½ cents an hour, being increased gradually until in April, 1938, the rate of 50 cents an hour was restored, and in November of that year an increase of 3 cents an hour was granted.

In dealing with the seasonal factor, therefore, the following facts are important:—

1. It is apparent that the seasonal nature of the work has been taken into consideration in fixing the present wage scales.

2. Railway freight handlers have worked on the Montreal wharf for over forty years and no change has occurred in the nature of their seasonal employment in all these years and no argument was presented to the Board by the employees that any change in the seasonal nature of the employment had occurred which changed the employees' position in this regard.

3. A very large number of the employees of the railways are engaged in seasonal occupations, some in the winter time and some in the summer time, and the wharf freight handlers are in no worse position than all the other employees of railways who are subject to seasonal fluctuations in their work.

4. Wharf freight handlers have greater opportunities to make more by reason of overtime work than ordinary railway freight handlers engaged in railway sheds who work an eight-hour day and have very little or no overtime. So much is this the case that the figures presented by the Canadian Pacific Railway show that in the months of May, June and July, 1940, the first thirty truckers on the Montreal Wharf earned, on the average, $176.71 per month as against an average amount of $102.67 made by the corresponding first thirty freight handlers at the Place Viger freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The checkers were paid a higher rate and the first ten checkers on the Montreal Wharf made an average of $221.44 monthly for the months of May, June and July, 1940, whereas the corresponding ten checkers in Place Viger made $125 monthly for each of these months. Furthermore, the first thirty truckers on the Montreal Wharf made $1,118.40 each for the year 1939, whereas a trucker in Place Viger freight sheds, if he worked full time, that is, 306 days, eight hours a day at 50 cents an hour, would make only $1,224 per year, but a large proportion of Place Viger truckers did not work full time. Wharf freight handlers receive 53 cents an hour and work ten hours a day, whereas railway freight handlers engaged in local freight sheds in Montreal receive only 50 cents an hour and work only eight hours a day, which means that a wharf freight handler receives $5.30 for a ten-hour day as against $4 received by a railway freight handler in the local freight sheds for an eight-hour day. The reason why wharf freight handlers work ten hours a day is to give them an opportunity of making two extra hours' pay per day to compensate for the seasonal factor. In the local freight sheds at Montreal, the freight handlers work only eight hours a day. Consequently, for a day's work a wharf freight handler receives $1.30 a day more than a local shed freight handler, or over 25 per cent more for a regular day's work, so that in seven months a wharf freight handler would receive, in effect, what a Place Viger or Bonaventure shed freight handler would receive if he worked regularly in about nine months' time. In other words, it takes a Place Viger or Bonaventure shed freight handler approximately nine months to make what a Montreal Wharf freight handler makes in seven months, and if the rate of pay is increased to 57 cents an hour, as recommended by the majority report, the Montreal Wharf freight handlers will receive $5.70 a day as against $4 a day for Place Viger or Bonaventure shed freight handlers, which means that they will receive a wage 45 per cent in excess of the Place Viger and Bonaventure shed freight handler, calculated on their working day, which means that in seven months, wharf freight handlers would receive, if they worked ten hours a day in a 26-day month, $1,037.40, that is, $148.20 a month, whereas the Place Viger and Bonaventure shed freight handler would make per month, on the same basis for an eight-hour day, $104 as against $148.20, and it would take him almost ten months straight work on every working day to make the equivalent. This calculation does not, of course, take into consideration any pay

received as a result of overtime work, of which there is much on the Montreal Wharf, as against very little at the local freight sheds. For example, according to Railway Submission number C.P. 19, and on the basis of May earnings, any checker on the Montreal Wharf in the first group of ten checkers would earn in seven months $1,762.46, whereas the corresponding checker in Place Viger would only make in twelve months $1,537.80. On the same basis any one of the first thirty truckers on the Montreal Wharf would make in seven months $1,418.83 as against an amount of $1,279.92 for twelve months by any one of the first thirty truckers at the Place Viger local freight sheds.

5. It is a fallacy to claim that railways should pay sufficiently high wages to their seasonal employees to make up for what they would make for the same work if they worked continuously all year, and if that principle were adopted railways and industries in general would have an impossible and even hopeless financial problem to face. Canada by reason of its extremes of climate is a seasonal country for many industries as well as for many employees and an employer or employee must face seasonal problems.

6. The employees in their brief themselves admit that "The wages of freight handlers, on the other hand, are the result of collective bargaining over many years, in the course of which all basic, underlying and relevant factors had due consideration, including as to wages in outside industries." One of the basic, underlying and relevant factors in any claim for wages in Canada is undoubtedly the seasonal factor. This statement in the employees' brief, therefore, that all basic, underlying and relevant factors had been considered leaves no room for doubt that proper appreciation has been given to the seasonal factor in the wages which are now paid to wharf freight handlers and for this reason alone it does not appear that I am called upon to consider any seasonal factor or the character or the regularity of the employment under all the circumstances.

In this connection it has been particularly pointed out to the Board that rates 3 cents an hour lower than the present prevailing rates were fixed in the years 1926 to 1929, the most prosperous years that Canada ever enjoyed, and in these years the employees voluntarily agreed to accept that scale of wages at a time when living costs were much higher than to-day. It appears proper that the railways have considered that the wages in 1926 to 1929, inclusive, represented a fair wage to an employee for an honest day's work for the occupation in question because those wages were fixed in years when railway revenues were at a peak, when people spent money freely and all sense of real values was frequently distorted. If these scales had been fixed in the years of depression it could be argued that the railways had taken advantage of the depression to fix the scales as low as possible but as the wages were fixed in years of great prosperity it would appear that the employees had received a fair and perhaps generous treatment at the hands of the railway companies, particularly at a time when employers could afford to be generous out of their large revenues. As these wage scales were accepted by the employees voluntarily they must have been fair and just, even in the standards of those days.

(f) *Whether the earnings of the railways have increased to such an extent that the employees are entitled to a greater share in those earnings by reason of the part that they play in the making of those earnings.*

Both the employees and the railways presented arguments on the question of railway earnings, the employees contending that because the railway earnings had increased very substantially in 1940, they were entitled to the increase asked for. The railways, while admitting that the earnings had increased substantially in 1940 over 1939, showed that these earnings were still very much below the earnings for the period 1926 to 1929, when the basic rates of pay for all railway employees, including freight handlers, were fixed. The graphs which were filed by the railways in this connection, and which are annexed to this report as Exhibits number 1 and number 2, respectively, show that in so far as the Canadian National Railways are concerned (Railway Submission—C.N. No. 3) that the operating revenues of that railway stood at the end of 1939 at a point 71·2, as compared to the figure 100 for the years 1926-1929. In terms of dollars and cents, the operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1939 was $173,059,119, as compared to an operating revenue of $243,179,850, being the average for four years 1926-1929 inclusive, so that the operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways was down $70,120,731 under the average for the years 1926-1929. The Canadian Pacific Railway figures are somewhat similar and their evidence shows that the operating revenue for the year 1939 was down $68,461,489, compared to the average for the years 1926-1929 inclusive. The year 1940 has seen for both railways a substantial pickup in the operating revenue, resulting almost exclusively from the increased industrial activity caused by Canada's war effort. At the request of the Board, both railways gave details of their operating revenues for the year 1940 to date. It was estimated by

the Canadian National Railways that if their earnings continued to improve upon the same basis that they had improved up to the end of July last, the total operating revenues for the year 1940 would be around $19,000,000 less than the average revenue for each of the years 1926-1929, whereas in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was estimated on the same basis that the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company would be over $39,000,000 less in 1940 than the average earnings for each of the years 1926-1929. Both companies stated, however, that it was unlikely that the rate of increase enjoyed up to the end of July, 1940, would be continued for the balance of the year 1940. In any event, for the seven months for which 1940 figures are available, the operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are $26,281,449 below the average for each year of the period 1926-1929 for the same months and the operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the first seven months of 1940 were $15,953,765 below the average for the first seven months of each year 1926-1929.

Consequently it is readily apparent that the railway operating revenues for 1940 will be substantially below the years 1926-1929, and therefore no argument can be successfully based on the increase in railway revenue under all the circumstances, particularly as the employees are already receiving 3 cents an hour more for their work than they received in 1926-1929, when the basic rates were fixed. It should be remarked that the figures reported by the Canadian National Railways were figures of their operating revenue from their Canadian lines, whereas the figures presented by the employees' newspaper clippings were figures for all lines, including American subsidiaries of the Canadian National Railways, so that these figures are not comparative under the circumstances. It was not thought necessary to ask the Canadian National Railways to produce their operating figures for all lines, as their representative stated that their all-line figures would reflect the same comparative position.

(g) *The effect that any increase or decrease in wages will have on other wages to railway employees and on other wages and industries and on production generally.*

The employees contended that any increase granted to wharf freight handlers was purely a local matter, which had no relation to railway wages as a whole, and that any increase simply corrected a local inequality. On the other hand, the railways contended most strongly that the wharf freight handlers were paid on basic rates which were fixed in the years 1925 to 1929, that any differential between Montreal Wharf and the winter port of St. John was corrected in 1938, when they were granted a 3 cent an hour increase, and that any further increase in their wages might disturb the whole relationship of wage rates between the wharf freight handlers and the various groups of employees of the two railways, who numbered in all over 127,000. The cases of many of which were indistinguishable from that of the wharf freight handlers in principle and in fact. The employees, in their contention that the wage increase was purely a local matter and had no effect upon other wages, claimed that the differential between the rates paid the longshoremen in Montreal and the rates paid to wharf freight handlers justified their application and that their application was for an adjustment of the rates to correspond with the increase which the longshoremen had received. The increase granted to longshoremen and the reasons therefor, and the differential existing between the longshoremen and the freight handlers, both in Montreal and New York, have been already discussed fully and it is unnecessary, therefore, to discuss this matter further here, except to repeat that the employees have not satisfied me that their claims are well founded on this score.

The employees have failed to establish that any particular local situation exists which justifies an increase. Wharf freight handling is carried on in the many thousands of ports throughout the world, not only in ocean ports but in river and lake ports, and there was nothing brought to the attention of the Board which even attempted to establish that working conditions or any other conditions were more onerous for wharf freight handlers in Montreal than elsewhere. The employees argued that because wharf freight handlers are subject to special wage agreements their case is different from that of local shed freight handlers, but the railways explained that these special agreements were arrived at in view of the fact that the work of wharf freight handlers was seasonal, and these agreements provided for a ten-hour working day at the request of the employees themselves, whereas the local shed freight handlers had only an eight-hour working day. The differentials existing between longshoremen's rates at New York and wharf freight handlers' rates at New York show clearly that, comparatively speaking, wharf freight handlers are better off from a wage point of view in Montreal than wharf freight handlers in New York, when you compare their respective wages to the longshoremen's wages paid in Montreal and New York. The situation is the same in Boston, where wharf freight handlers receive 58 cents an hour, both

day and night, and longshoremen receive $1.05 an hour between the hours of 8 to 5 in the day, and $1.60 per hour for overtime. Before the Claxton Board the employees complained that wharf freight handlers at St. John received 53 cents an hour as against 50 cents an hour received at Montreal and the railways, in the agreement negotiated subsequent to the Claxton Report, raised the Montreal Wharf freight handlers to 53 cents an hour, and consequently any argument on that score exists no longer.

The only cause for complaint that the employees have is that longshoremen receive a greater wage than wharf freight handlers, and while the employees admit that longshoremen are entitled to a higher wage than wharf freight handlers, they claim that the differential now existing is too high, but the facts show that the same differential is still greater in New York City and in Boston as well as in Vancouver. Moreover, 8 cents of that differential in favour of longshoremen in Montreal is accounted for by the special war bonus as already explained, given as a result of the Gillanders Report, and the employees have not shown that they are entitled to any war bonus. The balance of the differential which now exists existed prior to 1938 except 12 cents thereof, this increase resulting from the raise in wages of 12 cents an hour given to longshoremen in 1938. In discussing wages paid to longshoremen in Montreal, the Claxton Report said "The justice or injustice of the rate of 77 cents paid to longshoremen was not in issue in the present reference, and the Board expressly refrains from commenting thereon." It is obvious, therefore, that the Claxton Board did not consider it necessary to inquire whether there was justice or injustice in the high rate paid to longshoremen. It is fundamental, in my opinion, that where employees seek to justify demands for a wage increase by comparison with wages paid in similar occupations, there should at least be some inquiry made as to whether the wage paid in the compared occupation is just or unjust, but the Claxton Board expressly refrained from discussing this important matter or apparently from inquiring into it. Therefore, any argument by the employees based on the Claxton Report in this regard would not be sound. In other words, no evidence was produced by the employees before this Board to show that the local situation was any worse than elsewhere as regards wages, and the railways showed that the local situation was 3 cents an hour better for wharf freight handlers than local shed freight handlers and the equivalent of the situation at the winter port of St. John, and that, comparatively speaking, the position of the wharf freight handlers at Montreal was much better as compared to the longshoremen in Montreal than the position of wharf freight handlers in New York and Boston as compared to the longshoremen in those same cities and those are the comparisons which matter.

Therefore, if any local situation so fails to exist, then the employees can only be entitled to an increase if general conditions, either throughout Montreal, the Province of Quebec or elsewhere, justify such an increase. No efforts were made along these lines to justify an increase. On the other hand, the railways pointed out fully the probable effect of any increase on railway wages in general. In questions of wage increases or decreases precedent is very important, and it is difficult for the parties involved to resist demands for wage increases if it can be shown that a certain class or classes of employees have received wage increases. For example, the employees in this matter base their claims solely on the precedent established by the increase in wages to longshoremen, who belong to the trans-Atlantic shipping industry, an industry which differs from the railway industry, and claimed that irrespective of any other consideration, they are entitled to the same increase because longshoremen received such an increase. Mr. Hall, acting for the employees, stated that any wage increase granted would not be used as a precedent to ask for any further increase for freight handlers, clerks, etc., but the representative of the railways pointed out that Mr. Hall represented only a very small proportion of the railway employees, and any undertaking which he made was not binding on the very vast majority of railway employees, and perhaps not even binding on the employees whom he represented. Any such undertaking cannot, therefore, under the circumstances be taken into consideration. Upon this point it must be again noted that basic rates for all railway employees, including wharf freight handlers, were determined in the prosperous years 1926-1929, and that these basic rates have remained undisturbed since that time, except in November, 1938, when the wharf freight handlers now before us received an increase of 3 cents an hour over those basic rates to bring up the Montreal Wharf freight handlers to the rates paid wharf freight handlers at the winter port of St. John.

In the long proceedings before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation presided over by Mr. Justice A. K. MacLean, it is clear that all parties dealt with the rates fixed in the years 1926-1929 as being the basic rates for railway employees, and those rates were used between the years 1932 to 1938 as the medium for granting increases and for making

reductions. Railways are, perhaps, Canada's largest employers of labour, and there must be some consistency in their wage policy. The haphazard method of fixing wages which was followed many years ago before railway wages were standardized cannot be continued by railways, and it appears important, both from the point of view of the employers as well as that of the employees, that the basic rates established in 1926-1929 should be as far as possible maintained, except where it can be clearly shown that those rates are unfair to any group or groups of employees or to the railways, in which cases adjustments can be made either up or down. Consequently, when basic rates are so in force and effect, the question of an increase or decrease can be considered upon a basis and on principles which are fair to all concerned. Basic rates are designed to value the service of each group of employees to their company. It should be borne in mind that those basic rates have been arrived at in various negotiations between the employers and employees extending well over forty years.

It is unnecessary to discuss at length the arguments presented by the two railways as to the effect of any increase in basic rates, but it is self-evident that if the cost of living is to be kept down, wages of necessity must remain at or near their present levels, because if wages go up, the cost of living will go up, and if the cost of living goes up, wages must go up, resulting in a vicious circle which can only result in the chaotic condition of the Great War years. It is to the interest of all concerned, and particularly in the interest of Canada's war effort, that the cost of living be kept as close as possible to its present level, and as any increase in wages is bound to reflect itself in the cost of living, it is therefore most important to avoid a repetition of what occurred in the last Great War in wages and cost of living, in order to preserve a fair relationship between employer and employee, which will do justice to both of them. The Government of Canada is endeavouring to prevent any increase in the cost of living, but if that policy does not succeed, and if and when wage adjustments are needed to meet increased living costs, they should be dealt with on a broad national basis, which will take into consideration everything which should enter into any such increase, rather than to permit them to be dealt with on a local basis from time to time and in different localities, which can only have disastrous results in the ultimate end. If and when the problem of increased wages for railway workers must be faced, then that problem should be faced by a Board which is competent to deal with the question of an increase for railway workers as a whole, rather than to permit isolated boards to disturb the basic rates already established as a result of recommendations which would have no relation to each other. The evidence produced before this Board clearly establishes that railway workers as a whole are certainly not now entitled to any increase in wages, as their remuneration is already approximately over 38 per cent above the remuneration received by employees in the manufacturing industries in Canada, nor have they asked for any increase.

The railway companies have figured what the increases claimed will cost them in terms of dollars and cents, and they estimate that it will cost the two railways an amount of approximately $132,700 every year based on the 1940 wages paid to freight handlers, and if the same ratio of increase is granted to all other railway employees on the same basis, that the total cost to the railways will be $46,171,000, and it is not difficult to imagine the calamitous effect upon railways that any such increase would have. There must be fairness and justice to the employer as well as to the employee.

In an Order-in-Council passed on the 20th of June, 1940, in which there were laid down certain principles for the avoidance of labour unrest during the war, it was stated:—

> In war time, the safety of the nation must be the first consideration of all patriotic citizens, and no element in the community can be permitted to benefit from war time necessities. The best interests of industry and labour are inseparable, and since organized society alone makes possible industrial production to the mutual benefit of those engaged therein, the needs of the community at large, especially under war conditions, must be regarded as paramount ..... While the causes of industrial unrest have not thus far arisen from the war, they might well be accentuated by it ..... Statutory provisions have been made since the outbreak of hostilities to obviate the making of undue profits on war work, and the operation of the War-time Prices and Trade Board is designed to safeguard the interests of the consuming public against undue enhancement of the prices of the necessaries of life.
>
> The policy is reaffirmed which was previously announced by the Prime Minister of Canada, that the full weight of the Government's power will be exerted to prevent the exploitation of wartime needs by any form of profiteering.

In the conditions laid down it was stated:—

> (2) That fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions should be recognized, and that where any temporary adjustments in remuneration are made, due to war conditions, they might well be in the form of bonus payments.

The last increase granted to longshoremen at Montreal was in the form of a bonus payment, being a war bonus, and because a war bonus was given to one group, there is no

reason why another group should get a war bonus on that basis, unless that group can show specific reasons for the granting of such a bonus. In England, under Section 58a of the Defence Regulations, the Minister of Labour and National Service may direct any person in the United Kingdom to perform such services in the United Kingdom as may be specified by the directions, being services which that person is, in the opinion of the Minister, capable of performing, and the same section goes on to provide as follows:—

> Provided that in determining the terms upon which any such services are to be performed the Minister shall have regard to any rates of salary, fees or wages for the performance of those services which appear to the Minister to be usual, and, in particular, in the case of services usually rendered under a contract of service, shall have regard to any determination relating to the remuneration and conditions of service of persons employed in the district in the capacity and in the trade in which the person to whom the direction relates is to serve, *being a determination contained in an agreement between organizations* representative of employers and workers or in a decision of a Joint Industrial Council, conciliation board, arbitration tribunal or other similar body, *or, in the absence of any such determination, shall have regard to the remuneration and conditions of service in practice prevailing among good employers in that trade in the district.*

Montreal Wharf freight handlers are already remunerated 3 cents an hour in excess of railway freight handlers engaged in the Place Viger Shed and the Bonaventure Shed of the railways concerned, and the work of the railway freight handlers in those sheds is exactly similar to the work of the wharf freight handlers and they receive the same rate as wharf freight handlers at St. John. On the principles adopted by England for its war effort, they are well remunerated.

It is apparent that the Government of Canada is doing its best to keep down the cost of living, and for that purpose has made various appointments of boards and commissions designed to control prices, foreign exchange, production, supply and demand. It is deeply concerned that the relationship between industry and labour remain a peaceful and happy one. It has raised the income tax for corporations, and has enacted an excess profits tax under which 75 per cent of the profits of corporations are taxable. The effect of excess profits and other taxation upon industry in general, including railways, has yet to be determined, but in any event the Government has certainly prevented employers from the making of any undue profits in war time. It is also apparent that the Government of Canada, as well as the Government of the United Kingdom, hopes to maintain fair and reasonable standards of wages and working conditions which will maintain war time production and war time services at capacity with justice to all concerned. The Montreal Wharf freight handlers are already benefiting greatly from the increased overtime work received as a result of the increased activity resultng from Canada's war effort and the railways are penalized to the extent of the overtime pay which they have to pay them, which would not have been necessary, if it were not for these exceptional war time activities, in large measure in any event.

On the whole, it appears to be in the interest of all concerned to endeavour to maintain as much as possible the status quo if no injustice is caused thereby, and there is certainly no injustice caused by the maintenance of the status quo in this case.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the employees have failed to substantiate their demands, and cannot recommend any increase.

In connection with the particular claim for increased rate for checkers, it is to be remarked that while for the reasons already set forth no increase of any kind should be granted to checkers, it should be pointed out that the employees in the course of the hearing changed their demands with regard to checkers. The reference which was submitted to the Board by the Minister of Labour asked that the Board report upon the elimination of first and second year rates for checkers, and upon the question as to whether all checkers should receive 67 cents an hour, plus such amount as may be represented by the increase to longshoremen as between their 1939 and 1940 rates, in effect, a further 8 cents an hour increase. The employees desisted from this demand and instead claimed that all checkers after three years' service should receive the same rate paid to top rate checkers, with which claim the majority members of the Board did not agree, for the reasons explained in their report.

In view of the conclusions that I have come to and the fact that the majority members of the Board have not agreed entirely with my conclusions, it is proper to explain the differences of opinion existing between us and the reasons therefor, which I shall now proceed to do.

The members of the Board are unanimous in the following opinions:—

(*a*) That the wharf freight handlers are not entitled to any increase by reason of the 8 cents an hour increase granted to the longshoremen as a result of the Gillanders Report.

(*b*) That the checkers are not entitled to the special increase asked for on their behalf.

The majority members of the Board did, however, recommend a further general increase of 4 cents per hour, with which recommendation I emphatically disagree. As justification for this recommendation, they state that they consider themselves bound by the Claxton Report and recommend the increase solely because the majority members of the Claxton Board recommended the increase, even though they state in their own report that "It may be that the increase should be less. It may be that it should be more." In other words, the majority members of the present Board admit openly that they have not made up their minds whether the employees were or were not entitled to the increase which they recommend, even although they were appointed to determine this very question.

This Board was appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the claim of the Montreal Wharf freight handlers as to whether or not they were entitled to a wage increase and not to sit as a court of appeal or revision upon the Claxton Report. By Section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the Board was directed to submit to the Minister of Labour its recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, and the majority members of the Board treated this matter in their report in the following way:—

> We now come to the question as to what should be the attitude of a subsequent Board of Conciliation to the findings of fact and recommendations for action of a prior board when they are both called upon to deal with the same subject matter. The proceedings before the subsequent Board are in the nature not of an appeal, but of a re-hearing in which further evidence and new arguments may be advanced ..... It thus seems to us that the findings of one Board should not be lightly over-ridden or modified by another.
>
> Only where new evidence discloses an error in the previous findings of fact or where there has been evident application of a wrong principle, or some other cause clearly invalidating the previous decision should, in our opinion, the right of revision be exercised.

In other words, the majority members of this Board have applied to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under an Act which was passed for the sole purpose of facilitating the amicable settlement of labour disputes, free of legal technicalities, the legal principle of "stare decisis", which means, in effect, to abide by or adhere to decided cases. All Boards of Conciliation and Investigation deal only with questions of fact and there are no questions of law involved of any description. As a passing commentary, it is interesting to note that the legal principle or maxim of "stare decisis" is not applicable in Quebec, where the dispute arose and was decided.

The majority members of the Board have, in my opinion, entirely misconceived their duties in recommending an increase based solely on the Claxton Report. They were called upon to investigate the facts fully and make their own recommendation upon those facts, instead of considering themselves so bound by the findings of the Claxton Report to such an extent that they refused even to come to a conclusion as to whether the increase recommended by the Claxton Report should have been more or less. The importance of this point is that the Claxton Report recommended a 7 cents an hour increase, of which 3 cents an hour was subsequently granted by the railways, so that it is obvious that the majority members of the Board, if they had not considered themselves bound by the Claxton Report, might not have recommended any increase, because if they had decided that the increase which the Claxton Board had awarded should have been less, they might have decided that it should have been 3 cents or less, in which case the majority members of the Board could not have recommended any increase, as the employees had received a 3 cents an hour increase already as a result of the Claxton Report.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has always remained free of legal technicalities and if that Act is to serve the useful purpose which it has served over so many years, it must remain an Act under which Boards of Conciliation and Investigation are free to give their opinions upon the facts submitted, unfettered by the findings and recommendations of previous boards.

The majority members of the Board apparently only intended to sit as a court of revision or appeal, and upon such a legal basis it is obvious, even to a law student, that there would be practically no chance of reversing or changing the report of any Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It is obvious, in my opinion, that the majority members of the Board did not make up their minds on the merits and substantial justice of the case as directed by the Act upon the question as to whether or not the employees were entitled to an increase of 4 cents an hour as claimed. A careful reading of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of the history behind it clearly shows that it was never intended that formal, legal and judicial rules should be binding upon any board appointed thereunder. The Act provides that the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not. A lawyer is not permitted to be present except with the

consent of the parties to the dispute, and even then the Board may decline to allow lawyers to be present. The railways pointed out that if the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. MacLean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, had been implemented, the wharf freight handlers would now be receiving a basic rate of 48 cents an hour, instead of a basic rate of 53 cents an hour, and if the majority members of the present board had been consistent, there would have been just as much justification for holding the MacLean Report as binding upon them as the Claxton Report, because the MacLean Board dealt with railway wages in general in Canada, which included the wages of freight handlers, and were in a much better position to decide the whole question of the wage rates because of the many general problems which they faced, rather than the Claxton Board, which dealt only with the claim of one group of railway employees, and which treated that claim as a purely local problem.

In my opinion the majority members of the Board, by considering themselves bound by the Claxton Report, nullified in effect the work of the present Board, because it is obvious from the majority report that the majority members of the Board refused to give any consideration to the many important and weighty arguments advanced by the railways as to why the 4 cents increase should not be granted.

It is interesting to note that the majority members of the Board did not however feel themselves entirely bound by the whole report. The Claxton Report recommended as follows:—

> We think that if an agreement is arrived at it should be for two years and it would of course be subject to any adjustment of general railway wages.

Following the Claxton Report, an agreement was arrived at on November 15, 1938, by which the railways agreed to give an increase of 3 cents an hour to the employees, which the employees accepted, and which agreement was effective on November 1, 1938. The employees served notice upon the railways on the 5th of February, 1940, of their demands for an increase. The agreement, of course, was subject to the usual thirty days' cancellation clause, to which practically all railway wage agreements are subject, but at least it would appear that if the majority members of the Board wished to be consistent in their reliance upon the Claxton Report and in holding that that report, was binding upon them, they should at least have held that the claim of the employees was premature, because the recommendation of the Claxton Board that any such agreement should endure for two years was, to use the words of the majority report in this connection, just as much "a recommendation of a properly constituted board, logically arrived at, and based on properly found facts and as such should stand" as was the recommendation for the 7 cents increase.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the majority members of the Board have made a serious error in considering themselves bound by the Claxton Report and in recommending an increase of 4 cents an hour by reason of their having considered themselves so bound. It was the duty of this Board to make recommendations upon the facts submitted to them, regardless of whether Mr. Claxton was right or wrong in his recommendations. The recommendations of this Board should have been made solely on the merits and substantial justice of the case in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Furthermore, the majority members of the Board in disallowing the request of the employees for the 8 cents an hour increase in question which they claimed, expressed the following opinion:—

> We regard the closest possible maintenance of the existing level of the cost of commodities and the closely related cost of living during war time as of vital importance to the nation. The danger of unduly disturbing the economic position by wage adjustments unduly affecting such costs should not be incurred except to remedy manifest and serious injustices.

If the majority members of the Board had been consistent in this opinion, they should at least have satisfied themselves that the present rates paid to wharf freight handlers constituted a manifest and serious injustice before recommending any increase, but, as pointed out already, the majority members of the Board did not attempt to satisfy themselves whether an increase or decrease was or was not justified, but they considered that the Claxton Report was so binding upon them that they were prepared to risk, to use their own words, "the danger of unduly disturbing the economic position by wage adjustments" affecting the cost of commodities and the cost of living during war time, when they were not, by their own written admission, convinced that any such adjustment was required on the merits and substantial justice of the case, even though they regarded that "the closest possible maintenance of the existing level of the cost of commodities and the closely related cost of living during war time" was "of vital importance to the nation."

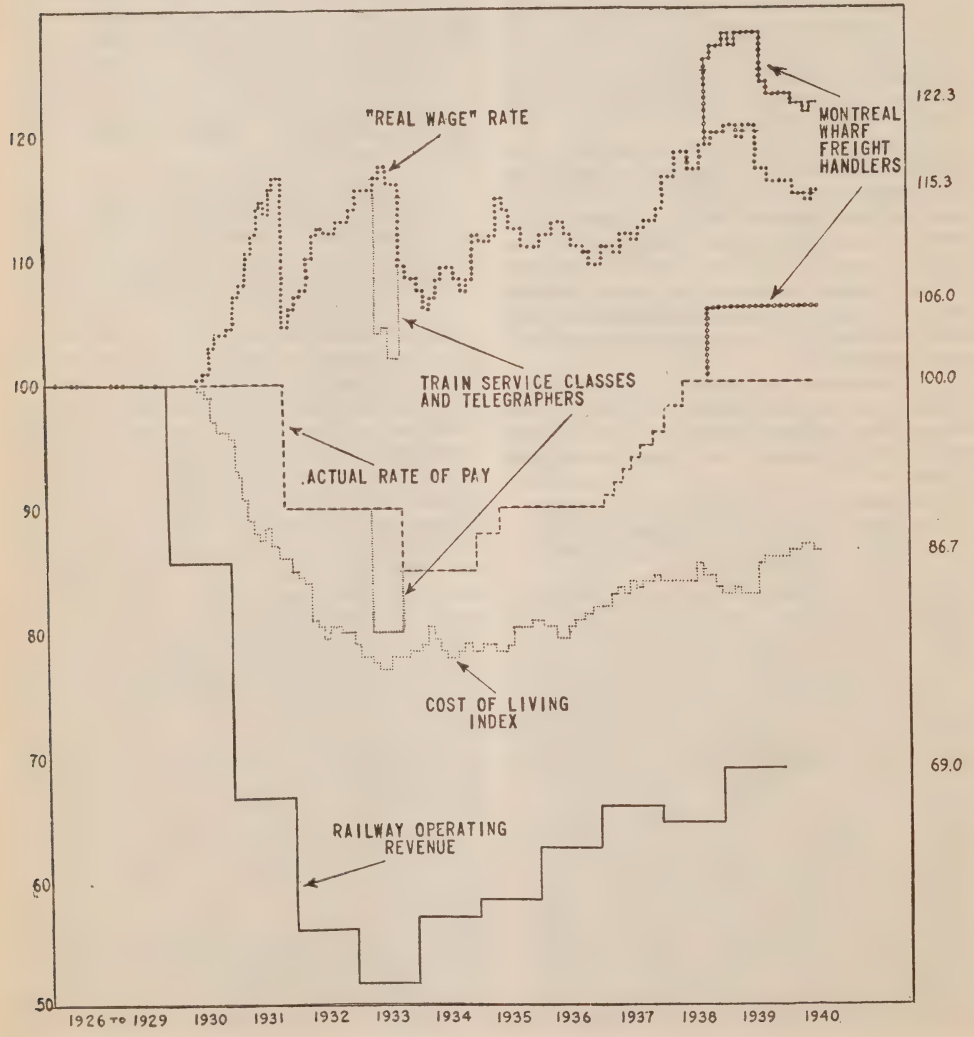
Since the Claxton Report was made, the Parliament of Canada has passed unemployment insurance legislation which will eventually place further burdens upon employers. It is too early to know what effect such legis-

lation will have upon wages, but it is a matter which both employers and employees must in the future carefully consider in probably all wage problems. The Claxton Board did not consider the matter at all, as the legislation had not at that time been passed. Unemployment insurance is designed to alleviate unemployment. One of the complaints of the employees in this present matter was that by reason of the seasonal nature of their occupation, they were necessarily subject to a certain degree of unemployment in each year and consequently entitled to higher wages. Unemployment insurance should help to alleviate this complaint and if I had come to the conclusion that the employees were

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Basic rates of pay of all classes of employees whose wages and working conditions are provided by agreement were established in the period 1926-29. During the period 1931 to 1937, deductions ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, calculated on basic rates of pay, were in effect, all of which were gradually restored by April 1, 1938. The basic rates of pay for all employees except the Montreal Wharf employees, whose basic rates of pay were increased 6 per cent November 1, 1938, remain as established in the period 1926-29.

The chart shows the changes in actual rates paid, cost of living "All Items" index, "real wage" rate and Company's railway operating revenues in the years subsequent to the period 1926-29. (1926-1929=100.)



entitled to any increase I should have taken this question of unemployment insurance into consideration in determining the amount of any such increase and the period of time for which it would be applicable. The majority members of the Board did not, in my opinion, give sufficient consideration to this very important matter.

Recommendations

1. As previously stated in this Report, I have come to the conclusion that the employees have failed to substantiate their demands, and cannot recommend any increase in wages.

2. Under all the circumstances, in order that the question of the 4 cents an hour increase to the employees may be dealt with according to the merits and substantial justice of the case and not in accordance with the terms of the Claxton Report, I recommend that an entirely new Board of Conciliation and Investigation should be constituted to determine whether or not the employees are entitled to a 4 cents an hour increase over their present rates on the merits and substantial justice of their case, and that this new Board should be particularly instructed to make its recommendations solely on the merits and substantial justice of the case without considering itself in any way bound in its recommendations by the Claxton Report.

3. I further recommend that the method of applying the seniority system now in force on the Montreal Wharf, in so far as it controls the division of work among the employees, should be abolished and that the rotation system used by the longshoremen in Montreal should be substituted therefor in order to spread work and the earnings more evenly among all wharf freight handlers, so as to avoid any unfairness existing in the situation whereby the senior men receive relatively high wages as compared with the junior men, who, as a result of the seniority system, are deprived of the opportunity for work and consequently for wages. It appears that substantial justice would be done to the junior employees if the employees agreed among themselves to share the work more evenly.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Frederick T. Collins,
Member.

Montreal, September 24, 1940.

Report of Commissioner in dispute between Courtaulds (Canada) Limited and its Employees, Members of the United Textile Workers Federal Local Union No. 3

A dispute arose in September in the plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, Cornwall, Ont., over the refusal of the company to dismiss an employee whom the union, the United Textile Workers Federal Local Union No. 3, contended should be dismissed for cause. In connection with this dispute a strike of approximately 1,700 employees occurred on September 26, 1940. As the result of mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour work was resumed on the following day on the understanding that the dispute would be the subject of direct negotiations between the parties concerned. These negotiations, however, proved unsuccessful, and, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, His Honour Albert Constantineau, Judge of the County Court for the Counties of Prescott and Russell, was, in accordance with Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of the Inquiries Act to inquire into the said dispute. Both parties undertook in advance to be bound by the recommendation of the Commissioner.

In his report dated October 22, 1940, the Commissioner stated that the dispute "originated and is connected with an alleged assault by one Louis Cinquini, an employee of the company in their mill at Cornwall on one of his co-employees, named Daniel Campbell, aged 17. The facts agreed upon by the company and the union, are that during operations in the reeling department at the plant on September 21, 1940, Campbell, whose work consists of wheeling loaded trucks of rayon yarn in 'cakes', pushed his truck against Cinquini, who was at that time, with his back towards Campbell, engaged in adjusting a reeling machine. The force of the collision knocked Cinquini against the machine, with the result that he was wounded on the head. Cinquini then lost his temper and struck the boy, first with a board, then with the palm of his hand."

The following observations and recommendation are contained in the Commissioner's report:—

"First of all, the offence was of a very mild nature. Young Campbell committed the initial wrong-doing by bumping into Cinquini, through negligence or want of care, since in the absence of evidence to that effect, it cannot be assumed he did it deliberately. Cinquini acted under the im-

pulse of the moment, and apparently without any malice whatever. He struck him with a board three feet in length on the seat of his trousers, and then gave him a slap on the side of the face. No real injury was done to the boy, and had he been prosecuted before a Magistrate, undoubtedly the latter would have taken a very lenient view of the case, and if he had not exonerated him entirely, the fine imposed would have been a very nominal one.

"In the second place, the two parties primarily interested in the so-called assault, were the victim himself and his father. The boy related the circumstances of the incident before the undersigned and acknowledged that no grievous injury was done to him. It appears that it was not the first time that he had run against people with his truck, and on this account his father was notified by the Company that if he continued in his recklessness they would have to discharge him. As to the father, he received a written apology from Cinquini, which wholly satisfied him and his wish was that the incident should be closed.

"The Union, however, took a different view of the matter and contended that the employees of the Company were directly interested. They threatened to call a strike if Cinquini was not immediately discharged. Their contemplated action was based on the fact, as alleged by them, that Cinquini was a menace to his co-employees, by reason of his assault on the boy and of his previous conduct, as already explained. They refused to compromise, though the Company was willing to take disciplinary measures against Cinquini, which in fact they did by suspending him for a few days. The Company, on the other hand, claimed that to permit the Union to insist upon the discharge of a servant, when in their opinion there were no sufficient reasons to do so, was to hand over to the Union the control and management of their business, in regard to the hiring and dismissal of their employees. The Union, however, denied they had any such intention, but pointed out in their brief, 'that when there is sufficient justification for the discharge of any employee, in the interest and welfare of all the employees, they were in duty bound forced to bring this to the attention of the management'. As the Company and the Union were unable to harmonize their view regarding the action to be taken with reference to Cinquini, all attempts of amicable settlement failed.

"As already stated, Cinquini has been employed by the Company for the last 16 years, and it is the first time that charges of misconduct or inefficiency have been openly made against him, and that any step has been taken to have him dismissed from his employment. Had he been an undesirable servant, one should have thought that the Company would not have retained him in their service for such a long period.

"On the whole, the undersigned is firmly convinced that were Cinquini a servant hired by the Company for a specified period, he could successfully bring an action in damages against the latter for wrongful dismissal, were they to dismiss him on the flimsy grounds disclosed in this investigation. No complaint was ever made to any of his superiors regarding his behaviour or his manner of performing his work, and the most elementary principles of justice and decency demand that before a servant is discharged, he be notified of his shortcomings and afforded an opportunity of mending his ways, unless his acts of omission or commission constitute a very grave dereliction of duty.

"The recommendation, therefore, is that Cinquini be not dismissed, but be reinstated in his employment, since in the opinion of the undersigned, there is no sufficient justification to warrant his dismissal. He has already been suspended for over a month and this, to my mind, is ample punishment for the wrong he is charged with."

The Commissioner's report concludes with a further recommendation that Cinquini be immediately dismissed should he in the future commit any reprehensible act or do anything likely to injure anyone even in the slightest degree.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits in New York State

According to a report issued by Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of New York State, the Unemployment Insurance Fund of that state had paid $241,479,857.79 in benefit payments to unemployed workers since January 1, 1938 when benefits first became payable. After payments for August were made it was reported that the fund had a balance of $202,323,497.26.

National Housing Act loans approved in October, 1940, numbered 399 and aggregated $1,197,661. All loans made were to finance single family houses.

Compared with September, 1940, this was an increase of 15 per cent in number of loans and 9 per cent in volume of loans approved.

The number of new applications received during the month was 443, the largest number received in any month since June, an increase of 30 over September, 1940, and of 36 over October, 1939.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of four cases settled recently by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 803, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board, was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railway Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "clerks and other classes of employees herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. The ruling of the arbitrator becomes the decision of the Board.

Case No. 207.—Operating Department, Central Region and Mechanical Employees, Quebec District.—This dispute concerned the claim of employees in the Mechanical Department at Monk, Ste. Rosalie, Fitzpatrick and Chicoutimi for pay at stationary firemen's rate.

The employees contended that the Mechanical Department discontinued the use of stationary boilers for heating purposes at the points indicated and the classified labourers at these places were required to fire locomotives attached to steam lines to supply steam for purposes other than engine service. The employees maintained that the men who were so assigned were entitled to pay at stationary firemen's rate of 55 cents an hour for their entire shifts respectively during the period so assigned.

The railways contended that there was no schedule rule or understanding to support the claim of the employees.

This case was first heard on November 21, 1939, at which time it was carried over with the understanding that a railway representative would develop the matter further with the parties to the dispute.

The Board's decision denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 211.—Stores Department, Central Region, and a storeman at London.—This case developed from the claim of a storeman for pay at the store clerk's rate during relief periods in August and September, 1939.

The employees claimed that under the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees", the appellant storeman was entitled to pay at the stores clerk's rate for the two periods he was assigned to that position.

The railways stated that "we have many monthly rated positions requiring employees to change their regular hours in order to relieve during holidays, but we have never been asked to apply the higher rate." The railways cited the rule from the schedule supporting their contention and declined the claim of the employees.

In a general statement the Board reported that the case had been heard on June 24, 1940, and at that time was held over with the understanding that a representative of the Board would develop the matter further with the management of the Railways.

The Board's decision was that the employees' claim be sustained to the extent that the appellant storeman be paid the rate of $130 while relieving the stores clerk when the latter was on vacation.

Case No. 213.—Operating Department, Central Region, and a Clerk in the Freight Shop at London.—This case arose out of the claim of a clerk for the rate of $135 per month on a position in the Freight Shop at the London car shops.

The employees contended that as the position of Freight Shop Foreman's Clerk was enumerated in the current schedule at the rate of $135 per month and as it was re-established on October 1, 1939, the incumbent

should be paid at the schedule rate of $135 retroactive to the date the position was re-established.

The railways maintained that a review of the duties and responsibilities attached to the various positions of Shop Clerk both at London and Montreal "indicates that the rate of $120 per month for the position of Clerk in the Freight Shop at London is in conformity with the wages for positions of similar kind or class" and requested that as the claim of the employees was unjustified, it be denied.

This case was heard on June 24, 1940, at which time both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and submitted oral evidence. The case was then referred back to the disputants for additional information.

The decision of the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 214.—Stores Department, Central Region, and Stores Employees, Toronto Terminals.—Stores Department Employees, Toronto Terminals, contended that the management of the railways had violated the rule of the current schedule by arbitrarily changing the classification of the position of storeman 8-4 shift at Mimico roundhouse, and in doing so had reduced the wage rate applicable to this position. The employees claimed that the position should be continued on the payroll under the classification of "Storeman" at the schedule rate of $115 per month, which claim had been declined by the management.

The railways maintained that there was no violation of the schedule.

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in support of their respective presentations.

The claim of the employees was denied.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Oct. 1940	25	7,609	19,830
*Sept. 1940	10	2,668	6,053
Oct. 1939	27	6,496	33,724

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Substantial increases appear in the number of disputes and workers involved as well as in the time loss during October as compared with figures for September, a month in which there were substantial decreases. The increase in October was due chiefly to nine strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, there being also brief strikes of coal miners in New Brunswick and Alberta and of gold miners in Quebec as well as of shipyard workers in Montreal, P.Q., and Collingwood, Ont. In September the only important disputes involved silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and embroiderers in dress factories in Montreal, P.Q. In October, 1939, there were strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta and of gold miners in British Columbia; also of silk factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., knitting factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q., sheet metal factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S.

Four disputes, involving 77 employees, were carried over from September (including a strike of poultry buyers in one packing establishment in Toronto, Ont., and a strike of taxi drivers employed by one Toronto firm, both of which were reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.) Twenty-one disputes commenced during October. Of these twenty-five disputes, nineteen were terminated during the month. Six resulted in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in five cases. The results of seven disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were six strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.; coal miners, Reserve, N.S.; poultry buyers (packing plant), Toronto, Ont.; knitting factory workers, Dunnville, Ont.; taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont.; and dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such are defined in a previous paragraph, nor

does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q., one employer, July 19, 1940, to September 15, 1940. The dispute involving plasterers employed by one firm in Toronto Ont., September 16, 1940, to September 17, 1940, carried in this list in the October Labour Gazette, has been removed from the paragraph as the construction affected was completed by the end of October.

Disputes involving men of unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A minor dispute involved some labourers on a construction job for an hour on October 10 at Calgary, Alta. The men objected to the foreman and ceased work, most of them going to work later on other parts of the job.

A minor dispute at Winnipeg, Man., on October 15 involved four machine operators in a work clothing factory at Winnipeg, Man. The strike was in protest against the dismissal of one worker as a result of a misunderstanding as to work to be done on a holiday in accordance with the union agreement. The dispute was dealt with by the impartial chairman under the agreement and by the Winnipeg representative of the Department of Labour. The dismissal of the employee was sustained and one of the strikers was not taken back. Work was resumed by the other three after two days.

A strike of twenty-one coal miners at Ardley, Alta., on September 12 was reported too late for inclusion in the Labour Gazette for October. The men demanded a change in method of wage payment and certain other changes in working conditions. The management agreed to negotiate an increase in wages when the market for coal improved and work was resumed on September 26.

A strike of upholsterers in several establishments in Toronto, Ont., from the 21st to the 26th of October has been reported but complete particulars have not yet been received. An increase in wages and union recognition is reported to have been secured in most of the establishments.

The result of the reference of the dispute in a silk factory at Cornwall, Ont., causing a strike for one day, September 26, as to the discharge of one worker, to a Commissioner in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is outlined in this issue on page 1137. The discharged worker was reinstated after a period of suspension.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to October

Poultry Buyers (Packing Plant), Toronto, Ont.—A number of employees of one poultry packing company ceased work on September 24 against the recognition of another union and the alleged failure of the employer to remit union dues. The strikers were members of the United Packing House Workers' Union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Canadian Congress of Labour. In October it was reported that an injunction against picketing had been dissolved. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Disputes Commencing During October

Coal Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—Miners in one colliery refused to work on October 1 owing to a dispute as to the duties of a driver, who had been suspended because he refused to do certain work. The pit committee and the manager agreed that he should do the work pending an inquiry but the coal handlers objected to this decision. Later the decision of the committee was accepted and work was resumed the next day.

Coal Miners, Glace Bay, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on October 2 against the employment of miners transferred from a worked-out mine in another locality. Work was resumed the next day when the company agreed to take on an equal number of local men.

On October 7 the men ceased work again in protest against a delay in taking on the local men. Work was resumed on October 9.

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—Miners in one colliery, members of the United Mine Workers of America, ceased work on October 3 alleging that one worker had been dismissed without sufficient cause. The New Brunswick Fair Wage Officer conferred with the management and with the union officials and work was resumed on October 6 pending further inquiry.

Coal Miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.—Following a mechanical breakdown for an hour and a half on October 7 twenty-two loaders left the mine claiming that they should be paid the datal rate for the shift instead of piece rates. The mine was tied up for three days. The employer stated that the day rate would have been paid if the loaders had not left the mine. Work was resumed on October 10,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1940				
LOGGING—				
Loggers (fallers and buckers), Port Alberni, B.C.	1	10	50	Commenced Sept. 24, 1940; for increased wages (piece rates); terminated Oct. 15, 1940; replacement; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—				
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts factory workers, St. Catherines, Ont.	1	28	84	Commenced Sept. 28, 1940; *re* payment for overtime; terminated Oct. 3, 1940; negotiations; referred to I.D.I. Board; indefinite.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local—				
Taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont.	1	3	81	Commenced Sept. 23, 1940; for union recognition and signed agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
TRADE—				
Poultry buyers (packing plant), Toronto, Ont.	1	36	900	Commenced Sept. 24, 1940; *re* union dues and against recognition of another union; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Stellarton, N.S.	1	481	481	Commenced Oct. 1; against discipline of a miner refusing certain work; terminated Oct. 2; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	650	650	Commenced Oct. 2; against employment of miners from outside the district; terminated Oct. 2; return of workers; compromise.
Coal miners, Minto, N.B...	1	275	825	Commenced Oct. 3; against dismissal of worker; terminated Oct. 5; conciliation (provincial); work resumed pending inquiry; indefinite.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	650	1,300	Commenced Oct. 7; alleged failure of company to carry out terms of settlement of strike on Oct. 2; terminated Oct. 8; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	1	900	2,700	Commenced Oct. 7; for datal pay instead of piece rates following a mechanical breakdown; terminated Oct. 9; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced Oct. 8; *re* seniority for new positions as brushers; terminated Oct. 8; return of workers pending negotiations; in favour of employer.
Gold miners, Val d'Or, P.Q.	1	285	855	Commenced Oct. 8; against dismissal of employees alleged to be for union activity, and for increased wages, union recognition, etc.; terminated Oct. 10; negotiations (reference under I.D.I. Act); indefinite.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	1,400	Commenced Oct. 15; for extra pay for difficult place; terminated Oct. 16; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Westville, N.S.	1	425	3,400	Commenced Oct. 19; *re* alleged delay in conveying men out of mine; terminated Oct. 28; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	900	1,800	Commenced Oct. 30; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1940—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1940—*Concluded*				
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	1	130	390	Commenced Oct. 29; *re* transportation to the coal face; terminated Oct. 31; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	250	250	Commenced Oct. 31; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Montreal, P.Q.	1	4	56	Commenced Oct. 7; *re* interpretation of agreement; terminated Oct. 23; negotiation; compromise.
Knitting factory workers, Dunnville, Ont.	1	128	256	Commenced Oct. 30; against the discharge of certain employees and to secure an increase in wages and union recognition; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Automobile factory workers, Oshawa, Ont.	1	90	450	Commenced Oct. 4; for revision of piece rates on new model; terminated Oct. 9; negotiations; work resumed pending negotiations and arbitration; indefinite.
Automobile parts factory Workers, Oshawa, Ont.	1	120	120	Commenced Oct. 15; for increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement; terminated Oct. 15; negotiations; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Shipyard workers, Collingwood, Ont.	1	550	1,100	Commenced Oct. 24; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 25; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Shipyard labourers, etc., Montreal, P.Q.	1	160	1,060	Commenced Oct. 24; for recognition of union terminated Oct. 31; conciliation (federal); in favour of employer.
Other—				
Truck drivers, Dauphin, Man.	1	22	11	Commenced Oct. 15; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 15; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Truck drivers, Dauphin, Man.	1	22	11	Commenced Oct. 18; for increased wages; terminated Oct. 18; return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	90	900	Commenced Oct. 8; for union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours and changes in working conditions; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

the dispute to be settled by negotiations between the union officials and the management.

COAL MINERS, FLORENCE, N.S.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on October 8 claiming that certain coal cutters, shooters and loaders should have been given eight new jobs as brushers in accordance with seniority in their section of the mine. The company stated that there were a number of brushers on the spare list from which the men had been selected. Work was resumed after one day pending negotiations.

GOLD MINERS, VAL D'OR, P.Q.—A large number of the employees in one gold mine ceased work on October 8 against the dismissal of four workmen alleged to be for union activity and to secure an increase in wages of ten per cent with recognition of the Abitibi Miners' Syndicate, Inc. The union requested the intervention of the Minister of Labour who advised that the strike was contrary to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that work should be resumed and the dispute dealt with under the Act if con-

ciliation did not result in a settlement. Work was accordingly resumed on October 10. Conciliation officers of the Department interviewed the directors, the management and a union committee, ascertaining that eighty per cent of the employees belonged to the union. The committee offered to accept an agreement providing for no discrimination against union members. This not being accepted the union applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on October 26.

COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.—Certain miners in one colliery refused to go down the mine on October 19 in protest against a delay in taking the men out on the previous day. It is reported that the management would not give the signal to commence operations until the men reported they were willing to resume work and the men in other collieries threatened to strike. In the meantime both parties telegraphed to the Federal Department of Labour and they were advised that the stoppage was contrary to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work was resumed on October 19.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALTA.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on October 29 when their request for a "man trip" for transportation into the mine to the coal face was refused. Work was resumed after three days on the advice of a union official, pending investigation by the union and further negotiations.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, DUNNVILLE, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on October 30 against the dismissal of certain workers, alleging discrimination against union members and demanding a ten per cent increase in wages, changes in the wage payment system and recognition of the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Association and Allied Crafts. As a result of conciliation by the Federal Department of Labour early in November work was resumed on November 4, the discharged workers to be taken back as required according to seniority, etc., and the employer to negotiate with a committee of employees along with a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Over 500 out of 700 employees in one establishment ceased work on October 24 to secure increases in wages and better overtime rates. The dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the report of the Board, with a minority report, appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pp. 1009-1014. The Board recommended increases from 58 cents per hour to 64 cents for most of the skilled trades, 40 cents to 45 cents for labourers with a bonus to be adjusted according to changes in the cost of living, with time and one-half for overtime, Sundays and holidays. The member representing the workers' unions recommended 75 cents for most of the trades, 45 cents for helpers, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. The employing company agreed to accept the award of the Board but the employees refused and submitted a scale substantially equal to that recommended in the minority report. A strike vote was taken but arrangements had been made for further negotiations when men of several classes ceased work against the advice of the union officials. On the advice of the union officials and at the request of the Minister of Labour work was resumed after two days and negotiations as already arranged were proceeded with. A settlement was reached early in November providing for an agreement to be in effect until November 30, 1941, and from year to year thereafter until the cessation of hostilities. Wages for most of the trades are to be 70 cents per hour, helpers at 45 cents and 46 cents, and labourers at 42 cents. All overtime, and work on Sundays and holidays, to be at time and one-half rates. Any necessary work on New Year's Day, Christmas Day and Labour Day is to be paid for at double time rates.

SHIPYARD LABOURERS, ETC., MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees in one shipbuilding plant ceased work on October 24 demanding recognition of the Independent Industrial Union of Shipyard Workers, the members being chiefly helpers, labourers, etc. The Montreal representative of the Labour Department was directed to deal with the dispute and informed the union officials that the dispute came under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act under the War Measures Act. Work was resumed after three days but in a few hours the men ceased work again as four men were reported not to have been taken back. The conciliation officer arranged for the re-employment of three of the men but the union held out for the reinstatement of all and for union recognition. The representative of the Department of Munitions and Supply arranged to take a vote of the workmen on October 31 as to whether the employer should continue to recognize the shop committee or this union. A large majority voted in favour of the shop committee and work was resumed immediately.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1940, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, page 760.

The number of disputes which began during August was 50 and 2 were unterminated at the end of July, making a total of 52 disputes in progress during August. The number of workers involved was 7,400 and the resultant time loss 13,000 man working days.

Of the 50 disputes which began during August 9 arose out of demands for increased wages and 22 were over other wage questions; 2 over questions as to working hours; 9 were over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons; 7 arose out of questions respecting working conditions; and one was a sympathetic strike. During August, final settlements were reached in the case of 47 disputes, of which 8 were settled in favour of workers, 27 in favour of employers and 12 resulted in compromise settlements. In 2 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

The number of disputes in the year 1939, was 415, involving 505 establishments and directly involving 141,565 workers, with a time loss of 459,154 working days. During the first quarter of 1940, there were 110 disputes involving 424 establishments and 94,497 workers, with a time loss of 488,813 working days.

New Zealand

For the first six months of the year 1940, there were 33 disputes involving 6,769 workers with a time loss of 14,724 working days.

India

For the year 1939, the total number of disputes in progress was 406, involving 409,189 workers, with a time loss of 4,992,795 working days. Of these 406 disputes, 232 were over wage questions, 74 over personnel questions, 12 over leave and hours and the other 88 over other questions. Settlements were reached during the year in 392 disputes, in 63 of which the workers were successful, in 144 partially successful and in 185 unsuccessful.

United States

Preliminary estimates for July, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 200 strikes as having begun during July, which with 100 unterminated at the end of June, made a total of 300 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 70,000 with a resultant time loss of 500,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final show that there were 250 strikes in progress involving about 45,000 workers with a resultant time loss of about 390,000 man working days.

A strike of 12,000 painters in New York City demanding an increased wage rate, which began the first part of September was ended September 27, and the dispute submitted to joint arbitration board, the third member of which was to be named by the Mayor of the city.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec—Hours in British Columbia—Public Health Regulations in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan

MINIMUM wage rates have been established for coal miners in the Edmonton district. British Columbia has revised and consolidated its minimum wage orders relating to loggers, shipbuilders, transport workers, first-aid attendants and Vancouver taxicab drivers and issued the usual seasonal order for women employed in hotels during the winter season with a revision upward in the overtime rate. In British Columbia laundries, overtime is no longer permitted. There have been amendments in the interpretation of General Order 4 under the Quebec Minimum Wage Act. New Brunswick has tightened the regulations governing housing of workers in camps, and Saskatchewan has dropped the requirement imposed last spring that those responsible for fumigating premises with hydrocyanic acid gas should insure employees and others against possible damage from negligence in the operation. Certain certificates under the Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act are to expire on March 31 instead of September 30.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Order 11 in effect from October 1 fixes minimum wages for certain employees in the coal mining industry in the Edmonton district. The minimum hourly rates apply to an eight-hour day with extra hours to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate. When an employee works less than four hours in a day he must be paid at least $2.

The highest hourly minimum is 65 cents for machine men on long wall face. Power house engineers are to receive at least 55 cents an hour and a 50-cent hourly minimum is fixed for most other classes. For muckers, pumpmen, etc., and general labour inside the pay must not fall below 45 cents an hour. General labour outside and box car shovellers have a 40-cent hourly minimum. Boys over 16 and under 19 are to be paid at least 35 cents.

Deductions are allowed for board up to $5 for a week of 21 meals and 25 cents for single meals. Not more than $2 a week or 25 cents a day may be withheld for lodging.

Alberta Tradesmen's Qualification Act

The regulations governing the following trades in Alberta were amended from October 15, to change from September 30 to March 31, the expiry date of certificates issued pursuant to the regulations: barber, radiotechnician, gas fitter, refrigerator mechanic, plumber, steam fitter, electrician, mechanic engaged in one of the following, construction, building and repair of automobile engines or refrigerating machines, repair and construction of internal combustion engines or motor vehicles.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

An order for hotel employees allowing special arrangements as to wages and permitting longer hours up to ten a day and 54 a week during the winter season was issued on September 26 to be in effect until June 13. The overtime rate is now 37½ cents an hour instead of one and one-half times the regular rate, and is payable for time in excess of eight hours a day as well as after 48 hours' work in a week. Otherwise the order is identical with the one issued last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1231).

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Regulation 9A governing laundries cancels from September 26 Regulation 9 which has, since June 14, 1934, allowed exemptions from the daily limit of eight hours "to avoid serious interference with the business of the industry" provided the 48-hour weekly limit was observed.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

On October 10 changes were made in several orders under this Act. To bring them in line with the 1936 amendment in the Act which dropped the word "adult" from the definition of "employee" the new orders governing workers in shipbuilding and transportation, first-aid attendants and Vancouver taxicab drivers are no longer expressly declared to apply to male employees under 21 as well as to "employees." New provisions in the logging and shipbuilding orders exclude indentured apprentices. As before, in the orders governing persons employed in work where uniforms are generally worn such as transport and taxi business, if this is required, employers must supply them without cost to the employee. However, the parties may apply to the Board for a different arrangement on which they have agreed. The new orders dealing with transport workers and taxi drivers in Vancouver both require semi-monthly payment of wages up to a day not more than seven days prior to payment. This provision is already in the

taxicab order for Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich. Other changes in the orders are noted below.

Order 1 deals with the logging industry. It consolidates the former order of the same number and amending orders. The minimum rates for the various operations fixed throughout the province are as set out in the LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 406, when Order 56 cancelling provision for lower rates in certain districts was summarized.

Order 20 covers shipbuilding and supersedes Order 20 which came into effect on June 14, 1935. The minimum rates are unchanged: 67½ cents an hour for ship carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat-builders and wood caulkers and 50 cents for other employees. As before, when an employer has paid 90 per cent of his men at not less than these rates he may employ men under 21 at a lower rate which may, however, never fall below 25 cents an hour.

A new *Order 26* for the transport industry meaning transport by any means other than rail, air and water consolidates the old Order 26 with amendments to date and makes some further changes.

Except for operators of motor cycles whose rates are set out below, and drivers for bread and milk delivery whose minimum rate is 40 cents an hour regardless of the type of vehicle used, motor vehicle operators are to be paid according to whether the vehicle weighs 2,000 pounds or over or is under that weight: in the former case, and also for drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, not less than 40 cents an hour for a week of 40 to 50 hours, 45 cents for a week of less than 40 hours and 60 cents for hours in excess of 50 a week up to and including 54, the maximum number of hours permitted these workers under the Hours of Work Act; for the same hours minimum rates for drivers of vehicles of the lighter class are 35 cents, 40 cents and 52½ cents, respectively. These rates are also fixed for the same hours for swampers and helpers.

Motor cycle operators must be paid at least 25 cents an hour when they work 40 to 48 hours and 30 cents when their hours fall below 40. Based on the same hours the minimum hourly rates for bicycle and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work except in the mercantile industry where they are governed by its order, are 17 and 20 cents.

When an employee provides his own vehicle the employer must pay reasonable cost of upkeep while it is in use on his behalf. Employees are to be paid for time spent waiting on call.

Order 33 for taxicab drivers in Vancouver replaces an order with the same number dated January 24, 1936, and amendments. The minimum daily wage remains at $2.75.

Order 39 supersedes former Order 39 fixing minimum wages for persons employed in industrial undertakings as first-aid attendants in accordance with regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The terms are practically unchanged. The daily minimum is $4 except where part of the time is spent at other work for which a higher rate is fixed. Then that rate must be paid. The overtime rate is 50 cents an hour. Men employed part-time to assist a first-aid attendant are to be paid *pro rata* the rates fixed in this order. When a first-aid attendant accompanies a patient to hospital or to the office of a medical practitioner his expenses are to be paid by the employer.

New Brunswick Health Act

The regulations governing conditions to be observed in housing lumber, mining, construction or other workers in camps which have been in effect since 1918 have been revised and new regulations were gazetted on October 16. The more important changes are noted below.

Greater precautions are required to prevent dampness. No camp or connected building may be located within 100 feet of any lake, stream or other water. Floors which are to be tightly constructed with a smooth surface to permit washing must be at least a foot from the ground and properly drained. The minimum height required for walls is eight feet and they must be weatherproofed.

Lighting requirements are one square foot of window area for every 20 square feet of floor space and roof windows may not be located over bunks. The ventilation regulations continue to require at least 300 cubic feet of air space for every occupant. All windows must now be constructed to open and close. In addition to windows, each bunkhouse is to have a separate ventilating system to conform with specifications laid down in the regulations.

Bunks may be separate or double, either single or double deck, the lower bunks to clear the floor by at least 18 inches. A 24-inch passage is to be allowed between groups of bunks. Sufficient clean bedding is to be furnished. Suitable washroom space and facilities for heating water must be provided and also a container and cups for drinking water.

Other regulations give more express directions as to provision for a sufficient number of privies, garbage disposal and the location of stables.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

A rule of interpretation, gazetted on October 5, extends to employees engaged part of the time at work governed by Order 4 and part of the time at work governed by another ordinance the article in Order 4 which provides that when an employee works at operations covered by different rates he is to be paid the higher rate.

On the same date was gazetted a resolution declaring 48 hours to be the work-period to which applies the minimum wage for employees in billiard-rooms, pool-rooms, bowling alleys, etc., operated independently or by clubs or other associations. This does not apply to pin boys who have a normal 54-hour work-week.

Saskatchewan Public Health Act

An order in council gazetted on October 31 strikes out from the regulations governing fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, p. 693) the provision which required an applicant for licence when fumigating any establishment other than the one where he was employed to furnish an insurance policy insuring him against liability arising out of the death of any employee or injury to or death of any other person resulting from negligence in fumigating.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1940

THE New Brunswick Legislature, sitting from April 4 to May 11, 1940, amended laws relating to workmen's compensation, regulation of wages and working conditions and co-operative societies.

Amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act raise the scale of compensation from 55 to 60 per cent of average earnings, calculated as formerly on earnings not exceeding $1,500 per annum. The minimum weekly payment in total disability cases is raised from $6 to $8 per week, but where the average weekly earnings of the workman are less than $8 compensation is to equal the amount of such earnings. In cases of permanent partial disability compensation is to be, as formerly, on a scale established by the Board in proportion to the diminution of earning capacity and the degree of disability but the provision limiting the aggregate amount of such compensation to $2,500 has been repealed. Compensation payable to a widow or widower in respect of dependent children is raised from $7.50 to $10 per month for each boy under 16 and girl under 18. A new provision retrospective to January 1, 1940, entitles a widow to a lump sum of $100 in addition to any other compensation.

The list of matters which the Board, in addition to its general powers, has exclusive jurisdiction to determine, now includes the questions whether employment of a person in an industry under Part I is as a workman, sub-contractor or independent contractor and whether personal injury or death has been caused by accident. The Board is also empowered to determine whether an "accident" has arisen out of, or in the course of an employment within the scope of the Act instead of, as formerly, whether an "injury" has so arisen.

A clause added to the Labour and Industrial Relations Act provides that at any meeting of the Fair Wage Board the Chairman and two members representing respectively employers and employees, shall constitute a quorum.

Amendments in the Credit Union Societies Act enable shares to be issued and deposits accepted in trust and permit a member of a union to nominate a person or persons to whom his interest shall pass on his death. The amount of a surety bond required of an officer or employee handling money, must be approved by the Registrar.

Changes in the Co-operative Associations Act enable members to be expelled from an association and provide that an association whose business is seasonal may hold its annual meeting at such time as the Inspector may approve.

Under the heading, "Relation of Age to Industrial Injuries", the October issue of the *Monthly Labour Review,* official publication of the United States Department of Labour, contains an article dealing with the age factor in industrial accidents. An analysis of data covering nearly a million cases of industrial injuries both in the United States and in several foreign countries indicates that the older workers, on the average, are injured proportionately less frequently than the younger workers, although once injured, their injuries are likely to be more severe. The proportion of deaths increases sharply with advancing age; the percentage of permanent impairments is higher; and the healing period in temporary disabilities longer.

TRAINING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN WARTIME

Results of Programs in United States and Great Britain

THE rapid expansion of Canadian productive capacity and industrial plants to meet wartime requirements has necessitated the securing of an adequate supply of trained industrial workers. Since the experience of Great Britain and the United States in wartime training programs is of particular value to Canadian industry, two publications received recently dealing with training plans will be of special interest. The National Industrial Conference Board Inc., New York, has completed a report (No. 26) on its series of studies in personnel policy entitled *Quick-Training Procedures*; while the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, England, has issued a pamphlet on the subject entitled *Training Industrial Workers.*

U.S. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PLANS

It is pointed out in the introduction of the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, that as a result of the requirements of the United States preparedness program many industrial concerns, particularly the metal-working industries, are finding it increasingly difficult to secure an adequate supply of trained and competent workers. "Most companies", the report declares, "have exhausted available sources of skilled men and as the defence manufacturing program unfolds, face the prospect of needing many more who are skilled in various crafts." It is suggested that the only practical method of meeting these labour requirements is to train new workers as quickly as possible.

With a view to making available for study some of the outstanding examples of quick-training methods now in use, nine training plans were reviewed. The report emphasizes however, that these plans should not be followed indiscriminately, and are presented as "methods that are working satisfactorily in the situations for which they were developed," but "may be susceptible of adaptation to other emergency situations."

Principles of Quick-Training

Summarizing the principles and objectives of the quick-training plans in operation the report declares:

"Most of the programs described in this survey are in existence only because normal, well-rounded, long-time training methods are unable to supply enough trained workers to meet emergency-dictated production demands. Men are and will be needed within a period of days or weeks, not months or years. Premiums are placed on getting the work out regardless of cost, rather than on efficient utilization of the labour force over an extended period of time.

"Under such circumstances usual training standards cannot be maintained. The question no longer is one of finding an ideal technique from the long-time point of view, but rather that of discovering some means of filling an immediate need. No one, however, least of all those who have been connected most intimately with the operation of quick-training programs, contends that an entirely satisfactory substitute yet has been found or probably ever will be found for thoroughly trained, all-round skilled workers, or that any way has been discovered to short-cut the usual method of training such workers, i.e., apprenticeship."

The following principles of quick-training plans "were selected" the report states "for brief description because they have been shown by experience to be worthy of consideration, not as rules to be adopted unquestioningly."

Necessity of Careful Planning

Stressing the importance of preparing the training plan with care the following procedures that have been successfully used are detailed.

(*a*) The preparation of a job analysis, from which the skills, abilities and knowledge necessary to perform the job may be determined objectively.

(*b*) The laying out and scheduling of a course of instruction, based on the job analysis, which will provide training and instruction in all the skills, abilities and knowledge necessary for successful job performance. It has been found desirable in many instances to provide courses that are flexible—in which the rate at which an individual may learn is limited only by his ability.

(*c*) The preparation of the most specific written outlines possible for instructors, to insure that the quality of instruction will be uniform, that no points will be missed and that there will be a uniform understanding of the purpose and scope of the training course.

Selection of Trainees

The report points out that in the selection of trainees it must be borne in mind that the best-planned and best-executed program cannot change persons incapable of learning into capable workmen. With the object of

obtaining the most highly capable trainees some concerns, the report states, have experienced success with the use of aptitude tests to forecast ability; more have used performance tests to eliminate the inapt. The experience of men who have worked closely with aptitude tests seems to be that they can be effective only when used by someone familiar with their administration and interpretation.

PROGRESS OF TRAINEES CHECKED

The systematic follow-up on the progress of the trainees is essential to the success and expeditious completion of a quick-training plan. The following four points according to the report should be covered.

(*a*) In practice, does the training adequately fit men for the job for which it is designed? In an emergency situation, changing production requirements may result in changed jobs.
(*b*) Is the instruction being absorbed by the trainees?
(*c*) Is the training schedule being adhered to? If not, either the schedule or the training should be changed.
(*d*) Are personal difficulties of trainees being given consideration and attention? This point may involve "selling" experienced workers on the necessity for training, or it may involve questions of personal behaviour and attitudes. It is one that experience has shown to be too important to be neglected.

The report then deals with World War experience of the United States Army in training soldiers as technicians in more than sixty trades; the training of Civilian Conservation Corps men in trades during their brief enlistment period; and the so-called "Connecticut Plan" which has been designed to overcome a shortage of skilled labour in a highly industrialized area through centralized quick-training; and finally the report reviews the training programs worked out by six companies to meet their specialized needs. Space requirement will only permit of a brief review of one of these—the "Connecticut Plan."

"Connecticut Plan"

One approach to the problem, which has attracted considerable attention and has been adopted in a number of cities in Connecticut, is known as the "Connecticut Plan." It represents a co-operative attempt on the part of employers and public officials of each city, to give carefully selected unemployed persons enough fundamental training in order that they may qualify in some capacity for employment in skilled jobs in local industries.

In the late summer of 1939, the Governor of Connecticut appointed a Commission to study employment. On the advice of this Commission, the Governor, in November, 1939, appointed local Councils in a number of larger cities of the state. The task of each Council being to facilitate the placement of the unemployed in industrial, commercial and other enterprises of the community, the Commission to act as a controlling and co-ordinating agency.

The Commission suggested "that in each city before setting up a local program, the Council perform two obvious, yet often neglected steps. First, find out who are the unemployed by using the files of the State Employment Service, the welfare agencies and the local manufacturers. Second, find out the present and the estimated labour needs of local manufacturers. Once these steps had been taken, it was suggested that various subcommittees be formed by each Council to approach the several phases of each local problem."

The report then proceeds to describe the Training Program of the City of Bridgeport; Emergency Training Courses in the City of Hartford; the first detailed description being intended to give a picture of a city program and the second the experience of two plants with specific special courses.

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT PLAN

In the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, four separate, yet co-ordinated programs were put into operation as part of a scheme to relieve the labour shortages in local industries. These programs deal with "infiltration of learners, general apprenticeship training, special training for special jobs and intensive training for emergency work" respectively.

Infiltration of Learners.—The Bridgeport plan involves the systematic use by local industries of the State Employment Service and the Adult Guidance Service to select carefully for specific job openings the best qualified youths in the community. Three steps are involved in this stage of the plan: (1) Registration in the local office of the State Employment Service, (2) Adequate classification of these applicants by the Employment Service, (3) Use of the local Employment Service by industrial and commercial establishments to fill job openings. The program does not give job training, it being solely concerned with the selection and testing of applicants, the training of applicants being left entirely to the employer.

General Apprenticeship Training.—This part of the program calls for the continuation and expansion of the apprenticeship courses previously offered by the trade school. The trade school has inaugurated an eight-hour shift in which the regular apprentice-training courses offered during the day are duplicated, thus practically doubling the capacity of the apprentice-training program.

Special Training for Special Jobs.—Courses have been given in the trade school during the past year in 15 specified occupations such as automobile repairs, dressmaking, electric wiring, machine blue-print reading, printing and tool and jig designing. On the recommendation of the Bridgeport Employment Council and owing to the shortages still existing in many of these occupations the number of extension courses given is to be enlarged through an increase in the hours per day and the months per year during which the school will remain open.

Intensive Training for Emergency Work.—As pointed out in the report, the three programs outlined above do not represent innovations; they involve expanding existing facilities and making more efficient use of previously established procedures. To some extent, the same can be said about the program of intensive training for emergency work. The program was started chiefly in answer to the need of aircraft and machine tool industries, for men with some technical experience who could immediately be put to work on production operations. Men with the necessary basic experience were unobtainable in the Bridgeport area. The plants had available neither the facilities nor the personnel necessary to give raw applicants elementary training. Accordingly, the Employment Council arranged that a series of intensive "emergency courses," designed to give elementary training, be undertaken co-operatively by local manufacturers and by the Trade School.

The program was started on February 5, 1940. Its history may be divided into two periods—the first from February through the month of May, and the second from June 1 to the present. During the early period, while the program was "feeling its way" and proving its value, those companies for whom men were being trained contributed financially by paying the salaries of the instructors. This was necessary because public funds were inadequate. The expense was prorated among participating companies according to student enrolment, the average cost for each student being $3.30 for each 40-hour week of instruction. Since the beginning of the second period —following May 31, 1940—private concerns have ceased contributing directly to the cost of the program. This has been possible because increased public funds have been made available to the Trade School through both the State and the Federal Government. The nature of the program itself has remained unchanged. It has been and still is characterized by a close working relationship between all the parties concerned.

TRAINING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, England, has published a pamphlet entitled *Training Industrial Workers,* which deals specifically with the problem of training a sufficient number of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers to meet the demands of the textile industries in Great Britain.

The pamphlet states that "long-accepted ideas of the time required to train workers are having to be radically changed; for it is essential to find and use quicker methods than those which served in peace time—methods of training which will still ensure a high standard of work. The Ministry of Labour Training Centres have already shown that sufficient training for certain types of specially skilled work can be given in much less time than was previously considered necessary."

The training problem is divided into two main sections (*a*) knowledge about the job and (*b*) facility and speed in making the necessary movements.

Knowledge of the Job

Dealing with the subject of the amount of knowledge necessary for a worker to acquire to do a particular job, it is pointed out that this varies very considerably between jobs, it being small in repetitive processes and very great in the skilled trades.

The importance of systematic instruction as opposed to trial and error methods with its unnecessary waste of time and material as well as the discouragement of the new worker is emphasized. The drawbacks of merely allowing a learner to watch an experienced operative are also stressed, it being stated that "such a procedure almost inevitably fails to achieve what should be its aim, namely, to cover the whole ground and to teach the correct answer to every problem which can be foreseen. It fails because these problems have never been systematically recorded, and studied; because the experienced worker who 'instructs' the novice happens to think of only some of the total number of possible problems; because very probably he does not always use the correct procedures himself; and because he may be temperamentally unsuited for teaching.

"It should also be recognized that the experienced worker, whose primary aim is production, is handicapped when called upon to train a learner at the same time; naturally he concentrates on production rather than on training. Other psychological obstacles to the progress of the learner may, and often do, arise. The skilled worker will often be

chary of teaching the newcomer really well, lest his own position be threatened; the learner will often be discouraged by the apparently unattainable standard of knowledge and skill of the experienced worker. Moreover, the newcomer is liable to become bored and idle because of being left for long periods with nothing to do but to watch and to listen to the occasional words of explanation which may be offered him."

Systematic Training

It is suggested in the pamphlet that these defects may be overcome by adopting the principle of systematic training. With this object in view it is stated that the first essential is to select a trainer whose abilities and temperament are suited for teaching young workers.

It is then suggested that suitable facilities should be provided so that the teaching of the necessary knowledge may be carried out away from the noise and distraction of the shops "for to attempt to teach in shops is to disturb the productive work and to make it more difficult for the learner to assimilate what is being taught."

Lastly it is pointed out that it is essential to study the job and to plan a systematic course of instruction.

There is then given an example of the kinds of information to be included in such a course.

Correct Movements

Turning to the other main section of training, instruction in correct, quick and easy movements, it is stated in the report that it was found that "it is still the custom in most factories to give no instruction at all in correct movements but either to allow the learner to work out his movements himself or to 'teach' him by making him copy an experienced worker." This practice, it is stated, results in slow learning. Even placing the learner under an experienced worker does not improve the speed with which the trainee adopts the correct movements for the experienced worker is often unconscious of the precise movements by which he carries out the work; examination of manual movements demands a specialized technique, good intelligence, certain special aptitudes and an adequate time to study the job; in demonstrating experienced workers often unconsciously change their movements; experienced workers sometimes do not use the best methods; learners are unable to practice accurately to observe and copy manual movements.

Movement Studies

One of the better methods suggested for teaching the correct movements is that founded upon the scientific use of movement study as the basis of training. In this regard the pamphlet states: "Movement study aims at economy of effort by the application of two groups of principles. The first group consists of those which apply to each individual element. They are too many and too detailed for quotation here. The second and more important group consists of general principles which can be applied to the job as a whole . . ."

The following are briefly the principles involved:—

(1) All unnecessary movement should be avoided.

(2) Movements should be confined to the lowest possible class.

(3) The two hands should be used conjointly for productive work.

(4) All materials and equipment should be kept in prescribed positions, so that they can be picked up without conscious thought.

From the resulting statistics and information, a standard procedure for training may be developed, and the suitable trainers selected. The trainers should then be instructed by the investigator of the movement study so that he fully understands why certain changes have been made and when the trainer has mastered the "standard procedure" and the general principles of movement study he will be in a position to assist learners greatly.

Conclusion

In conclusion the report declares: "These methods may, at first sight, appear unduly complicated; in fact they are not so. In practice, a repetitive job which is typical of modern industry can be studied in a few hours and a 'standard procedure' devised which will nearly always reduce the learning period to a fraction of that previously necessary."

Referring to the achievements obtained in a munitions factory by the adoption of the methods proposed in the report the pamphlet states:—

"A further example is provided by a munitions factory, in one department of which the manufacture of air-tight shell fuse cases demanded a large amount of very careful hand soldering of seams. It proved difficult both to obtain and to keep experienced solderers, and, in the early stages, the weekly output of the department was only 1,000 good cases together with several thousand rejects. At one time it seemed that the maximum output which could be hoped for was 10,000 good cases per week. However, the Works Director decided to install a systematic training scheme and to initiate certain other changes. These measures collectively caused the number of rejects to decline and the

output of good cases gradually to rise until, after several months, it was 20,000 a week. Obviously this result could not be attributed solely to systematic training, but those concerned are agreed that the training school has played a major part in the department's rapid progress. It is noteworthy that the foreman in charge is now much in favour of a training section separate from the production departments. Other jobs for which training schemes of this kind have been devised include condenser winding, handkerchief finishing, and mass clerical work. In the national interest they should be used wherever rapid but effective industrial training presents a problem."

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRIAL USE OF WOMEN IN DEFENCE PROGRAM

UNDER the title "Effective Industrial Use of Women in the Defence Program", the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour has published recently Special Bulletin No. 1 dealing with the major factors attendant upon the employment of women workers in war industries. With the rapid gearing of Canadian industrial plants to increased war production, paralleled by the increased demands upon man power both in the fighting services and in industry, the importance of the subject in this country is obvious.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour prepared its report in co-operation with the Labour Advisory Committee on Standards for the Employment of Women in the Defence Program, representing: the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, the National Women's Trade Union League, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the Textile Workers Union of America, the United Automobile Workers of America, and the United Rubber Workers of America.

Since the findings of the report are of particular importance to Canadian industry and labour, the following summary is extracted from a review of the Bulletin appearing in the *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labour.

The expansion of defence industries now in progress will, if experience follows that in the first World War, result in a sharp increase of woman workers in these industries and the employment of women in skilled crafts which are practically closed to women in peace times. In order that the participation of woman workers in the defence program may be most efficient, the United States Women's Bureau, in co-operation with the Labor Advisory Committee on Standards for the Employment of Women in the Defence Program, representing eight large union groups, has prepared a report on general standards for such employment of women. The report states that for some of the particular defence industries, further provisions are also essential and that continual investigation and consultation will be necessary.

The following factors are stated to be of the greatest importance in a program for the successful utilization of woman workers in defence industries:

I. Physical characteristics of the job must be suited to woman's physique.

II. Safety assures continuous production.

1. Machinery should be carefully guarded.
2. Speed is a powerful factor in causing fatigue and accidents.
3. Muscular strain should be avoided if woman workers are to produce at their maximum.
4. Minors must not be employed on hazardous processes.

III. Women require special protection where industrial poisons are used.

IV. The fine work many women perform calls for special lighting.

V. Seats are vitally important for woman workers.

VI. General plant sanitation and safety are essential.

VII. Practical work clothing for women prevents injury.

VIII. Moderate hours of work result in quality and quantity production.

IX. Minimum-wage standards and prevailing-wage standards should be maintained.

X. Training and employment policies should be adjusted to women's needs.

XI. Industrial home work should be prohibited on Government contracts.

Jobs Suited to Women's Physiques

Certain types of work are considered to be especially suited to women, as they do them particularly well. Among these are types of work requiring (1) care and constant alertness, good eyesight, and use of light instruments (such as gauges, micrometers, etc.), but not much physical exertion; (2) manipulative dexterity and speed, but allowing the individual, who sits at her work, to set her own pace; (3) skill but not much strength, either in handling parts or setting up machines. Women also operate large machines well on heavy work, when lifting devices and pneumatic chucks are customarily used for such

work. Specific jobs in these different types of work are pointed out in the report.

Safety and Protection Against Industrial Poisons

Many women engaged in defence industries will be employed on processes new to them, which will bring them into contact with complicated machinery, or where they will have to handle dangerous substances or sharp and irregular objects. All possible measures should be taken to protect them against injury from excessive speed, muscular strain, unguarded machinery, explosive chemicals, fumes, acids, dusts, or other injurious substances or conditions.

Certain poisons affect women more seriously than men, and some of these poisons are employed to a considerable extent in various processes suited to women's capacities. Among the industrial poisons which especially affect women are benzene, TNT, carbon disulphide, lead, mercury, arsenic, and silica dust.

The report stresses the need for constant study of materials and substances—and especially of new substances—of the manner in which they are employed, and of the use of more commonly known substances in new processes. In the case of poisonous substances which have been used in industry for a long time, known protective measures should be adopted.

Plant Health and Sanitation Measures

Good lighting in factories is considered necessary for quality output. Minimum requirements for certain occupations are set forth in the report. Special lighting should be provided for the fine work which many women do.

Seats are stated to be vitally important for women workers, so that the individual worker can change from a standing to a sitting position. Also, the chair provided should be suitable for the worker and for the occupation.

General plant sanitation and safety are considered essential, not only for the health of women workers, but also for their greatest productivity. The importance of observance of State safety, sanitary, and factory-inspection laws is stressed, and it is recommended that particular problems be referred to State divisions of industrial hygiene, where there are such agencies.

The need for practical work clothing, such as safety hats, gloves, uniforms, shoes, leggings, spats, aprons, and goggles, in certain occupations and industries, for the prevention of injury, is emphasized. The following general standards are recommended:

1. Clothing must be reasonably comfortable in any temperature in which it is worn.
2. It must fit and not interfere with workers' movements.
3. It must afford adequate protection against the hazard for which it is designed.

Standards as to Hours and Wages

The importance of the maintenance of established hour and wage standards for women is stressed. The upholding of hour standards not only is possible but is considered vital to the defence program. Such a policy means that more persons are given employment as production is expanded, and fewer are left unemployed. Efforts to speed up production by longer hours or overtime for those already employed proved, during the World War, to be a short-sighted policy. Safeguarding the workers from excessive fatigue and conserving their energies, through moderate and regular hours of work, make it possible for them to produce steadily under pressure for a long period.

The basic standards as to working hours which are recommended are as follows: Not over 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week; 1½ and preferably 2 days of rest in every 7 days; from 30 to 60 minutes, at a regular time, for meals eaten at the plant; a minimum rest period of 10 minutes in the middle of each 4-hour period, without lengthening the workday or losing pay therefor; avoidance of overtime where possible, but if necessary, such excess time to be spread over all available workers and paid for at 1½ times the regular rate for the hours over 8 a day and 40 a week.

Women's wages should be sufficient to purchase the necessaries of life and should be commensurate with the work performed, in order to maintain their health, morale, and efficiency. Compliance with existing State and Federal minimum wage rates by all establishments covered must be required. Periodic revision, and adjustment to any decided increase in the cost of living, are recommended.

The following wage policies apply especially in regard to women:

Rates should be based on occupation and not on sex or race of the worker.

The standard of wages prevailing for men should not be lowered where women are employed.

Certain uniform practices in setting wage rates are essential to the good of all concerned. Effort should be made to arrive at clearly defined occupations or standard rates, whether computed by the hour or by the piece.

Employment and Training Policies

During the rapid expansion of defence industries, sound employment policies are considered to be most important, in order that there may be a satisfied and satisfactory body of workers, that dislocation among workers may be avoided, and that output may be increased. Carefully worked out policies

should take into consideration the men and women having jobs and those seeking jobs, and also present and future needs, especially as to the period immediately after the completion of the emergency program.

Training in the plant, at the expense of the employer, should be given to women who are employed for processes new to them. In many instances this training may need to be more extensive than it would be for men, because women do not have the same opportunity in vocational schools for general mechanical training and background.

Industrial Home Work

Industrial home work on Government contracts should be prohibited, the report declares. "Home manufacture of industrial products is not likely to result in best production methods." Experience during the World War showed that dirt and disease were present in many homes where sewing on Army clothing was done. Ordinarily, pay for industrial home work is low, and frequently this means that the labour of several members of the family, including small children, is necessary to obtain the small earnings. Twenty States now regulate home work: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Plant Protection in U.S.A.

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc. of New York in a report issued recently in its studies concerning the employment of aliens and policies of plant protection in personnel policy reviews information provided by 149 United States companies, mainly in metal-working industries that might be expected to be quickly affected by the national defence program.

The following is a summary of the information presented in the report which is entitled *Employment of Aliens and Plant Protection*:

1. In a little over 30 per cent of the companies, aliens constitute not more than 1 per cent of the total working force. In only four companies do aliens number over 20 per cent of the total. The largest proportion of aliens in any of the reporting companies is 27 per cent.

2. Complete information regarding the citizenship status of employees has been secured by 112 of the 149 companies. In some cases it was already available and in other cases a special citizenship census of employees was taken.

3. Employment has been restricted to citizens in 93 companies, while no such restriction has been imposed by 51 of the 144 companies reporting on this point. In 32 of the 93 companies which restrict employment, the policy would apply to employees already on the payroll as well as to applicants. In the other 61 companies persons now employed would be exempt from the restriction.

4. Restriction of employment to citizens is not necessarily connected with production for defence. Of the companies that refuse employment to aliens, 65 are engaged in defence work directly or indirectly, and 23 are not. Among those that do not restrict employment to citizens, 21 are engaged in work for the defence program and 28 are not.

5. Information about methods of identifying employees was given by 144 companies, of which 85, or more than half, have found it unnecessary to provide special identification devices. A metal badge, usually carrying the employee's number, is the symbol most often used. Other devices, in order of use, are photographic badges, identification cards, photographic passes, pass checks, signature passes and buttons. Variations of colour and style in some cases indicate the areas to which particular identification devices will give access.

6. In only five of the 149 companies have employees been fingerprinted.

7. Responsibility for detecting the presence of unauthorized strangers was placed most frequently on gate-guards, foremen, supervisors or department heads, and roving patrols.

8. The procedure most often followed in regard to a person who arouses suspicion is to report the matter to the foreman, department head or the individual's superior. This superior may notify the plant police or gate-guard, or may conduct the stranger to the superintendent's office.

9. Most plant protection programs are based on a standard procedure calling for guards at all gates during the daytime and one or more night watchmen covering specified beats during the period that the plant is closed. Some variations and extensions of the basic program are: enclosing the entire plant area with a high fence; adequate lighting of the property, sometimes floodlighting certain areas; and adding extra guards or patrols, operating on no fixed schedule, to supplement the work of the regular night watchmen.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at September 30, 1940

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at September 30, 1940. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375, and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288.)

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. If, however, a blind person marries another blind person after March 31, 1937, maximum pension is reduced to $120. If a pensioner is unmarried, the maximum pension is reduced by the amount of his income from earnings or other sources in excess of $200 a year. If a pensioner is married to a person not receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be the total income of himself and his spouse (including any old age pension payable to the spouse) less the sum of $165, and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $400. If a pensioner is married to a person receiving a pension in respect of blindness, his income is deemed to be one-half the total income of himself and his spouse (excluding the pension in respect of blindness payable to his spouse) and the maximum pension is reduced by the amount by which his income, so calculated, exceeds $200.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA, AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Number of pensioners	10,755	13,736	12,760	11,887	14,634	59,336
Average monthly pension	18·54	19·12	18·69	14·60	14·86	18·56
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·36	1·77	1·76	2·64	2·64	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·36	3·54	3·11	4·18	4·97	4·40
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	57·87	50·07	56·45	62·99	53·11	35·93
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940	$ 445,875 85	581,656 11	531,797 15	388,486 65	484,762 24	2,444,173 21
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1940.	886,344 77	1,153,813 12	1,051,858 63	776,613 78	964,901 65	4,888,281 55
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$12,336,056 81	17,357,973 11	17,807,827 23	5,949,198 84	11,556,697 64	83,123,649 02

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1939—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Number of pensioners	2,024	48,904	13,016	6	187,058
Average monthly pension	11·25	16·51	16·84	20·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·13	1·52	1·37	0·06	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.	6·19	3·02	2·35	1·22	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	34·40	50·40	58·43	4·92	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940	$ 50,906 87	1,851,805 01	495,947 82	382 04	7,275,792 95
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1940	$ 101,542 62	3,794,375 41	982,687 68	806 98	14,601,226 19
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$ 1,154,480 08	29,920,989 44	16,139,640 57	17,512 83	195,364,025 57

* Percentages based on the estimated population as at June 1, 1939—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Number of pensioners	190	288	282	687	591	1,384
Average monthly pension	19·62	19·57	19·60	19·67	19·13	19·59
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940	$ 8,280 84	12,116 73	12,361 69	30,170 10	25,253 16	61,632 93
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1940.	$ 16,495 69	24,703 65	24,326 07	59,448 83	50,103 83	122,055 28
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$ 65,850 33	111,679 55	106,716 24	263,583 94	227,768 54	585,199 88

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Number of pensioners	115	1,874	273	5,684
Average monthly pension	13·87	19·45	19·85	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1940	$ 3,594 93	86,015 42	12,683 69	252,109 49
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Sept. 30, 1940	$ 7,255 08	165,011 82	25,032 73	494,432 98
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	31,640 74	779,768 80	106,920 72	2,279,128 74

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 12,304, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,335,705 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were employed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,990 having an aggregate membership of 261,247 persons, 4·4 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1940, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment showed further substantial improvement at October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,304 firms, whose staffs aggregate 1,335,705 persons, as compared with 1,290,530 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,175 workers, or 3·5 per cent, was the largest indicated at the beginning of October in any of the twenty years for which data are now available.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 131·6 at September 1 to a new high of 136·2 at October 1, when it was 11·9 per cent above the October 1, 1939, figure of 121·7. The previous maximum index for October had been that of 125·7 in 1937, while in 1929, the figure was 125·6.

In the years, 1921-1939, the average change at the beginning of October has been an increase of rather less than one per cent. Since the expansion at the latest date considerably exceeded this average advance, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an important gain, rising from 126·5 at September 1, 1940, to 129·6 at October 1, 1940. It was then higher than the corrected figure for any other month of the record.

The response of Canadian industry to the demands made on it during the first year of the war is shown in the record of employment during the last twelve months. During most of this period, the movement has been decidedly upward, while the only general losses were those of a seasonal character reported last winter. The October 1, 1940, index, at 136·2, was, as already stated, nearly twelve per cent higher than at the same date in 1939, and was 23½ per cent above the average for October in the years 1927-1939.

The outstanding feature of the situation since the outbreak of hostilities has been the great expansion in manufacturing, in which activity in recent months has risen to unprecedented levels. The index for October 1, 1940, was 20 per cent above that for the same date in 1939, while the increase in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturers during the year may be estimated at some 125,000 men and women; of these, over 56,000 have been absorbed into the iron and steel industries. The latest index of employment in manufacturing was over 36 per cent above the average index for October 1 in the years 1927-39.

The industrial distribution within the manufacturing division has undergone considerable change; thus the proportion of workers engaged in the production of durable goods has risen from 396 per 1,000 in October of last year to 443 in the latest report. In the same period, the number of employees on the pay-rolls of factories turning out non-durable goods has fallen from 604 per 1,000 last autumn to 557 at October 1, 1940. This variation in industrial distribution is associated with an increase of 32·9 per cent during the twelve months in those employed in the manufacture of durable goods, as compared with that of 9·3 per cent in the non-durable classes.

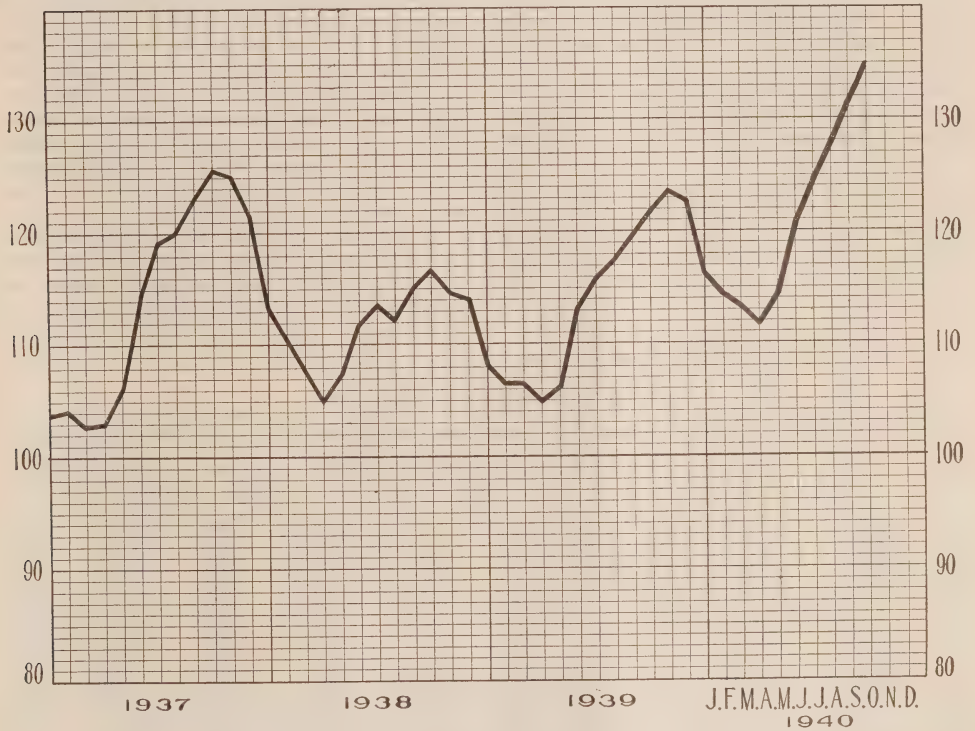
Most of the non-manufacturing industries have also shown heightened activity in the first year of the war. The logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade divisions have reported considerable gains; the only exception has been the construction group as a whole. The lag in this industry is due to curtailment of unemployment relief projects and other work on the roads which can be postponed for the duration of the war, while building has shown marked improvement, the October 1, 1940, index being some 55 per cent higher than that for the same date in 1939.

ing some 27,700 additional employees; this increase of 3·9 per cent was decidedly greater than in any earlier October and has, in fact, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most noteworthy expansion at the date under review took place in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable preserving and textiles.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade reported greatly increased activity, while shipping, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, the largest decline being in road work. The expansion in

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



An analysis of the data for October 1 shows widespread gains over September 1, 1940, both geographically and industrially. Employment advanced considerably in seven of the provinces, the exceptions being New Brunswick and Manitoba, where small declines were reported. The most marked improvement was in Quebec and Ontario.

There was an exceptionally large increase over the preceding month in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing statistics reporting logging and trade exceeded the average in the experience of past years, while that in mining was below normal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at October 1, 1940, is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The records show that for October 1, 1939, 11,891 employers has reported payrolls aggregating 1,186,786 workers, or 20,544 more than at

September 1, improvement had then been indicated in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade, while employment in construction and service had declined.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), has been as follows at October 1 in recent years: 1940, 136·2; 1939, 121·7; 1938, 116·7; 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8 and 1927, 110·3.

Employment in Financial Institutions

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For October 1, 403 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,689 persons, compared with 33,810 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the October 1 survey of employment to 1,369,394, in 12,708 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 136·2 in the industries above enumerated, to 135·5; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for September 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 131·6 to 131·0. The October 1, 1939, index had stood at 121·7 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 121·3 when they were included.

Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners in Employment and Unemployed

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earners as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services—professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income, those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	102·6	101·6	99·3	129·1	95·9
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·9	85·8	86·1	94·6	82·1
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	90·9	89·1	89·6	98·7	85·6
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0
Oct. 1, 1936	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Oct. 1, 1937	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Oct. 1, 1938	116·7	114·5	121·6	115·8	113·2	111·3
Oct. 1, 1939	121·7	117·9	126·4	121·4	116·4	118·7
Nov. 1	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
July 1	124·7	124·0	126·6	129·6	112·4	114·8
Aug. 1	127·9	124·5	130·6	132·8	114·9	119·0
Sept. 1	131·6	127·3	136·4	134·8	117·0	126·7
Oct. 1	136·2	128·2	142·8	140·9	118·1	127·8
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1940	100·0	7·1	30·7	42·1	11·6	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1940	Sept. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	55·4	143·8	138·4	119·7
Animal products—edible	2·5	170·9	174·9	151·2
Fur and products	·2	117·8	114·3	110·3
Leather and products	1·8	121·0	119·5	119·5
Boots and shoes	1·2	119·4	119·1	120·3
Lumber and products	4·4	107·9	107·6	91·1
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	102·9	104·5	83·0
Furniture	·7	102·0	96·6	86·0
Other lumber products	1·0	131·0	127·8	121·7
Musical instruments	·2	76·1	75·7	58·2
Plant products—edible	4·0	171·3	140·9	160·3
Pulp and paper products	5·7	121·9	121·5	111·8
Pulp and paper	2·7	117·8	117·8	101·5
Paper products	·9	149·5	147·5	138·3
Printing and publishing	2·1	117·8	117·5	116·0
Rubber products	1·1	118·5	118·0	114·7
Textile products	9·9	152·0	146·6	126·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	161·9	158·4	135·0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	121·7	121·7	102·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	183·7	174·6	147·3
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	525·1	504·7	443·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	138·8	136·2	127·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	149·6	144·0	121·0
Other textile products	1·1	151·1	135·4	115·8
Tobacco	·6	106·0	105·9	99·1
Beverages	·8	190·5	184·9	186·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	213·1	208·1	168·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	112·4	111·6	97·8
Electric light and power	1·4	148·5	146·4	141·7
Electrical apparatus	1·7	169·4	160·6	136·1
Iron and steel products	14·2	144·3	136·6	101·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	175·1	166·9	145·3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	158·1	152·5	119·9
Agricultural implements	·5	83·2	79·0	51·2
Land vehicles	5·6	123·6	117·6	88·4
Automobiles and parts	2·0	180·0	163·5	114·7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·9	288·0	258·5	74·7
Heating appliances	·4	151·0	143·3	139·5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	177·9	166·9	120·8
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	160·4	149·4	114·6
Other iron and steel products	2·4	159·0	149·7	113·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	207·8	203·8	166·3
Non-metallic mineral products	1·0	179·7	180·9	163·6
Miscellaneous	·5	155·0	152·2	150·3
LOGGING	4·0	180·2	126·8	115·6
MINING	6·0	172·3	170·2	170·3
Coal	1·9	93·1	91·2	92·2
Metallic ores	3·3	350·3	350·0	352·0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	158·3	159·8	150·7
COMMUNICATIONS	1·8	90·7	92·1	87·5
Telegraphs	·5	106·9	110·2	101·4
Telephones	1·3	86·3	87·2	83·7
TRANSPORTATION	8·6	94·3	94·6	94·8
Street railways and cartage	2·4	139·1	137·5	133·9
Steam railways	4·9	81·3	81·5	84·3
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	93·9	97·5	91·2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11·0	121·1	121·1	131·5
Building	4·1	127·2	116·5	82·0
Highway	4·5	156·3	166·8	245·3
Railway	2·4	80·5	82·0	75·3
SERVICES	2·4	147·3	157·1	136·1
Hotels and restaurants	1·5	142·7	156·9	131·2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	·9	155·5	157·4	144·6
TRADE	10·7	146·8	142·9	138·6
Retail	8·0	152·2	147·5	142·6
Wholesale	2·7	132·7	130·7	127·8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	136·2	131·6	121·7

[1]The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for August in the period, 1928-1939:—

August	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1928	2,465	2,438	27
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1938	2,746	2,378	368
1939	2,793	2,461	332
1940	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.
2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.
3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 38,000 between July and August; the figures for these two months were higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,709,000, was also greater than in July, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 201,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 131,000 from August, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for August in any year since 1929.

Employment by Economic Areas

There was considerable improvement in seven of the nine provinces; New Brunswick and Manitoba, both showing moderate losses, were the exceptions to the generally upward movement. The greatest gains were those of 18,204 persons, or 4·7 per cent, in Quebec and 23,976, or 4·4 per cent, in Ontario. These additions to the personnel were the largest ever reported in those provinces at October 1. Employment generally was brisker than at the same date last autumn. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was higher than in any other month since the latter part of 1937; in the Prairie area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia employment was at its maximum for any month in the almost twenty years for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.—A further increase was indicated in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but there was a falling-off in New Brunswick; the tendency in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, however, was favourable. The 863 co-operating employers enlarged their

payrolls from 94,661 persons at September 1, to 95,346 at the beginning of October. This gain was not so large as that indicated at the same date of last autumn, but it compares favourably with the small decline reported, on the average, in the Maritime area at October 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 128·2 at the latest date, was over ten points higher than at October 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other October of the record, except that of 1937.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel. Vegetable food, pulp and paper and some other plants were also busier, while animal foods recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and trade afforded more employment; there were, however, reductions in transportation, construction and services.

The 832 firms furnishing data for October 1, 1939, had employed 87,208 men and women, or 1,159 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Another important gain was reported in Quebec, where industrial activity reached a new maximum. There were large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, shipping, building and trade. Mining and quarrying, services, communications and railway and highway construction, on the other hand, were quieter, but the losses in employment were generally moderate. Statistics were compiled from 3,083 establishments in Quebec with 409,310 workers, compared with 391,106 at the beginning of September. The index rose from 136·4 at September 1, 1940, to 142·8 at the date under review, as compared with 126·4 at October 1, 1939. Returns were then tabulated from 2,950 firms having 360,815 persons in their employ, a decline of 6,131 from their preceding report.

Ontario.—The trend continued decidedly upward in Ontario, according to 5,332 employers of 562,807 men and women, or 23,976 more than at the beginning of September. These additions to the staffs were decidedly larger than those reported at October 1 in 1939, or any other year for which information is available. The index rose from 134·8 in the preceding month, to 140·9 at the date under review; this figure, which constituted a new high, was 16·1 per cent above that of October 1, 1939.

There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1940, most industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in textile, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. On the other hand, lumber and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products showed some slackening.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade recorded decided improvement, but there were contractions in shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning businesses and highway and railway construction and maintenance.

For October 1, 1939, 5,195 establishments had reported a staff of 482,631, as compared with 461,991 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 121·4, substantially below the latest figure of 140·9.

Prairie Provinces.—There were increases in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment in Manitoba was rather quieter. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces as a unit shows heightened activity in manufacturing (mainly of vegetable food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, building construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants and highway construction released some employees. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,730 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,883 persons, compared with 153,482 at September 1. The index at the latest date, 118·1, was the highest for any month since November, 1931, being slightly above that for the beginning of October in 1939, when the 1,687 co-operating employers had reported 151,713 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 148,699 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed marked improvement chiefly in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, and in building and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants, highway and railway construction and maintenance indicated lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,296 firms, whose staffs rose from 112,450 at September 1, to 113,359 at the beginning of October. A larger advance had been noted at October 1, 1939, but the index, at 118·7, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 127·8. An aggregate working force of 104,419 men and women was reported by the 1,227 employers furnishing statistics for October 1, 1939; this was an increase of 1,862 from their September 1, 1939, staffs.

Table 1 gives indexes by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, while there was a slight decline in Winnipeg. Employment in each of these centres was decidedly more active than at October 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, the indexes were also higher than in any other month for which information is available; in Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the volume of employment reported exceeded that in any other period of the record, with the exception of two months in 1929.

Montreal.—There was a further large increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,795 co-operating establishments employed 190,684 persons, or 7,204 more than at September 1. Manufacturing on the whole was much brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index stood at 110·2, compared with 122·4 at the latest date; this is the highest figure recorded up to the present. For October 1, 1939, statistics had been furnished by 1,715 firms having 171,034 employees, compared with 169,628 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Continued expansion in industrial activity was indicated in statistics received from 218 employers with a staff of 20,156, or 812 more than at September 1. There were losses in services and shipping, but building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment; the increase in the last-named took place mainly in textile and chemical plants. The index, at 144·7, was many points higher than at the beginning of October, 1939, when 210 establishments had reported 15,509 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.—Further improvement was reported in Toronto, resulting in a new, all-time high index of employment. Statements were tabulated from 1,828 firms employing 172,986 workers, compared with 167,166 in their last report. Manufacturing showed very marked gains, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, textile, vegetable food and printing divisions. Building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. Much smaller additions to staffs had been made at October 1 of a year ago, when 1,761 employers had reported a combined working force of 146,697 persons; the index had stood at 114·1, or 16·6 per cent below the latest figure of 133·0.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 237 establshiments furnishing data aggregated 17,335, or 457 more than at September 1, 1940. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1939 by the 231 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 15,063 workers; the index of employment was then considerably lower than the latest figure of 127·8, which was the highest since 1930.

Hamilton.—Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, that in the last-named being particularly pronounced. Building and trade were also busier, while other industries showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 335 businessmen with 43,478 employees, compared with 42,312 in the preceding month. A substantial increase in personnel had also been reported at October 1 last year by the 331 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had a staff of 35,265. The index calculated from their returns was decidedly lower than that of 133·2 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any preceding month since the summer of 1929.

Windsor.—There was a marked increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety-five concerns employed 24,558 persons, as against 23,386 at September 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 196 co-operating establishments had 17,260 employees. The index of 124·8 at October 1, 1939, was many points lower than that of 177·6 at the date under review; the latter has only once been exceeded since the record for Windsor was commenced in 1925.

Winnipeg.—A slackening was shown in Winnipeg at October 1, when the 537 firms furnishing data employed 46,107 men and women, or 114 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and some other industries were more active, but road work and communications released some workers. Improvement had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 529 employees whose statistics were

received, and who had 43,112 workers on their paylists; the index then, however, was several points lower, standing at 98·8, as compared with 105·3 at October 1, 1940.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver at October 1 was brisker than in the preceding month, establishing a new maximum for the period since 1922, when the record for Vancouver was commenced. Information was tabulated from 563 firms with an aggregate staff of 44,035 persons, compared with 43,824 at September 1. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and vegetable foods, reported improvement, and trade also afforded more employment; transportation, construction and services, however, showed moderate curtailment. A general reduction had been indicated at the beginning of October, 1939, when the index stood at 115·8, as compared with 129·5 at the date under review. Statements for October 1 of last year had been received from 523 establishments, whose employees had numbered 38,689.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in employment in factories at October 1, when the 6,744 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 739,945 persons, or 27,664 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3·9 per cent has seldom been exceeded in any previous month of the record; the comparatively few exceptions are almost entirely the gains indicated at February 1 in several years, which represented partial recovery from the usual, year-end losses. The index (1926=100), rose from 138·4 at September 1 to a new all-time maximum of 143·8 at October 1, when it was 20 per cent above the figure of 119·7 at the same date of last year.

On the average, employment generally in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1939, has shown only a slight advance, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in ten of these years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally adjusted index, which rose from 134·6 in the preceding month, to 139·4 at October 1; this was the highest seasonally-corrected figure on record.

The most important expansion at October 1, 1940, was in textile, vegetable food and iron and steel, which showed gains rarely exceeded in any previous month; the persons added to the reported payrolls of firms in these industries aggregated 4,766, 9,359 and 10,277, respectively. Heightened activity was also indicated in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing divisions, and in central electric stations. The only exception to the generally upward movement was in edible animal products, in which there was moderate seasonal curtailment.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,468, had employed 613,558 men and women, compared with 591,324 in the preceding month. The most marked gains had then also been reported in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:—1940, 143·8; 1939, 119·7; 1938, 112·5; 1937, 121·7; 1936, 109·0; 1935, 103·3; 1934, 94·4; 1933, 86·7; 1932, 84·1; 1931, 91·8; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 120·2; 1928, 115·7 and 1927, 106·4.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, but moderate improvement was indicated in meat-preparing and packing plants. Statistics were received from 334 manufacturers in the animal food group, employing 33,560 persons, as compared with 34,355 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most marked in New Brunswick, was on a smaller scale than that registered at the corresponding date of last year, and the index was then many points lower.

Leather and Products.—An increase was reported in leather plants at October 1, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The 339 employers making returns had 24,757 workers, or 291 more than at September 1. Employment at the beginning of October a year ago had shown a greater advance from the preceding month; the index number then stood at 119·5, compared with 121·0 at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Contra-seasonal improvement was indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a much higher level than at October 1 in 1939; it was, indeed, more active than in any other month since June, 1930. There were reductions at the date under review in rough and dressed lumber mills, but furniture and other wood-using factories showed gains. A combined working force of 58,252 persons was reported by the 991 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 58,055 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, while firms in British Columbia showed considerable improvement.

Musical Instruments.—Little general change was noted in musical instrument plants, in which the level of employment was decidedly higher than in last autumn. Thirty-six establishments reported 2,171 employees, as compared with 2,161 in the preceding month.

Plant Products, Edible.—The canning of vegetable foods showed a marked advance, and flour and cereal, sugar and syrup, bread and bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories were also more active. The staffs of the 566 reporting firms aggregated 52,824 persons, or 9,359 more than in their last return. There were important gains in all given economic areas, the largest being in Ontario. The general improvement greatly exceeded that noted at the corresponding date in 1939; the index was then eleven points lower than the latest figure of 171·3, which is the maximum in the record of twenty years.

Pulp and Paper Products.—An upward movement was indicated by 718 employers in this group, who had 75,679 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 75,418 at the beginning of September. The additions to the staffs in paper product manufacturing were most pronounced. A larger increase had been reported at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index number then was ten points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed further but slight expansion at October 1, 1940; data were compiled from 53 firms with 14,806 employees, as against 14,747 in their last return. A larger gain had been recorded at the same date in 1939, when employment was, however, at a lower level.

Textile Products.—Woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, headwear, garment, bedding and other textile factories reported greatly heightened activity; 1,251 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 127,456 workers at the beginning of September, to 132,222 at the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, although the trend was generally favourable. Larger increases had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was lower by 25½ points than at October 1, 1940.

Beverages.—An upward tendency was in evidence in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 150 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 10,495 workers, or 308 more than in the preceding month. Employment was rather brisker than at October 1, 1939, when improvement had also been indicated.

Tobacco.—There was no general change in tobacco manufacturing, the 47 factories whose data were tabulated having a staff of 8,746 at October 1, compared with 8,735 at the beginning of September. The index was higher than at the same date in 1939, when a decline had been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Further expansion was noted in chemical factories, 325 of which had a working force of 25,408, as compared with 24,807 in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than at the first of October of last year, or indeed than in any other month in the twenty years for which data are available.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Stone product and glass factories showed rather heightened activity, while the clay product division of this group reported some curtailment. Statements were received from 222 manufacturers employing 12,782 persons at October 1, compared with 12,696 at the beginning of September. The index was rather higher than at the corresponding date in 1939, or any other year since 1930.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a further advance in electric light and power plants at October 1, when 103 establishments reported 18,847 workers, compared with 18,578 in the preceding month. A decline had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index number then stood at 141·7, compared wih 148·5 at the beginning of October in 1940.

Electrical Appliances.—In the electrical apparatus division, 128 works employed 23,122 men and women, or 1,204 more than in their last report. A smaller gain had been indicated at October 1, 1939, when the index was much lower than the October 1, 1940 figure of 169·4, the all-time maximum to date.

Iron and Steel Products.—Increases were shown at the beginning of October in the crude, rolled and forged, automobile, aeroplane, ship-building, machinery, agricultural implements, heating appliance, wire, hardware, structural iron and steel, and many other divisions of the iron and steel group, in which the general expansion was especially large for the time of year. Statements were received from 973 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 189,630 persons, as compared with 179,353 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in most provinces, the improvement in Ontario being particularly pronounced. A rather smaller increase had been shown at the first of October of last year, when activity was at a decidedly lower level, the index then standing at 101·5, compared with 144·3 at the latest date; this figure has never been exceeded.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—A combined working force of 33,358 persons was reported by the 207 co-operating employers, who had 32,707 at the beginning of September. There

was an upward movement in the precious and the base metal product divisions, while smelting and refining were rather quieter. The index was many points higher than in the autumn of 1939.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—The personnel of the 100 firms furnishing data in these industries aggregated 14,117, or 88 fewer than in the preceding month; most of the falling-off was in the petroleum division. On the whole, a gain had been noted at October 1, 1939, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 393 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 15,793 workers to 53,357 at the date under review. This expansion was not equal to that indicated in the early autumn of 1939, but exceeded the usual seasonal increase from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 180·2 at October 1, 1940, was higher than at that date in 1939, or in any other year of the record except 1937. Camps in Quebec and Ontario reported most of the gain.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was a seasonal advance in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was fractionally higher than at October 1, 1939, although a larger increase from September had then been shown. Returns were received from 105 operators employing 25,582 persons at October 1, 1940, as compared with 25,038 in their last report. The gains took place mainly in the Albertan coalfields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed considerable improvement, 211 companies reporting 44,684 workers, or 430 more than at the beginning of September. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia mines were rather more active, but there was a falling-off in the Western Provinces. A slight gain had been noted at the corresponding date last year, when the index number stood at 352·0, compared with 350·3 at the latest date.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—A moderate decline was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 107 firms employing 10,646 persons, compared with 10,739 in the preceding month. Activity in these industries was higher than at October 1, 1939, when a falling-off had also been indicated.

Communications

Telegraphs and telephones showed reduced activity; the companies and branches furnishing data recorded a staff of 24,235 employees, as compared with 24,608 at September 1. The index was rather higher than at the same date in 1939, although employment in communications had then slightly gained.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railway, Cartage and Storage.—Considerable additions to payrolls were indicated in local transportation and storage, 378 persons being taken on by the 307 co-operating firms, who employed 32,398 men and women. Employment in this industry was in greater volume than at October 1 of last year, although a larger advance had then been shown.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 102 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced from 64,977 at September 1 to 64,854 at the beginning of October. There were decreases in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario, while improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. An exceptionally large increase had been indicated at the same date of last year, due in part to the employment of guards following the outbreak of war; this index, at 84·3, was then rather higher than at the latest date, viz., 81·3.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Curtailment was recorded in the water transportation group, in which 125 companies employed 17,681 workers; this was a reduction of 689 from September 1. A slight decrease had beeen noted at October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 91·2, as compared with 93·9 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further large increase in employment in building, 4,578 persons being added to the forces of the 937 co-operating contractors. They had 54,790 employees; this number was above that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, employment, being, in fact, at a higher level than in any other month since the late autumn of 1930. Considerable improvement was recorded at the date under review in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Highway.—Activity in this group was curtailed in most provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being the exceptions; the losses in personnel in Quebec and Ontario were the largest. Statements were tabulated from 427 employers throughout the Dominion, whose payrolls, standing at 60,154, were smaller by 4,021 workers than at September 1. The number employed on road work was below that reported at October 1, 1939, although a much greater reduction had then been noted.

Railway.—There was a falling-off in railway construction and maintenance. The forces of the 29 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 32,753 at the beginning of September, to 32,168 at the date under review. A larger falling-off had been registered at October 1, 1939, and the general level of employment in this industry was then slightly lower.

Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a considerable contraction in employment, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 599 service firms whose returns were received, aggregated 32,583 at October 1, as against 34,737 in the preceding month. The seasonal shrinkage indicated at the same date last year had been on a larger scale, and employment in the service division was then at a lower level than at the date under review.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments largely increased their personnel; 2,133 firms reported 142,628 employees, compared with 138,802 in the preceding month. The percentage advance approximated that recorded at October 1, 1939, but considerably exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1939. The index at the date under review stood at 146·8, compared with 138·6 at October 1, 1939.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1940

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Continuing the progressively more favourable trend of activity for local trade union members which has obtained since the close of February this year, the situation during September showed improvement on a small scale from the August returns. Reports for the month under review were forwarded by 1,990 labour organizations with 261,247 members, 11,625 of whom or 4·4 per cent were without work, in contrast with a percentage of 5·2 in August. This percentage reported for September was the lowest that has been recorded in any month since September, 1929. Impressive gains, however, were manifest from September last year when 9·1 per cent of idleness was registered. Alberta unions, with an increase in work afforded of 2·4 per cent, showed the greatest provincial variation from August, the determining factor in this advance being the recovery noted in the coal mines of the province. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario the changes from August, though in a favourable direction, were still quite slight. Fractional recessions only in available work were apparent among Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions, and in New Brunswick the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of August. Contrasted with the returns for September last year Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario unions all reported a substantially better volume of work afforded during the month under review, the majority of trades and industries participating in this expansion. Fair-sized gains in activity were recorded also in British Columbia, and in New Brunswick and Alberta some improvement was apparent. Manitoba and Saskatchewan members, however, showed a slight tendency toward retarded activity from September last year, mainly in steam railway operation.

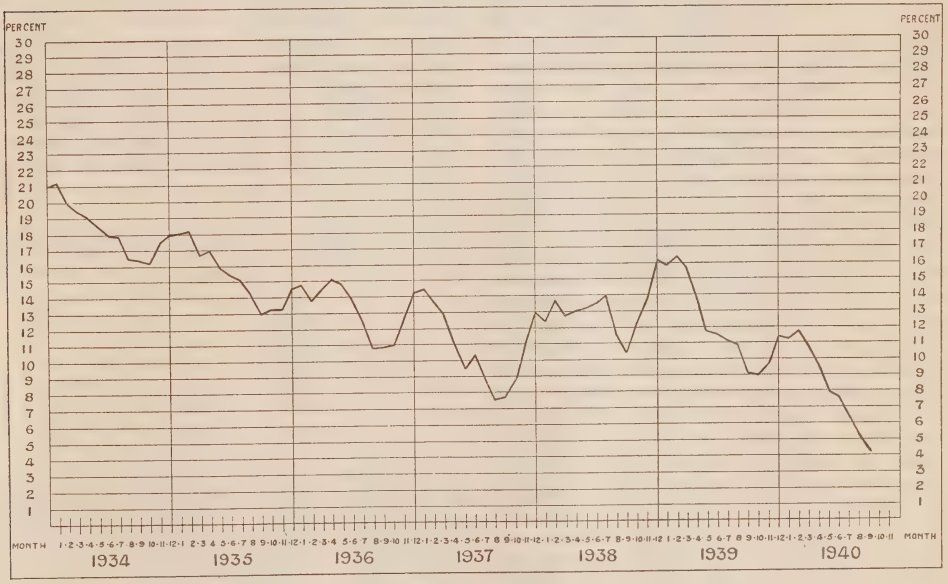
A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax unions showed a rise in employment of over 4 per cent during September from the previous month, and in Saint John and Montreal the increases recorded were around 2 per cent. A more favourable trend of activity was manifest from Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver, though the variations from August were less than one per cent. On the other hand, employment for Winnipeg and Regina members subsided slightly. When contrasted with the returns for September, 1939, Halifax members were much more busily engaged during the month under review, and a substantially better situation

prevailed for Montreal members. In Toronto and Vancouver also the expansion recorded was quite noteworthy. An upward movement of employment was manifest by Edmonton and Saint John members, though the advances were of lesser degree. Slight losses in work afforded, however, were registered from Winnipeg, and in Regina the tendency was toward lessened employment, but the change from September last year was practically negligible.

From the chart which accompanies this article and shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date, it will be seen that the curve during September proceeded in the downward course manifest since the close of February though the variation from August was slight. A marked drop in the level of the curve was apparent, however, from September last year when conditions were less favourable than during the month reviewed.

Continued gains in employment were evident in the manufacturing industries during September, the 590 local unions from which reports were tabulated, with an aggregate of 103,037 members, showing that 4,559 or 4·4 per cent were unemployed in comparison with 5·1 per cent of inactivity in August. Quite substantial improvement was reflected from September last year when 10·8 per cent of idleness was recorded. No outstanding changes were apparent in the various groups of industries during September from the previous month, leather workers showing a moderately better situation, and iron and steel workers, metal polishers and general labourers increases in activity on a rather small scale. A fractional rise only in available work was indicated by jewellery, wood and garment workers, and printing tradesmen. Adequate work was provided for cigar and tobacco, fur, rubber and gas workers, and mill and smeltermen, as was the case in August. Brewery workers also were busily engaged during September compared with a nominal percentage of unemployment in the preceding month. Some slowing up in activity, however, was manifest by hat, cap and glove workers, and the situation declined slightly for textile and carpet, and glass workers, bakers and confectioners, paper-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



makers, and meat cutters and butchers. In making a comparison with the returns for September, 1939, large scale expansion was evident during the month reviewed among iron and steel, wood, glass, leather, and hat, cap and glove workers. General labourers were also considerably busier during the period under review, and noteworthy gains were reported by papermakers. Activity increased more moderately for metal polishers, while printing tradesmen and jewellery workers showed heightened employment on a small scale. Minor advances were apparent among garment workers, and bakers and confectioners. Fur workers were fully employed, compared with a rather noteworthy percentage of idleness in September last year, and among brewery and cigar and

tobacco workers, and mill and smeltermen also, no inactivity was apparent, while in September, 1939, unemployment was in slight volume. Rubber and gas workers were quite busy during the two months under comparison. Textile and carpet workers, and meat cutters and butchers were the only tradesmen to reflect a lowering in employment volume accorded, though the changes were small.

In coal mining there was a slight rise in activity during September over both the previous month and September a year ago, unemployment standing at 4·6 per cent, as compared with percentages of 6·4 in August and 6·0 in September, 1939. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the reports received from 57 local unions, comprising a membership of 21,547 persons, 1,000 of whom were reported as idle on the last day of the month. Conditions for Alberta miners were decidedly busier during September than in the preceding month, and in Nova Scotia there was a slightly upward tendency. Considerably curtailed activity, however, was manifest by British Columbia members. New Brunswick unions reported all members at work as in August. When compared with the returns for September, 1939, Nova Scotia and Alberta unions indicated gains in work afforded on a small scale during the month reviewed. British Columbia locals, as in the previous comparison, suffered losses of rather noteworthy proportions. In New Brunswick a fully engaged situation was reflected in both months under comparison.

The building and construction trades, which have shown much stimulation in employment for some time, due to war-time demands on industry, indicated a moderately better situation during September than in the previous month, as apparent from the returns tabulated from 231 associations, combining a membership of 28,677 persons. Of these, 2,032 or 7·1 per cent were without employment as compared with a percentage of 11·1 in August. Decidedly improved conditions were manifest from September last year when 21·3 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers were much busier during September than in the previous month, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers the employment gains were noteworthy. Moderately better conditions prevailed for carpenters and joiners, and the tendency for electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers was also in a more favourable direction. Curtailment of work afforded on a small scale, however, was manifest by steam shovelmen, tile layers, lathers and roofers, granite and stonecutters, and bridge and structural iron workers. Compared with returns in the building and construction trades for September last year, the situation was extensively improved during the month reviewed for painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, bridge and structural iron workers, steam shovelmen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters. Granite and stonecutters also recorded considerable employment expansion, and among electrical workers there was a small gain in activity.

The transportation industries showed a nominally adverse tendency during September from the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 846 local unions with a membership numbering 72,726 persons. Of these, 2,497 were without employment at the end of the month, a percentage of 3·4 as contrasted with 3·2 per cent of idleness in August. The trend of activity from September last year, however, was in a more favourable direction, though the change was slight, unemployment for that month standing at 4·2 per cent. In the steam railway division, which constituted about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reported in the

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Sept. 1929.....	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	**3·7**
Sept. 1930.....	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	**9·4**
Sept. 1931.....	8·2	10·4	22·7	18·7	19·0	12·3	16·0	17·9	**18·1**
Sept. 1932.....	11·7	13·1	23·6	23·1	18·7	11·0	19·1	19·7	**20·4**
Sept. 1933.....	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	**19·8**
Sept. 1934.....	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	**16·4**
Sept. 1935.....	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	**13·0**
Sept. 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	**10·9**
Sept. 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Sept. 1938.....	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	**10·4**
Sept. 1939.....	7·4	6·1	13·2	7·6	4·0	3·2	6·2	10·0	**9·1**
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	**10·8**
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	**9·6**
May 1940.....	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	**7·9**
June 1940.....	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	**7·6**
July 1940.....	1·9	2·7	10·2	4·3	4·0	3·3	11·9	5·6	**6·4**
Aug. 1940.....	2·2	3·5	7·6	3·7	4·9	3·7	7·9	4·8	**5·2**
Sept. 1940.....	1·2	3·5	6·5	2·7	5·4	3·9	5·5	5·7	**4·4**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	....	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
September, 1930	1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	8·3	11·9	6·8	....	16·5	8·6	38·3	6·1	20·0	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	0	43·7	27·9	5·4	22·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4
September, 1931	6·0	24·6	6·2	20·0	6·0	15·7	27·7	10·9	....	36·0	18·3	16·8	17·3	36·0	14·2	21·8	67·3	46·0	0	37·9	47·5	12·0	34·4	13·4	1·6	9·0	9·1	0	3·6	8·9	·3	20·2	18·1
September, 1932	10·6	42·3	12·3	21·3	8·6	16·2	20·1	14·7	0	19·2	14·0	32·3	7·6	80·0	6·8	27·0	11·1	30·1	0	47·9	61·5	11·3	31·4	12·5	1·7	9·1	9·3	0	1·9	11·9	7·1	20·0	20·4
September, 1933	24·8	16·9	9·8	21·3	9·8	15·4	15·5	15·4	8·7	28·0	8·1	14·1	7·7	6·4	23·6	25·6	16·7	33·1	0	60·9	65·8	12·0	42·1	12·3	1·1	11·5	11·7	0	·6	11·0	5·2	20·2	19·8
September, 1934	44·4	44·7	11·7	16·0	7·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	0	23·1	15·9	4·7	20·5	6·3	8·9	19·4	5·6	42·2	0	55·5	53·9	8·1	46·8	7·8	·8	11·9	12·2	0	11·9	6·7	3·2	14·6	16·4
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
September, 1939	7·9	21·2	5·9	10·8	3·7	6·8	6·4	7·4	0	22·9	6·1	1·2	3·3	29·3	20·8	14·6	1·5	35·8	0	25·4	21·3	4·2	40·7	3·8	1·0	7·2	7·4	0	·1	4·0	1·2	6·5	9·1
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·2	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·6	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	1·6	3·9	7·9
June, 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	2·3	3·1	1·6	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	7·1	·5	12·5	0	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6
July, 1940	3·7	17·4	11·0	6·9	3·1	2·5	·3	6·0	3·1	2·9	9·3	·8	7·9	31·6	17·7	6·0	·4	2·3	0	25·6	11·9	3·1	26·7	3·0	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·6	1·4	3·6	6·4
August, 1940	2·1	13·0	7·3	5·1	2·3	2·9	·6	6·6	....	2·6	2·5	1·0	2·9	2·6	14·0	6·3	·5	·9	0	18·3	11·1	3·2	20·5	3·2	·1	5·7	5·8	0	0	2·9	·2	3·3	5·2
September, 1940	5·0	14·5	5·6	4·4	3·1	3·1	1·3	6·1	0	1·9	3·0	3·4	2·4	6·4	11·5	4·6	·2	1·0	0	16·3	7·1	3·4	23·9	3·3	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·1	·0	3·9	4·4

transportation industries, and among teamsters and chauffeurs activity was but nominally retarded during September from the preceding month. In the navigation division there was a moderate reduction in work afforded, while street and electric railway employees indicated an unchanged volume of work from August. The navigation division showed a decidedly better situation during September, however, than in the corresponding month of last year, and slight improvement was apparent among steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. As in the previous comparison, no variation was evident among street and electric railway employees.

The 4 unions of retail shop clerks from which reports were tabulated at the close of September including a membership of 1,864 persons showed that only 0·2 per cent were without work, as compared with a fully employed situation in August and with 0·1 per cent of inactivity in September last year.

Civic employees were quite actively engaged during September as in the previous month, the reports received from 83 associations of these workers, with 9,522 members, showing that only 4 were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 0·2 per cent of unemployment in August. In September last year 1·2 per cent of the members were reported out of work.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 139 reports were compiled at the end of September, covering a membership of 10,806 persons, 425 of whom, or a percentage of 3·9, were unemployed compared with 3·3 per cent of idleness in August. Theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers all showed some slight falling off in activity from August, while among stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers the percentage of idleness remained identical in the two months compared. A moderately better situation prevailed in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole from September last year when 6·5 per cent of unemployed members was reported. In this comparison unclassified workers showed a considerable rise in the volume of employment afforded during the period reviewed, and a more favourable movement was manifest by stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees. Barbers, however, reflected fractional employment cessation.

In the fishing industry during September activity subsided slightly from August, as manifest by the returns forwarded from 6 associations involving a membership of 2,816 persons. Of these, 140 or 5·0 per cent were out of work at the end of the month in contrast with a percentage of 2·1 in August. The level of employment, however, was somewhat above that of September last year when 7·9 per cent of idleness was reported.

The 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers from which reports were tabulated at the end of September, with a membership totalling 2,446 persons showed that 354 or 14·5 per cent were idle as compared with a percentage of 13·0 in August. Considerable improvement in the situation was apparent from September last year when 21·2 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed, each year, from 1929 to 1939 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for September of each year from 1929 to 1938 inclusive, and for each month from September, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1940

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during September, 1940, recorded very substantial gains over the work of the previous month and also over that of the corresponding month a year ago, the increase in the former case being 50 per cent and in the latter 74 per cent. Under both comparisons all groups, except farming and mining, showed gains, the most outstanding being in construction and maintenance, where National Defence projects had greatly increased the demand for labour. Logging, services and manufacturing also showed fair gains over August, but those in trade and transportation were not so marked. Farming, however, recorded a noticeable decline. When compared with the corresponding month a year ago, in addition to the increase in construction and maintenance mentioned above, many more placements were effected during September of this year in manufacturing, services, logging and transportation. Trade also showed a moderate increase under this comparison, and the losses in farming and mining were fairly small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-

monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications followed an upward trend during the first half of September, but declined slightly during the latter half, while that of placements rose steadily throughout the month. At the end of the period under review both curves had attained levels from 17 to 20 points higher than those recorded at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 66·9 during the first half and 74·9 during the second half of September, 1940, in contrast with the ratios of 58·4 and 54·9 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 69·6 and 70·5, as compared with 55·1 and 53·1 during the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1940, was 2,983, as compared with 2,065 during the preceding month and with 1,658 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 3,933, in comparison with 2,969 in August, 1940, and with 2,928 in September last year.

The average number of placements made by the offices of the Service during September, 1940, was 2,758, of which 2,126 were in regular employment and 632 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,903 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,585 daily, consisting of 1,099 placements in regular and 486 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 67,717 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 66,192 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 51,021, of which 44,357 were of men and 6,664 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,171. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 54,767 for men and 16,814 for women, a total of 71,581, while applications for work numbered 94,389, of which 72,453 were from men and 21,936 from women. Reports for August, 1940, showed 55,747 positions available, 80,147 applications made and 51,368 placements effected, while in September, 1939, there were recorded 41,433 vacancies, 73,178 applications for work and 39,608 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1930, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	365,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (9 months)	235,077	109,705	344,782

Nova Scotia

During September, employment offices in the Province of Nova Scotia received orders for over 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 237 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 8 per cent in placements when compared with August and of nearly 238 per cent in comparison with September, 1939. The substantial increase in placements over September of last year was almost entirely due to extensive construction work undertaken by the Department of National Defence. In addition, there was a moderate gain in services and minor increases in logging and trade, but the changes in all other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 103; farming 67; construction and maintenance 3,268; trade 51 and services 793, of which 650 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,297 of men and 175 of women.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September, was nearly 1 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 9 per cent above that of the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 1 per cent fewer than in August, but nearly 8 per cent above September, 1939. The only increase of importance in placements over September of last year was in services, supplemented by small gains in transportation, logging and manufacturing. The improvement in these groups was reduced for the province as a whole by a decline in construction and maintenance, the highway division of which showed a sharp decrease which was offset in part by an increase in building. Placements by industrial divisions included transportation 62; construction and maintenance 280 and services 800, of which 583 were of household workers. During the month 257 men and 81 women were placed in regular employment.

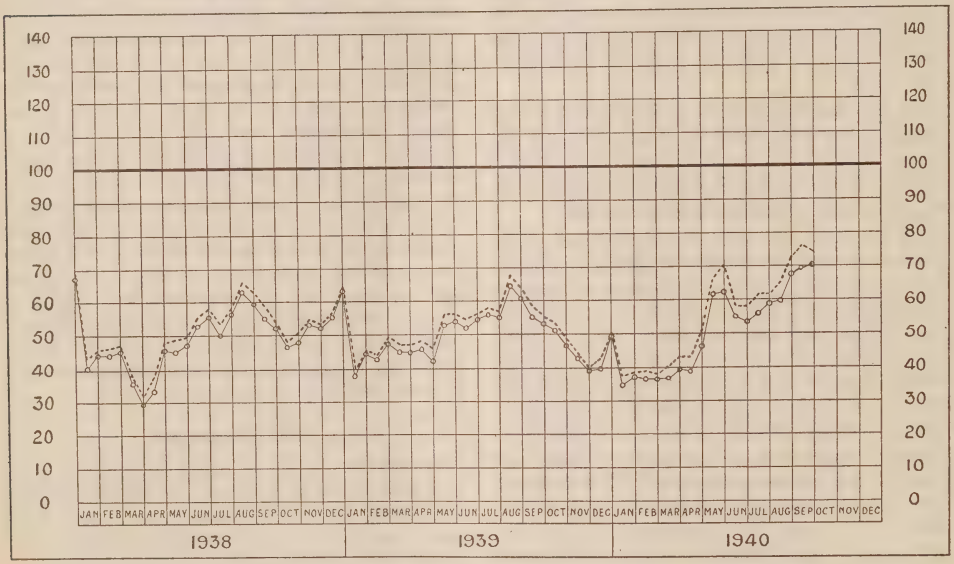
QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 118 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during September when compared with the preceding month and of over 256 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 147 per cent when compared with August and of over 262 per cent in comparison with September, 1939. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over September of last year, although the abnormal improvement for the province as a whole was mainly due to a substantial gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance. In other industrial groups the largest gains were reported in building construction, logging, services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 730; logging 2,440; farming 154; transportation 883; construction and maintenance 17,384; trade 240 and services 4,406, of which 3,915 were of household workers. There were 20,863 men and 2,362 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was an increase of over 7 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during September when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 38 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 2 per cent higher than in August and nearly 31 per cent above September, 1939. With the exception of nominal declines in mining and communication, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over September of last year, the most important increases being in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, services, logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 3,322; logging 1,708; farming 2,643; mining 139; transportation 279; construction and maintenance 5,782; trade 525 and services 4,715, of which 2,837 were of household workers. During the month 10,263 men and 2,589 women were placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during September were nearly 39 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent below those of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 36 per cent when compared with August and 21 per cent in comparison with September, 1939. Placements in the railway division of construction and maintenance were considerably fewer than during September of last year and accounted for the decline for the province as a

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**4,382**	**181**	**4,608**	**4,321**	**3,472**	**849**	**4,390**	**573**
Halifax	1,163	80	1,212	1,090	735	355	2,433	87
Kentville	458	0	603	458	312	146	895	232
New Glasgow	2,342	101	2,362	2,354	2,267	87	404	145
Sydney	419	0	431	419	158	261	658	109
New Brunswick	**1,244**	**26**	**1,290**	**1,234**	**338**	**896**	**1,016**	**175**
Chatham	142	0	162	142	18	124	79	0
Moncton	486	14	486	486	192	294	166	112
Saint John	616	12	642	606	128	478	771	63
Quebec	**29,271**	**3,858**	**34,870**	**27,590**	**23,225**	**3,023**	**15,138**	**5,650**
Chicoutimi	664	98	988	614	606	8	170	599
Hull	507	33	1,436	908	885	19	494	773
La Tuque	1,335	224	1,137	1,137	1,119	3	27	94
Matane	1,503	1,172	1,053	1,101	1,009	92	247	186
Montreal	19,263	1,621	20,764	17,920	15,349	1,647	2,804	2,046
Quebec	2,531	513	5,037	2,245	1,766	316	10,190	674
Rouyn	557	67	789	528	493	31	235	289
Sherbrooke	952	45	1,055	950	874	24	95	124
Thetford Mines	96	9	422	218	131	0	317	258
Three Rivers	1,604	51	1,760	1,693	743	876	241	310
Val d'Or	259	25	429	276	250	7	318	297
Ontario	**20,984**	**1,643**	**31,739**	**19,256**	**12,852**	**6,280**	**30,710**	**8,821**
Barrie	222	43	250	128	117	11	125	.....
Belleville	467	21	726	469	407	62	294	208
Brantford	283	36	357	284	180	104	431	160
Chatham	456	2	435	452	139	313	267	84
Ft. William	506	0	552	506	349	157	242	270
Galt	146	43	322	156	131	25	191	.....
Guelph	556	34	643	559	521	30	741	97
Hamilton	1,051	8	2,807	1,042	497	543	5,126	373
Kenora	129	0	220	129	80	49	91	79
Kingston	888	22	1,155	854	768	86	474	352
Kitchener	535	7	570	404	300	104	452	181
Lindsay	86	0	277	87	74	13	1,290	.....
London	869	41	1,111	898	568	297	1,195	322
New Toronto	321	40	791	300	277	23	476	187
Niagara Falls	780	17	678	648	401	247	350	368
North Bay	337	22	407	274	216	58	701	710
Oshawa	481	0	878	489	208	281	1,180	53
Ottawa	1,731	225	2,468	1,464	546	850	1,842	721
Owen Sound	104	0	132	109	58	51	176	53
Parry Sound	155	0	138	138	138	0	0	.....
Pembroke	1,144	214	1,119	814	745	69	181	417
Peterborough	293	6	495	293	244	49	394	153
Pt. Arthur	1,318	0	1,029	1,091	1,043	48	450	834
St. Catharines	985	76	1,019	898	608	290	1,159	261
St. Thomas	233	42	295	227	162	65	257	40
Sarnia	295	11	437	296	139	157	844	95
Sault Ste. Marie	894	530	570	376	264	112	157	128
Simcoe	664	0	664	664	350	314	0	379
Stratford	130	0	230	159	138	21	530	99
Sudbury	409	20	402	234	174	59	121	253
Timmins	548	0	757	548	387	161	397	336
Toronto	2,492	74	7,670	2,697	1,493	1,204	6,972	1,014
Welland	255	59	586	344	253	79	803	170
Windsor	743	35	981	744	524	220	2,331	261
Woodstock	478	15	568	481	353	128	470	163
Manitoba	**3,082**	**18**	**5,944**	**3,211**	**2,335**	**874**	**13,267**	**3,441**
Brandon	558	17	598	582	448	134	289	144
Dauphin	348	0	684	348	333	15	796	47
Portage la Prairie	148	0	149	148	54	94	623	115
Winnipeg	2,028	1	4,513	2,133	1,500	631	11,559	3,135
Saskatchewan	**3,160**	**237**	**3,952**	**3,026**	**2,199**	**827**	**4,698**	**3,320**
Estevan	66	0	32	28	26	2	68	36
Melville	33	6	61	31	20	11	98	181
Moose Jaw	483	38	472	475	291	184	1,111	396
North Battleford	160	59	382	120	105	15	356	182
Prince Albert	168	22	171	161	116	45	132	122
Regina	500	43	590	521	377	144	436	594
Saskatoon	864	2	786	838	707	131	1,086	1,110
Swift Current	285	36	496	267	243	24	659	371
Weyburn	183	22	165	162	107	55	153	113
Yorkton	418	9	797	423	207	216	599	215
Alberta	**5,115**	**327**	**5,230**	**4,708**	**4,080**	**628**	**2,665**	**3,414**
Calgary	2,107	139	2,371	1,900	1,554	346	877	1,257
Drumheller	139	4	132	126	119	7	29	326
Edmonton	2,101	122	2,006	1,964	1,761	203	1,435	1,526
Lethbridge	385	52	369	346	297	49	195	169
Medicine Hat	383	10	352	372	349	23	129	136
British Columbia	**4,343**	**72**	**6,756**	**4,371**	**2,529**	**1,794**	**9,178**	**1,943**
Kamloops	436	0	459	436	413	23	90	116
Nanaimo	300	3	377	330	311	19	398	389
Nelson	173	8	168	165	20	145	13	25
New Westminster	210	2	423	210	140	70	755	67
Penticton	248	12	279	232	145	87	96	88
Prince George	2	4	40	6	6	0	56	139
Prince Rupert	172	0	215	168	132	36	107	130
Vancouver	1,373	37	2,900	1,439	590	792	6,740	572
Victoria	1,429	6	1,895	1,385	763	622	923	417
Canada	**71,581**	**6,362**	**94,389**	**67,717**	**51,021**	**15,171**	**81,062**	**27,455***
Men	54,767	3,160	72,453	52,985	44,357	8,563	58,404	18,859
Women	16,814	3,202	21,936	14,732	6,664	6,608	22,658	5,383

* 118 Placements effected by offices now closed.

whole under this comparison. The decrease in this group was partly offset by a fairly large increase in farming. Small changes only were reported in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 86; logging 156; farming 1,088; construction and maintenance 965 and services 854, of which 681 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,072 of men and 263 of women.

Saskatchewan

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during September called for 30 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 21 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 29 per cent in comparison with August and of nearly 23 per cent when compared with September, 1939. Farm placements were considerably less than during September of last year. The decline in this group was partly offset by gains in all other industrial divisions, the most important of which were in construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 70; farming 1,344; transportation 83; construction and maintenance 635; trade 82; and services 789, of which 520 were of household workers. There were 1,839 placements for men and 360 for women in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were about 29 per cent better than both in the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. There was a similar percentage of gain in placements when compared with August, but an increase of nearly 25 per cent when compared with September, 1939. Except for a small decline in mining and nominal losses in trade and finance, all industrial divisions showed gains in placements over September of last year, the most important increases being in construction and maintenance and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 128; logging 156; farming 2,606; transportation 85; construction and maintenance 765 and services 863, of which 543 were of household workers. During the month 3,718 men and 362 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during September, were 15 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed an increase of nearly 16 per cent when compared with August and over 21 per cent in comparison with September, 1939. Small declines in placements from September of last year were reported in mining, trade and farming, but there were gains in all other industrial groups. The most important of the increases were in manufacturing, services and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 475; farming 128; transportation 127; construction and maintenance 2,188; trade 100 and services 1,216, of which 731 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,048 of men and 472 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 51,021 placements in regular employment, 34,712 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,501 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,026 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 475 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Quebec during September 423 bushmen received certificates at the Hull office for transportation to centres in Ontario. Of these, 193 were bound for Pembroke, 119 for Port Arthur and 111 for Sudbury. Offices in Ontario granted 832 certificates for reduced transportation during September, all provincial. The Port Arthur office issued 460 of these to 336 bushmen, 103 building construction workers, 10 mine workers and 11 cookees proceeding to employment within the Port Arthur zone. From Fort William 98 bush workers, and from Sudbury 109 bush workers travelled to centres

within their respective zones. Destined to the Sudbury zone also, were 37 bushmen, 1 cook and 2 cookees sent from Pembroke, 25 mill labourers and one cook from North Bay, and one bushman from Toronto. The Sault Ste. Marie zone received 4 mill hands from North Bay and 3 bushmen from Sudbury. From Toronto, in addition, 74 building construction workers went to Parry Sound, 15 building construction workers to North Bay, and 2 bricklayers to Stratford. The labour movement in Manitoba during September emanated from Winnipeg, from which centre 52 persons were transported to points in the Port Arthur zone, among whom were 45 bushmen, 3 bricklayers, 2 restaurant cooks, one garage mechanic and one farm hand. In Alberta during September the Edmonton office was instrumental in the transfer of 19 workers to points within its own zone. These included 14 mine workers, 4 bushmen and one labourer. British Columbia offices effected 175 transfers at the reduced rate during September, all to provincial centres. On certificates received at Vancouver 8 carpenters travelled to New Westminster and 87 carpenters, 4 mine workers and one hotel waiter to various points within the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone the New Westminster office despatched 68 carpenters. From Prince George 4 carpenters and one plumber went to Prince Rupert, while from Nelson one sawmill engineer was carried at the reduced rate to Penticton and one mill labourer to a point within the Nelson zone.

Of the 1,501 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September 674 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 826 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above, the special harvest transportation facilities afforded by the railway companies in the Prairie Provinces during the month of August and mentioned in the report for that month prevailed throughout September. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special harvest rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of certificates furnished by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement being confined entirely to the localities within their respective provinces. During September 39 persons in Manitoba and 210 in Alberta took advantage of this special rate, a total of 249. Of these 148 were transported by the Canadian National Railways and 101 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during September, 1940

The September report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 166 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 158 reported detailed operations. The remaining 8 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of September, while 38 municipalities had failed to report at the close of October 10.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of September is $10,014,340. Revised values for the month of August include returns from 187 municipalities and aggregate $11,555,102. Reports were received from 56 of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $6,426,220 for the last month. The corresponding revised value for August includes 57 returns and is $7,693,732, while the September, 1939, value was $4,135,624.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the nine elapsed months of the current year is $81,324,052. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $57,749,872, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $43,911,494.

During the month of September new construction of all types amounted to 82·1 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 37·6.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, SEPTEMBER, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	10,014,340	40,000	199,804	137,699	2,424,813
New construction	8,231,681	34,000	152,630	98,125	1,994,815
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,782,659	6,000	47,174	39,574	429,998
Residential	4,440,316	10,000	172,569	40,625	938,147
New construction	3,765,474	4,000	137,580	24,525	806,230
Additions, alterations, repairs	674,842	6,000	34,989	16,100	131,917
Institutional	614,725	.....	2,800	375	166,195
New construction	562,900	.....	.....	.....	139,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	51,825	.....	2,800	375	27,195
Commercial	1,672,548	30,000	16,935	23,224	330,341
New construction	1,031,178	30,000	12,550	4,600	120,295
Additions, alterations, repairs	641,370	.....	4,385	18,624	210,046
Industrial	2,708,038	.....	5,000	4,000	575,875
New construction	2,332,643	.....	.....	.....	539,875
Additions, alterations, repairs	375,395	.....	5,000	4,000	36,000
Other building	578,713	.....	2,500	69,475	414,255
New construction	539,486	.....	2,500	69,000	389,415
Additions, alterations, repairs	39,227	.....	.....	475	24,840

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	5,157,904	568,769	177,971	555,728	751,652
New construction	4,308,711	433,825	141,895	422,663	645,017
Additions, alterations, repairs	849,193	134,944	36,076	133,065	106,635
Residential	2,083,419	271,749	83,836	266,268	573,703
New construction	1,815,028	208,775	57,340	182,418	529,578
Additions, alterations, repairs	268,391	62,974	26,496	83,850	44,125
Institutional	390,955	500	33,900	5,000	15,000
New construction	385,900	.....	33,000	5,000	.....
Additions, alterations, repairs	5,055	500	900	.....	15,000
Commercial	676,923	165,420	43,725	274,590	111,390
New construction	424,213	98,800	35,500	226,080	79,140
Additions, alterations, repairs	252,710	66,620	8,225	48,510	32,250
Industrial	1,942,620	125,800	15,950	.....	38,793
New construction	1,620,825	125,000	15,500	.....	31,443
Additions, alterations, repairs	321,795	800	450	.....	7,350
Other Building	63,987	5,300	560	9,870	12,766
New construction	62,745	1,250	555	9,165	4,856
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,242	4,050	5	705	7,910

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1940 (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	September	Nine months	Nine months	Nine months
1940	10,014,340	81,324,052	(2) 67·7	(3)
1939	4,135,624	43,911,494	36·5	88·1
1938	5,285,997	43,183,393	35·9	90·2
1937	5,111,780	42,960,983	35·8	95·2
1936	3,657,271	30,683,412	25·5	84·8
1935	3,331,915	36,680,796	30·5	81·2
1934	2,281,874	19,715,146	16·5	82·8
1933	1,986,903	16,394,014	13·6	77·5

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of Value of Building Permits	Average Index of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials
	September	Nine months	Nine months	Nine months
1932	2,449,735	35,026,199	29·1	77·6
1931	10,407,999	88,602,995	73·7	82·7
1930	11,093,020	126,361,350	105·2	92·7
1929	17,117,017	186,011,017	154·8	99·2
1928	20,374,149	165,621,634	137·8	96·7
1927	14,462,243	141,152,535	117·5	96·3
1926	11,047,503	120,163,936	100·0	100·7

[2] Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. [3] Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1940, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	September, 1940	September, 1939
	$	$
Prince Edward Island—		
Charlottetown	40,000	18,900
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	82,682	62,046
New Glasgow	No report	1,600
*Sydney	23,785	38,705
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	1,025	5,500
*Moncton	105,430	10,100
*Saint John	18,865	17,461
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	974,090	563,683
*Quebec	118,846	158,435
Shawinigan Falls	26,225	11,925
*Sherbrooke	No report	56,200
*Trois-Rivieres	25,065	38,325
*Westmount	6,690	26,505
Ontario		
Belleville	14,650	26,400
*Brantford	17,440	1,292
Chatham	18,775	227,128
*Fort William	113,575	51,730
Galt	23,635	8,586
*Guelph	19,135	7,210
*Hamilton	359,225	129,012
*Kingston	294,526	18,447
*Kitchener	60,102	45,801
*London	80,320	250,610
Oshawa	28,585	17,910
*Ottawa	174,200	283,520
Owen Sound	5,060	5,589
*Peterborough	25,551	38,039
*Port Arthur	49,615	26,498
*St. Catharines	52,890	56,093
*St. Thomas	5,440	11,040
Sarnia	14,025	17,860
Sault Ste. Marie	82,892	52,593
*Stratford	6,746	4,815
*Toronto	1,327,728	507,038
East York Twp.	68,015	124,762
Welland	18,480	17,900
*Windsor	129,510	79,747
Riverside	25,215	1,480
Woodstock	18,129	13,612
York Twp.	141,477	72,410
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	9,000	2,970
St. Boniface	219,425	28,755
*Winnipeg	203,100	106,000
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	3,100	5,625
*Regina	80,833	12,794
*Saskatoon	26,450	19,285
Alberta—		
*Calgary	318,288	110,771
*Edmonton	180,445	174,045
Lethbridge	39,810	11,697
Medicine Hat	2,185	500
British Columbia—		
Kamloops	12,960	11,262
Nanaimo	8,210	15,635
*New Westminster	80,795	63,600
Prince Rupert	3,009	7,500
*Vancouver	518,055	402,237
North Vancouver	10,985	5,800
*Victoria	77,278	44,396
Total 58 Municipalities	6,426,220	4,135,624
Total 35 Municipalities	5,568,800	3,348,590

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1940

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July to September, 1940, showed a gain over that transacted during the corresponding quarter last year, as there was an increase of nearly 48 per cent in vacancies listed and of 43 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. A very substantial increase was recorded in construction and maintenance, where National Defence projects throughout Canada had required much additional labour, but manufacturing and services also showed marked gains, followed by others which were fairly substantial in logging and transportation. The increase in trade was of moderate proportions, while that in mining was nominal only. The one group to indicate a decrease was farming and this was quite large. Provincially, Manitoba and Saskatchewan alone reported declines, which were of fair proportions, the remaining provinces registering increases, the highest being in Quebec and Ontario, where construction and maintenance showed marked improvement; Nova Scotia also reported a substantial gain in this group, but the increases in the remaining provinces were much more moderate in volume, that in New Brunswick being very small.

From the chart on page 1174, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service offices for the month of September, it will be noted that the trend in the curve of vacancies in relation to applications was upward throughout the quarter, except during the second half of July, when no change was registered, and the latter half of September, when a slight decline was shown. The curve of vacancies, however, followed an upward course throughout the entire three months and at the close of the period under review the levels attained by both curves were from 17 to 20 points higher than those recorded at the end of September a year ago.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**202**	**200**	**2**	**164**	**38**	**125**	**2,733**	**2,097**	**440**	**8,452**	**6,903**	**1,097**
Animal products, edible	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	32	3	87	51	34
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	.....	254	224	6
Lumber and its products	32	32	.....	55	23	32	376	368	23	342	234	82
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1
Pulp and paper products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	222	360	369	209	165
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	117	99	14
Textile products	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	66	54	1	1,292	1,188	90
Plant products, edible	17	17	.....	63	6	57	32	23	2	921	796	116
Plant products, n.e.s.	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	15	13	1	45	29	15
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	9	.....	125	105	18
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	38	8	29	219	161	58
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	911	823	84
Electric apparatus	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	260	229	38
Iron and steel products	145	145	.....	10	1	9	948	794	18	2,910	2,275	259
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	10	8	2	481	455	.....	254	242	16
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	17	14	3	125	84	40
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	.....	211	144	61
Logging	**288**	**285**	**6**	**118**	**95**	**23**	**6,775**	**5,857**	**145**	**4,081**	**2,761**	**74**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**5**	**5**	.....
Farming	**153**	**149**	**4**	**25**	**20**	**5**	**612**	**602**	.....	**8,419**	**5,517**	**2,640**
Mining	**43**	**43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**35**	**33**	.....	**594**	**529**	**7**
Coal	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	26	.....	470	455	1
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	124	74	6
Communication	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	**94**	**77**	**15**	**28**	**9**	**18**
Transportation	**47**	**8**	**39**	**92**	**15**	**77**	**2,473**	**275**	**2,162**	**874**	**198**	**671**
Forwarding and storage	36	3	33	51	1	50	750	108	607	624	127	499
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	17	9	8
Shipping and stevedoring	11	5	6	41	14	27	1,721	165	1,555	233	62	164
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**7,325**	**6,637**	**592**	**1,260**	**885**	**363**	**23,632**	**23,191**	**263**	**24,472**	**19,793**	**3,606**
Railway	8	4	4	34	13	21	15	.....	.....	1,332	1,289	14
Highway	789	281	512	284	36	248	14,896	14,892	3	3,948	1,400	2,570
Building and other	6,528	6,352	76	942	836	94	8,721	8,299	260	19,192	17,104	1,022
Services	**2,853**	**636**	**1,989**	**2,133**	**265**	**1,864**	**18,026**	**6,689**	**5,341**	**14,012**	**5,514**	**7,424**
Governmental	64	7	58	7	6	1	109	79	11	936	800	96
Hotel and restaurant	128	59	52	38	29	5	944	687	33	1,281	1,069	185
Professional	246	135	84	34	6	28	359	211	69	491	318	157
Recreational	24	2	19	26	.....	26	82	33	26	477	163	311
Personal	146	6	140	400	12	394	346	210	118	2,322	278	2,042
Household	2,245	427	1,636	1,627	211	1,410	16,184	5,466	5,084	8,485	2,867	4,633
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	20	19	.....
Trade	**133**	**25**	**106**	**187**	**25**	**159**	**394**	**264**	**150**	**1,341**	**519**	**813**
Retail	93	23	68	165	24	138	277	173	68	1,145	456	683
Wholesale	40	2	38	22	1	21	117	91	82	196	63	130
Finance	**9**	**3**	**6**	**2**	.....	**2**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**21**	**11**	**10**
All Industries	**11,056**	**7,986**	**2,747**	**3,981**	**1,343**	**2,618**	**54,782**	**39,090**	**8,517**	**62,299**	**41,759**	**16,360**
Men	8,392	7,447	852	2,267	1,097	1,159	37,068	32,550	3,323	49,476	35,348	10,971
Women	2,664	539	1,895	1,714	246	1,459	17,714	6,540	5,194	12,823	6,411	5,389

During the period July to September, 1940, there was an average of 69·4 vacancies and 64·3 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 59·9 vacancies and 57·4 placements for each 100 applications for work during the same period of 1939.

The average number of positions offered daily during the third quarter of 1940 was 2,286, of applications registered, 3,291, and of placements effected, 2,116, in contrast with the daily average of 1,548 vacancies, 2,583 applications and 1,482 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1939.

During the three months July to September, 1940, the offices reported that they had made 167,343 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 162,912 placements, of which 121,671 were in regular employment and 41,241 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 103,249 were of men and

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER—1940

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
251	**202**	**75**	**177**	**63**	**106**	**374**	**320**	**50**	**1,306**	**651**	**650**	**13,659**	**10,474**	**2,545**
3	3	.....	20	3	16	24	23	.....	43	38	4	220	152	57
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	4	2
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	301	267	10
14	17	2	53	24	24	189	179	4	167	126	36	1,228	1,003	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1
10	4	6	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	49	7	42	1,022	446	573
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	100	15
41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	18	15	2	1,424	1,301	95
16	12	4	15	4	7	31	21	10	17	9	8	1,112	888	204
23	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	90	60	28
.....	.....	.....	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	3	9
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	25	20	5	176	134	27
2	1	1	13	9	4	66	62	4	17	17	.....	358	258	99
2	.....	2	5	2	3	6	4	2	1	1	.....	969	874	91
7	2	5	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	1	277	237	47
96	75	42	44	12	34	23	18	11	913	389	526	5,089	3,709	899
21	21	.....	2	1	1	3	1	2	24	13	11	795	741	32
4	4	.....	6	3	3	17	7	10	14	6	8	202	118	83
5	3	2	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	9	5	4	250	171	70
158	**258**	**1**	**11**	**34**	.....	**446**	**320**	**102**	**416**	**347**	**59**	**12,293**	**9,957**	**410**
2	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**5**	.....	**3**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**16**	**1**
5,765	**5,437**	**384**	**4,609**	**4,307**	**91**	**5,081**	**4,869**	**109**	**524**	**411**	**96**	**25,188**	**21,312**	**3,329**
7	**23**	.....	**24**	**14**	**10**	**142**	**109**	.....	**101**	**91**	**3**	**946**	**842**	**20**
.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	105	73	.....	8	8	.....	138	106	.....
7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	66	59	.....	597	586	1
.....	3	.....	19	9	10	34	33	.....	27	24	3	211	150	19
.....	.....	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**9**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**145**	**101**	**41**
56	**36**	**20**	**254**	**41**	**214**	**166**	**61**	**105**	**310**	**73**	**235**	**4,272**	**707**	**3,523**
35	17	18	199	13	187	154	49	105	97	16	81	1,946	334	1,580
4	2	2	9	9	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	1	37	25	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	194	40	153	2,207	293	1,905
17	17	.....	46	19	27	4	4	.....	15	15	.....	82	55	27
2,227	**2,079**	**151**	**1,505**	**1,021**	**485**	**2,081**	**1,823**	**236**	**5,204**	**3,350**	**1,846**	**67,706**	**58,779**	**7,542**
65	65	.....	46	37	9	468	461	.....	85	83	1	2,053	1,952	49
529	526	3	266	234	32	304	216	94	2,245	604	1,646	23,261	18,189	5,108
1,633	1,488	148	1,193	750	444	1,309	1,146	142	2,874	2,663	199	42,392	38,638	2,385
2,458	**968**	**1,457**	**2,972**	**1,553**	**1,127**	**2,949**	**1,339**	**867**	**3,583**	**1,422**	**2,083**	**48,986**	**18,386**	**22,152**
28	27	1	184	118	66	153	131	20	57	48	9	1,538	1,216	262
212	222	13	134	108	14	256	189	25	278	205	67	3,271	2,568	394
47	34	15	432	384	47	51	30	15	545	53	461	2,205	1,171	876
45	7	36	19	6	13	8	4	4	30	19	11	711	234	446
195	10	189	248	20	225	242	28	215	432	28	434	4,331	592	3,757
1,779	545	1,203	1,635	727	762	1,660	627	585	2,239	1,068	1,101	35,854	11,938	16,414
152	123	.....	320	190	.....	579	330	3	2	1	.....	1,076	667	3
95	**50**	**46**	**214**	**96**	**120**	**109**	**24**	**82**	**244**	**66**	**175**	**2,717**	**1,069**	**1,651**
61	35	27	173	72	103	75	13	61	214	57	154	2,203	853	1,302
34	15	19	41	24	17	34	11	21	30	9	21	514	216	349
3	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	.....	**12**	**8**	**4**	**57**	**28**	**27**
11,022	**9,056**	**2,136**	**9,771**	**7,132**	**2,155**	**11,363**	**8,877**	**1,554**	**11,712**	**6,428**	**5,154**	**175,986**	**121,671**	**41,241**
8,689	8,175	740	7,381	5,846	1,348	8,755	7,698	889	9,039	5,088	3,894	131,067	103,249	23,176
2,333	881	1,396	2,390	1,286	807	2,608	1,179	665	2,673	1,340	1,260	44,919	18,422	18,065

18,422 of women, while casual work was found for 23,176 men and 18,065 women. Comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1939 showed that 114,080 placements were then made, of which 81,343 were in regular employment and 32,737 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 191,287 men and 62,113 women, a total of 253,400, in contrast with a registration of 198,833 persons during the same period of 1939. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1940 of 175,986 vacancies, of which 131,067 were for men and 44,919 for women, as compared with 119,133 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1940.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF OCTOBER, 1940

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces continued fall ploughing and the harvesting of late crops. Unfortunately, heavy frosts had damaged to quite an extent large quantities of apples and potatoes and had delayed farm work. However, evaporators had opened and would handle about 80,000 barrels of these slightly frosted apples. Fox ranchers of the Fredericton area had recently held a field day, when discussions had taken place on fox breeding problems, this industry having expanded considerably within a short time. Fishing for the most part was quiet. Scallops and oysters, the greater per cent of which was shipped to the United States, and mackerel were plentiful, but green dry cod was very scarce. Potential losses to fishermen in the sardine catch had been caused by the silver hake which had driven these fish out of the Harbour de Loutre area. Shipments to England of fresh and cured smoked fillets from Grand Manan and other centres promised to be of great importance, this being a new venture. Several logging camps were under construction, and those in the Miramichi district were filled to capacity, contractors reporting no scarcity of men for winter bush work. As the result of war orders a much larger cut was expected during the coming months, the demand for pit props being particularly urgent. Some sawmills, having completed the season's cut, had closed down, while others would continue to operate during November, but sash and door factories were working overtime owing to the demand for dressed lumber. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area worked five and six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to six days. Factories in nearly all centres were operating to capacity, there being the usual contraction in refreshment manufacturing concerns. All building under way was well advanced and highway paving also continued. Transportation was fair, shipments of lumber continuing from the Eastern ports. Trade was good. Charwomen featured largely in female placements in the Women's Division, as suburbanites, who were re-opening their town houses, had requested a large number of this class of applicants.

In the Province of Quebec much activity was apparent in logging, manufacturing and construction. At La Tuque, the demand for bushmen was so heavy that men were being called from other districts, more than 500 workers already having been placed and 5,000 additional men needed. Chicoutimi, likewise, reported a shortage of men, as wood cutting there was very active, as well as in the districts served by Hull, Matane, Rouyn and Sherbrooke. The call for fuel wood cutters at Montreal, too, was very heavy. All industrial establishments were busy at Chicoutimi, Hull, Matane, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, but at La Tuque and Rouyn manufacturing concerns, on the whole, were slack. At Levis, the aluminum plant had re-opened and at St. Romuald many workers had been recalled. Sash and door factories throughout the province, too, were busily engaged. Numerous construction workers were employed in the erection of training camps and few skilled tradesmen were idle. Many labourers, also, had been hired for highway construction in order to rush completion of road work before the winter season began.

There was a much smaller demand for farm help in Ontario and with the completion of the harvest season for fruit and vegetables, the calls for casual help also were fewer; however, some men had been placed as plough hands. More bushmen were seeking employment in the woods and lumber camps were gradually filling. In the North Bay district greater commitments for future delivery had been accepted by the logging operators, necessitating the opening of more camps. The fact, that the number of those now operating had already reached the peak of last season, had caused wages to stiffen somewhat and late starting operators had raised them from the usual $35 to $40 per month to $40 and $45. Mining was quiet except at Timmins, where only a nominal demand existed for this class of workers. The general industrial situation remained very satisfactory, as practically all manufacturing concerns were operating at full capacity, especially those handling war orders. Skilled workers in the metal trades were greatly in demand, particularly those employed in aeroplane manufacture, but these men were secured in many instances by transference from one district to another through clearance orders listed at the various employment centres. Building construction steadily continued with little unemployment, but the volume of work available on road construction had decreased greatly. National Defence

projects in some localities were nearing completion and in others were progressing favourably, carpenters, millwrights, pipe fitters and welders constituting the chief call amongst skilled tradesmen, many of whom, like the others mentioned above, were brought in from outside districts; unskilled labour, however, was plentiful. The movement of freight by lake and rail was brisk and this furnished employment for a number of men. Trade was very satisfactory. Orders for women in domestic service were steady, with capable household servants much in demand. Some factory and clerical positions, also, were available and quickly filled.

With harvesting about completed in the Prairie Provinces, requests for farm help had declined considerably, although a steady call existed for young and middle-aged men, under and over military age, for dairy and general farm work during the winter months. At Lethbridge, numerous men were engaged in the sugar beet harvest and the result of their labour was an estimated delivery of 200,000 to 225,000 tons of beets to the sugar refineries, the payroll of which would approximate $1,250,000, this million and a quarter pay day being split among some one thousand farmers. An abundance of feed was also reported, more than sufficient for the cattle on hand, so that the Southern Alberta farmers were enjoying a sellers' market for the first time in years. A good demand existed for loggers and this was likely to improve with the colder weather. Mining and manufacturing also showed increased activity. Various National Defence projects were nearing completion, with consequent reductions in the number of men employed, but little road work was under way. Railroad shops at Lethbridge were fairly busy and freight haulage active. Trade was good. A slight decrease was reported in the household section of the Women's Division and even then, capable domestics were not always easily obtained. Some factory and clerical work, too, was available and this was eagerly sought after by many of the applicants.

Although unusually mild weather in British Columbia had prolonged the season for fall work in farming, there were few requests for farm hands and at Vancouver, for the first time in many months, all orders on hand for experienced milkers had been filled. Apple picking was about completed, but packing houses were very busy. The majority of lumber camps and sawmills was working to capacity and while the production from these was extremely high, a shortage of lumber for domestic projects was seriously curtailing construction. Herring fishing continued, with catches fair and mining was steady. Building was very active, though some of the larger construction jobs had been hampered, as mentioned above, through lack of building material. National Defence projects were well advanced. Shipyards were busy, but the waterfronts, except at Victoria, were quieter. Trade was fair. Little change was recorded by the Women's Division, there being the usual demand for household domestics, as well as a few openings for hotel employees and factory hands.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

July-August Record

From the September issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* the employment situation may be summarized as follows:

Between July 15 and August 12, there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain. There was a reduction of nearly 50,000 in the numbers of men and women registered as unemployed, but the number of boys and girls rose nearly 22,000, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who had reached the school-leaving age at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unemployed at August 12 was 432,240 less than the figure for August 14, 1939.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August 12, 1940, represented 5·4 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64 at July 1939, as compared with 5·6 at July 15, 1940; at August 14, 1939, the percentage unemployed was 8·5. For persons within the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 5·5 at August 12, 1940, 5·7 at July 15, 1940 and 8·7 at August 14, 1939. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 2·4, 2·5, and 3·9 respectively.

United States

On October 24, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labour, reported in an official press release, that employment in non-agricultural industries in September, 1940, was at an exceptionally high level, following an increase of more than 600,000 jobs between August and September.

The following paragraphs taken from the official report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

This increase followed a gain of 400,000 jobs between July and August. While employment usually increases in the summer and early autumn, the gain this year is one of the largest ever recorded. Month by month employment has been increasing since the winter low point in February. Nearly 2,000,000 people returned to work this year between February and September. More than 36,600,000 persons were working in non-agricultural employment in September. This does not include an additional 2,242,000 working on CCC, WPA, and NYA.

Industry	Estimated number of wage earners September 1940	Gains in number of workers between— August and September 1940	Average for 1937 and September 1940
Aircraft	108,400	+9,000	+84,400
Shipbuilding	103,000	+4,500	+40,700
Machine tools	69,600	+2,400	+22,400
Engines	58,000	+2,100	+25,100
Aluminum manufactures	30,000	+1,100	+ 6,300
Explosives	8,700	+ 400	+ 3,300

The major factor conrtibuting to the current gain of 600,000 workers was the rise in factory employment, which was about half again as great as the usual seasonal increase. Over 285,000 factory wage earners were returned to jobs in September. This gain in employment was accompanied by a rise of 5·4 per cent, or $10,700,000 in weekly wages. The latter increase is about five times the customary pay-roll increase of 1·0 per cent from August to September. With but few exceptions, the September gains in factory employment and pay-rolls are the largest aggregate increases in any single month since 1919.

As in the preceding month the increases in factory employment and pay-rolls were widespread. Of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 76 reported more workers, and 77 larger pay-rolls.

The expansion of non-agricultural employment is by no means confined to the defence industries. This is true not only of the last month but also of the period since 1939. Employment in the primary defence industries such as shipbuilding, aircraft, and ordnance has increased 203,000 over the last 12 months. Employment in what may be called secondary defence industries, such as the iron and steel and chemical industries, primarily engaged in supplying civilian needs but also supplying semi-finished products for primary defence industries, has expanded 268,000. The percentage expansion of employment in the primary defence industries has, of course, been much greater than in industries that are engaged almost exclusively in supplying civilian needs in which aggregate employment increased 507,000. This is 2½ times as great as the increase in the primary defence industries.

In the following war-materials industries employment reached new highs in September:

Other industries stimulated directly or indirectly by war orders and in which large employment gains were shown included foundries and machine shops (11,100), electrical machinery (10,900), sawmills (6,300), brass, bronze, and copper products (5,100) and steel (4,500). The increased production of new models was reflected in the gain of 96,300 workers in the automobile industry, while seasonal factors contributed to the increase of 11,900 workers in cotton goods, 10,100 in confectionery, 8,700 in women's clothing, and 5,900 in furniture. The few manufacturing industries showing declines included beverages (4,300), boots and shoes (3,800), and ice cream (2,300), in each of which seasonal curtailment is expected in September.

Gains were also reported in other major fields of non-agricultural employment. In wholesale and retail trade combined, there was a seasonal increase of more than 150,000 workers. About 37,000 additional workers were employed by the transportation and public utility group, and 30,000 workers were added in the field of Federal and private construction. In the group of mining industries, a gain of 11,000 was reported and in the finance, service, and miscellaneous group 30,000 workers were added. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government service increased by about 51,000 from August to September. This figure includes the armed forces except for additions resulting from the calling of the National Guard for active service.

The increase in wholesale and retail trade combined was predominantly in retail stores which took on 4·6 per cent more workers to handle fall business and increased pay-rolls by 4·3 per cent. Employment increase of 1·1 per cent in wholesale trade between mid-August and mid-September represented the usual fall gain in this industry.

Employment in the private building construction industry showed a larger-than-seasonal increase of 3 per cent from August to September.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Law require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:
>
> The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for buliding and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies

and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of repairs to roadway expansion joints, Jacques Cartier Bridge, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Western Waterproofing Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 17, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,230. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 77
Cement finishers	0 61
Compressor operators	0 55
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
single or double drums	0 72
three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 83
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 44
Painters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 83
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners:	
acetylene or electric	0 60
on steel erection	0 83

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction work at Port Atkinson, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Allen & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 7, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,725. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas or electric)	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	1 00
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50

Installation of a power plant at Port Atkinson, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Allen & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 7, 1940. Amount of contract, $1,345. A fiar wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 90
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 50

Construction of a new pavilion at Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, August 21, 1940. Amount of contract, $71,278 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators.	
Steam	0 65
gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators-tower (gas or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent, composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65

	Per hour
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 90
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Erection of a travelling, electrically operated Hammerhead Crane, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $129,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	$ 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 85
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Painters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an instrument and model shop, storage building and gate house at the National Research Council's new annex laboratories, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 21, 1940. Amount of contract, $108,200 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, tower (gas or electric)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters, asphalt	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 85

Construction at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $100,465.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas)	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 60
Firemen	0 68¾
Labourers	0 45
Electricians	0 75
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	20 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	7 00

Note.—Working hours must not exceed *8 per day* and *44 per week*.

Construction at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 19, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately

$174,769. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver, foreman	$1 25
Pile driver, engineer	1 12½
Pile driver, man	1 00
Pile driver, boomman	1 00
Pile driver, bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver, fireman	0 68¾
Labourers	0 45
Wharf and dock builders	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas)	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator (steam)	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Painters	0 65
Road grader operators (gas)	0 60
Rock drillers (machine)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 50
Steam roller operator (steam or gas)	0 70
Track layers	0 50
Track layers foreman	0 60
Watchman	0 45

Construction of building No. 59 at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, $74,345 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 85
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Elevator constructors	0 97
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 68
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Hoist operators—tower (gas or electric)	0 50
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

Construction of a general storehouse building at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, September 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $262,970 and unit prices.

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 85
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Elevator constructors	0 97
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 68
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Rodman—reinforced steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Hoist operators—tower (gas or electric)	0 50

Construction of repairs, renewals and renovations to the public building at Chicoutimi, P.Q. Name of contractors, Riverin and Riverin, Enrg., Chicoutimi, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1940. Amount of contract,

$9,690. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 55
Lathers (wood)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an extension at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $10,562 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers: walls	0 85
Cement finishers: floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators.	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators, tower—gas or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Riggers (general)	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel craneman	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a block at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 29, 1940. Amount of contract $185,900 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos or cork insulation workers	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boilermakers	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 80
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron and bronze erectors	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Riggers (general)	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas)	1 00
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphaltic and quarry tiles)	0 70

	Per hour
Tile setters (ceramic and glazed)	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Installation of an oil burning system in the Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,158. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric or gas	0 53
Driver	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Lathers (wood)	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

Consrtuction of a building at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $124,956. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 73
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drums	0 70
Double drums	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Rodman—reinforced steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent composition	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons helpers' (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of a storage building at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Smith Brothers and Wilson, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1940. Amount of contract, $55,040 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 73
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, tower, gas or electric	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Rodman, reinforcing steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchman	0 45
Waxers and polishers	0 50

Construction of buildings at Camperdown, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contraoctor, Mr. Howard A. Keddy, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, August 9, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $32,250 and unit prices. A fair wages schdeule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—walls	0 85
Cement finishers—floors	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Lathers (wood)	0 55
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Mastic floor layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers: felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a temporary building for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, M. Henri Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1940. Amount of contract, $89,477.22 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas, or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or electric)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers: felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers, floor	0 50
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of alterations to shed and new film vaults at the Motion Picture Bureau, National Research Council annex, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Reginald A. Crain and George E. Crain, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 16, 1940. Amount of contract, $6,421.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of fireproof vaults in sub-basement of Temporary Building No. 2, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. R. Taylor & Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October, 10, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,400.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Driver	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of wharf improvements at Baie Comeau (Manicouagan), Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Donat Dimard & Maurice Michaud, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1940. Amount of contract approximately $7,185.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Drillers (machine)	0 45
Dynamite men	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60

Construction of water mains, etc., at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Hall Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 15, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $7,534.14. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 95
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drill runners	0 50
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45

Reconstruction of superstructure of portions of the Langevin Pier at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Ltd., Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $16,369.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing, and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	$0 42
Labourers	0 35
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Engineers, crane (steam gas. or electric)	0 70
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an extension to parade ground at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $3,800. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 60
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 50
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Powdermen	0 55
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 50
Including team	0 90
Steam or gas.	0 70

Construction of two new pavilions for Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $116,900.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers: felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of extension to depot workshop building at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Brookfield Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 1, 1940. Amount of contract, $18,216.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering motar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers—	
Walls	0 85
Floors	0 60

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Engineers, operating, steam—	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers, on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—tower (gas, or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers: felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 45
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an engine testing laboratory at the National Research Council's new annex laboratories, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dansereau, Ltd. Date of contract, October 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $227,148.78. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1.00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators: tower (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men helping tradesmen)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; composition	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators, gas.	1 00
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
(Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers' finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters—	
Asphalt	0 70
Ceramic	1 00
Helpers	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners—	
Acetylene or electric	0 70
On steel erection	0 85

Department of Transport

Development at Virden, Man. Name of contractor, Mr. R. A. Kenney, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $25,673. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators, gas. or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators—	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Gasoline	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of an aerodrome at Farnham, P.Q. Name of Contractors, Messrs. Roy and Brassard, Lac Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1940. Amount of contract,

$36,283.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Asphalt rakers	0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators, gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 35
Road grader operators—all classes—	
Horse drawn	0 40
Including team	0 65
Gasoline	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 60
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	0 90
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Development at Chatham, N.B. Name of contractors, Armstrong Bros., Perth, N.B. Date of contract, October 3, 1940. Amount of contract, $50,283. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators—	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 45
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development at Sturdee, Sask. Name of contractors, Nelson River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 25, 1940. Amount of contract, $169,561. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators—	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Steam	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Drivers—team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—gas.	0 55
Road roller operators—gas. and steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas.	1 00
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development at Yorkton, Sask. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 26, 1940. Amount of contract, $343,124.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators—	
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Steam	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 55
Road roller operators—gas. and steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas.	1 00
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Development at Dauphin, Man. Name of contractors, The Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $289,280.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 45
Drivers—team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators—gas.	0 50
Road roller operators—gas. and steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas.	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50

Development at Rhein, Sask. Name of contractors, Bird Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $26,079.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Construction at Wasa, B.C. Name of contractors, Marwell Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $10,338. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, teams and wagons	0 75
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Road grader operators—	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Roofers—	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 40

Development at Pennfield Ridge, N.B. Name of contractors, Dexter Construction Co., Ltd., Fairville, N.B. Date of contract, October 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $300,556.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 50
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Concrete mixer operators—	
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Steam	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Road grader operators—gas.	0 45
Road roller operators—gas. or elec.	0 60
Shovel operators—gas.	0 90
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	0 90
Cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Additional development at High River, Alta. Name of contractors, Western Canada Construction Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, October 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $28,547.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Crane operators, steam, gas. or elec.	0 70
Drag line operators	1 00
Drag line firemen	0 60
Drag line oilers	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Road grader operators—	
Horsedrawn	0 50
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 60
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchmen	0 40

Development at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Don Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1940. Amount of contract, $53,635. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—	
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development at Deseronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. N. A. Brazier, Deseronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1940. Amount

of contract, $52,921, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—	
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

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(2) *Dredging Work*

Note.—The labour conditions of contracts of this nature contain the federal Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (Fruhling). Name of contractors, the B.C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $11,980 and unit prices.

Dredging work at Escuminac, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Philip M. Leger, Mount Carmel, N.B. Date of contract, September 11, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $3,942.

Dredging work at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $9,265.

Dredging work at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $19,700.

Dredging work at eastern channel of harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $19,595.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the post office at the C.N.R. Station, Bedford, N.S. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $710.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sutton, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $658.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Nipawin, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $942.75.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Ours, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $718.50.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Gatineau, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lefelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1940. Amount of contract, $867.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Lanigan, Sask. Name of contractors, Sterling Hardware & Millwork Ltd., Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, September 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $754.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Con.*

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping Machine Parts, etc.	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Scarlet tunics	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sam Browne equipments	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown leather gloves	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Brown drill field jackets	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue whipcord	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue ties	Tooke Bros., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Fishing

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SALMON CANNERS OPERATING COMMITTEE AND THE UNITED FISHERMEN'S FEDERAL UNION, LOCAL 44 (SALMON PURSE SEINE FISHERMEN).

This agreement is for the fall salmon season of 1940; and fixes prices to be paid for the two varieties of salmon in the different areas at 10 to 25 cents each for chums and 40 to 60 cents each for cohoes.

Union members are to "fish for and sell their catches only to the operators to whom they are individually attached, unless otherwise instructed by the accredited representative of the operators."

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

HULL, QUEBEC.—E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCALS 35 AND 243) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 50).

This agreement which is similar to the 1937 agreement (which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1150) is to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hourly wage rates for a few classes of labour: beater room—beater engineers 68 to 97½ cents, beatermen 54 and 55½ cents; electrical department—power house operator 73 cents, shift electricians 58 and 63 cents, electricians apprentices 28 to 49 cents; finishing department—rewinders 46 and 50 cents, cuttermen 51 cents, broke hustler and floorman 43 cents; female sorters 25 to 30 cents; groundwood department—grindermen 53 cents, labourers 43 cents; mechanical department—machinist 68 cents, roll grinder 70½ cents, millwright 61 to 70 cents, carpenters 60 cents, pipefitters and painters 58 cents; newsprint paper mill—machine tender $1.58, back tender $1.32, third hand $1.00½, fourth hand 64½ cents, fifth hand 59½ cents, broke hustler 49 cents, core machine 53 cents; specialty mills—machine tenders 91 to 99½ cents, back tender 71 and 78½ cents, third hand 51 to 63½ cents, fourth hand 47 to 53 cents, fifth hand 47 cents, broke hustler 51 cents; steam department—firemen 52 and 61½ cents, labourer 43 cents; sulphite department—cook 79 cents, acid maker 68 cents, blow pits and screen men 51 cents, wet machine 48 cents, chippermen 51 cents; wood room—saw filer 58 cents, sawyer 46 cents, chipperman 49 and 51 cents; tissue department—machine operators 39½ and 43½ cents, female workers 25 to 36 cents; bag department—bag machine 34 cents, machine adjuster 64 cents.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—J. R. BOOTH LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 34) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 73) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS (LOCAL 412).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 940, with these exceptions:

Vacation: all employees with at least one year's service to receive one week's vacation annually with 48 hours' pay.

Wages are increased by 3 cents per hour to workers then earning 40 to 44½ cents per hour, and by 2 cents per hour to all workers then earning 45 cents per hour or more.

CORNWALL, ONTARIO.—HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL 212 AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 338.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1940, to December 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1939, page 432 and November, 1938, page 1295, with a number of changes.

Hours for all workers not normally to exceed 50 per week (as in the previous agreement) but it is now provided that a change to more or less hours may be made on one week's notice.

The wage scale does not form part of this agreement, but it is provided that the wages and bonus system in force at January 1, 1940, are to remain in effect for the duration of the agreement, except that if business conditions and prospects justify it, an increase or decrease in wages may be made by mutual consent.

Thorold, Ontario.—The Beaver Wood Fibre Company Limited and the Beaver Company Ltd. and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 192) and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 228).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1939, page 1178, with these exceptions:

Vacation: employees with at least one year's service to be given a week's vacation with pay (48 hours).

The new wage scale shows increases of from 3 to 5 cents per hour over the wage scale of the previous agreement.

Thorold, Ontario.—Brantford Felt and Paper Company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 368) and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (Local 329).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1940, to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1059 and December, 1938, page 1404, with this exception:

The wage scale shows increases of 4 cents per hour, except for millwright for whom the increase is 6 cents, and for watchman for whom the rate is unchanged.

Thorold, Ontario.—The Ontario Paper Company Ltd. and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 101), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 84) and Other Unions.

The agreement which was noted in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1152, and August, 1939, page 849, has been renewed for the period May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice with these changes:

Vacation: all permanent employees to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Wages: all hourly wage rates are increased by 2 cents per hour, with further special adjustment for groundwood repair men and helpers and for the foreman and casual gang.

Thorold, Ontario.—The Ontario Paper Company Ltd. and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1477.

This agreement which came into effect July 20, 1939, to be effective to May 1, 1941 or 1942, if no notice of change given, and concerns the unloading of pulpwood from boats and the loading of paper boats.

Hours to be based on a 10-hour day.

Overtime: time and one-half for all work over 10 hours, and for all work on Sundays and on three holidays.

Hourly wage rates were set out in the agreement, with the provision that if any change in hourly wage rates were made for other employees of the company at Thorold, a similar change be made for longshoremen. Accordingly, from May 1, 1940, the hourly wage rates were increased 2 cents per hour, making the hourly rates from May 1, 1940, as follows: head stowers, signalmen and paper roll off men 63 cents; boat hold labourers 62 cents; all others, 57 cents.

Disputes which cannot be directly settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

Thorold, Ontario.—Provincial Paper Limited, Montrose Division, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 290).

This agreement which came into effect May 26, 1937, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1295, remains in effect to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Vacation: on the copy of the agreement received in 1940, it is provided that employees with one year's service receive one week's vacation with pay.

Wages: the wage scale effective from May 1, 1940, shows wage increases of 2 cents per hour for all except those formerly receiving the lowest rate of 46 cents (labourers, etc.) for whom the rate is increased to 49 cents per hour.

Merritton, Ontario.—Alliance Paper Mills Limited and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 77).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1938, page 1295, with certain exceptions:

Vacation: all employees with at least one year's service to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Wages: except for those formerly receiving 46 cents per hour, for whom the increase is 3 cents per hour, and a few adjustments where the increase is higher, all classes of workers governed by this agreement received wage increases of 2 cents per hour from May 1, 1940.

MERRITTON, ONTARIO.—INTERLAKE TISSUE MILLS COMPANY LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 289) AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND OILERS (LOCAL 329).

A supplement to the agreement which has been in effect since June 4, 1937 (and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1151) became effective from May 1, 1940, and the amended agreement remains in effect to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Vacation: all employees with at least one year's service to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Wages are increased by 2 cents per hour from May 1, 1940.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 133 SAULT STE. MARIE), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 67 AT SAULT STE. MARIE, 74 AT ESPANOLA AND 71 AT STURGEON FALLS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

When hiring new employees, preference to be given to union members. All new employees and all permanent employees are to become and remain union members.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week for both day workers and tour workers.

Overtime for day workers and also for tour workers when these are engaged at other than tour work, and all work on Sundays and on three holidays, time and one-half.

An apprenticeship system to be maintained in the mechanical trades; apprentices to be paid from 35 per cent of minimum rate in the first year of apprenticeship to 85 per cent during the fourth year.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the employees with the management will be referred to arbitration, one arbitrator from each party and the third chosen by the other two, or if they are unable to agree, by the Minister of Labour for Canada.

Hourly wage rates for a few classes: sawyer 71 cents, tablemen 57 cents; wood room—all 56 cents; groundwood mill—stone sharpener 72 cents; grindermen 57 cents, screen and deckers 60 cents, wood handlers 56 cents, wet machines 56 cents; sulphite mill—cook 96 cents, cooks' helpers 56 and 69 cents, blow pits 56 cents, acid maker 81 cents, wet machines 56 cents; paper machines—machine tenders $1.19 to $1.45; back tenders $1.02 to $1.27, third hands 84 to 98 cents, fourth hands 71 to 78 cents, fifth hands 68 to 72 cents, beater engineers $1.03 and $1.05, broke beater man 56 cents, oilers 69 cents; finishers 56 and 57 cents; weighers 71 cents, cuttermen 67 cents, core maker 56 cents; boiler house—firemen 70 cents, oilers 56 and 59 cents, repairman 82 cents; electrical repairman and armature winders 82 to 90 cents; mechanical—journeymen machinists, millwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, patternmakers, 82 to 90 cents; board machine—machine tender 97 cents, back tender 75 cents, third hand 62 cents, fourth hand 59 cents, fifth hand 56 cents, labourers 56 cents. (These rates are 2 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement.)

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements, amendments and corrections to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Fur Manufacturing, Quebec City.
Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Dress Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Sash and Door, Wrought Wood and Casket Manufacturing, Jonquière and Kenogami.
Elevator Constructors, Quebec City and District (Eastern Quebec).
Elevator Constructors, Hull District (Western Quebec).
Building trades, Montreal (amendment).
Longshoremen, Sorel (correction).
Shipliners (ocean navigation), Montreal.
Clerks and Accountants, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma (amendment).
Retail Stores, Bakeries, Hotels, etc., Magog.
Barbers and Hairdressers, Chicoutimi (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Magog (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

One schedule has recently been made binding by Order in Council and five others revoked, as summarized in a special article on page 1204. These schedules are:—

SASKATCHEWAN

Coal and Wood Industry, Regina.

ALBERTA

Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones (revoked).
Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Whitecourt Zone (revoked).
Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Rocky Mountain House (revoked).
Painters, Edmonton (revoked).
Plumbers, Calgary (revoked).

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of six agreements, the correction of one agreement and the amendment of seven other agreements, all of which are noted below. A request for the extension of a new agreement in the lithographing industry throughout the province was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of October 26. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: the shoe manufacturing and the furniture manufacturing industries throughout the province in the issue of October 5; hardware stores at Quebec city, the corrugated paper box and the dress manufacturing industries throughout the province and building trades at Montreal in the issue of October 12; building trades at Montreal in the issue of October 19; garages at Quebec and building trades at Montreal in the issue of October 26. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during October approving or amending the constitution of three joint committees and others approving the levying of assessments by two joint committees, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Magog.—*See* below under "Trade".

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

Fur Manufacturing, Quebec City.—An Order in Council, approved October 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section de Fourrure de l'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada, inc., district de Québec (The Fur Section of the Association of Retail Merchants of Canada, Inc., Quebec district) and l'Union nationale et catholique des Travailleurs en Fourrure de Québec (The National Catholic Union of Fur Workers of Quebec).

Agreement to be in effect in Quebec City, Levis and four neighbouring municipalities,

from October 19, 1940, to October 18, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 1042 and October, 1939, page 1065, with these exceptions:

Minimum wage rates for 48 hour week: shop foreman $32, cutter and tailor (first class) $29 (an increase of $2), cutter and tailor (second class) $25 (an increase of $1), cutter and tailor (third class) $19 (an increase of $1); male pattern maker $35, female pattern maker $30, hide sorter $18; blocker $21 (an increase of $1); first class male and female operators and female finishers $15, second class male and female operators and female finishers $13 (increases of $1 per week); messenger $6, clerk in the shop and pressed hide work department $8 for men, $7.25 for women.

One apprentice allowed to every two journeymen. The wages for apprentices are unchanged at $6 to $16 for male apprentices and $6 to $10 for female apprentices, male apprentices to serve six years, female apprentices three years.

Piece work is again prohibited, but the bonus system based on the production of the employees is authorized.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385 and December, 1939, page 1279).

The amendment provides that any manufacturer or contractor who produces garments for women, whether carried out completely by men's tailoring methods or otherwise, to the extent of over 50 per cent of his total annual output shall be subject to the conditions of the ladies' cloak and suit industry. All men's and boys' clothing manufacturers who make garments for women but to an extent of less than 50 per cent of their total output shall be governed by the joint committee of the men's and boys' clothing industry, but all employees engaged in the manufacture of garments for women to be paid at least the minimum wage rates provided in the cloak and suit industry agreement, except that these rates may be 10 per cent less in zone II and 15 per cent less in zone III.

Any men's and boys' clothing contractor may separate his factory into distinct sections, one for men's clothing and one for women's, and in such case the women's clothing section will be governed by the cloak and suit agreement.

WOMEN'S CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1157, May, 1940, page 496 and August, page 866) by the same provisions relating to men's and boys' clothing manufacturers who also make women's clothing as summarized above under the "Men's and Boys' Clothing Industry".

DRESS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1075) by adding the following parties to the agreement: The Association of Washable Cotton Service Apparel Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec and L'Union National du Vêtement, section de la Robe (The National Clothing Union, Dress Section).

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

SASH AND DOOR, WROUGHT WOOD AND CASKET MANUFACTURING, JONQUIÈRE AND KENOGAMI.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain wood working plants and Le Syndicat national catholique des employés de l'industrie du bois ouvré de Jonquière et Kenogami, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Employees of the Wrought Wood Industry of Jonquière and Kenogami, Inc.).

The agreement is to be effective from October 12, 1940, to October 11, 1941. It is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 728, and November, page 1183, with these exceptions:

In addition to the manufacture of doors, window sashes, caskets, there is now added the manufacture of boxes, panels, shops engaged in sawing operations and all other manufacture of wood products.

The hourly wage rates are unchanged for the classes formerly covered except that "helpers" are not mentioned, and the following classes are added: master sawyer on carriage 40 cents, lathe operator 30 cents, first yardmen 35 cents, labourers 16 to 20 years 20 cents, labourers 20 years and over 25 cents, team driver 45 cents. As in the previous agreement the minimum wage rate for shop foreman is 50 cents, journeymen 40 cents, apprentices 10 to 30 cents, carter with one horse 40 cents, truck driver 35 cents.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, QUEBEC CITY AND DISTRICT (EASTERN QUEBEC).—An Order in Council, approved October 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the elevator contractors of the Builders' Exchange and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local 101.

The agreement covers: (*a*) the erecting and assembling of all elevator machinery, that is electric, hydraulic, steam, belt elevators, electric dumbwaiters, residence elevators, compressed air and hand power elevators, escalators, electric stairways, organ and orchestra elevators; (*b*) general repairs and modernization work on the above apparatus; and (*c*) contract service for care of this apparatus. (Elevator maintenance men are not covered.)

It is to be in effect from October 19, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and if necessary 30 days longer pending the adoption of an Order in Council to replace this one.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises all of the province east of a line running due north and south through a point 25 miles due west of the city of Quebec.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. On contract service where contracts require 2 shifts per day, hours 48 per week with payment for 52 hours; one shift on holidays, so that each man works every second holiday.

Overtime: all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Call backs on contract service on overtime except Sunday and legal holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum hourly wage rates: on construction, repair and modernization work, mechanic 79 cents, helpers 55 cents; on contract service and contract inspections, mechanic 71 cents, helper 50 cents.

Elevator Constructors, Montreal District (Central Quebec).—These were included in the agreement for all building trades in the Montreal district summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 733.

Elevator Constructors, Hull District (Western Quebec).—An Order in Council, approved October 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 19, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the elevator contractors members of the Builders' Exchange, Inc. and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local 96.

The agreement is to be in effect from October 19, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and if necessary for a further 30 days pending the adoption of an Order in Council to replace this one.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises all that part of the province west of a line running due north and south from the western limits of the town of Hawkesbury.

The terms of this agreement are the same as for this trade in the Quebec district summarized above except for the wage rates:

Minimum hourly wage rates: on construction, repair and modernization work, mechanic 95 cents, helpers 67 cents; on contract service and contract inspections, mechanic 86 cents, helper 60 cents.

Building Trades, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved October 17, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 26, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, July, 1940, page 732), by cancelling the provision for wage rates for apprentice electricians.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Longshoremen, Sorel.—A correction of the Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, page 972, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, but does not affect the Labour Gazette summary.

Shipliners (Ocean Navigation), Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shipping and stevedoring companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 1552.

The agreement covers all fitting of ocean vessels lying in the harbour for grain and cattle and woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear except where permanent gear men are employed. It is to be in effect from October 19, 1940, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1938, page 1424, with these exceptions:

Hours: the parties to take steps to ensure that the average number of hours per week do not exceed 48.

Wages: the basic rates of 77 cents per hour for day work, 87 cents for evening work and 97 cents for night work are unchanged but there is now added a war bonus of 8 cents per hour, making the current rates 85 cents, 95 cents and $1.05 per hour respectively. As in the previous agreement 10 cents per hour extra is payable for work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where old wood is being used.

Trade

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph d'Alma.—An Order in Council approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, corrects the previous Order in Council for these workers (Labour Gazette, October, 1940, page 1076, January, page 69, and July, 1939, page 730) by providing that all female employees other than those mentioned in the September Order in Council be governed by Ordinance No. 4 of the Minimum Wage Commission.

Retail Stores, Bakeries, Hotels, etc., Magog.—An Order in Council, approved October 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 12, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain employers and Le Syndicat catholique et national des commis de Magog (The National Catholic Union of Clerks of Magog).

This agreement is to be in effect from October 12, 1940, to October 11, 1941, and for another year if no notice of change given. It is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1067, January, 1939, page 97, and October, 1938, page 1173, with certain exceptions, among them:

Minimum weekly wages for a 65-hour week in bakeries and pastry shops: baker and pastry cook $16, first baker $15, second baker $12, apprentices from $5 to $9; deliveryman (70-hour week) $15, deliveryman's helper (70-hour week $5 and $10.

Service: Business and Personal

Hotels and Restaurants, Magog.—See above under "Trade".

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, CHICOUTIMI, ETC.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 12, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156, June, 1939, page 630, and September, 1940, page 972).

The term of the agreement is extended to September 4, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction is enlarged to include St. Joseph d'Alma, Ile Maligne, Riverbend and St. Gedeon, as well as the towns previously covered, which are Chicoutimi, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand Baie, Jonquière, Kenogami. For barbers the area within 2 miles of all these centres are included; for hairdressers the area within 20 miles of them.

Hours in the newly added centres are one hour per day longer than in the other towns.

Wages: for journeymen barbers the rate is still $15 per week plus 10 per cent of gross receipts made by the employee, but there is now added an extra 15 per cent on gross receipts in excess of $20 made by the journeymen.

Vacation: employees with at least one year's service with an employer to receive 6 days vacation with pay.

Apprenticeship for hairdressers to be 3 years of study and two years practice under direction.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE, LENNOXVILLE AND MAGOG.—An Order in Council, approved October 4, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 12, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 800, and November, 1938, page 1300) by providing that the territory within three miles of each of the above towns be also included.

Hours: some changes in the hours for closing are made.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 12 and 19:

Building trades, Sorel (amendment).
Shipliners, Montreal.
Longshoremen, Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 12, that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Barbers and hairdressers, Chicoutimi.
Bakers, Granby.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding or revoked by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Saskatchewan

Trade

COAL AND WOOD INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved October 22 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, October 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the handling, hauling or transporting of coal and wood by motor truck or horse drawn vehicle, in the city of Regina, to be effective from November 10, 1940, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, 6 days per week, a 54 hour week from October to February inclusive; 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week from March to September inclusive.

Overtime for truck drivers, teamsters and common labourers, 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rate for truck drivers or teamsters: 50 cents per hour, $20 per week or $80 per month as the employer and employee concerned may agree. For truck drivers or teamsters who supply their own trucks or teams, maintaining and operating them at their own expense, $1.50 per hour. For common labourers, 40 cents per hour, $17 per week or $65 per month as the employer and employee concerned may agree.

By agreement between the employer and employee concerned, wages may be based on quantity of coal and wood delivered instead of on time worked. For such type of payment, a scale of prices which must be paid employees for deliveries is included in the schedule.

Alberta

Logging

Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones.—An Order in Council, dated October 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 31, revokes the schedule for loggers in these zones, which schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 99, and June, 1939, page 632.

Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Whitecourt Zone.—An Order in Council, dated October 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 31, revokes the schedule for loggers in this zone, which schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1070.

Loggers and Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Rocky Mountain House.—An Order in Council, dated October 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 31, revokes the schedule for loggers in this zone, which schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 864.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Flatbush, Chisholm, Spurfield and Faust Zones.—The schedule governing these workers (Labour Gazette, January, 1939, page 99, and June, 1939, page 632) was revoked, as noted above under "Logging".

Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Whitecourt Zone.—The schedule governing these workers (Labour Gazette, October, 1939, page 1070) was revoked, as noted above under "Logging".

Saw and Planing Mill Workers, Rocky Mountain House.—The schedule governing these workers (Labour Gazette, August, 1939, page 864) was revoked, as noted above under "Logging".

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Painters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated October 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 31, revokes the schedule for this trade, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, May, 1939, page 531.

Plumbers, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated October 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, October 31, revokes the schedule for this trade, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1939, page 733.

Minimum Wages in Laundries and Drycleaning Establishments in U.S.A.

American State minimum wage orders applying to persons employed in laundries and drycleaning establishments in the United States have been analysed in a recent publication of the United States Women's Bureau.

The minimum weekly rates established for the general class of workers in such establishments in Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Ohio apply to a 40-hour week; in Arizona to a work-week of from 32 to 40 hours except in certain counties at specified seasons of the year when there is a minimum hourly rate; in Massachusetts to a week of 35 hours or over; in North Dakota to a work-week of between 38 and 48 hours; in Oregon to a 44-hour week; in California to 48 hours and in Oklahoma to a 48-hour week in the case of women and to 54 hours in the case of men. In the District of Columbia, any hours worked between 16 and 44 in a week qualify the worker for the minimum weekly wage. In Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, only minimum hourly rates are fixed.

Overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and a half after 44 hours in Illinois and Oregon, after 45 hours in Colorado and New York and after 48 hours in Connecticut. Time and one-third must be paid after 45 hours in Ohio. There is a maximum 48-hour week in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota (towns of 500 or more), Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, the District of Columbia and for women in Oklahoma and a maximum 44-hour week in Oregon and Pennsylvania. In Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Jersey and for men in Oklahoma there is a legal maximum of 54 hours a week. In Connecticut, Minnesota, North Dakota and Oregon the State labour authorities may permit longer hours in cases of emergency.

No special learners' rates are provided for in Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island or in the District of Clumbia.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE new official index number of the cost of living was slightly higher at the beginning of October than at the beginning of September due to increases of less than one per cent in each of four groups namely, food ·6 per cent, rent ·7 per cent, clothing ·9 per cent and home furnishings ·7 per cent. The miscellaneous group was unchanged while a slight decline was recorded in the fuel group. The "total index" was ·6 per cent higher than in the previous month, 3·4 per cent higher than for October one year ago and slightly more than six per cent higher than at the beginning of September, 1939. As compared with September, 1939, the clothing group was about 14 per cent higher in the month under review, home furnishings 9 per cent, fuel 9 per cent, food 7 per cent, rent 4 per cent and miscellaneous 1 per cent.

The index number was constructed on the basis of a survey of the expenditure of 1,439 families of wage earners and salaried workers with incomes between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.80 divided as follows: Food (31·3%) $443; Shelter (19·1%) $269.50; Fuel and Light (6·4%) $90.50; Clothing (11·7%) $165.80; Home Furnishings (8·9%) $125.70; Miscellaneous (22·6%) $319.40, including Health (4·3%) $60.80, Personal Care (1·7%) $23.90, Transportation (5·6%) $79.30, Recreation (5·8%) $82.10, Life Insurance (5·2%) $73.30. Other expenditure, not directly represented in the index, was $40.

The table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living published in this monthly statement from January, 1927, to September, 1940, has been discontinued and replaced by the new official cost of living index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Those who have been using the old index number of the Department for special purposes and cannot immediately change to the new may bring the old series down to date each month by applying the percentage changes shown by the new index to the figures for August, 1940, for the old index. The group figures may be similarly adjusted. For the "Sundries" group figure the indexes for the new "Home Furnishings" and the "Miscellaneous" should be combined using the weights. By this method of calculation the figures of the old index for October are Food 120, Fuel and Light 147, Rent 153, Clothing 133, Sundries 161, All Items 138, as compared with the September figures published in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE namely: Food 119, Fuel and Light 148, Rent 152, Clothing 132, Sundries 161, All Items 138.

Publication of the table showing the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE from August, 1915, to September, 1940, has also been discontinued. The cost of the list in terms of average retail prices in 69 cities in Canada at the beginning of October was: Food $8.71; Laundry starch 4·1 cents; Fuel $2.95; Rent $6.17; and Total $17.87. The average cost of staple foods by provinces at the beginning of October was: Nova Scotia $8.87; Prince Edward Island $8.37; New Brunswick $8.98; Quebec $8.12; Ontario $8.74; Manitoba $8.44; Saskatchewan $8.19; Alberta $8.43; and British Columbia $9.63.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 showed a slight increase week by week during October. At the end of the month the index was at the highest point recorded since the outbreak of the war but was still lower than during the greater part of 1937. Changes since the end of 1939 have been relatively slight following the advance after the opening of hostilities. For the week ended November 1 the index was 83·6 as compared with 83·0 for the week ended October 4; 82·9 for that ended September 6; 82·2 for that ended December 29, 1939; 72·8 for the week ended September 1, 1939 and 87:7 for the week ended July 16, 1937. During the month under review little change occurred in most of the groups in the classification according to chief component materials. The Animals Products Group rose from 78·8 to 81 influenced to a large extent by higher prices for hides, butter, cheese and eggs which more than offset declines in live stock and meats. The Vegetable Products Group rose from 69·5 to 70, there being increases in the prices of grains and milled products but a decline in potatoes. The Wood Products Group rose from 91·3 to 91·9 due mainly to an advance in the price of Maritime spruce. The other five groups in this classification were practically unchanged.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada.

All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

Localities in the list of cities on page 1213 affected by the "standstill" rental order (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) issued on September 24 by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are: Sydney, New Glasgow, Halifax, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Brandon, Vancouver and Victoria. The rental figures in the table for the beginning of October are, therefore, for these cities, the same as the beginning of January, 1940. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, page 183.)

(Continued on page 1214)

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Average prices in 1935–1939=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
1913	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3		79·7
1914	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3		80·0
1915	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9		81·6
1916	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5		88·3
1917	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5		104·5
1918	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4		118·3
1919	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2		130·0
1920	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3		150·5
1926	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1		121·8
1929	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0		121·7
1930	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4		120·8
1931	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3		109·1
1932	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4		99·0
1933	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2		94·4
1934	92·5	92·8	102·5	96·9	97·7		95·7
1935	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938	103·8	103·1	97·9	100·9	102·4	101·1	102·2
1939							
January	99·9	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	101·1
February	98·7	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	100·7
March	98·5	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·2	101·1	100·6
April	98·3	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
May	98·2	103·8	100·2	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
June	98·1	103·8	99·8	100·1	101·0	101·3	100·5
July	99·0	103·8	99·3	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
August	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
September	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3	100·8
October	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7	103·5
November	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9	103·8
December	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0	103·8
Year	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940							
January	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8	103·8
February	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9	103·8
March	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9	104·6
April	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8	104·6
May	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8	104·9
June	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8	104·9
July	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2	105·6
August	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0	105·9
September	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8	106·4
October	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8	107·0

For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935–1939=100.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·8**	**26·7**	**23·0**	**17·4**	**14·4**	**17·4**	**28·0**	**23·9**	**20·6**	**29·7**	**32·9**	**55·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**31·8**	**26·4**	**22·3**	**17·0**	**14·7**	**13·3**	**28·7**	**24·1**	**19·6**	**28·8**	**31·6**	**54·7**
1—Sydney	33	28·6	24	19·6	16·2	12	30	26·2	20·3	29·7	31·9	52·7
2—New Glasgow	32·8	28·6	24	18·4	15·5	13	29	25	19·6	27·3	31·3	56·3
3—Amherst	28·7	22·5	20·7	15	11·5	12	26·5	25	17·7	29·4	31·8	53·6
4—Halifax	32·1	25·8	22·2	16·4	15·5	12·8	28·4	24·1	19·5	28·1	31·1	57·6
5—Windsor	33	28	23·5	17·5	15	15	29·5	20	20·6	28·8	31·5	52·5
6—Truro	31	25	19·3	15·3	14·2	15	29	24	20·1	29·2	32·1	55·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·0**	**23·8**	**21·6**	**15·8**	**13·9**	**14·7**	**27·2**	**24·2**	**20·2**	**27·5**	**30·9**	**55·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**35·3**	**26·6**	**24·2**	**17·8**	**14·0**	**14·4**	**27·7**	**24·3**	**20·8**	**29·2**	**32·9**	**55·7**
8—Moncton	33·5	26·1	22	16·4	12·3	14·3	26·4	24·2	20·2	30·7	34·7	57·9
9—Saint John	37·2	28·6	28·7	18·4	15·8	14·7	29·9	24	21·1	28·4	33·2	56·8
10—Fredericton	35·6	26·6	21	16·4	13·9	16·4	29·4	24	20·6	29·9	33	57·2
11—Bathurst	35	25	25	20	14	12	25	25	21·3	27·7	30·7	50·7
Quebec (average)	**28·0**	**25·6**	**19·6**	**15·8**	**11·2**	**16·2**	**26·5**	**22·1**	**19·1**	**27·6**	**30·8**	**55·1**
12—Quebec	28·4	26	16·8	15·2	9·8	18·9	25·4	21·5	17·8	24·7	29·2	45·9
13—Three Rivers	27·9	23·7	19·2	16·1	12·4	16·4	25·9	22·4	18·5	29·8	32·8	56·1
14—Sherbrooke	32·8	27·3	24·6	17·6	11·7	15·5	27·7	22	19·7	25·3	28·3	55·7
15—Sorel	25·8	23·1	15·9	12·8	9·2	12	27·5	20·1	18·9	30	31·4	53·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·9	20·5	19·3	14·2	11·1	19·1	23·8	19·5	16·5	27·6	32·4	54·1
17—St. Johns	35	32·7	.....	17·7	12·2	15·7	28	25	19·6	26·9	30·1	58·9
18—Thetford Mines	21·7	24	14·5	15·7	10·3	18·7	27·5	22·3	19·1	26·7	30·8	57
19—Montreal	31·9	28·2	24·2	16·2	13	13·5	26·4	23·1	21	28	30·6	57·3
20—Hull	27·5	25·1	22·2	17·1	10·9	16·2	26·7	23·4	20·4	29	31·7	57·4
Ontario (average)	**32·0**	**28·3**	**24·7**	**18·6**	**15·2**	**19·3**	**28·7**	**24·4**	**20·9**	**29·5**	**32·4**	**55·4**
21—Ottawa	33·4	27·5	27·3	20·1	14·2	16·8	26·4	22·5	20·2	30·1	32·4	56·8
22—Brockville	38	31·8	31·2	19·6	14·8	16·7	28·8	23	21·3	29·1	31·9	57·5
23—Kingston	30·8	26·1	24·2	17·5	13·1	15·3	27·8	23·5	20·9	28·5	32	52·9
24—Belleville	27·3	24·5	22·2	16·2	12·3	19·2	28	22	18	29·9	31·8	54
25—Peterborough	30·5	26·8	26	17·4	15·4	18·4	28·4	23·2	18	27·2	32·3	53·5
26—Oshawa	31·1	27·8	25	18·3	16·2	20·7	27·6	25·1	19·8	28·6	32·2	54·9
27—Orillia	32·5	27·5	27·5	18	15	19	29	25	21·7	30·3	33·9	54·6
28—Toronto	34·8	29·5	27·3	18·8	18	19·7	27·9	24·9	23·1	31·7	35·8	57·5
29—Niagara Falls	35·5	32	26	21·2	14·8	21·7	27·5	24·2	20·2	29·7	32·3	56·2
30—St. Catharines	34·2	29·2	28·4	20·5	13·6	20·2	28·8	24·6	19·8	28·3	30·4	54·4
31—Hamilton	32·4	29·8	26·2	20·1	17·9	19·5	29·7	23·6	21·7	27	31·1	54·4
32—Brantford	31·8	28·5	24·2	18·9	13·6	19·3	28	24·5	16·7	29·2	32·1	53·5
33—Galt	32·2	29·2	25·5	20·5	17·9	21·9	30	26·5	22·5	30·9	33·6	55·9
34—Guelph	30·7	28	24·2	18	16·4	20	28	23·4	25	28·3	30·7	56·5
35—Kitchener	29·8	28	21·8	18·1	15·7	20·8	30·3	22·8	.....	30·3	32·9	54·8
36—Woodstock	35	30	23·5	19·5	14	21	29	25	22	27·5	30·1	51·7
37—Stratford	31·1	29·1	23·9	19·6	18·6	20·9	30·2	26	.....	30·1	31·7	56·3
38—London	32·2	28·8	25·1	18·9	15·7	20	28·8	24·7	20·5	29·8	33·2	54·8
39—St. Thomas	33·1	29·7	27·6	18·8	15·7	20·5	27·3	24·6	21·5	30·2	32·6	55·1
40—Chatham	31·7	28·4	23·7	19·4	14	20·9	29	24·7	18·7	30·6	34	54·4
41—Windsor	32·5	28·1	23·7	17·7	16·2	20·1	27·4	25·6	18·8	28·1	30·4	57·3
42—Sarnia	33	28·7	24	20·3	16	20·5	31·4	23·7	22·5	29	33·6	57·4
43—Owen Sound	30·3	27·5	21·4	17·1	14·9	20·3	28	23·8	25	31·1	32·8	52·8
44—North Bay	34·1	31·1	27·3	20·4	15·5	18·2	29·2	25·7	20·6	31·5	34·2	56·6
45—Sudbury	28	26	22	15·5	13·8	15	25	25	20·5	28·2	30·8	53·7
46—Cobalt	35	27·5	19·5	18	17	.....	35	26	22	30	31·7	55·8
47—Timmins	29·7	26·3	24·2	18·3	14·5	19·1	30·9	25·9	23·8	29·1	32·1	55·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32·3	28·4	24·3	18·2	13·7	19·5	28·2	24·1	19	28·6	31·1	57·5
49—Port Arthur	26·8	24	20	16·2	13·4	17	26·4	23·5	22	31·6	35·2	56·9
50—Fort William	30·3	27·7	23·4	17·8	14·4	18·3	29	24·2	20·5	30·8	34·4	58
Manitoba (average)	**28·2**	**23·7**	**21·8**	**14·9**	**13·3**	**14·7**	**25·3**	**23·2**	**19·6**	**32·3**	**36·1**	**56·5**
51—Winnipeg	29·7	25	22·8	15·6	14·7	14·4	25·5	25·4	20·2	30·4	34·4	56·5
52—Brandon	26·7	22·3	20·7	14·2	11·8	15	25	21	19	34·2	37·8	56·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·9**	**20·9**	**18·7**	**13·8**	**11·0**	**14·6**	**25·1**	**20·8**	**21·8**	**30·1**	**32·9**	**54·7**
53—Regina	27·2	22·6	19·2	14·3	12·2	15·4	26·6	21·3	24·8	31·9	33·9	55·7
54—Prince Albert	18	15	16	11	10	12	24	.....	.....	28·3	30	51·7
55—Saskatoon	24·9	21	19·8	14·4	10·2	14·5	22·8	20·7	15·5	30·9	34·8	53
56—Moose Jaw	29·6	25	19·6	15·6	11·4	16·4	27	20·5	25	29·4	33	58·3
Alberta (average)	**27·6**	**23·4**	**20·7**	**15·7**	**13·3**	**16·2**	**26·5**	**21·1**	**19·0**	**29·2**	**33·4**	**53·7**
57—Medicine Hat	30·7	27	24	17·5	15·7	16·7	26·3	22·7	19·5	30·8	34·1	55·6
58—Drumheller	27·7	25·3	19·3	17	13·3	18	29	21	20	28·7	33·3	55
59—Edmonton	24·1	19·4	19·6	12·9	10·9	14·3	23·8	20·1	18·7	28·6	32·2	50·3
60—Calgary	27·9	22·8	21·7	15·8	15·2	16·7	27·7	21·3	18·2	31·6	35·9	52·5
61—Lethbridge	27·8	22·5	18·7	15·5	11·6	15·1	25·6	20·2	18·5	26·5	31·7	55
British Columbia (average)	**32·7**	**28·1**	**24·4**	**18·3**	**17·4**	**20·0**	**29·8**	**26·4**	**23·3**	**33·9**	**37·0**	**58·9**
62—Fernie	30	25	21	16·5	15·2	19	29	23·5	20·7	30·7	32·2	56·5
63—Nelson	29·5	26	25·2	19·7	15·5	18·5	30	27	23·3	29·8	33	61·2
64—Trail	31·5	28	24·1	19·4	16·8	21	29·8	27·5	24	35·4	38·5	60
65—New Westminster	32·4	27·8	23	17·4	17·9	17·7	27·8	25·1	23·2	34·3	38·5	58·7
66—Vancouver	32·6	27·5	23·8	17·6	18·3	18·2	26·8	25·4	24·8	35·3	37·6	59·1
67—Victoria	35·9	30·5	28·2	19	18·9	21·4	30·5	26·8	21·4	35·2	38·4	57·5
68—Nanaimo	35	29·6	24·6	18·8	19·4	21·8	30·8	26	24·5	33·5	36·6	59·6
69—Prince Rupert	35	30	25	18·3	17·2	22	34	30	24·8	37	41·5	58·5

a. Price per single quart higher.
b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1940

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, beef, per lb. (pkg.)	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·6	26·4	18·1	12·0	50·7	19·8	18·1	23·8	10·4	38·0	29·9	11·0	24·3	27·6	
11·6	28·0	.....	5·0	41·3	14·3	14·6	18·7	11·1	43·6	36·3	10·3	25·4	30·8	
9·3	27·8	.....	.....	.....	14·2	15·1	18·7	11·9	46·5	35·2	10–12	24·5	29·1	1
13·5	28·1	.....	5	50	14·7	15	19·8	10·5	41·9	36·2	10–11	25·5	31	2
.....	27·5	.....	.....	42·5	14·6	15	18·1	10·8	41	35	8b	27	30·3	3
12	31·7	.....	.....	40	14·3	.....	18·8	11·2	46	38·1	12	.....	32·1	4
.....	25	.....	.....	32·5	13·8	15	20·6	10·7	38·8	35	10	25	31·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	41·7	14	13	16·1	11·4	47·1	38	10	25	30·7	6
10·0	27·3	.....	5·0	50·0	14·3	17·7	20·7	11·3	34·6	25·0	9–10	24·3	28·4	7
14·4	30·2	.....	5·0	48·8	15·0	16·2	21·2	11·1	42·2	32·8	10·8	26·4	29·7	
14·5	26·8	.....	5	49·2	14·9	15·8	18·4	10·6	46·3	35·2	10	28·2	30·2	8
13·6	30·4	.....	5	46	14·8	15·2	27·5	11·1	44·4	33·5	12	25·6	29·5	9
15	33·4	.....	.....	51·2	15·5	18·8	21·4	12·2	40·9	32·4	11	28·6	30·3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	15	17·4	10·4	37·2	30	10b	23·3	28·9	11
13·9	28·9	22·5	7·9	46·3	19·7	17·6	17·7	11·0	39·4	31·9	10·2	24·2	26·5	
12	28	.....	.....	.....	17	16·5	18·9	10·9	39·6	29·2	11	23	27·3	12
13·5	32	.....	.....	45	.....	19	15·2	10·9	38·6	33·3	11	.....	26·5	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	17·3	11·1	42	35·4	11·1a	23·5	25·9	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·1	10·4	38·7	29·7	9	.....	26·3	15
15	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·7	11·7	39·6	34	9	27	26·7	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·4	10·1	37·2	33·4	9	.....	27	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	15·9	12·7	33·5	28·6	9	23·5	26·4	18
14·1	29·6	22·5	8·7	49	22·4	19·4	23·4	10·1	43·4	31·2	11–12	25·1	26·9	19
15	23	.....	7	45	23	15	18·1	11·3	42·4	32·3	11	22·8	25·9	20
16·9	25·4	20·3	10·3	57·4	18·7	17·4	27·4	10·4	38·6	31·1	11·4	24·9	27·1	
19	28·6	17·3	.....	.....	21·3	17·5	28·2	10·2	41·7	33·4	12	25	27	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	19·6	18	25·2	10·1	36·6	29·6	11	22	26·5	22
17·2	25·4	21·7	.....	50	17·6	15·8	24·6	10	39·3	32·4	11	25·4	26·6	23
17·5	.....	25	.....	.....	12·5	16·8	24·3	10·3	35·7	33	10	26·3	27·1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10·6	35·5	28·1	11	24·3	26·9	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	28·9	10·1	39·4	33·1	11	24·7	27·5	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27·4	10	34·1	30·9	11	25	28·8	27
16·7	28·1	22·5	12	60	23	19·2	31·8	10·5	40·6	30·6	12	23·5	27·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	30·3	10·5	41·1	34·8	12	26·2	27·5	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	29·2	10·4	40·3	.....	12	25	27·9	30
18·5	29·4	24·8	.....	60	.....	18	30·1	10·2	39	29·9	12	25·5	27·7	31
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	19	15	29·1	9·4	36·2	28·4	11	26·6	27·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	10·2	36·4	31·5	11	26	28·1	33
13·5	19	17	.....	.....	16·5	16	25·1	9·8	36·7	29·8	11	24	27·3	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	10	35·7	31·2	11	22·5	27·3	35
20	25	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	27·1	10·4	33·4	26·4	11	.....	27·3	36
.....	30	22	.....	.....	18	16	29·8	10	34·9	29·8	11	25·5	26·7	37
12·5	20	16·5	.....	60	17	16·5	31·7	9·9	37·2	32	11	24	26·5	38
14	25	20	10	.....	18·3	17·5	35·2	10·7	37·6	33·5	11	.....	28·8	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·2	9·9	31·6	24·5	11	25	26·4	40
16	25·2	20·7	11	60	18	17·3	29·8	10·1	37·2	28·5	12	.....	26·1	41
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	16	.....	32·2	10·8	38·1	35·3	11	26·5	27·6	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·4	10·4	35·2	27·3	11	26	27·3	43
20	25	19	.....	45	22·5	20	25·8	10·7	43·9	.....	12	.....	27·4	44
.....	.....	.....	8·3	.....	22	18	22·6	12·2	43·3	33·4	13	.....	27·6	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	18·1	12·7	44·8	.....	11	.....	27·8	46
.....	24·1	22·5	.....	73·7	20·4	20·2	22·6	12·1	44·3	31·3	14	.....	26·7	47
.....	.....	16·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	10·5	42	32·6	12	25	27	48
.....	.....	18·3	.....	.....	21·9	18	23·3	9·7	43·8	37·3	11	23	26·1	49
18	.....	18	.....	50	15	15	23·5	9·7	42·2	32	11	22·7	26·3	50
21·3	27·8	18·4	12·0	.....	22·8	17·4	26·5	9·4	35·2	24·4	10·5	22·2	26·4	
19·5	28·5	16·8	12	.....	22·5	18·1	30·5	9·3	37·3	25·8	11	.....	26·2	51
23	27	20	.....	.....	23	16·7	22·4	9·5	33·1	23	10	22·2	26·6	52
24·3	25·2	10·7	13·8	.....	23·5	19·4	19·2	9·0	28·8	21·1	10·8	20·1	26·0	
23·5	25·7	12·2	12·5	.....	25	19·7	18·3	9·2	31·8	20·4	11	18·7	25·5	53
25	25	11	.....	.....	25	20	15·8	8·8	24·5	20·7	10	20·8	27·1	54
23·2	24·9	9	15	.....	20·7	17·7	21	9·4	32·4	23·7	11	19·5	25·7	55
25·3	25	.....	.....	.....	23·3	20	21·8	8·5	26·5	19·7	11	21·5	25·8	56
22·6	25·0	14·5	18·0	.....	23·4	20·5	23·1	9·0	32·4	22·1	10·8	20·7	26·3	
23·3	25	.....	.....	.....	25	21·7	20·8	9·4	26·9	21·3	11	19·6	26·2	57
22·5	26	13	18	.....	23·7	20·7	21	9·7	35·3	22·8	10	22·6	27	58
23	24·3	19	.....	.....	21·5	20·8	21·5	8·3	34	22·9	11	21·3	26	59
22·6	25·4	15	.....	.....	24·4	20·5	30·7	8·5	35·4	23·6	11	20·5	26·4	60
21·7	24·3	10·8	18	.....	22·5	19	21·3	9	30·5	19·9	11	19·5	26·2	61
18·1	24·5	13·0	18·8	.....	25·6	21·7	24·9	10·7	37·2	28·6	11·5	28·1	29·2	
23·5	25	13	19	.....	25·8	24	22	10·1	33·8	26·2	10	23	27·8	62
22·7	26	.....	20	.....	25	23·5	18·5	9·4	39·4	31·5	12·5a	.....	29	63
22·3	26·1	.....	21	.....	25·3	23·7	31·1	11	40·9	31·3	12·5a	.....	27·9	64
15·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	17·7	20·2	10·3	34·5	25	10	.....	28·5	65
15	21·5	.....	.....	.....	23·6	18·3	26·8	10·2	34·6	.....	10	.....	28	66
13	24·5	.....	.....	.....	24·2	19·4	28·7	11·2	38·2	32·3	12	29·4	30·5	67
15	23·7	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	29·3	10·6	36·2	27	11a	.....	30·4	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	22·7	13·1	39·9	27·2	14·3a	32	31·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, std. per can (28 fld. oz.)	Peas, standard per can (16 fld. oz.)	Corn, std. per can (16 fld. oz.)
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·8**	**6·7a**	**17·7**	**3·6**	**5·3**	**8·9**	**11·2**	**13·0**	**11·4**	**11·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·5**	**7·1**	**18·5**	**3·9**	**5·4**	**8·7**	**13·1**	**13·8**	**11·4**	**11·1**
1—Sydney	22·3	6·7–7·3	19·3	3·8	5·4	8·7	12	12·9	11·3	11
2—New Glasgow	25·5	6·7–7·3	18·6	3·9	5·3	9·2	13·2	13·3	11·1	10·7
3—Amherst	20·4	7·3	18·3	3·9	5	8·4	14	14	10·8	10·8
4—Halifax	22·5	6·7–8	18·9	4·0	5·7	9·5	13	13·7	11·7	11·5
5—Windsor	21	7·3c	16·6	4·1	5·3	8·2	13·7	14·4	11·7	11·4
6—Truro	23·4	6·7c	19	3·9	5·3	8·3	12·6	14·7	11·9	11·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·2**	**7·3**	**18·5**	**3·7**	**5·2**	**8·2**	**13·3**	**13·2**	**12·5**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·0**	**7·5**	**18·2**	**3·8**	**5·3**	**8·8**	**14·1**	**13·9**	**11·4**	**11·3**
8—Moncton	23	8	19·4	3·9	5·6	9·5	14·2	13·7	11·2	11·3
9—Saint John	23·6	6–7·3	18·4	3·7	5·3	9·5	13·3	14·2	10·5	10·7
10—Fredericton	22	7·3	17·7	3·8	5·3	8·4	14·7	14	12	11·5
11—Bathurst	23·3	8c	17·2	3·6	4·9	7·7	.....	13·6	12	11·7
Quebec (average)	**21·3**	**5·3**	**14·8**	**3·7**	**5·1**	**8·1**	**11·0**	**11·6**	**10·8**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	24·8	5–8b	16·1	3·8	5·5	8·6	11·5	11·8	11·5	10·7
13—Three Rivers	21·1	5·3	13·4	4·1	5·3	8	11·7	12·3	10·6	10·4
14—Sherbrooke	21·4	5·3	13·6	3·5	5·3	8·8	11	11·8	11·2	10·5
15—Sorel	19·9	4·7	14·5	3·3	4·5	6·9	10·1	11·6	10·4	10·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·9	4c	14·9	3·1	5·6	8·8	11·8	10·2	11·1	10·5
17—St. Johns	20·3	4·7–5·3	15·2	3·7	5	7·5	10·3	11·3	11·4	11·1
18—Thetford Mines	21	5·3	14·6	4·1	5	7·7	10·8	11·8	10·6	10·7
19—Montreal	22·3	5·3–6·7	15·8	3·9	5	8·5	10·3	11·4	10·4	10·2
20—Hull	20·9	5·3–6·7	14·9	3·4	5·1	8·5	11·5	12	10·1	10
Ontario (average)	**23·6**	**6·2**	**16·4**	**3·4**	**5·1**	**9·3**	**11·0**	**12·6**	**10·9**	**10·6**
21—Ottawa	22·9	6·7	16·7	3·9	5·2	9·2	11·1	12·4	10·6	10·4
22—Brockville	20·6	6	13·9	3·7	5·2	9·3	11·7	11·7	10	10·1
23—Kingston	20·9	5·3–6·7	15	3·5	4·9	9·5	11·3	13	10·8	10·3
24—Belleville	22·2	5·3–6·7	14·9	3·4	4·9	8·9	11	12	10·6	10·4
25—Peterborough	24	5·3–6·7	15·9	3·1	5	9·2	10·2	12·5	10	10·1
26—Oshawa	24·3	4·7–6·7	16·7	3·4	5	8·9	10·3	12·9	10·7	10·3
27—Orillia	23·5	5·3	15·2	3·3	4·9	8·8	10·3	12·8	11·5	11·3
28—Toronto	27	6·7	17·1	3·2	5·1	9	10	11·9	10·8	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	22·9	5·3–6·7	16·9	3·4	5	9·5	10·7	12·3	10·5	10
30—St. Catharines	23·7	6·7	15·3	3·5	4·8	9·6	10·9	12·2	10·3	10·1
31—Hamilton	27·4	6–6·7	16·2	3·2	5	9	10·2	12·2	10·3	10·2
32—Brantford	25·2	5·3–6·7	16·6	3·3	5·2	9·6	11·1	12·6	10·6	10·1
33—Galt	26·8	6·7	17·1	3·2	4·9	9·2	11	12·8	10·6	10·4
34—Guelph	25·1	6	16·7	3·1	5	9·2	11·3	13·2	10·7	10·4
35—Kitchener	26·1	6–6·7	16·2	2·9	4·9	9·7	11·2	13	10·6	10·5
36—Woodstock	22	6	14·7	2·7	5	9·1	10·4	12·5	11	10·6
37—Stratford	24·4	5·3	16·3	3·1	5	9·6	11·1	13·1	10·3	10·3
38—London	23·2	6·7	17·2	3·4	4·9	9·1	11·3	12·5	10·8	10·2
39—St. Thomas	24·3	5·3–6·7	19·5	2·9	4·9	9·8	12·3	12·8	11·3	11·1
40—Chatham	23·2	5·3	16·8	3·3	5	8·5	10·5	12·1	10·4	10·3
41—Windsor	22·8	5·3–6·7	15	3·1	4·9	9·4	10·1	11·6	9·8	9·9
42—Sarnia	23·5	5·3–6·7	18·1	3·1	5·1	9·2	11·8	13·3	11·3	10·7
43—Owen Sound	22·4	5·3–6	15·9	3	4·9	9	11·1	12	10·7	10·4
44—North Bay	23·9	6·7c	17	4	6·1	10·6	10·7	13·2	12·3	12
45—Sudbury	22·1	6·7	14·4	3·9	5·5	8·3	11·4	12·8	11	10·7
46—Cobalt	24·8	6·7	14·6	4·1	5·5	9·7	11·9	14·5	12·7	12·5
47—Timmins	22·9	6·7	16·9	3·8	5·8	9·6	11·8	13·4	12·3	11·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·9	6·7	17·2	3·7	5	9·9	11·8	13	11·8	11·8
49—Port Arthur	21·8	6–6·7	21·2	3·7	5·4	9·7	10·9	12	11·6	10·7
50—Fort William	21·3	6–6·7	17	3·7	5·4	8·9	11·3	12·4	11·5	11·3
Manitoba (average)	**24·6**	**7·0**	**16·5**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**9·7**	**10·5**	**13·5**	**11·7**	**11·4**
51—Winnipeg	24·4	6·4–8	15·8	3·7	5·4	9·4	10·3	13·8	11·6	11·2
52—Brandon	24·8	6·4–7·1	17·2	3·7	5·4	9·9	10·7	13·2	11·7	11·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·4**	**6·9**	**20·1**	**3·6**	**5·1**	**9·5**	**11·4**	**14·8**	**12·5**	**12·5**
53—Regina	23·5	6·4–7·2	20·2	3·6	5·7	9·4	11·7	14·5	12·3	12·4
54—Prince Albert	23·1	6·4	21	3·5	4·2	9·5	11·7	15	12·9	12·8
55—Saskatoon	21·7	7·2	20·3	3·7	5	9·8	10·7	14·6	12	12·1
56—Moose Jaw	21·2	7·2	18·8	3·6	5·3	9·1	11·3	15	12·7	12·7
Alberta (average)	**26·3**	**7·8**	**20·4**	**3·7**	**5·4**	**9·0**	**11·4**	**13·9**	**12·3**	**12·3**
57—Medicine Hat	27·2	8	21·5	3·5	5·4	9·1	11·3	14·5	12·2	12·3
58—Drumheller	27·2	7·1–8	20·6	3·8	5·4	9·5	11·7	14·4	13·7	13·2
59—Edmonton	24	7·2–8	19·9	3·7	5·7	8·6	11·9	12·9	11·8	11·9
60—Calgary	27·3	8	19·8	3·8	4·9	9·1	11·1	13·5	11·9	12·1
61—Lethbridge	25·6	8	20·4	3·7	5·5	8·9	10·9	14·2	12	11·9
British Columbia (average)	**27·4**	**8·5**	**22·2**	**3·9**	**5·9**	**8·4**	**9·3**	**13·6**	**12·8**	**12·7**
62—Fernie	25·8	8c	20·7	3·8	5·7	8·5	10·7	13·8	13·7	13·4
63—Nelson	30	9	25	4·1	6	9	10	13·2	15	15
64—Trail	24·8	9	21	3·9	6·1	9	9·2	13·9	13·6	13·7
65—New Westminster	27·2	8–8·5	22·7	3·8	5·5	8·3	8·5	13·2	11·8	11·6
66—Vancouver	26·9	8–8·5	20·2	3·7	5·5	8·1	8·8	12·7	11·2	10·7
67—Victoria	27·4	8	21·7	4	6·2	8·2	8·8	13·8	12·1	11·5
68—Nanaimo	31	8	22·2	3·7	5·3	8·2	9·4	12·9	12·1	12·6
69—Prince Rupert	26·4	9–10	24·2	4·1	6·5	7·8	9·1	14·9	13·1	13·1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Including fancy bread
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1940

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes (d)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per lb.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·0	**3·7**	**1·444**	**25·8**	**20·1**	**15·2**	**11·5**	**16·7**	**15·4**	**51·4**	**16·1**	**51·7**	**44·6**	
6·9	**3·7**	**1·416**	**25·5**	**18·4**	**14·1**	**12·4**	**16·4**	**15·6**	**50·5**	**16·2**	**57·1**	**49·5**	
6·5	3·8	1·472	25·8	.....	15	11·5	15·5	14·9	45	15·9	65	52·5	1
6·8	3·4	1·62	26·5	26·7	15	13·6	16·8	15·1	47·7	15·5	53	47·8	2
6·4	4·1	1·122	20·4	16·2	15	12·5	16	14·7	47·5	15·6	54·5	50	3
7·5	4	1·484	27·4	18·2	12·5	12·6	17·9	18	64·7	16·5	57·7	50·2	4
7·1	3·5	1·509	27·4	12·5	.....	11·7	16·4	15·8	47	16·2	54·3	49·6	5
6·8	3·6	1·290	25·3	18·3	13·2	12·4	15·8	15	51	17·7	58	46·6	6
6·6	**4·0**	**1·035**	**19·1**	**14·4**	**17·5**	**11·8**	**17·2**	**15·2**	**60·0**	**17·1**	**50·5**	**49·2**	7
6·5	**4·0**	**1·250**	**23·3**	**17·8**	**14·5**	**11·8**	**16·5**	**14·7**	**47·8**	**15·9**	**56·8**	**48·0**	
6·6	4·2	1·225	21·3	18·7	15·3	12·8	16·9	15·1	48·5	17·2	55	50·1	8
6·4	3·9	1·161	21·6	21·9	14·2	11·1	16·3	14·3	50·6	15·1	53·5	47·2	9
7	3·9	1·243	25·2	16·4	14·6	11·7	16·7	14·5	47·7	15·4	53·6	46·6	10
6·1	4·1	1·372	25	14	14	11·4	16·1	15	44·5	16	65	48	11
6·7	**4·7**	**1·067**	**20·7**	**20·3**	**13·6**	**11·7**	**16·8**	**15·1**	**45·8**	**15·8**	**54·2**	**43·3**	
7	4·9	·998	21·3	21·7	12·9	12·3	17·6	16·1	50·1	16·8	57·8	45·4	12
6·8	5·1	1·069	21·5	20·5	13·9	11·6	16·2	15	48·5	16·5	55·7	44·6	13
6·4	4·9	1·096	20·1	19·6	14·5	11·6	17·7	15·1	43·7	16·2	49	43·4	14
6·9	3·9	1·182	21·7	23	12·5	11·7	15·7	14·3	47·5	15·2	50	43·7	15
5·9	5	1·124	20·6	19·3	13·5	12·2	17·3	15·6	50·2	15·7	54	42·3	16
7·4	4·4	·925	19·4	17·5	13·4	11·3	16·3	15·5	46·3	14·6	56·2	43	17
6·4	5·2	1·081	21·5	25	14	11·2	18·4	15	45	16·9	55	44·7	18
6·9	4·4	1·031	19·1	19·6	13·2	11	16·1	14·5	46·7	15·2	54·9	40·7	19
7	4·7	1·094	20·8	16·6	14·6	12	16·3	15·1	44·5	15·5	55	41·5	20
6·8	**3·5**	**1·487**	**26·4**	**20·8**	**14·5**	**11·6**	**16·8**	**15·7**	**48·9**	**15·4**	**50·4**	**42·9**	
7·1	4·7	1·23	22·2	21·3	15	11·6	16·8	17·1	50·2	16·9	53·8	42·4	21
7·2	4·4	1·514	26·5	25	.....	12·3	17·2	15	46	14·8	54·2	43	22
6·8	4·2	1·545	26·7	18·7	11	11·6	16·6	15·5	50·6	15·1	50·2	42	23
6·8	3·8	1·498	26·8	14·8	.....	11·8	15·8	14·8	41·8	15·7	.....	41·5	24
6·3	3·5	1·386	24·5	18·9	.....	12·6	17·1	15·4	44·2	15	53·5	41·2	25
6·7	3·3	1·288	24·7	20	.....	11·2	17·4	15	.....	14·5	47	42·5	26
7·1	3	1·393	25·9	22	11·5	11·1	16·4	15	44·5	16	50·8	42·3	27
6·4	3·5	1·424	24·9	19·7	.....	10·6	16·5	15·2	45·7	14·9	52·4	41·4	28
7·1	3·2	1·528	27	22	.....	11·4	16·8	16	51·8	14·9	53·3	45·3	29
6·3	3·7	1·584	27·1	25·8	.....	10·2	16·3	15·8	51·7	14·8	44·3	43·2	30
6·4	3·7	1·526	26·7	22·2	.....	11·8	16·8	14·9	45·3	14·6	50	39·9	31
6·7	3·2	1·438	24·6	22·1	.....	12·1	17	15·1	42·7	14·8	52·5	41·4	32
6·2	3·3	1·582	26·9	20·5	.....	12·6	17·6	14·9	·54	14·8	46	41·7	33
6·8	3·4	1·361	24·9	17·8	.....	11·5	17·1	14·5	44	14·8	47·5	41·9	34
7·1	3·1	1·61	27·3	15·8	.....	12·3	17·1	15·4	41	15	.....	41·7	35
6	3·1	1·492	24·2	15	.....	11	17	14·7	39	15·2	42	41·2	36
7·2	3	1·444	24·7	14·9	.....	10·5	16·8	14·8	46	15·3	40	42·3	37
6·9	3·1	1·434	24·6	17·1	.....	11·8	17	14·7	45	14·8	53·2	41	38
6·6	3·4	1·517	25·6	14·7	.....	11·6	17	15·6	47·6	16·1	53	42·3	39
6·2	3·2	1·224	22·9	19·4	.....	11·7	16·5	14·8	46	15·1	54	42·3	40
5·7	2·7	1·233	19·1	28·1	.....	10·9	14·9	15·6	39·5	14·9	.....	41·6	41
7·1	3·4	1·216	21·1	17·2	.....	12·4	17·7	15·4	45	16	.....	42·3	42
6·4	2·7	1·323	24·3	21·7	.....	11·2	16·8	15	47	15·5	49	43	43
7·3	3·6	1·674	31·7	30	.....	12·3	16·3	17·5	63	16	56·2	46	44
6·9	3·9	1·668	30·7	25	15·8	11·6	16·5	17	57·4	15·3	51	44·9	45
7·8	3·8	1·893	37·1	.....	18	12·7	18	17·5	63·6	17·8	55	48	46
7·5	4·5	1·761	34·3	27·5	16·8	12·6	16·8	18	63·8	16	54·2	46·7	47
7·9	4·1	1·595	27·9	20	16	11	16·4	15·8	55·5	15·7	52·5	43·7	48
6·6	3·9	1·606	28·8	26·2	13·5	11·8	16·7	17·5	53·7	15·6	46·7	45·8	49
6·3	3·4	1·611	28·2	20	13·3	11·2	17	17·6	53	14·8	47·7	45·4	50
7·0	**3·1**	**1·517**	**25·1**	.....	**13·7**	**10·5**	**17·0**	**15·6**	**59·4**	**16·0**	**49·2**	**43·3**	
7·1	2·9	1·67	26·9	.....	13·7	10	17·1	15·4	57·7	15·3	48	43	51
6·8	3·2	1·363	23·2	.....	.....	10·9	16·9	15·8	61·1	16·7	50·4	43·6	52
7·3	**3·7**	**1·512**	**25·3**	.....	**15·6**	**10·8**	**16·1**	**15·1**	**61·1**	**16·9**	**51·3**	**48·5**	
7	3·7	1·68	26·3	.....	15	11	16	15·5	58·6	16·5	51·8	49·7	53
8·3	3·9	1·48	25	.....	19	9·7	17·5	14·5	63·6	17·7	52·3	50·8	54
6·9	3·6	1·27	22·9	.....	15·5	10·7	16·5	15·3	61·8	16·3	50·5	46·2	55
7·1	3·4	1·616	26·8	.....	13	11·7	14·4	15·2	60·4	17·2	50·4	47·2	56
7·2	**3·1**	**1·193**	**24·1**	.....	**17·6**	**10·7**	**17·0**	**15·7**	**56·8**	**17·9**	**50·6**	**46·8**	
7·3	2·7	1·37	24·8	.....	18·7	10·6	17·1	15·7	58·3	18	54	45·9	57
8·1	3	1·33	24·5	.....	18·7	10	17·6	16·4	56·6	18·6	51·8	51·2	58
7·4	3·8	·93	20·5	.....	15·4	11·6	17·8	15·5	55·2	16·5	48·9	45·4	59
6·9	2·8	1·307	25·6	.....	15	9·8	16·7	15·2	56·8	19·3	48·7	45·5	60
6·2	3·2	1·03	25	.....	20	11·3	16	15·5	·57	17·3	49·5	46	61
8·2	**3·8**	**1·979**	**33·6**	.....	**19·1**	**11·3**	**16·3**	**14·7**	**57·4**	**17·2**	**48·1**	**44·2**	
8·4	4·1	1·50	27·1	.....	16·7	12·7	17·3	15·6	62·5	18·4	54	47·2	62
10	3·5	1·975	35	.....	.....	12·5	18	15	59·5	20	52·5	47·5	63
8·7	3·9	2·02	34·5	.....	20	11·3	17·4	16	61·1	19	52·1	45·7	64
7·6	3·5	1·80	30	.....	.....	11·5	14·7	12·7	51·3	15·5	46·3	42·7	65
6·6	3·1	1·99	31·4	.....	.....	9·7	14·9	13·8	52·1	15·4	42·7	41·4	66
7·6	3·8	2·104	36·4	.....	20	9·9	16·1	13·7	56·6	15·5	44·7	39·9	67
8·2	4	2·183	35·7	.....	.....	11·6	16·5	15·1	55·7	15·9	44·4	43·4	68
8·3	4·3	2·26	38·4	.....	19·5	10·9	15·6	15·5	60·7	17·7	47·8	45·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in containers per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, (¼ lb. package) per lb.	Cream of tartar, (¼ lb. package) per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**45·4**	**68·5**	**19·5**	**14·0**	**3·8**	**39·6**	**57·4**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**15·712**
Nova Scotia (average)	**7·5**	**7·2**	**52·5**	**68·9**	**19·3**	**9·8**	**4·2**	**44·6**	**60·0**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**16·500**
1—Sydney	7·4	7·1	49·8	68·7	19·4	10·7	3·5	45·6	56·5	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·2	7·2	54·1	69·6	20·8	10	3·9	50·8	61·1	12·5	5	.....
3—Amherst	7·2	6·9	53	69	17·6	9·6	4·2	44	61·6	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·8	7·6	53·8	67·6	22·4	9·7	4·9	38·5	62·5	13	5	16·50
5—Windsor	7·5	7·3	51	69·2	17	9·2	4	44·7	60	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	7·6	7·2	53	69·3	18·5	9·4	4·4	44	58·3	12·2	5·1	.....
7.—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**7·5**	**7·0**	**51·5**	**67·9**	**17·5**	**14·1**	**3·5**	**46·8**	**60·0**	**12·7**	**5·0**	**16·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**7·5**	**7·3**	**52·4**	**69·0**	**19·2**	**11·2**	**3·9**	**43·6**	**62·0**	**11·9**	**5·0**	**16·000**
8—Moncton	7·3	7·1	55·6	70·4	20·1	10·1	3·7	45·5	64·9	12·3	5	.....
9—Saint John	7·5	7·3	48·7	69	18·4	10·4	4·4	43·1	60·6	12·1	5	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·3	7·2	51·1	66·5	17·7	11·6	3·3	42·5	60·3	11·9	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·6	54	70	20·4	12·7	4	43·4	62	11·3	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**7·1**	**6·9**	**43·5**	**73·9**	**20·2**	**13·2**	**3·7**	**41·6**	**60·8**	**11·1**	**5·0**	**15·600**
12—Quebec	7·2	6·9	42·4	77·8	20·6	15·6	3·9	44·3	60·8	11·4	5	15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·4	7	46·4	78·1	20·7	14·6	4	40	57·5	12·5	4·9	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·1	6·9	41	75·8	19·4	11·9	4·2	43·2	60	10·7	5	16·50
15—Sorel	7	6·7	43·1	75·2	19·2	10	3·6	40	66	10·7	4·9	15·00
16—St. Hyacinthe	7	6·8	41·2	71·5	20·8	13·7	3·5	38·8	63	10·7	5	15·00
17—St. Johns	7·1	7	41·1	70	20·7	13·9	4·1	38·6	63·2	11·6	5	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·9	42·0	71·1	18·7	13·1	3·5	41·7	60·6	10·7	5	17·00
19—Montreal	6·9	6·8	49·1	74·1	19·1	13·7	3·3	46·7	58·3	10·8	5	16·00
20—Hull	7·2	7	45·2	71·8	22·5	12·6	3·5	40·9	58	10·7	4·9	15·90
Ontario (average)	**7·4**	**7·2**	**44·9**	**70·5**	**19·3**	**11·6**	**3·8**	**39·5**	**54·1**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**15·577**
21—Ottawa	7·2	7	46·3	75·6	17·6	12·8	4·1	44·3	59·1	10·3	5	15·90
22—Brockville	7·2	7	41·5	68·8	21·7	11·6	3·5	37·4	64·2	10·3	5	15·00
23—Kingston	7·3	7·1	41·2	68·8	18·1	12·3	3·9	41·7	51·3	12·2	5·1	15·50
24—Belleville	7·5	7·3	49·9	68·6	17·8	10·9	3·6	35·2	52·3	11·6	5·1	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·6	7·4	51·3	69·6	18·3	12·8	4·2	44	56·4	11·7	5	16·00
26—Oshawa	7·4	7·3	45·7	68·3	20	10·4	3	40	58·4	11·5	5·1	15·50
27—Orillia	7·3	7·2	43·5	71·9	19·3	10	4·1	34·9	58·7	10·8	4·8	16·00
28—Toronto	7·2	7	45·1	68·9	18·6	11·3	4	42·3	55·9	11·3	4·9	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·6	7·4	40·9	70·4	19·1	10·5	3·7	38·7	52·8	11·7	5	14·00g
30—St. Catharines	7·6	7·3	45·9	69·9	19·4	9·8	4	38	59·3	12·2	5·1	14·90g
31—Hamilton	7·3	7·2	43·3	64·8	19·4	9·9	3·9	38·7	44	11·1	4·9	14·50
32—Brantford	7·1	7	46·4	71·1	19	9·7	3·9	37·7	49·5	10·8	5	15·50
33—Galt	7·6	7·4	41·9	68·7	18·1	11	3·8	41·6	62·5	11·1	4·8	15·25
34—Guelph	7·2	7·1	43·8	68·2	18	9·9	3·4	38·2	51·6	11·6	4·9	15·00
35—Kitchener	7·3	7·1	41·3	73·5	19·1	10·2	3·6	40·3	42·8	11·4	4·8	15·50
36—Woodstock	7·1	7·1	44·8	65·7	18	9·8	3·6	35·2	49·3	11·5	5	15·00
37—Stratford	7·3	7·2	46·9	70·9	19·4	9·9	4	38·2	52	11·8	4·6	15·25
38—London	7·5	7·3	43·4	71·8	18·3	10·3	3·4	39·7	53·7	11·1	5	15·25g
39—St. Thomas	7·4	7·3	46	75·1	17·9	11·4	3·7	41·7	58·7	11·2	5·2	15·00g
40—Chatham	7·6	7·2	44·5	70·5	17·9	10·9	3·8	40·1	42·7	10·7	4·7	14·50g
41—Windsor	7·2	7	42·3	64	19·1	10·2	3·4	40	48	10	4·6	14·50g
42—Sarnia	7·6	7·4	45	74·6	18·9	10·2	3·5	40	40	11·4	4·9	15·50g
43—Owen Sound	7·5	7·4	55·7	72·2	19·7	10	3·9	35·5	60	12·2	5	15·50
44—North Bay	7·7	7·3	52	78·6	22	14·6	4·5	40	60	13·2	4·9	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·6	7·3	42·6	73·6	20·5	13	3·5	38·7	52·4	13·2	4·8	17·00
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·7	47·2	69·2	21·7	15	3·2	40	59	13·6	5	18·00
47—Timmins	7·8	7·8	43·4	75·1	20·6	15·5	4·6	42·3	54·5	13·1	4·9	19·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·3	7·2	42·9	74·2	21	14·7	3·7	40	57·7	12·4	4·8	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·2	7·1	40·3	68·3	21·1	15·1	3·9	40	59·5	12·3	4·9	16·50
50—Fort William	7·3	7·1	42·6	66·1	20·1	14·4	3·8	39·7	55·2	11·7	4·7	16·50
Manitoba (average)	**7·9**	**7·7**	**41·4**	**62·8**	**19·5**	**14·8**	**3·5**	**36·4**	**58·7**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**19·000**
51—Winnipeg	7·6	7·5	40·5	61·6	18·5	14·3	3·7	35·9	59·7	12·4	5·3	19·00
52—Brandon	8·1	7·8	42·3	64	20·4	15·3	3·4	36·9	57·7	13·8	5	.....
Saskatchewan (average)	**8·2**	**8·2**	**41·7**	**64·3**	**20·9**	**19·9**	**3·4**	**38·1**	**58·1**	**14·0**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	8·3	8·5	42·7	64·6	20·3	19·4a	2·8	40	58·9	13·4	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·3	8·1	39·5	65·1	20·7	23·2a	3·1	38·4	54	14·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·3	8·2	44·2	63·8	19·6	19·6a	3·5	37·4	59·4	13·6	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	8	8	40·4	63·8	23	17·5a	4·1	36·7	60	14·4	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·9**	**7·9**	**43·0**	**62·0**	**18·5**	**18·7**	**3·7**	**35·8**	**59·6**	**14·2**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·9	8	42	62·8	17·7	22·8a	3·4	37·5	61·7	14·2	4·8	g
58—Drumheller	8	7·7	40	62·4	17·6	19·2a	4	34·4	58·3	15	5·3	.....
59—Edmonton	8·1	8	45·7	60·5	18·6	16 a	4·2	34·2	58·2	13·7	4·8	g
60—Calgary	7·8	7·6	45·7	61·3	20·6	18 a	3·5	35·1	58·8	13·6	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7·9	8·1	41·6	63	18·2	17·5a	3·6	38	61	14·4	4·9	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**7·6**	**7·4**	**44·4**	**62·0**	**19·8**	**22·4**	**4·4**	**35·4**	**59·5**	**12·9**	**5·5**	.....
62—Fernie	8	8·2	47·5	62·6	16·8	23·2a	4·4	32	58·7	14·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	8	8	48·5	65	21·5	25 a	5·1	35	60	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	7·7	7·8	44·8	63·8	22·3	25 a	4	34	59·2	13·9	5	.....
65—New Westminster	7·2	6·9	41	57·3	16·3	20·7a	5	40	60	11	5	.....
66—Vancouver	7	6·9	40·9	59·2	19·1	19·6a	3·8	35·3	58·9	10·8	5	.....
67—Victoria	7·8	7·3	44·9	60·9	21·7	21·3a	4·1	37·2	59·8	11·9	5·8	.....
68—Nanaimo	7	6·9	41·9	61·9	19·8	20·8a	4·4	36·3	59·3	12	6	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·7	7·2	45·7	65	21	23·3a	4·6	33·5	60	14·4	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at six rooms $10-35. s. Delivered from mines. t. See paragraph on page 1207.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent (t)		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
10·024	**12·766**	**9·917**	**12·118**	**7·347**	**8·857**	**7·390**	**26·4**	**9·7**	**24·670**	**18·219**	
7·800	**10·375**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·000**	**28·0**	**9·8**	**21·250**	**14·833**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·2	10·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	29·8	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	10	15·00–18·00	10·00–15·00	3
8·75–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–8·00	7·00– 9·00	5·00	30·5	9·9	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·7	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·650–10·150	**12·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·8**	**9·7**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·375	**12·500**	**7·000**	**9·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·6**	**9·7**	**23·625**	**17·375**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·8g	9·5	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	8
11·25–12·25	13·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–8·00c	27·7	9·9	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
10·00–10·50	12–50–13·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·1	9·7	22·00	16·00	11
9·653	**12·781**	**11·062**	**11·953**	**8·146**	**8·880**	**8·350**	**23·2**	**9·4**	**23·278**	**17·125**	
10·50	12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	22·1	9·8	22·00–32·00	.....	12
8·50– 8·75	13·50	8·00	11·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	24·2	9·4	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00	13
10·00–11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	24·4	9·4	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00	14
9·00	.....	12·00	13·00	8·50	9·50	.....	22·4	9·3	15·00–19·00	9·00–14·00	15
8·00– 9·00	12·50	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·8	9·2	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	12·00	9.00-12.67c	10·00–13·00	7·00–8·00	8·00	.....	21·2	9·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	17
11·00	14·00	.....	8·25	.....	6·00	.....	24·5	9·4	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50–12·50	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	25·2	9·4	22·00–33·00	19·00–22·00	19
10·75–11·00	13·50	7·00–9·00	8·00–12·00	5·50	5·50– 8·00	.....	22·9	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
11·238	**13·056**	**10·406**	**12·985**	**8·200**	**10·298**	**8·850**	**24·8**	**9·6**	**26·063**	**19·473**	
10·45	12·00–13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	24·8	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	21
8·00– 8·50	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	9·5	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·75	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	.....	24	9·7	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·50–12·50d	13·00	9·00	11·00	7·00	8·00	9·00	23	9·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·50–14·00d	14·00–14·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	23·7	9·7	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·50–13·50d	13·50	13·00	14·00	10·00	11·00	9·00	20	9·5	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50	26
10·50–13·50	14·00	8·50–9·00	10·00–10·50	6·00	7·50	.....	23·5	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	27
11·25	11·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	.....	9·4	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00	28
7·50–11·50g	11·75g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9·5	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00–13·50g	13·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	24 g	9·9	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	30
9·00	11·50	15·00	15·50	11·50	12·00	.....	24·5	9	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00	31
9·50–13·25d	13·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·6	9·5	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00	32
10·50–13·00d	13·25	.....	17·00–18·00	.....	13·00–14·00	10·00	24·5	9·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	33
9·00–12·50	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	.....	24	9·7	22·00–28·00	15·00–22·00	34
8·00–13·00	13·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·5	9·5	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00	35
10·00–13·00	13·00	.....	16·00	.....	12·–00–14·00	.....	20	8·8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	36
10·00–12·50	13·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·6	9·9	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	37
11·50–12·50g	12·50–13·00g	g	15·00g	g	13·00g	g	25 g	9·5	25·00–36·00	20·00–26·00	38
9·50–12·50g	13·00g	g	16·00c	g	11·00–14·00c	8·00–12·00c	24 g	9·8	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00	39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20	9·4	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·50–11·50g	11·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	.....	9·3	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
8·90–12·50g	11·00–13·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24·5	9·9	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	42
8·50– 9·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	9·9	21·00–26·00	15·00–21·00	43
14·00	14·50	7·00	9·75	.....	.....	.....	30	9·9	.....	.....	44
11·00–14·50d	15·50	.....	11·25–13·50	.....	9·00c	9·00c	27·9	9·6	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00d	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	9·00–9·75c	.....	30	10	17·50	15·00	46
12·50–16·50d	18·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50	.....	33·3	9·9	p	p	47
9·50–12·25d	11·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	26·7	9·5	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	48
12·75–14·50d	13·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	26	10	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	49
12·75–14·50d	13·00	7·50	8·50	6·50	7·50	.....	25	9·4	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00	50
9·050	**14·625**	.....	.....	**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**27·1**	**9·8**	**26·750**	**19·500**	
6·25–13·75h	13·25–15·75	.....	.....	6·50–8·75	7·50– 9·75	7·00	27	9·7	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·00–11·20h	12·50–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	27·1	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00	52
8·369	**16·250**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**8·094**	**9·167**	**27·8**	**9·8**	**26·375**	**19·250**	
4·95–12·70h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	7·00– 9·00	9·50	25·5	9·8	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·85– 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	28·8	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	55
5·25– 9·10h	14·00	.....	.....	.....	10·00–11·00c	11·00c	26·8	9·4	22·00–28·00	17·00–20·00	56
5·219	**11·500**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·4**	**9·8**	**25·125**	**18·250**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	28·1g	10·2	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·6	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·8	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	59
6·50– 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	25 g	10	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00	60
4·25– 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	9·5	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00	61
10·357	**10·000**	.....	.....	**6·906**	**7·304**	**4·744**	**33·1**	**10·1**	**23·313**	**17·750**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	10·50	.....	.....	7·00–8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·45c	37·5	11	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·50–7·75	7·75– 9·50	6·50c	.....	9·8	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–11·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·50	30	9·7	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	8·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·8	10·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	67
8·25s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·50–15·50	.....	.....	.....	6·00–10.00i	8·00–12·00i	.....	33·6	10	20·00–32·00	16·00–22·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. $35-$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1936	Oct. 1937	Oct. 1938	Oct. 1939	Sept. 1940	‡ Oct. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·1	96·8	81·0	67·9	77·1	84·7	74·1	79·3	83·1	83·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·9	96·3	66·7	59·2	79·6	87·6	60·8	68·1	69·8	70·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·3	109·9	95·3	60·8	73·4	81·7	74·8	79·9	78·8	81·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·6	90·4	77·5	71·4	69·5	70·7	66·7	74·9	83·7	83·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·9	93·0	85·6	64·4	69·3	76·2	76·9	83·6	91·7	91·9
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·7	93·5	90·0	85·7	88·2	105·0	98·1	100·6	106·0	106·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·3	97·5	70·5	65·5	70·4	77·4	73·0	74·9	77·3	77·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·3	90·9	85·2	85·0	87·3	86·5	86·1	90·7	90·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·4	91·3	81·0	78·7	81·9	79·4	81·5	90·4	90·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·0	95·5	86·0	72·1	75·8	80·6	75·2	79·4	84·1	
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	103·7	87·0	64·7	76·4	83·0	73·0	78·4	78·8	
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	98·3	90·1	85·4	77·1	75·4	79·0	76·7	80·1	87·6	
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·3	98·8	97·9	97·1	74·6	63·4	76·3	84·8	68·3	74·0	78·3	
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·4	94·3	91·2	85·4	89·5	94·5	95·3	96·4	102·2	
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	97·9	97·4	72·8	60·9	74·8	83·7	65·3	71·5	75·6	
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	98·1	98·5	85·6	81·0	86·4	92·6	88·0	92·5	97·9	
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	97·9	97·1	70·0	57·5	72·8	82·2	61·5	67·9	71·8	
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·7	94·0	66·7	59·6	75·0	82·1	59·4	65·6	68·4	
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	106·3	91·7	62·6	73·2	81·4	75·1	80·7	80·7	
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·6	105·9	70·4	51·2	76·3	86·5	63·8	64·5	63·8	65·0
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	102·4	110·4	95·8	68·5	73·0	76·1	72·1	79·6	82·3	
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·9	92·9	85·4	64·7	69·2	75·9	76·6	83·3	91·3	
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·5	92·1	86·5	81·5	82·7	88·9	86·0	86·5	92·0	
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·3	100·5	73·3	57·5	75·2	83·5	65·1	71·2	74·3	
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·1	93·7	83·9	71·2	75·2	81·4	74·7	78·8	81·8	

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended November 1, 1940, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 1207*)

Retail Prices

Beef prices changed little in the average at the beginning of October as compared with the previous month but were somewhat higher than in October, 1939. Sirloin steak averaged 30·8 cents per pound as compared with 30·7 cents at the beginning of September and 29·9 for October, 1939. Corresponding figures for shoulder roast are 17·4, 17·5 and 16·9 cents per pound. The price of lamb at 28 cents per pound at the beginning of October was one cent lower than for September. Fresh pork and bacon, both averaged higher than for September but lower than in October, 1939. The former was 23·9 cents per pound at the beginning of October, 23·4 cents for September and 24·5 cents for October, 1939. Corresponding figures for bacon are 29·7, 29·3 and 32·4 cents per pound. The marketing of hogs was in greater volume in the first 9 months of 1940 than in the corresponding period of 1939 and the exports of bacon and hams to the United Kingdom were about double the figures for the same period in 1939.

Considerable seasonal advance was recorded in the price of fresh eggs in all localities, but the Dominion average price, 38 cents per dozen, was about the same as at the beginning of October, 1939, as compared with 34·4 cents per dozen at September 1, 1940, and 26·5 cents for June. Exports for the first seven months of 1940 amounted to more than seven million dozen as compared with about one-half million dozen in the same period of 1939. Stocks in storage at the beginning of October were considerably reduced from the previous month and a further substantial reduction was recorded at November 1. In the latter month stocks were about 25 per cent less than at November 1, 1939. No changes were reported in the price of milk the Dominion average being 11 cents per quart. The price of creamery butter rose from an average of 26·5 cents per pound in September to 27·6 cents in October increases being reported from all localities. Total production for the first 10 months of the year was only slightly lower than in 1939 but the production in September and October, 1940.

was substantially less than for the same months in 1939. Consumption of butter in September was reported to be about 5 per cent lower than in September last year. Cheese was unchanged from the previous month at an average price of 23·8 cents per pound as compared with 22·3 cents in October last year. The Dominion average price for bread has been unchanged month by month at 6·7 cents per pound since March while flour also has changed little in this same period being only fractionally higher. The price of onions continued downward averaging 3·7 cents per pound in October, 4·6 cents in September and 8·4 cents in July. The price for October, 1939, was 3·8 cents per pound. The 1940 potato crop was estimated to be larger than in 1939. The price per 100 pounds at the beginning of October was $1.44 as compared with $1.52 for September and $1.73 for October, 1939. Granulated sugar was unchanged since August at an average price of 7·5 cents per pound. Anthracite coal at $15.71 per ton was little changed from the level of September as compared with $14.57 for October last year.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nuts" at the beginning of October, 1940: Halifax, $17.50; Charlottetown $16.40; Moncton $17; Saint John $16; Quebec $16; Three Rivers $16.50; Sherbrooke $16.75; Thetford Mines $17; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17.50; Belleville $17.50; Peterborough $18.50; Oshawa $17.50; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $16.25; Brantford $17.75; Galt $17.50; Sudbury $19.75; Cobalt $21.50; Timmins $21.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the Labour Gazette. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in other countries direct information is now unobtainable, although information contained in the publications of neutral countries is noted.

Great Britain

Cost of Living.—The *Ministry of Labour* index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 187 at the end of August, an increase of one per cent for the month. Food prices were one per cent higher due to advances in the prices of sugar, eggs and fish, but the price of potatoes declined. Clothing prices were also slightly higher than at the beginning of August.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 114 for June, a decline of 3 per cent for the month, due to decreases in oilseeds and certain other of the "non-food groups," notably cotton (both raw and manufactured) and metals.

Cost of Living.—The Labour Office, Government of Bombay, publishes figures for cost of living in Bombay, on the base July, 1933-June, 1934=100, showing no difference between the May and June levels, at 111.

New Zealand

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1926-1930=1000, was 1205 for July, an advance of 1 per cent for the month. Of the seven main groups, five showed increases, one (non-metallic minerals and their products) was unchanged, while animal products were slightly lower.

United States

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the cost of living in large cities, on the base 1935-1939=100, was 100·4 on September 15, a decrease of 0·1 per cent from the June 15 level. In this period food prices declined 1·2 per cent, clothing 0·2 per cent, while the other items, namely rent, fuel, housefurnishings and miscellaneous commodities were slightly higher.

The index number of the cost of living in Massachusetts of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts on the base 1913=100, was 138·1 for September, an increase of less than one-half of one per cent over the previous month. Increases in food prices were partly offset by lower prices for fuel oils.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1940

DURING the third quarter of 1940 there were 309 fatal industrial accidents (including deaths from industrial diseases reported by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities incidental to occupational pusuits) as compared with 273 fatal accidents in the third quarter of 1939. Of the 309 fatalities in the third quarter of 1940, 104 occurred in July, 121 in August, and 84 in September. Fatal accidents during each year are recorded by quarterly periods in the issues of the Labour Gazette for May, August and November of that year, and in February of the following year.

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred contains one fatality for 1939, and 13 for the first half of 1940.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Information concerning accidents was received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada, certain other official sources, as well as from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and newspaper reports.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1940 were as follows: Agriculture, 48; Logging, 32; Fishing and Trapping, 8; Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying, 33; Manufacturing, 31; Construction, 67; Electric Light and Power, 5; Transportation and Public Utilities, 56; Trade, 10; Service, 19.

Of the mining accidents, 18 were in the classification, "metalliferous mining," seven in "coal mining," four in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and four in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, two were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," three in "animal foods," two in "textiles and clothing," one in "leather, fur and products," eight in "saw and planing mill products," one in "wood products," two in "pulp, paper and paper products," six in "iron, steel and products," three in "non-ferrous metal products," and three in "non-metallic mineral products."

In construction there were 29 fatalities in "buildings and structures," four in "railway," three in "shipbuilding," 15 in "highway and bridge," and 16 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 23 fatalities in "steam railways," one in "street and electric railways," 16 in "water transportation," 13 in "local and highway transportation," and three in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were five fatalities in "wholesale," and five in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, seven were in "public administration," 11 in "personal, domestic and business," and one in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Four loggers were drowned when a boat was wrecked in a storm, near Zeballos, B.C., on August 11.

Four labourers engaged on dam construction, near Cedars, Quebec, were drowned when a rowboat capsized on August 30.

When a motorboat capsized on August 10, two fishermen were drowned off Murray Harbour, B.C.

On August 11, at Ryley, Alberta, a cheese factory manager and a labourer were burned following an explosion of well gas in a reservoir plant and died several days later.

Two labourers lost their lives when they fell from a building in Quebec on August 14.

When their truck was struck by a train on July 6 near Durham, Ontario, a truck driver and a helper were killed.

At Calgary, Alberta, two stenographers employed in a chemical warehouse became ill about August 16 from mercurial poisoning, inhaled from some chemical fertilizer. One of the girls died on September 24 and the other on October 17.

On July 26, a milk deliverer and his helper were killed when struck by a truck at Waterdown, Ontario.

During this quarter five fatalities occurred in Canadian waters which are not included in the statistical record, since they were seamen employed on ships not registered in Canada. A stoker on a British coal boat fell from a gangplank and was drowned at Mont-

real on July 1. A seaman on a British ship was killed when he fell from a rigging to the deck on July 3 at Halifax. On August 20 a Danish seaman fell from a pier and was drowned at Montreal. A British seaman fell from a gangplank of a British collier and was drowned at Montreal on September 4, and a Norwegian seaman fell through a hold of a ship at Halifax on September 9.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1940 has been compiled which contains 13 fatalities, of which five were in logging, one in fishing and trapping, two in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, two in manufacturing, two in transportation and public utilities, and one in trade. One of these accidents occurred in January, two in April, one in May and nine in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1939 has been made. This includes one fatality which was in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and it occurred in October.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1940 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	10
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	1	....	1	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	9
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	3	....	2	6	7	8	4	3	3	....	2	....	38
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
F.—Falling objects	4	15	....	12	2	2	....	5	....	....	2	....	42
G.—Handling of objects	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
H.—Tools	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	16	10	6	3	....	20	....	36	7	....	9	....	107
J.—Animals	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
K.—Falls of persons	9	3	....	3	5	23	1	7	....	....	4	....	55
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	3	1	....	7	5	6	....	1	....	....	2	....	25
Totals	48	32	8	33	31	67	5	56	10	....	19	....	309

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

British Columbia Supreme Court Dismisses Administrator's Action for Damages for Fatal Accident to Workman without Dependants

On January 3, Mr. Justice Fisher of the British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed an action brought under the Administration Act by the administrator of the estate of a deceased workman who was killed through the negligence of the defendants or their servants while employed in an industry within the scope of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act and leaving no dependants within the meaning of the Act. The claim was for damages for loss by the deceased of his normal expectancy of life.

The plaintiff relied on a section of the Administration Act which allows the representatives of a deceased person to bring action for injuries to the person or property of the deceased with the same rights (some exceptions being made) as the deceased would be entitled to if living. However, it continues: "(6) This section shall be subject to the provisions of sec. 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act." That section states:—

(1) The provisions of this Part shall be in lieu of all rights of action to which a workman or his dependants are entitled either at common law or by any statute, againt the employer of the workman for or by reason of any accident which happens to him arising out of and in the course of his employment, and no action against the employer shall lie in respect of the accident.....

(3) Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependant, the Board shall have jurisdiction upon the application of any party

to the action to adjudicate and determine whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part, and such adjudication and determination shall be final and conclusive; and if the Board determines that the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part the action shall be for ever stayed.

After reviewing many English authorities involving a similar section of statute law the Court held that the section of the Administration Act on which the plaintiff relied could only make survive a cause of action which was vested in the worker when alive and under the Workmen's Compensation Act the workman at the moment before he died had no right of action. This last point had been determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board on June 1, 1939, after the plaintiff had applied to the Board for a ruling as to whether his right to bring the action was taken away by Part I.

The Court observed that Section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act does not make an exception of a case where no compensation is payable either to the workman or dependants even though there was negligence and the result is a paradoxical situation, as remarked in an English case, that "it is cheaper for an employer to kill than to maim or cripple a workman without dependents." *Munro* v. *Bloedel, Stewart and Welch,* Ltd. (1940) 3 Western Weekly Reports 161.

Action Dismissed for Wider Injunction against Picketing by Toronto Milk Drivers' Union

On August 19, Mr. Justice Mackay of the Supreme Court of Ontario refused the application of Canada Dairies Ltd. for a permanent injunction in broader terms than the interlocutory injunction granted by Mr. Justice Kelly on February 19 to restrain picketing in the manner described in his order. The Court, however, made permanent the injunction as issued by Mr. Justice Kelly. The defendant and his agents are forbidden to exhibit any sign or sandwich board or any other printed or written material indicating that the plaintiff's employees are on strike or containing any libellous or false statement concerning the plaintiff company or its business or to molest, speak to or approach any persons with a view to dissuading them from working for or doing business with the plaintiff or from observing or performing any existing contract with the plaintiff.

The trouble between the parties originated in a strike of some fifty employees in 1937 for recognition of the milk drivers' union. The strike was lost, the employees either returning to work or being replaced by others. The company was reorganized in October, 1939. The defendant, however, continued to carry in front of the plaintiff's premises a sandwich board displaying a sign with the words, "Canada Dairy on Strike, International Milk Drivers' Union, Local 647, A.F.L." When the plaintiff applied for an injunction in February, 1940, the inscription on the sandwich board was changed to read: "Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees of Canada Dairies Limited are not members of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union, Local 647, Local A. F. & L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters C.S.H. of America." A motion by the defendant to strike out an amendment in the statement of claim based on this change in the wording on the sandwich board was dismissed. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, p. 517).

At the hearing the defence counsel agreed to an order prohibiting the exhibition of any sign to the effect that a strike was in progress or containing any untrue statements and the threatening, accosting or intimidating of any person seeking to do business with the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing such person to refrain from doing any business or from observing any contract with the plaintiff. The order made by Mr. Justice Kelly was in the terms indicated above. Leave to appeal from the order was refused whereupon the plaintiff sought an injunction wider in scope.

At the trial, plaintiff's counsel argued that picketing as carried on by the defendant would of itself imply labour trouble at the plant and that it was definitely annoying and exasperating to the plaintiff. He argued further that the fact that there was no contractual relationship between the plaintiff and the defendant was also of itself sufficient to warrant an injunction and damages.

Mr. Justice Mackay held that there was no authority for declaring that the exhibiting of signs under such circumstances was illegal or, in other words, that peaceful picketing, unless contractual relationship was established, was restrainable. He stated:—

> I agree that the case is unusual in that the acts complained of are not the result of a dispute between employer and employee as to wages, working conditions or otherwise. There is, at the present time according to the evidence, the happiest and most desirable relationship existing between the employer and his employees, nor has it been established in evidence that there is any difference or dispute between the plaintiff and the union....

After reference to certain English cases and to s. 501 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which is similar to a section of the Imperial Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, under which, with the necessary reference to the common law, the English cases were decided, Mr. Justice Mackay pointed out:—

It must first be kept in mind that all of these provisions and authorities establish general legal propositions, and that they apply to such situations only as come within their compass. They do not refer, specifically, exclusively, or otherwise to trade disputes only. Thus s. 501 contains no word or term which restricts its application to trade or labour disputes. Its application to such a situation is determined entirely by the fact that the specific acts in question do or do not come within the general legal principles or provisions laid down by the authority or statute applicable. This does not support the argument advanced by plaintiff's counsel that there is some defined, exclusive or limited set of circumstances within which "picketing," or, more specifically as in the case at bar, displaying a sandwich board, may be permitted. I am of opinion that the law proceeds quite contrary to this argument and ascertains only what conduct is wrongful. The right to peacefully picket or to make a truthful statement is assured and the authorities and statutory provisions deal only with the limitations upon such accepted right.

Referring to *Collard v. Marshall,* an English case decided in 1892, the Court pointed out that in that case the picket signs were defamatory, but it was expressly stated in the judgment that an injunction against the exhibiting of such signs could not restrain the carrying of a sign exhibiting a truthful statement.

The *Lyons* v. *Wilkins* case, decided in 1899, Mr. Justice Mackay stated,

proceeded entirely upon the fact that the conduct of the defendants amounted to more than merely attending at the place in question for the purpose of obtaining and communicating information; in other words that the conduct of the defendants was excessive and that under the guise of merely attending to communicate information they were in fact carrying on coercive activities.

In the *Ward, Lock* case, decided by the English Court of Appeal in 1906, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, in quoting s. 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, commented:—

I cannot see that this section affects or is intended to affect civil rights or civil remedies. It legalizes nothing and it renders nothing wrongful that was not so before. Its object is solely to visit certain selected classes of acts which were previously wrongful, that is, were at least civil torts with penal consequences capable of being summarily inflicted .... I am therefore of opinion that in support of the plaintiffs' claim with regard to picketing, it must be shown that the defendants or one of them were guilty of a wrongful act, i.e., that the picketing constituted an interference with the plaintiffs' action wrongful at common law, or, as I think it may accurately be phrased, were guilty of a common law nuisance.

Mr. Justice Mackay continued—

The effect of this decision is to establish that the matters prohibited in s. 501 of the Criminal Code indicate the acts or type of conduct which, under common law, would be regarded as constituting nuisance, and that in the absence of a finding, based upon proper evidence, that such nuisance has been committed, picketing is not wrongful.

Such Ontario cases as *Robinson* v. *Adams* (1924-25), *Dallas v. Felek* (1934) and *Rex* v. *Baldassari* (1931)

have recognized the distinction between "excessive" conduct which may be restrained and at the same time the necessity of so framing any injunction order as to avoid restraining acts which in themselves are not wrongful.

Reference was made also to the opinion of Mr. Justice Trueman of the Manitoba Court of Appeal in *Allied Amusements, Ltd.* v. *Reaney*:

Picketing being lawful so long as it is conducted peaceably, I cannot think that the mere statement on placards, posters, or sandwich boards, that an employer is unfair to the trade union or does not pay union wages, is unlawful *per se* or a proper subject for injunction or damages.

It was considered that the authorities establish that picketing is only wrongful: (*a*) If it is featured by defamatory statement or (*b*) if it is carried on in such manner as to disclose a purpose other than peacefully "obtaining or giving information," or (*c*) if it is part of a conspiracy to injure. In the Court's opinion there was no evidence of such forms of wrongful conduct in the case at bar. Neither was there evidence of damage to or interference with the plaintiff's business.

Reverting to the plaintiff's argument that picketing or an act of displaying a truthful statement on a sandwich board which would otherwise be lawful becomes illegal unless there is some relationship, present or past, between the plaintiff and the defendant, the Court considered that there is no authority for that position but that conduct is only wrongful if it comes within the categories of wrongful conduct established by the Courts. "Mere non-relationship in itself has in no case been held to establish proof of 'wrongful purpose'." In any case, it was pointed out that the fact that picketing began when a labour dispute did exist and continued thereafter was evidence of a relationship antecedent to the present company taking over the business and the employees of the former company.

The interest which the defendant formerly felt he had in the employment of this personnel was neither aggravated by or lessened by the transfer of ownership interest. It is not suggested that the defendant pursued anything but an honest interest of his own and his fellow unionists, in carrying a sign board before the ownership transfer and there is no suggestion that his conduct has altered or been aggravated since. . . The evidence indicates in fact, that the defendant was acting only in furtherance of the interests which he honestly regards as his own.

Costs of the action until the granting of the interlocutory injunction were awarded to the plaintiff and costs thereafter to the defendant. *Canada Dairies Ltd.* v. *Seggie* (1940) 74 Canadian Criminal Cases 210.

Ontario Court Holds Invalid Municipal By-law Forbidding Distribution of any Printed Matter

On October 2, Mr. Justice Urquhart of the Ontario High Court of Justice allowed the appeals and, in ordering that the town pay the costs, set aside the conviction of two workers, who distributed pamphlets outside a factory in New Toronto, under a town by-law which purported to prohibit distribution to pedestrians of printed matter.

The accused, trade union officers, were first prosecuted under a clause of the by-law forbidding distribution of leaflets or other printed matter "likely to cause discomfort or unrest to or among the inhabitants or disturb the general peace of the community." When the literature was held not to be such as was prevented by this clause, a new charge was laid under the part prohibiting distribution on the streets of printed matter of any kind. Appeals from conviction on this charge were made by way of stated cases.

The conviction was attacked on two grounds: (1) that the by-law is not one that the Municipal Act authorizes; (2) that the Provincial Legislature itself cannot totally prohibit the distribution of literature which would restrict the freedom of the press.

The preamble to the by-law, which was made on July 15, 1938, declares it to concern "the health, safety, morality and welfare of the inhabitants" of New Toronto for which purposes a section in the Municipal Act allows every council to pass by-laws "in matters not specifically provided for" in the Act.

"The pamphlet," in the opinion of the Court, was unobjectionable. In fact it was rather patriotic in its nature. . . In the argument little or nothing was urged in favour of the legality of the by-law, the evils of the C.I.O. and their supposed infringement of the by-law being stressed. However, even if the operation of that body is objectionable to the municipality, it cannot interfere with it except on clear legislative authority.

A section of the Municipal Act, other than the general one indicated above on which counsel for the town relied, permits councils to prohibit "distributing of posters, pictures or hand bills which are indecent or tend to corrupt morals." Another section of the Act authorizes councils to license, regulate and govern bill distributors generally. The power to license does not, it has been held, confer the power to prohibit. These sections taken together indicated, the Court held, that the Legislature did not give municipal councils power to prohibit the distribution to pedestrians of any printed matter and this section of the by-law, at least, was beyond the powers of the council.

Having decided this point, the Court did not find it necessary to express an opinion as to whether the Province could grant the powers which it was alleged to have given to the Council. *Rex* v. *Mustin, Rex.* v. *Millard,* (1940) 33 Ontario Weekly Notes 391.

Ontario Appeal Court Reverses Judgment Awarding Damages to Injured Employee

With Mr. Justice McTague dissenting, the Ontario Court of Appeal on October 17 allowed the appeal with costs and reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Roach of the Ontario High Court of Justice and a jury who had awarded $2,889.75 damages and costs to a woman employed by the defendant department store who was injured on February 1, 1938, through alleged defective working of an escalator in her place of employment.

On the morning of the accident she was proceeding on the escalator from the first floor to the second when she slipped and fell, her left hand going out to save her. Before she was able to rise to her feet she arrived at the second floor and her hand was caught in the steel comb and the tread of the stairs. The resulting injury incapacitated her for her former work.

The jury found on the evidence that a defect in the escalator and failure to have an attendant to control the escalator in an emergency caused the accident and reluctance to upset the jury's verdict as to the facts led Mr. Justice McTague to dissent. The other two judges on appeal held that it had not been shown that the accident was due to defect in the apparatus and Mr. Justice Masten said "unless it is the law that though unsupported by evidence, the finding of a jury that black is white is unimpeachable by a Court of Appeal in Canada" he felt bound to allow the appeal. Mr. Justice Riddell observed that what the jury found was not a fact but rather a statement of what they considered an employer should do to ensure against any defective apparatus or operation.

None of the judges appeared to be convinced that the fall was due to a defect in the machinery. Neither did the jury specify any defect although it found the defendant negligent in failing "to have regular inspection to ensure that the machinery was in perfect working order." Mr. Justice Riddell was of the opinion that the cause of the accident was the non-stopping of the escalator on her slipping. It could have been stopped by simply pressing a button at the bottom and there was no attendant provided to do this; but

in view of the evidence of the use made by hundreds and of the length of time in which the apparatus was used without casualty the jury could not fairly find that the omission to place an attendant in charge was actionable negligence. Mr. Justice Masten added that the plaintiff having used the escalator for many years, knew there was no attendant and voluntarily took the risk (if any).

Plaintiff's counsel argued that although the common law would have obliged her to take all ordinary risks of employment as well as extraordinary risks of which she knew, Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act applied which makes an employer liable for injury to his employees caused (1) by "defect in the condition or arrangement of the. . . plant. . ." used for his business, and (2) "by reason of the negligence of the employer. . ." Neither Mr. Justice Masten nor Mr. Justice Riddell express an opinion as to the applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act; the latter felt that in any event it would not advance the plaintiff's claim as neither condition had been proved. The dissenting judge took the view that the Act did apply and that responsibility was on the employer to see that the equipment was not defective. *Steven v. The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.* (1940) 35 Ontario Weekly Notes 415.

Saskatchewan Court of Appeal Affirms Award of Damages to Farm Worker

A judgment (Labour Gazette, 1939, p. 1294) awarding damages to a farm labourer for injuries received while operating a straw-cutter was affirmed by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal on June 28. The Appeal Court held that there was ample evidence to justify the finding by the trial judge of negligence on the part of the employer in pushing straw to the plaintiff too quickly and in not having the machine equipped with a safety device so that it could be stopped in case of accident. The only method of stopping the machine was to stop the engine by which it was run. *Mazurkewich* v. *Bakowry* Saskatchewan Court of Appeal (1940) 4 Dominion Law Reports 78.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a substantial, contra-seasonal expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of November, according to returns furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 12,392 firms with 1,364,720 employees, as compared with 1,336,181 at October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. The index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), advanced from 136·2 in the preceding month, to 139·2 at the date under review, as compared with 123·6 at November 1, 1939; the latest figure was the highest ever recorded. At that date in recent years, the index was as follows:—1938, 114·6; 1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9 and 1927, 108·8.

Since the improvement over October 1 was a reversal of the usual seasonal trend from October to November in the last nineteen years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an important advance, rising from 129·6 in the preceding month, to 133·2 at the beginning of November.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of November, 1940, the percentage of unemployment among local trade union members stood at 5·0, in contrast with percentages of 4·4 at the beginning of October and 9·0 at the beginning of November, 1939. The percentage for November was based on returns compiled from 1,971 labour organizations with a total membership of 262,922.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the work transacted during October, 1940, when a comparison was made with that of the preceding month, but a gain was noted over that of the corresponding period of 1939. The industrial group mainly responsible for the decline from September was construction and maintenance, where various government projects were nearing completion, while nearly all industrial divisions participated in the favourable expansion shown over October a year ago, the highest gains being reported in construction and maintenance and services. Vacancies in October, 1940, numbered 55,895, applications 83,525, and placements in regular and casual employment 51,789.

Prices.—In retail prices the new official cost of living index calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon average prices in 1935 to 1939 as 100 was 107·8 at the beginning of November as compared with 107·0 for October; 103·8 for November, 1939; and 100·8 for September, 1939. In wholesale prices the weekly index number also calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued slightly upward during November, the figures being 84·1 for the week ended November 29 as compared with 83·6 for the week ended November 1 and 83·0 for that ended October 4. Figures on a monthly basis for certain earlier dates are 80·3 for November, 1939; 72·4 for August, 1939 (pre war); 73·5 for November, 1938; 83·1 for November, 1937; and 63·5 for February, 1933, the low point in recent years.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 1224 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business at 156·7 in October was slightly higher than in the preceding month and higher also than at any time since 1919, the period covered by the record. The index in August, 1939, was 125·2 so that the advance in the volume of business as indicated by this index was about 25 per cent since the outbreak of war. Marked increase was recorded in the month under review over the preceding month by the index of the volume of manufacturing which was up from 159·7 to 174·2. The production of foodstuffs was higher due mainly to increases in the operations of sugar making plants and in meat packing. Greater activity in the rubber industry and in the woollen textile industry in the same comparison was indicated by the figures of the imports of raw rubber and of raw wool while the production of pig iron and of steel ingots also showed marked advance. The index of the manufacturing group as a

16416—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1940			1939		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
(9) Trade, external aggregate... $	.....	215,435,662	189,[illegible]24	183,051,577	170,471,796	156,020,853
(9) Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	108,644,852	86,286,828	84,561,211	79,053,266	73,564,271
(9) Exports, Canadian produce. $	.....	102,972,407	101,439,603	97,163,176	90,432,856	81,461,185
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	14,291,595	11,090,139	10,992,919	11,406,749	11,069,926
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,526,624,710	2,571,235,762	2,930,345,995	2,898,915 767	2,831,650,702
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	91,624,793	92,558,303	93,126,044	95,310,451	100,184,603
Bank deposits savings..... $	.....	1,599,463,510	1,654,968,286	1,734,837,368	1,709,156,774	1,692,112,655
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	1,024,278,286	983,041,761	972,784,147	952,296,669	891,421,126
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	81·4	83·2	103·6	106·0	100·1
Preferred stocks.....	.....	83·5	82·2	90·1	89·0	83·3
Index of bond yields, Dominion.....	.....	71·0	71·3	74·0	76·5	78·3
(1) Index of bond yields, Ontario....	.....	72·0	72·2	72·9	75·8	84·1
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†84·1	83·3	83·1	80·3	79·3	78·2
(2) Cost of living index number.....	.....	107·0	106·4	103·8	103·5	100·8
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	102·7	88·9	88·5	92·1	91·1
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	93·7	91·0	83·7	86·9	86·0
(2) Employment, index number (employers' pay-roll figures)....	139·2	136·2	131·6	123·6	121·7	119·6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	5·0	4·4	5·2	9·0	9 ·1	10·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight cars	239,295	251,410	241,904	227,967	250,921	272,885
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	22,389,448	22,984,979	21,119,220	20,584,777	21,943,155	22,645,303
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	15,048,733	13,391,174	14,194,078	14,203,451
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	16,891,992	15,646,000	15,437,307	16,667,801	19,323,814
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	11,421,353	12,661,299	9,845,031	10,823,636	13,501,859
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,385,090,000	3,371,336,000	3,753,328,000	4,799,887,000
(11) Building permits..... $	.....	12,154,271	10,014,340	4,148,889	5,612,269	4,114,451
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	54,981,900	26,360,600	52,260,000	12,739,300	14,228,100	19,379,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	.....	109,385	105,020	87,822	85,758	65,954
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	185,091	164,575	147,182	149,890	124,000
Ferro-alloys.....tons	.....	15,016	13,147	7,285	6,357	10,406
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	440,450	424,987	432,678	422,392
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	1,794,777	1,696,215	1,683,164	1,979,640
Coal.....tons	.....	1,708,278	1,342,751	1,719,479	1,798,634	1,385,438
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	332,991,884	339,400,901	267,630,091	306,507,577	229,271,670
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,872,514	1,635,849	1,960,429	2,089,562	1,927,102
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	174,045,529	92,174,302	71,339,246	146,317,261	101,604,562	71,827,680
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,531,659	2,484,668	2,623,356	2,701,694	2,368,374
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	80,241,000	79,989,000	86,894,000	83,547,000	79,327,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	.....	25,681,000	35,710,000	34,379,000	36,814,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	.....	282,320	288,730	280,990	253,230
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	.....	3,410	9,882	7,791	3,494
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	156·7	155·4	133·0	133·1	125·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	168·2	167·0	139·0	139·7	128·3
Mineral production.....	.....	215·5	228·0	236·7	194·2	223·2
Manufacturing.....	.....	174·2	159·7	136·9	143·7	121·3
Construction.....	.....	81·0	127·0	40·4	43·3	48·6
Electric power.....	.....	235·9	248·0	248·5	245·6	245·9
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	123·6	122·2	115·8	114·3	118·4
Trade employment.....	.....	146·8	146·2	137·3	138·3	138·0
Carloadings.....	.....	83·1	81·9	84·0	80·0	95·6
Imports.....	.....	127·3	109·8	102·1	99·3	102·0
Exports, excluding gold.....	.....	118·2	134·3	114·3	106·9	112·8

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended November 29, 1940.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 26, 1940, and corresponding periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 2, October 5, and September 7, 1940; November 4, October 7, and September 9, 1939. (7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Excluding gold.

(11) Now based on 203 municipalities instead of 58 as formerly.

whole was about 21 per cent higher in October, 1940, than in October, 1939, and about 50 per cent higher than in August, 1939. Somewhat lower volume was indicated by the index of mineral production than in the preceding month but increased volume as compared with October, 1939. Construction also was lower than in the preceding month but still substantially higher than in October, 1939 although marked improvement for November was indicated for the group by the figures as to the value of construction contracts awarded in that month. In the group indicating the trend in the distribution of commodities increase was recorded in freight car loading and in imports while exports were lower than in the preceding month. Car loadings were slightly lower than in October, 1939, but both imports and exports were higher. Little information is available for November but wholesale prices and employment as well as the value of contracts awarded were higher than in the preceding month and higher also than in November, 1939. Employment in November continued the upward movement in evidence since April and the index was at the highest level on record. The number of cars of revenue freight was smaller than in October but greater than in November, 1939.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded as in existence during November was 16, involving 3,646 workers, with time loss of 15,964 man working days, as compared with 25 disputes during October, involving 7,609 workers with time loss of 19,830 days. Most of the time loss in November was due to three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and two strikes of highway truck drivers in Ontario. In October strikes of coal miners and shipyard workers accounted for most of the time loss.

In November, 1939, there were 14 disputes, involving 4,863 workers with a time loss of 36,351 days. The important disputes involved fish handlers in Nova Scotia, clothing and textile workers in Quebec, coal miners in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia and gold miners in British Columbia.

Of the sixteen disputes in November, 1940, fifteen were recorded as terminated during the month. Four resulted in favour of the employers and six in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in three cases and in two cases the results were indefinite. One dispute, involving approximately 125 workers, was recorded as unterminated at the end of the month.

These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or declared terminated by the unions involved.

Establishment of basic wage levels with cost of living bonuses

The Government has issued (on December 16) an Order in Council designed to avoid the development of inflationary tendencies as a result of wartime industrial and economic conditions. With that objective, and acting on the advice of the National Labour Supply Council and the Committee on Labour Co-ordination, a plan has been formulated whereby a standard of wages will be established in terms of wage rates which have been demonstrated to be reasonable in the past.

Accordingly, the standard is to be the general wage levels established during the period 1926-29, or any higher level established thereafter with two exceptions. (1) In a case where it can be clearly shown that when such level was established the wages of the workers in question were depressed and subnormal, or (2) Where it can be clearly shown that in particular instances wages, which otherwise might have been considered a standard, have heretofore been unduly enhanced and out of line with the general level in the particular trade or calling.

In other words, the standard is to be interpreted in terms of general levels and not of either subnormal or abnormal rates that may have been established in a particular period in some trade, locality or industry.

Wherever it is found, however, that the purchasing power of basic rates has been impaired as indicated by the Cost of Living index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, an offsetting cost of living bonus may be granted.

The principle on which the bonus is based is a democratic one which recognized that the burden of a rise in the cost of the necessaries of life falls without distinction on all classes, and the bonus is therefore to be a flat amount uniform for all workers not recognizing any differentials in wages or salaries.

(In order that this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE may be sent to press it is impossible to give a detailed review of this important Order, but this will be done in the January number).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month Boards of Conciliation and Investigation presented reports to the Minister of Labour in connection with four disputes. Four applications for boards were received and three boards were established.

Particulars of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be found in the section commencing on page 1232.

Appointment and functions of Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee

Further action towards the completion of the unemployment insurance administrative structure resulted on December 4 by the issuance of an Order in Council (P.C. 7129) establishing the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee. (The Commission itself was appointed on September 23 and its personnel consists of Dr. J. Sirois, Mr. R. J. Tallon and Mr. A. M. Mitchell). The Act provided also for the appointment of an Advisory Committee, consisting of a chairman and not less than four, nor more than six, other members, and by its terms the following are to hold office for a period of five years:

Chairman—Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Economic Adviser, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Members—Mr. Harold Brownhill, manager, Building Supplies and Milling Company, Limited, Halifax.

Mr. M. M. Maclean, vice-president, Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. V. M. Smith, general manager, Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

Mr. J. F. MacMillian, president, Chisholm Sawmills Limited, Edmonton.

Mr. Percy Bengough, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Miss Estelle Hewson, executive secretary, Red Cross Society, Windsor.

The Committee, under the provisions of the Act, must make an annual report (not later than the end of February each year) to the Governor-in-Council on the financial condition of the fund "as of the thirty-first day of December last preceding," and is also to report on the financial situation whenever it considers that the fund is, or is likely to become, insufficient to discharge its liabilities. In the event of the Committee reporting the fund as insufficient it is empowered to make recommendations for the amendment of the Act or of any regulations in order to make the fund sufficient. Conversely, the Committee is authorized to make recommendations in event of over-sufficiency. In either case "the report shall contain an estimate of the effect which the amendments recommended will have on the financial condition of the fund."

Release of key men to war industries from Canadian army

In conformity with the announcement by Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons on November 28, the Department of National Defence has issued instructions governing the release of key men to war industries from the Canadian Army.

(A summary of the Minister of Labour's address is given elsewhere in this issue commencing on page 1248).

In a memorandum to all District Officers Commanding, to the G.O's C. Atlantic and Pacific Commands, and others concerned, the Adjutant General has stated "It has been decided to allow key men from essential industries in Canada, who are serving in the C.A.S.F. to be granted leave (without pay) during the forthcoming winter to return, temporarily, to those industries in order to help increase production in relation to the war effort."

"Essential industries" under this arrangement will be those defined as such by the Department of Munitions and Supply. Further, the applications for the temporary release of men for return to civil employment must originate with the employer who will be requested to submit his application to the Officer Commanding the Unit in which the soldier is serving. Only applications for craftsmen will be in order and they must give complete information as to the position the man will fill in the factory, as well as verifying that employers have been unable to obtain suitable help from employment bureaux.

Applications so submitted finally will reach National Defence Headquarters where decision as to the release or otherwise of the men concerned will be made.

Soldiers released temporarily for essential work in war industries will forego their pay and allowances while engaged in such work. They also cease to be eligible to receive at the expense of the Government medical or dental treatment.

There are certain other restrictions imposed on applications, mainly with a view to prevent the denudation of the technical services of their experienced personnel. In the Ordnance Branch, for instance, skilled tradesmen must be retained and it is ruled that in view of the present shortage of such personnel in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, no application for the release of men from that Corps will be entertained.

In all cases the soldiers' wishes will be consulted and none will be compulsorily returned to industry. Those who do go back to their civilian occupations will be permitted to wear uniforms, while not actually engaged in their work, and they will be re-absorbed in their Units on return to Active Service.

Regulations enforcing payment of fair wages on Dominion Government Contracts

Action by the Department of Labour to enforce the payment of fair wages on government contracts has been taken by an Order in Council (P.C. 6801) under the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act. Drafted as a result of representations by labour, the regulations under the Order in Council establish a procedure whereby claims shall be investigated and settlements made.

Under the new regulations when it is ascertained, through Labour Department investigation, that employees have not been paid the required rate of wages the contractor must deliver to the Deputy Minister of Labour a cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada for the amount due. If payment has not been made by the Government to the contractor, the amount due his employees will be held back and paid over to the Deputy Minister of Labour to be deposited with the Receiver General in a Fair Wages Suspense Account. Cheques on this account payable to the workers concerned will then be issued. The Deputy Minister of Labour is required to endeavour to ensure safe delivery of these cheques to the workers concerned.

Regulations.—The text of the new regulations are as follows:

1. The Deputy Minister of Labour shall be responsible for the investigation of all claims for the payment of wages at the rates set out in the fair wage schedule embodied in Government contracts and in any case where the actual rates have been less than the rates so set out in the fair wage schedule he shall ascertain the difference between the amounts actually paid to employees and the amounts which they would have received had they been paid at the rates set out in the fair wage schedule.

2. The contractor shall deliver to the Deputy Minister of Labour a cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada for the total amount of differences ascertained under regulation No. 1, or if settlement has not yet been made with the contractor concerned, then the Department of Government concerned with the contract shall withhold payment of such amount from the contractor and shall deliver to the Deputy Minister of Labour a cheque in the required amount payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

3. The amounts so collected or deducted from contractors and/or other Departments of Government shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada to be deposited in an account, known as the Fair Wages Suspense Account. In settlement of all claims of individual workers the Deputy Minister of Labour shall authorize the issue of cheques in the appropriate amount in the name of the worker concerned, these cheques to be charged to the Fair Wages Suspense Account.

4. The Deputy Minister of Labour shall endeavour to ensure the safe delivery of these cheques to the workers concerned.

5. In cases where Departments other than that of Labour have occasion through default by the contractor to seize his security and pay off claims direct for wages, then any unclaimed cheques for payment of such wages shall be delivered to the Deputy Minister of Labour with all relevant information concerning each case to be deposited in the Fair Wages Suspense Account.

6. It shall be the responsibility of the Deputy Minister of Labour to maintain adequate records of receipts and disbursements connected with both funds referred to above.

Further extension of rent control

On November 25, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced the extension of the rent-pegging order of September 24 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pages 995-6) to include four British Columbia cities of North Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert.

Again on December 5 a further extension of the rent control was announced to include the city of Calgary, Alberta.

These latest extensions are in addition to those outlined in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1103) and in all cases the Board Order provides that the maximum rentals in force in these enumerated municipalities are automatically those prevailing on January 2, 1940, and that no tenant need pay any higher rent unless so advised in writing by the Rentals Administrator.

Local Rentals Committees are being established to hear appeals in all areas coming within the jurisdiction of the rent control order.

Regulations of Wartime Prices Board governing eviction of tenants

Supplementing the original order issued on September 24 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pages 995-6) and effective November 23, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued an order on November 21 embodying new regulations relating to the eviction of tenants in controlled rental areas.

Although the first Order provided that no tenant could be evicted for refusing to pay more than the "the maximum rent", cases have come to the Rentals Administrator's attention where landlords have attempted to evade this provision by alleging other and often specious reasons for eviction.

Following closely the general principles adopted by both the British and Australian Rent Controls, this new Order respecting evictions gives any tenant in a "controlled

area" subject to certain exceptions, the right to renew his present lease on the same terms and conditions, provided he gives his landlord adequate and proper notice of his intention to renew.

Tenants' notices of renewal must be given in writing and, in the case of monthly or yearly leases, must be within ten days after the receipt of a landlord's notice to vacate. Where a lease is fixed for a term of years or for six months or more, at least three months' notice of renewal is required, and in the case of a lease for a fixed term less than six months, at least thirty days notice must be given.

A tenant will not be entitled, however, to a renewal of his lease if the landlord can satisfy the provincial court of competent jurisdiction that his notice to vacate is for any of the following reasons: that the tenant has not paid his rental, has broken the terms of his lease, or is not willing to pay the rental authorized by the local Committee or Administrator; that the tenant or some one living with him is committing a nuisance or has been convicted of using the property for immoral or illegal purposes; that he is not taking reasonable care of the property and allowing it to deteriorate; that the tenant, himself, has given the landlord notice of intention to vacate; or that the housing accommodation is bona fide required by the landlord as a residence for himself or for members of his family or a dependent or for any person employed by him.

Where a landlord proposes to make major alterations, to remodel or subdivide any housing accommodation, the tenant is not entitled to remain in occupation unless he is willing to accept the altered accommodation and pay any new maximum rental prescribed by the local Rentals Committee or the Rentals Administrator.

If a tenant is using the property for other than housing purposes, or if the landlord has made a bona fide sale under the terms of which he has agreed to give possession to the buyer, the tenant is not entitled to a renewal of his lease.

Notices to vacate given by a landlord must be in writing, and must contain the reason for the notice. In the case of month to month or year to year leases, the time of notice must be the time prescribed by the law of the province in which the accommodation is situated. In the case of a fixed term lease for six or more months, at least three months' notice is required, and in the case of a lease for a fixed term of less than six months, not less than thirty days.

The Order further provides that any notice to vacate given by a landlord prior to November 23, 1940, respecting housing accommodation in areas where maximum rentals are fixed, and not followed by actual vacation, will have no effect unless the landlord satisfies the Court as to the existence of one or more of the circumstances invalidating the extension of renewals.

All leases are deemed to have been amended in so far as it is necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Order, and any agreement by a tenant to waive his rights under this Order is null and void.

No increase in rental will be effective under such renewals unless approved by the local Rentals Committee or by the Rentals Administrator where no local Committee is operating.

Statistics of relief recipients for October

The grand total of all classes of persons on urban and agricultural relief across Canada in October of this year showed a reduction of 4·4 per cent from September and 53·9 per cent from October a year ago, according to figures released by the Department of Labour. The grand total for October, as shown by the preliminary results from the registration of all direct relief cases carried out for the Department of Labour by the provinces and municipalities, stood at 251,000. This total represented a decrease of 67·5 per cent from the peak figure of the year which occurred in the month of March: in October, 1939, the decrease from the peak month of that year was 47·1 per cent, while October, 1938, showed 38·6 per cent decrease from March, 1938.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on relief in October this year numbered 44,500, a decrease of 11·0 per cent from the revised September total. The figure for October this year showed a decrease of 64·4 per cent from October a year ago, and a decrease of 64·1 per cent from October, 1938. From the peak figure of 172,683 in March of this year, the October total of fully employable persons was down by 74·2 per cent.

A total of 226,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural relief in October, a decrease of 8·5 per cent from the corrected figure for the previous month: October, 1939 had shown a decrease of 1·0 per cent from September, 1939. This category includes all totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a decrease of 53·3 per cent from the figure for October, 1939, and a decrease of 52·2 per cent from the figure for October

two years ago. In relation to the high month of 1940, the October total on urban relief showed a decrease of 65·2 per cent.

The Dominion total on agricultural relief continued to show a major decline from the year before, following improved crop conditions in 1939 in the Prairie Provinces. A total of 5,500 farmers who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 25,000, were reported as receiving agricultural relief for subsistence in October; this total indicated a decline of 80·8 per cent from the high month of this year. The Dominion total on agricultural relief in October increased by 61·3 per cent from the revised September figure, and was 58·0 per cent less than October, 1939, and 85·1 per cent less than in October, 1938. Figures for October for Saskatchewan alone showed decreases of 53·2 per cent and 88·4 per cent from October, 1939 and from October, 1938, respectively; the Saskatchewan total of 16,500 persons on agricultural relief accounted for 66·0 per cent of the Dominion total in October this year.

Ship building industry under direction of Controller of Ship Construction

Extending its industrial mobilization for war purposes the government issued on November 27 an Order in Council appointing Mr. David Ballantyne Carswell, of Montreal, as Controller of Ship Construction and Repairs. Mr. Carswell is at present Director General of the Ship Building Division of the Department of Munitions and Supply, and will continue in this post as well as assuming his new duties as Controller of Ship Construction. (In the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 631, there was a review of the establishment of the Wartime Industries Control Board, and the functions of the various Controllers comprising it).

By the terms of the Order in Council it was "deemed necessary to organize, mobilize, coordinate, regulate and conserve the ship construction and ship repair industry of Canada and the docks, plant, shops, tools, equipment and facilities in order to fulfil the present and potential needs of Canada and her Allies, and for such purpose to appoint a Controller of Ship Construction and Repairs. . . . "

As in the case of the Controllers of Steel, Metals Production, Timber, and Oil, the powers conferred on the Controller of Shipping are detailed. These are comprehensive in scope, practically empowering him to direct the entire activities of the ship building industry in this country toward the major purpose of the effective prosecution of the war.

Establishment of Wartime Requirements Board

Under the provisions of the Department of Munitions and Supply Act and the War Measures Act, an Order in Council was issued on November 16 establishing a Wartime Requirements Board. The Board's main functions are detailed in the Order, but its chief purpose is to speed up urgent war projects "with a minimum disturbance to Canadian export trade in particular and Canadian economy in general by planning the most productive and direct use for war purposes of available supplies of materials, power, manufacturing plant and facilities and transportation facilities"; and, more specifically, to examine and appraise "the economic significance of the various projects as and wherever they originate, in relation to the maximum war effort of which Canada is capable."

The following comprise the personnel of the Board:

Mr. Harvey R. MacMillan, chairman; and Dr. W. C. Clark, Mr. Graham F. Towers, Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Mr. Robert A. C. Henry, Major-General L. R. LaFleche, Colonel George S. Currie, Lt.-Col. K. S. MacLachlan, Mr. Herbert G. Colebrook and Mr. H. Carl Goldenberg, the last named being secretary.

Appointment of Mr. A. MacNamara as Associate Deputy Minister of Labour

On November 19, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, announced the appointment of Mr. Arthur MacNamara as Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

Mr. MacNamara was Deputy Minister of Public Works and Labour in Manitoba until about a year ago when he was loaned to the Department of National Defence as Chairman of the Dependents' Allowance Board. With 25 years' experience in dealing with labour and social problems, Mr. MacNamara has for 10 years administered the unemployment relief and relief works program in Manitoba.

His first position with the Government of Manitoba was that of chief inspector of the Bureau of Labour, in which capacity he established the Province's industrial inspection service. He also administered Manitoba's minimum wage and fair wage laws. During the last war Mr. MacNamara served three years in the Air Force.

In making the announcement Mr. McLarty said Mr. MacNamara was reluctant to sever his connection with the Manitoba Government and accepted the new position as a part of war service. The Minister added that the appointment was a permanent one and Mr.

MacNamara would not be specially assigned to any phase of departmental work but would be available for consultation on unemployment insurance or any other matter.

In his new position Mr. MacNamara will be associated with Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, who recently accepted the appointment as Deputy Minister of Labour for the duration of the war.

Civilian re-establishment of soldiers under Veterans' Welfare Division

Reference was made in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1102) to the appointment of a General Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation. This General Advisory Committee developed out of a Special Committee of the Cabinet (under the chairmanship of the Minister of Pensions and National Health) to give "early and thorough consideration" to questions which will arise from the demobilization and discharge of members of the Canadian forces, and the rehabilitation of such members into civil life."

The Minister of Pensions and National Health, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, as chairman of the Special Cabinet Committee, has received recently a report from the chairman of the General Advisory Committee with recommendations which have been approved. Based on these recommendations, an Order in Council (P.C. 6282) was issued on November 27. As pointed out in this Order, the recommendations of the General Advisory Committee concern only former members of the forces who served in the present war, but it is considered that such services and assistance as is recommended in the report "should be equally available to those persons who served with the forces during the Great War, and who may not have been successfully re-established in civil life."

The Order in Council established in the Department of Pensions and National Health a Veterans' Welfare Division "to advise and assist former members of the forces in matters pertaining to re-establishment in civil life."

Among the specific duties designated as coming within the functions of the Veterans' Welfare Division are:

To establish sub-divisions at such points throughout Canada at which the Department of Pensions and National Health maintains offices and/or where the establishment of such sub-divisions is deemed to be advisable;

To interview, advise and assist former members of the forces;

To become conversant with all the regulations relating to pensions, allowances, medical treatment, employment, training, social welfare, aids, housing scheme, land settlement, and all policies that may be of assistance to such former members of the forces;.

To make a study of all occupational opportunities in the several areas at which sub-divisions may be established pursuant to the provisions of sub-paragraph (*a*); to encourage employers to re-employ persons who, previous to their enlistment, were in their service; to endeavour to secure preferences in employment for former members of the forces, to co-operate and keep in constant touch with the Employment Service of Canada in regard to available employment.

Annual Report of Dominion Department of Labour

On December 6 the Minister of Labour laid on the table of the House of Commons the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940. The report contains a review of the work of the Dominion Department of Labour during the year in connection with the administration of the following statutes: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act; Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act; and Youth Training Act. Other activities of the Department covered in the report include the administration of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada and the work arising out of Canada's relations with the International Labour Organization.

United States labour supports defense program

From time to time there have appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE references to the United States National Defense Advisory Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1940, page 1002; September, page 894 and August, page 761).

On December 9, the Labour Policy Advisory Committee of the National Defense Advisory Commission made public a statement pledging labour's continued co-operation in a country-wide program of uninterrupted production in defense industries. This statement was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Labour Policy Advisory Committee (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1940, page 761), which comprises sixteen representatives of the three great labour groups—6 representing the A. F. of L., 6 representing the C.I.O., and 4 representing the railroad brotherhoods.

The session was presided over by Mr. Sidney Hillman chairman of the committee, and Commissioner in charge of the Labour Division for the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The statement follows:

"In this time of world crisis, American labour is awake to the crucial need for a

strong national defense program. Labour recognizes fully that if the democratic way of life is to be preserved, and enlarged, our country must prepare itself for total defense—morally and materially. Labour knows that it is the first to be trampled under the march of dictatorship. Labour knows that if workers are to remain free men, and keep their free choices, democracy—as a living faith, as a living reality—must be equipped to meet the threat of totalitarianism, within and without. Labour has been—and is—co-operating wholeheartedly throughout the entire defense effort. Until very recently no single serious interruption of production in defense industries had occurred; and then only two such work-stoppages took place—the first lasting six working days, and the second four days.

"This record is ample evidence that labour recognizes the importance of continuous production to meet defense needs. Labour again re-affirms its assurance of co-operation with the national defense program and further pledges itself to take no action which may in any way impede production before all conciliation facilities of the Federal Government for resolving any existing controversy have been exhausted."

Mr. Hillman declared that "the point of view expressed by this committee, which speaks for all sections of organized labour, again confirms, and underscores, what has been and remains the serious determination of labour's leaders and its rank and file to give unstinted support to insure the success of the National Defense program."

"Skilled Workers for U.S. Defence Industries"

There has recently been received a report made by the Personnel Research Federation, New York, entitled *Skilled Workers for Defense Industries*. The report is divided into two parts, the first section dealing with the hiring of skilled workers; upgrading of skilled workers; special emergency training; progression training; time taken to learn jobs; selecting men to be trained, and skilled labour supply inventory. Part II of the report deals with such subjects as placement bulletin for plant; improved toolroom practices; speeding up training; training on the job; apprentice training costs; Wright aeronautical plan; doubling the labour supply; output per skilled worker increased; recommendations and National Defense Commission plans.

In presenting this report, it is stated that when the United States defence program reaches its peak in twelve to eighteen months there will be jobs for six million more workers in industry and it is counselled that preparations by industry, business, trade and transportation should be started immediately.

In Part II of the report, the following recommendations are made as a means to better meet the needs for skilled labour.

1. Make studies to forecast, as far in advance as possible, requirements for skilled labour by occupational classifications.

2. Inventory available skills and abilities within the plant; study occupations objectively to determine skill and training requirements; through tests and performance ratings select candidates most likely to benefit by training; and carry out organized programs to develop potential skills available through rotational and progression training.

3. Establish and maintain apprentice training programs for higher skilled jobs, where it is apparent that requirements cannot be met by progression and other training programs.

4. Survey toolroom and machine shop practices to improve, where possible, the effectiveness of skilled labour groups. Study of the efficiency and practicability of improving existing practices in the toolroom in relation to engineering, tool design and production departments.

It is apparent that specialization in toolrooms in large plants has increased, although they are still largely run on traditional lines. This suggests that industry is finding it difficult to break down the tool jobbing shop concept to increase specialization of work. This would decrease training requirements for the most highly all-around skilled labour. On the other hand, there is a question as to how far management can go in breaking down this concept, because if it were to do so it might unfavourably affect attitudes generally associated with craftsmanship in skilled trades, such as pride in workmanship, sense of responsibility, etc.

Regardless of these factors, studies should probably be undertaken to consider the possibilities and practical results of training more specialists rather than all-around skilled craftsmen.

5. Companies should make continued studies of transferable skills, learning periods, training methods and procedures, to seek ways and means of reducing training times.

6. Companies should use practical selection tests—intelligence, trade knowledge and aptitude—in employment and training programs to aid in obtaining a higher probability of worker success.

In the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE there appeared two detailed articles entitled "Training Industrial Workers in Wartime" (pages 1149-1152) and "The Effective Industrial Use of Women in the Defence Program" (pages 1153-1155). The first of these two articles dealt with the methods and results of training programs in the United States and Great Britain while the second outlined the major factors attendant upon the employment of women workers in war industries.

16416—2½

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

FOUR applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From employees of H. F. McLean, Limited, at Ile de Salaberry, near St. Timothée, P.Q., being members of Local Union 144 (Montreal), United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters. Failure of the company to pay an allowance for board and transportation from Montreal in accordance with an agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal is stated to be the cause of the dispute, 95 plumbers, steamfitters, sprinklerfitters and general pipefitters being directly affected, and 120 helpers and labourers indirectly affected.

(2) From employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, at Bowmanville, Ontario, being members of Local 189, United Rubber Workers of America. The dispute arises out of the refusal of the company to negotiate an agreement with the union covering grievance procedure, increased wages, and improved working conditions. Three hundred and sixty employees are stated to be directly affected, and fifty indirectly. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on December 5 to deal with this dispute, and Mr. Andrew Brewin, of Toronto, Ontario, was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees.

(3) From 20 bus operators, garage mechanics, etc., in the employ of the Guelph Transportation Commission, being members of Division 1189, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The cause of the dispute is stated to be the refusal of the Commission to negotiate an agreement with the employees' representatives providing for increased wages, improved working conditions, and union recognition.

(4) From employees of the following shoe manufacturers in Quebec City, namely, A. E. Marois, John Ritchie, Children Shoe, Gale Bros., Lachance and Tanguay, and Quebec Stitchdown. Twelve hundred and fifteen workers are directly affected by the dispute, the majority of whom are stated to be members of l'Union Protectrice des Travailleurs en Chaussure de Quebec. They request increased wages, shorter hours of labour in certain cases, and improved working conditions, and protest against the alleged unjust dismissal of certain employees.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

The application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation received on September 5 from employees of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, Limited, members of Lodge 210, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, p. 895), was held in abeyance for several weeks pending receipt of the report of a Board which was dealing with a similar dispute involving the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, in the expectation that, should an agreement be reached in the latter case, it would serve as the basis for a settlement at Kingston. An agreement was reached at Collingwood, following rejection of the Board's recommendations and a strike of two days' duration. Subsequently terms of settlement were negotiated by a representative of the union with the management of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. This proposed agreement, however, proved unacceptable to the employees at the Kingston shipyard. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on November 27, and Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Valois, P.Q., was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees. A number of the boilermakers, welders, etc., ceased work on November 28 in contravention of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. They were joined by a group of electricians, plumbers, carpenters and machinists. Details of the strike will be found in the article on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during November, 1940, commencing at page 1242. Work was resumed on December 2 and the Minister widened the scope of the Board's enquiry to embrace the additional classes of labour involved in the strike. The member of the Board appointed on the company's recommendation is Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, P.Q. The chairman is the Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfrid Daniel Roach, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, who was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. McClelland and Dobell.

On November 21 the Minister established a Board to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, and the employees in its Peck Rolling Mills Division, and appointed Mr. R. A. Ballantyne, of Montreal, P.Q., a member thereof, on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. Ballantyne subsequently resigned and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, Ontario, was, on

the employees' nomination, appointed Board member in his stead. The member appointed on the company's nomination is Mr. Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C., of Montreal. Messrs. Cohen and Forsyth will endeavour to agree upon a person for appointment as chairman of the Board. An application for the establishment of a Board in this case had been received on September 5 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, p. 895), but was defective in certain respects. A revised application received in October was challenged by the company on the ground that it also did not meet the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As a strike appeared imminent, the Minister of his own motion established the Board under the provisions of Section 65 of the statute.

The personnel of the Board established to deal with a dispute between the Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Limited, at Sullivan, Abitibi, P.Q., and its employees, was completed on November 22 by the appointment of His Honour Judge Albert Constantineau, of Ottawa, Ontario, as third member and chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. Guy Valiquette and Paul d'Aragon, nominees of the employees and company respectively.

On April 20 the Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with differences between a number of shipping companies operating on the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River and the unlicensed personnel in their employ, members of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The board has not yet filed its final report, but from time to time has informed the Minister as to the progress of its work. In June the board reported that an agreement had been signed by the union and seven of the companies involved in the dispute, as follows: Algoma Central Steamship Line; Canada Steamship Lines, Limited; Northwest Steamships, Limited; Quebec and Ontario Transportation Company, Limited; Tree Line Navigation Company, Limited; Union Transit Company, Limited; and Upper Lakes and Saint Lawrence Transportation Company, Limited. In July the board requested the Department of Labour to conduct a secret ballot among the unlicensed personnel in the employ of Paterson Steamships, Limited, as to the desire of these workers to be represented by the union for purposes of collective bargaining. The Department complied with this request, and the balloting revealed a large majority to be in favour of representation by the union. Subsequently an agreement was signed by Paterson Steamships Limited, and the Canadian Seamen's Union.

It was reported in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 1107, that an application for a Board had been received from Locals 193, 670, and 21 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America on behalf of employees of Martin Transports, Limited, a highway trucking company operating in Ontario and Quebec. An inter-union dispute was involved, the applicants claiming that the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, which had a signed agreement with the company embodying "closed shop" and "check off" provisions, did not represent a majority of the employees. On November 11, while enquiries were being made by the Department to ascertain if a majority of the workers supported the application, a number of the employees ceased work. For details of this strike see the article on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during November, beginning at page 1242.

Settlements

Early in November a settlement was reached in the dispute between the Collingwood Shipyards, Limited, Collingwood, Ont., and certain categories of its employees, members of Local 343, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America, Local 632, International Association of Machinists, Local 559, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, and Local 468, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. The dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour in September, the employees' nominee dissenting (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pp. 1009-14). The employer indicated willingness to implement the board's recommendations, but the employees insisted that the minority report of the board be the basis of agreement. Negotiations broke down and a two-day strike began on October 24. With the assistance of the Department of Labour, negotiations were resumed upon termination of the strike and an agreement was reached covering all matters in dispute (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1144).

On July 29 the Minister of Labour received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and three groups of its employes, as follows: (1) its steel workers, members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union (Local Union No. 2251, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee); (2) its transportation employees, members of the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and (3) certain of its maintenance employees, members of Lodge 485, International Association of Machinists. (*See* LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, pp. 779-86). On October 9 the board was instructed to reconvene for the purpose of adducing further evidence in connection with the steel workers' dispute, and elsewhere in this issue will be found the text of the report of the reconvened board, together with the text of the accompanying memorandum of agreement reached before the board. (*See* p. 1237.) In addition, the Department of Labour is in receipt of information to the effect that the company has negotiated settlement of the disputes with the other two aforementioned groups of its employees, namely, its transportation employees and its machinists.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on July 24 to deal with differences between Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its boiler makers, welders and boiler makers' helpers, members of Lodge 271, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America. The board's findings (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pp. 1007-9) were generally acceptable to the employees, but unacceptable to the employer. On November 7 the employees ceased work in an effort to obtain implementation of the board's recommendations and on November 11 the strike terminated with the signing of an agreement summarized in this issue under "Recent Industrial Agreements".

It is understood that a settlement has also been reached recently in the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and its employees, members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which submitted a unanimous report (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, pp. 321-3). The company indicated its intention to accept the board's recommendations and to implement them immediately upon notification of the employees' acceptance of the recommendations. On November 19 the employees voted in favour of acceptance.

During November an agreement was reached ending the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, on the one hand, and their freight handlers employed on the Montreal Wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on the other hand. In July the dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which later submitted its report, the employers' nominee dissenting (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, pp. 1114-37). The employees indicated their willingness to accept the recommendations of the board, but the employers refused to do so. Subsequent negotiations, in which officials of the Department of Labour participated, resulted in a mutually satisfactory settlement.

The recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the John Inglis Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its boiler makers, iron ship builders, welders, machine hands and helpers, members of Local 637, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, pp. 1104-7), were not accepted by the employing company. Subsequently, however, the company put into effect certain wage increases, retroactive to August 1, 1940.

On July 15 a unanimous report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and Canadian Vickers, Limited, on the one hand, and certain employees in their aeronautical divisions, members of Lodge No. 712, International Association of Machinists, on the other hand. The board's report stated that the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, and its employees had reached an agreement disposing of all matters in dispute, and that in the dispute involving Canadian Vickers, Limited, agreement had been reached on all matters except the question of wages. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, pp. 763-8.) The Department of Labour is now in receipt of information to the effect that an agreement has been signed by Canadian Vickers, Limited, and those of its employees who were involved in the aforementioned dispute.

A strike occurred on November 11 of certain employees of Direct-Winters Transport, on whose behalf an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received on the 5th of that month (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1107). These employees desired to secure an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, providing for higher wages and better working conditions. The application covered also a dispute with the Toronto St. Catharines Transport, Limited, and its employees, but a direct settlement had been

made with that company within a few days of its receipt. A statement concerning the strike of employees of Direct-Winters Transport, appears in the article commencing on page 1246. The dispute was settled towards the end of November following a meeting of the strikers' committee with the management, which had been arranged by the Department of Labour.

The application for a Board received at the close of July from employees of the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Ltd. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 762), was withdrawn early in December, an adjustment of the matters in dispute having been reached between the parties concerned as a result of mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour.

A settlement was also reached through the good offices of a departmental mediator in the case of differences between the Robson Leather Company, Ltd., and its factory employees, members of Local 205, International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada. An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received from the employees during October (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1107).

Correction

The report of the Board of Conciliation concerning the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways and their freight handlers on the Montreal Wharf as given in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1118, paragraph 26) contained an error in the rate for junior checkers. In regard to this category of employees, the rate in the Board report was 50 cents per hour. This should have been 57 cents per hour.

Report of Board in Dispute between Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, and Employees in Its Beauharnois Division

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on November 22 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, and the employees of its Beauharnois Division, members of Local Union 225, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Members of the board were Honourable Paul Mercier, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation of the other two members, Mr. Paul E. Dufresne, Montreal, nominated by the employer, and Mr. John A. McClelland, Valois, P.Q., nominated by the employees.

The report of the board was accompanied by a memorandum setting forth the terms of a settlement reached by the parties to the dispute and concurred in by the board. The memorandum is signed on behalf of the employer by Mr. Harry S. Spencer, Manager of the Beauharnois Mill, and on behalf of the employees by Mr. J. Arthur D'Aoust, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and Mr. F. Verth, President of Local Union 225 of the Brotherhood.

The settlement provides for the signing of an agreement by the Company and the Union along the lines of the Cornwall Mill agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, pages 1198-9, April, 1939, page 432, and November, 1938, page 1295), with the following stipulations:—

(1) that the agreement run for at least a year;
(2) that it be written into the agreement that the Union recognize the fact that the Beauharnois Mill is in a different economic field from other mills;
(3) that the Union accept wage increases amounting to not less than two cents per hour for every employee and bringing the minimum base rate for men up to forty-two cents per hour and for girls up to twenty-two cents per hour; and
(4) that holidays with pay be given during the Company's standard holiday season to those persons on hourly rates who have had eighteen months or more of continuous service previous to the beginning of their vacation.

In addition to the aforementioned wage increases, the Company undertakes "to examine into the special cases of jobs that have been presented to us out of court" and states that it "is agreeable to spending an additional thousand dollars per year approximately for raising rates on these jobs where we feel raises are justified." The Company also states its intention to continue its efforts to improve the working conditions of its employees, such as the provision of better ventilation and cleaner places for keeping clothes.

Report of Board in Dispute between McKinnon Industries, Limited, and Employees in Its Heat Treat Department

A unanimous report has been received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between McKinnon Industries, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., and its employees in the Heat Treat Department (continuous furnace operations), members of Local Union No. 199, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute concerned overtime pay rates.

Members of the board were His Honour Judge C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ont., nominated by the employer, and Mr. J. J. Bench, St. Catharines, nominated by the employees.

The report states that as a result of the efforts of the board towards reaching an amicable settlement of the matter, the parties to the dispute have executed an agreement which will continue in effect, so far as the matters in dispute are concerned, for the duration of the war.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Trenton Steel Works, Limited, and Its Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Trenton Steel Works, Limited, Trenton, N.S., and its employees, members of Local 1231, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, made its report in August (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, pages 898-907). Members of the board were Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, University of Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Mr. Russell McInnes, Halifax, nominated by the employer, and Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, nominated by the employees.

Early in October the Minister of Labour instructed the board to reconvene in order that it might consider the employees' request for an interpretation of the following clauses of the board's report:—

(1) "After careful consideration of the financial position of the Company and its prospects, and having in mind the offer made by the Company to its Employees in March last, the majority of the Board recommends that the offer of the Company as made on that date be accepted."

(2) "The Board further recommends that a minimum daily rate for all employees who do not benefit by bonus, check rates, tonnage or otherwise, and excluding apprentices, boys and women, be fixed at $3.20 for a full shift."

The supplementary report of the board, made by the chairman and Mr. Wren, was received early in November. It recommends that the wage increase offered by the company on March 11, 1940, be made effective as from that date. Mr. McInnes dissented on this point, contending that the offer had been made by the company on the understanding that the employees would work six days a week, which the employees had not done until July, 1940; in addition, he is of the opinion that the board was without authority to recommend retroactive payment.

With respect to the recommendation regarding a minimum daily rate, all members of the board agree that the recommendation does not apply to employees who derive benefit from bonus, check rates, tonnage or otherwise.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and Its Steel Workers

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and its steel workers, which reconvened pursuant to instructions issued by the Minister of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1108), has submitted its report. The employees concerned are members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union (Local Union No. 2251, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee).

The report of the board is signed by all three members, namely, His Honour Judge A. H. Dowler, Port Arthur, Ont., chairman, Mr. L. B. Spencer, K.C., Welland, Ont., nominated by the employer, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., Toronto, Ont., nominated by the employees.

Accompanying the report is a memorandum of agreement reached by the parties to the dispute and concurred in by the board.

The text of the board's report and the memorandum of agreement are given below.

Supplementary Report

To: The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and re *differences*

between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and its employees being members of the Algoma Steel Workers' Union (Local Union No. 2251, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee).

Sir:

Pursuant to instructions in your letters of October 9th and November 8th last respectively, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein, composed of His Honour Judge Dowler, L. B. Spencer, K.C., and J. L. Cohen, K.C. (appointed in the place of Charles Beattie, resigned), reconvened at Toronto, Ontario, on November 25, 1940, to consider and break down the items in the Company's financial statement known as (*a*) Production Costs and (*b*) Depreciation Allowance, and to permit both parties to the dispute to make such further representations as they desired.

The Board met at Toronto on November 25th, and continued its sittings on the 26th, 27th and 28th of November, and at the request of the parties adjourned until December 2nd. The Board continued its sittings on December 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th at Toronto.

The Board received the Auditors report, briefs presented by both parties, and heard further representations by both parties.

The Board endeavoured to have the parties themselves, by conference and discussion, agree upon a settlement of their differences, and are pleased to report that due to their mutual co-operative efforts they arrived at an agreement. In approving of this agreement the Board should state that it has been advised by the Company that its agreement to pay further increases is not premised on any further ability of the Company to pay than prevailed in July last when the Board last met, but that the agreement reached is based upon other considerations including those which arise out of the present national stress, and the advantages of mutual understanding and goodwill between the Company and the employees.

The Board, as to the Chairman and Mr. L. B. Spencer, are still of the opinion expressed in the July report of the Board as to the Company's financial position. Mr. J. L. Cohen, who has only participated in the reconvened sessions of the Board, feels it necessary for this reason to reserve and refrain from any expression of opinion on the question of ability to pay.

All members of the Board concur and approve of the arrangement concluded in the signed memorandum attached to this report, to be followed by a formal agreement between the parties themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. H. DOWLER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) LYNN B. SPENCER,
Member.

(Sgd.) J. L. COHEN,
Member.

Toronto, Ontario,
December 5, 1940.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made between Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and Local Union No. 2251, Steel Workers Organizing Committee of Sault St. Marie, Ontario.

1. This Agreement is to be in effect from December 1, 1940, to November 30, 1941, and from year to year thereafter, subject to cancellation or change upon notification by either party not later than thirty (30) days prior to expiration date.

2. All wage rates in effect at the Sault Ste. Marie plant of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, on November 30, 1940, are to be increased two cents per hour, excepting the wage rates paid to machinists, standard railway locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen.

3. It is agreed between the parties that if by June 1, 1941, or at the end of any six months' period thereafter, the cost of living advances by 5 per cent or any multiple thereof over November 30, 1940, the wages on June 1, 1941, or at the end of any such six months, shall be increased by the amount by which the cost of living shall have increased over the cost of living on November 30, 1940. For the purpose of arriving at any such increase in the cost of living the "cost of living index" of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, published by the Dominion Department of Labour, shall be used, taking as the base figure the "total index" number as at November 30, 1940.

4. In the event that the war ceases during the term of this Agreement, the Company shall have the right, upon giving the Union thirty (30) days' notice in writing, to enter into negotiations with the Union for a revision of wage rates paid under this Agreement.

This Agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto and their successors and assigns.

Dated at Toronto, December 5, 1940.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED,
(Sgd.) T. F. RAHILLY,
Managing-Director.

WITNESS: (Sgd.) R. BARBER.

LOCAL UNION NO. 2251, STEEL WORKERS' ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
(Sgd.) IVAN J. CAMPBELL,
(Sgd.) WM. A. ROSS,
(Sgd.) E. DALRYMPLE,

WITNESS: (Sgd.) C. H. MILLARD.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1940.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1930-40 include two cases in which proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1940, results were still pending in connection with ten applications.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1940

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—			
(1) Mining—			
Coal	3	1	1
Metal	1	1	0
Salt	2	1	1
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
Steam Railways	6	3	0
Street and electric railways	3	3	0
Motor transportation	2	1	0
Express	1	0	0
Shipping	6	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power and waterworks	8	1	0
Elevators	12	1	0
(4) War Work	2	2	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	6	1	0
	52*	15†	2

* Including 2 applications carried over from preceding year.
† Three boards dealt with two, five and twelve applications, respectively.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1940

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—		
(1) Mining and smelting—		
Coal	106	13
Metal	22	5
Asbestos	1	0
Salt	2	1
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways	262	7
Street and electric railways	154	7
Motor Transportation	17	0
Express	14	1
Shipping	69	0
Telegraphs	36	1
Telephones	12	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power and waterworks	65	3
Elevators	13	0
(4) War work	32	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	171	2
Total	976	41

JOINT BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT ESTABLISHED FOR NOVA SCOTIA MINING INDUSTRY

New Grievance Procedure Adopted at Halifax Conference of Dominion and Provincial Government Officials and Representatives of the Union and Coal Operators

ESTABLISHMENT of a Joint Board of Adjustment to deal with grievances arising out of employment contracts in District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was announced on December 12 following a conference at Halifax between officials of the Dominion Department of Labour and the Nova Scotia Department of Labour and representatives of the union and the major coal operators of the area. This conference was the culmination of recent efforts to remove the causes of the friction which have resulted in frequent interruptions of production.

The problems of absenteeism and unauthorized pithead strikes, together with the inadequacy of existing grievance machinery, have been the subject of comment by recent Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which have dealt with disputes in this coal mining region. With the increased coal requirements attendant upon wartime industrial activity, these problems have become intensified in recent months.

Among those present at the Halifax conference were the following:—

Hon. L. D. Currie, Minister of Mines and Labour, Nova Scotia, chairman;
Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister, Dominion Department of Labour;
M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer, Dominion Department of Labour;
J. McGregor Stewart, Dominion Coal Administrator;
F. G. Neate, Technical Adviser to the Dominion Coal Administrator;
T. J. Casey, Inspector of Mines, Nova Scotia;
T. L. Kennedy, International Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C.;
D. W. Morrison, President, District 26, U.M.W.A.;
Silby Barrett, International Board Member, District 26, U.M.W.A.;
P. G. Muise, Vice-President, District 26, U.M.W.A.;
A. A. Mckay, Secretary-Treasurer, District 26, U.M.W.A.;
Wm. Carey, D. C. McLeod, T. M. McColl, John Morrison, Dominic Nearing and Howard Tattrie, all of District 26, U.M.W.A.;
Arthur Cross, President, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation;
H. J. Kelly, Vice-President, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation;
J. C. Nicholson, General Superintendent, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation;
Michael Dwyer, President, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company;
E. B. Paul, Superintendent, Cumberland Railway and Coal Company.

Text of Official Statement

The following is the text of the official statement issued at the conclusion of the conference:—

T. L. Kennedy, International Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America declared that it had been the traditional policy of the Union to secure strict performance of its contractual obligations, and that he was proud of the Union's record on this point. He assured those present that the International Union and the Board of District No. 26 would assume full responsibility for the strict observance by the men under present nad future contracts with the Company, and in particular would take all such steps as might be necessary to prevent strikes and stoppages of work in violations of the agreement.

These assurances were particularly gratifying to the representatives of the Government. They mean that, for the future, markets supplied this year by imported coal will be supplied by Canadian coal to the extent of some 400,000 tons, and foreign exchange saved for use in purchasing necessary war equipment.

The representatives of the Union and the Company agreed upon a new procedure for the settlement of grievances arising out of the employment contract. By this procedure it is hoped that grievances will be disposed of much more speedily. A joint Board of Adjustment is to be appointed whose decision is to be final and binding upon all parties. The new clause reads as follows:

"The conference recommends that the first four steps of the method of settling any question of disputes under Clause Four of the agreement shall remain unchanged except that a time limit of 30 days shall be established for the disposition of all cases through the four stages.

"The conference further recommends that there shall be established a joint Board of Adjustment, one of whom shall be appointed by the company from the management of one of the companies operating in District 26, United Mine Workers of America, and a representative appointed by and from the District Executive Board of U.M.W.A. District 26 and a chairman selected by the two aforesaid members.

"If the two representatives of management and the Union fail to agree upon a chairman, the chairman shall be named by the Minister of Labour of Canada.

"The chairman and members of the Board shall serve for the term of the agreement. The Board shall render its decision in any case within 15 days after its submission to the

Board. If the majority of the Board agrees, their decision shall be final. In case of disagreement the decision of the chairman shall be the decision of the Board and shall be equally final and binding on the respective parties. No suspension of work shall take place by lockout or strike pending the adjudication of any matter taken up for adjustment.

"The representatives of both the men and the operators agreed to co-operate loyally in order to make the procedure effective."

It was also agreed that the McTague Conciliation Board, consisting of Mr. Justice McTague, Ralph B. Bell and Prof. Frank Scott, should act as a tribunal to settle the terms of a new contract should operators and men fail to reach an agreement on or before January 15, 1941.

The appointment of such a tribunal was recommended by the award of the McTague Board in the spring of this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, pp. 321-3), and it is considered to be a fine tribute to the Board that both parties should agree upon the same personnel to settle the terms of the new contract.

It was the view of all the parties, and it was so agreed, that the McTague Board should be requested to assist the parties in drawing up new contracts not only for the Dominion Coal Company, but also for the Old Sydney collieries and Acadia Coal Company.

Consideration was also given to a number of other matters, including the machine shop at Glace Bay, longwall rates and the Intercolonial Pier.

Throughout the conference, which lasted until midnight, there was apparent a spirit of co-operation and mutual goodwill, which forms the basis of a real hope for the development of improved industrial relations in the coal fields of the Maritimes.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases heard recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1019, and in previous issues, and the seventh report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October 1, 1936, to September 30, 1939, was recently issued as Bulletin No. 14 in the Industrial Relations Series published by the Department of Labour.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war of 1914-18. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No 489—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors.—This case, which was first heard at Montreal on December 14, 1939, and again on November 14, 1940, dealt with a controversy regarding the application of provisions of the trainmen's mileage limitation agreement covering yardmen to the earnings of the conductor employed in Biggar yard as yard foreman.

In a joint statement it was explained that Biggar yard is an open yard, there being no regular assigned yardmen. Positions of yard foremen and helpers are filled by a road conductor and road brakemen holding seniority rights on the Alberta District. Under an agreement with the Conductors' and Trainmen's Joint General Committee, Biggar yard positions are bulletined semi-annually (March 1 and September 1), foreman's position preference to G.T.P. protected conductors, and helpers' positions preference to G.T.P. protected brakemen. Successful applicants hold positions for the full period of six months, regardless of reduction in road crews.

Subsequent to the inauguration of a Trainmen's Mileage Limitation Agreement during 1939, the earnings of the conductors assigned to work as yard foremen in Biggar yard have been restricted by the application of the provisions of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's Mileage Limitation Agreement covering yardmen.

The Railways contended that any agreement or understanding regarding the manning of yard crews or seniority rights of conductors or trainmen to positions of yard foremen or yard helpers cannot interfere with the application of the agreement or supplementary agreements covering rates and conditions for yardmen to the men actually working as yard foremen or yard helpers.

The employees held that there is no yardmen's roster covering Biggar yard, and that

the foreman's position is a protected conductor's position and filled by a conductor from the road conductors' roster in accordance with a joint agreement arrived at with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in 1929, and that the Railway Company was not within their rights in applying the Trainmen's Mileage Limitation Agreement to the conductor filling this position, thereby restricting his earnings. The Order of Railway Conductors held that the contract covered conductors employed on the property, and, regardless of the affiliations of the individual conductor, he would be governed by the Conductors' agreements in filling a conductor's position in any class of service.

Representatives of the parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented further oral evidence. Statements were made that the conditions with respect to the application of mileage limitations to men employed in yard work either in open or closed yards now in effect had been generally in effect since the year 1931. It was noted by the Board that an agreement covering the application of mileage limitations to open yards was agreed upon in July, 1931 by representatives of the organizations interested and the Railways on the Eastern lines and the Board did not feel that evidence submitted warranted a decision which would effect a change from a practice which in this case had been followed since 1931. The claim of the employees was therefore not sustained.

Case No. 490—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.—This dispute involved the claim of employees for sectionmen's rate of pay for laid off sectionmen who took work on an extra gang. During 1938 a number of men for class "B" sectionmen not working as such, were employed in an extra gang on the St. Quentin Subdivision of the Campbellton Division and were paid 25 cents per hour. The employees claimed payment at sectionmen's minimum rate of 38 cents per hour for the time it is claimed this gang performed section maintenance work.

The employees contended that class "B" sectionmen working on an extra gang doing the same class of work that had previously been done by section gangs should be paid at 38 cents per hour as provided in Wage Agreement No. 9, covering Maintenance of Way employees.

The company maintained that, as the regular maintenance work was performed by regular section crews the fact that an extra gang set up to do special work performed a small percentage of maintenance work does not entitle laid off sectionmen to sectionmen's rate of pay when the extra gang in which they were employed could not be properly classified as a special maintenance gang. The company requested that the claim of the employees be denied.

The Board's decision sustained the employees' claim "subject to a re-check by representatives of the Railways and the employees of the classes of work performed on the dates for which the claim is submitted."

Manufacture of New Models Involving Use of Machine Tools Prohibited

An order in council announced on November 21 by the Department of Munitions and Supply prohibits, except under licence, the manufacture of new models of any type of appliance or equipment which, directly or indirectly, involve in their manufacturing processes the use of any machine tools, dies, jigs, gauges, moulds, patterns, or templates. The order was passed upon the recommendation of the Machine Tool Controller in order to augment the supply of tools essential to the war effort, and at the same time to provide sufficient skilled and trained men for the rapidly expanding war industries of the Dominion.

The "new model" order covers vehicles, railway rolling stock, bicycles, refrigerators, cooking and heating equipment, sewing and washing machines, radio sets, vacuum cleaners, humidifiers, typewriters, glass and other containers, and virtually all appliances and equipment in use in the Dominion. Existing models in current use in Canada will thus be "frozen". No changes will be permitted except for good and sufficient reason and then only under permit from the Machine Tool Controller who may authorize minor changes or betterments in existing designs which do not involve too great a use of machine tools or skilled labour.

Commenting on the steps which have been taken, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said: "The capacity of Canada to produce machine tools, jigs, and dies for war purposes will thus immediately be expanded tremendously. Without the machine tools which this measure will provide, our war effort would be retarded. We are thus avoiding, also, that economic wastage of machines and men which mere whims, fads, and fancies of fashion often produce.

"We have in Canadian industry", continued Mr. Howe, "a large number of skilled artisans and highly-trained men whose entire energies have been devoted to the development of improvements in the appearance and the structural design of a wide variety of products. We propose to divert this ingenuity and high degree of mechanical and other skills to the more important end of winning the war."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1940

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1940, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time lost in man working days
*Nov. 1940	16	3,646	15,964
*Oct. 1940	25	7,609	19,830
Nov. 1939	14	4,863	36,351

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Substantial decreases appear in the number of disputes as well as in the number of workers involved and in time loss for November as compared with the figures for October. Strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia accounted for over one-half of the workers involved and the time loss incurred. There was also considerable time loss due to two strikes of highway truck drivers in Ontario. In October most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, shipyard workers at Collingwood, Ont., and Montreal, P.Q., of coal miners in New Brunswick and Alberta, and of gold miners in Quebec. In November, 1939, the important disputes involved fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S., coal miners at Estevan, Sask., and at Springhill, N.S., gold miners at Pioneer Mines, B.C., men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., and knitting factory workers at St. Jerome, P.Q.

Six disputes, involving 1,407 employees, were carried over from October, and ten disputes commenced during November. Of these sixteen disputes, fifteen were terminated during the month. Four resulted in favour of the employers and six in favour of the workers involved. Compromise settlements were reached in three cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there was one strike or lockout recorded as in progress, namely: truck drivers, transport company, Toronto, etc., Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to four disputes of this nature, namely: hotel chambermaids, Montreal, P.Q., one employer, July 19, 1940, to September 15, 1940; taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, September 23, 1940, to November 30, 1940; packing plant employees, Toronto, Ont., one employer, September 24, 1940, to November 30, 1940; and dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., one employer, October 8, 1940, to November 30, 1940; the last three being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

Correction.—A one day strike of workers in an automobile parts factory at Oshawa, Ont., was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1940, p. 1143, as having occurred on October 15. Information was received later that the strike occurred on September 14, the agreement in settlement being signed on October 15.

In connection with the strike of coal miners at Westville, N.S., from October 19 to October 28, 1940, information was received as to a number of brief strikes earlier in the year which had not been reported to the Department and, therefore, were not included in the record in the LABOUR GAZETTE. A one day strike occurred on April 2 in support of one worker who stayed off one day owing to a temporary change in duties. On August 9 a one day strike occurred in protest against an alleged delay in conveying the men out of the mine. Twice in August stoppages for a short time in minor disputes occurred. In each case about 500 miners were understood to be involved and work was resumed without any changes.

A strike of employees in a knitting factory at Dunnville, Ont., from July 25 to July 28 was not reported to the Department until the occasion of a strike in October. The workers protested against a new wage incentive plan. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour it was arranged that the management would meet with a committee of the employees to deal with any grievances,

there being provision for the assistance of a representative of the Ontario Department of Labour.

A cessation of work by herring fishermen near New Westminster, B.C., for a few days about October 18, was reported to have been called in order to complete negotiations for a new agreement. This had been provided for in the expiring agreement. A stoppage of work in a cannery by three girls was reported to be in protest against the canning of fish brought in during the above stoppage by non-union fishermen.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to November

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, ETC., N.S.—A number of employees of alien enemy origin had been stopped from working since June as a result of objections by the other miners, pending investigation by the authorities. In August at the district union convention a resolution was adopted providing that all who had been approved by the authorities should be re-employed. Some of these reported for work but the miners objected to this and three mines were idle for short periods, the men objected to finally withdrawing.

At Glace Bay one mine was idle from October 30 to November 6.

At Reserve the mine was idle on October 31, and November 1 was a holiday, operations being resumed on Monday, November 4.

At Glace Bay another mine was idle on November 5.

KNITTING FACTORY WORKERS, DUNNVILLE, ONT.—A number of employees, 128 out of 375, ceased work on October 30 against the discharge of a number of cutters, alleged to be for union acivity, and to secure a ten per cent increase in wages and an agreement with the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Association. Those discharged were members of a shop committee. As a result of conciliation by the federal Department of Labour work was resumed on November 3, the discharged employees to be taken back as required without discrimination, the employer to deal with a committee of employees under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Labour. A strike in July had occurred and is referred to elsewhere in this article.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—A number of coal miners in one colliery, approximately 27, ceased work on November 19 owing to a dispute as to payment of wages for delayed work and waiting time due to a breakdown. Some of the other employees ceased work in sympathy and others were unable to work because of the stoppage so that the colliery was idle. On November 22 at a union meeting it was decided to resume work pending investigation by a provincial mine inspector but enough men to operate the colliery did not report until Monday, November 25.

SILK FACTORY WORKERS (WEAVERS, ETC.), TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one silk factory, weavers, etc., ceased work on November 1 to secure a closed shop union agreement with the Canadian Textile Workers' Union, Local 17 of the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Association, with increases in wages, and a reduction in hours from 55 per week to 48. Work was resumed next day, the demands of the workers having been conceded.

CHEMICAL PLANT WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees, girls engaged in packaging goods, in a chemical plant producing proprietary toilet goods and medicines, ceased work at noon on November 4 to secure an increase in wages and seniority rights. It was agreed that a committee of employees would be set up to deal with the management, seniority rights were granted and wages were increased from 20-32½ cents per hour to 30-42½ cents. Work was resumed on the next day at noon.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of workers in one section of one plant ceased work on November 8 against the transfer of a worker to their section, claiming that one of themselves should have been promoted. Later a number of workers in other parts of the plant ceased work in support of those already on strike. The employer reported that the man was transferred because of his particular qualifications for certain new work. All were replaced by men from other sections. The establishment was picketed and a number of the members of the picket were arrested on charges of loitering, after a warning, in the vicinity of an establishment declared to be an essential service under the Defence of Canada Regulations. These were released on bail pending trial and on November 17 a number were fined $20 and costs. It was stated that appeals would be made. On November 20 the union to which the strikers belonged, the United Automobile Workers of America, telegraphed the Minister of Labour requesting the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Minister replied that without a formal application giving the facts it could not be determined whether the Board could be established under the Act. At the end of the month employment conditions appeared to be no longer affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1940*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to November, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	900	4,500	Commenced Oct. 30, 1940; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Nov. 6; return of workers; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	250	(a)	Commenced Oct. 31, 1940; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Nov. 1; return of workers; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting factory workers, Dunnville, Ont.	1	128	256	Commenced Oct. 30, 1940; against discharge of certain employees and to secure increase in wages and union agreement; terminated Nov. 2; conciliation (federal); compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local—				
Taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont.	1	3	30	Commenced Sept. 23; for union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours; employment conditions no longer affected by Nov. 30; replacement; in favour of employer.
TRADE—				
Poultry buyers (packing plant), Toronto, Ont.	1	36	400	Commenced Sept. 24; *re* union dues and against recognition of another union; employment conditions no longer affected by Nov. 30; replacement; in favour of employer.
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	90	1,000	Commenced Oct. 8, 1940; for union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours and changes in working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by Nov. 30; replacement; in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1940				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S.	1	550	550	Commenced Nov. 5; against employment of miners of alien enemy origin; terminated Nov. 6; return of workers; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	900	4,500	Commenced Nov. 19; dispute as to wage payment following accident; terminated Nov. 23; return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Silk factory workers, (weavers), Toronto, Ont.	1	40	40	Commenced Nov. 1; for union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 1; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Metal Products—				
Boilermakers (marine), Montreal, P.Q.	1	176	440	Commenced Nov. 7; for increased wages, etc.; terminated Nov. 9; negotiations; compromise.
Automobile factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	60	60	Commenced Nov. 8; dispute as to seniority rights in transfer of worker; employment conditions no longer affected by Nov. 9; replacement; in favour of employer.
Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.—				
Chemical plant workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	70	70	Commenced Nov. 4; for increased wages and seniority rights; terminated Nov. 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Shipbuilding—				
Shipyard workers, Kingston, Ont.	1	200	600	Commenced Nov. 28; for increased wages; terminated Nov. 30; referred to I.D.I. Board; indefinite.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1940*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1940—*Concluded*				
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local and Highway—				
Truck drivers, etc. (highway transport), Toronto, etc., Ont.	1	125	2,000	Commenced Nov. 11; against closed shop agreement with another union and for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Truck drivers, etc. (highway transport), Toronto, etc., Ont.	1	100	1,500	Commenced Nov. 11; for union agreement, wage increase and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 30; conciliation, federal; compromise.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees (drivers), London, Ont.	1	18	18	Commenced Nov. 14; for increased wages and against losses in collections; terminated Nov. 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
(a) Holiday.

BOILER MAKERS (MARINE), MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on November 7 to secure increased wages and an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America. The dispute had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the report of the Board and a minority report by the member nominated by the employer were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1940, pp. 1007-1009. The employer and the union representatives agreed upon all the clauses of an agreement except the wage scale and the majority of the Board recommended certain increases which the other member recommended against. Negotiations between the parties were carried on and on November 6 conciliation officers of the Department of Labour met with the management and a committee of employees to effect a settlement. The terms arranged were rejected at a union meeting and the strike occurred on the next morning. As a result of further negotiations the compromise previously arranged was accepted and an agreement was signed. This is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was resumed on November 11.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—A number of employees, boilermakers, welders, etc., ceased work on November 28 to secure an increase in wages. They were joined by a number of electricians, plumbers and carpenters. The boilermakers' union had applied for a Board of Conciliation on September 3 but it had been agreed that proceedings would be postponed with the expectation of reaching a settlement along with that of a similar dispute at Collingwood already referred to a Board. Following the settlement of the dispute at Collingwood on October 26 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1143) terms of settlement were negotiated with the management of the plant at Kingston but these were not accepted by the employees, who decided to cease work until an inquiry by a Board was commenced. The Board was established on November 27 and a conciliation officer met the workers at Kingston with assurances that the Board would be completed and proceed promptly with the inquiry but that if a strike occurred proceedings would not be carried further until work was resumed, a strike under the circumstances being contrary to the Act. A ship which had been launched was taken elsewhere to be finished before the close of navigation. On December 2 work was resumed pending reference of the dispute to the Board, the wages of the other classes to be dealt with as well as those of the boilermakers.

TRUCK DRIVERS (HIGHWAY), TORONTO, ETC., ONT.—A number of the employees of one highway trucking company (Martin Transports Limited) operating between Toronto and points throughout Ontario east and west ceased work on November 11 to secure an agreement with the international union of truck drivers, etc., providing for increases in wages, reduced hours and improvements in working conditions and against being compelled to join another union with which the

employer had a closed shop agreement. An application for a Board of Conciliation had been made on October 18, it being claimed that the other union did not represent a majority of the workers. The Department made inquiries as to whether the application for a Board was supported by a majority of the workers but before this had been completed the strike occurred. To some extent the strikers were replaced and a number of men were arrested on charges in connection with interference with drivers, being released on bail. Toward the end of November at the request of the international union, conciliation officers of the Department discussed the possibility of a settlement with the management and a conference was arranged. The management insisted that those returning to work should apply for membership in the union with which there was an agreement. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. From time to time a number of those on strike had resumed work and early in December it was reported that operations were nearly normal.

TRUCK DRIVERS (HIGHWAY), TORONTO, ONT., ETC.—A number of employees of one highway company (Direct-Winters Transport Company) ceased work on November 11 to secure an agreement with the international union of teamsters, truck drivers, etc., providing for increases in wages, reduced hours, etc. An application for a Board of Conciliation had been made on November 4 on behalf of employees of this firm and of another company. The dispute with the latter employer was settled in a few days and it was reported that Direct-Winters Transport Company had an agreement with a different union. Before the proceedings for the establishment of a Board had been completed as required under the Act, a strike occurred involving the employees of still another company as outlined in the paragraph above (Martin Transports Limited). Some employees of Direct-Winters Transport ceased work also, apparently to some extent in sympathy. As in the other stoppage, some of the strikers were replaced and there were a number of arrests in connection with interference with drivers. A meeting of the strikers' committee with the management was arranged by the Department of Labour toward the end of November and a settlement was reached. The union agreed to call off the strike, the company to take back all on strike without discrimination as business permitted and to discuss any differences. Work was resumed on December 1.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in March, 1940, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1939. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 760.

The number of disputes which began during September was 83 and 2 were unterminated at the end of August, making a total of 85 disputes in progress during September. The number of workers involved was 20,900 and the resultant time loss 52,000 man working days.

Of the 83 disputes which began during September, 13 arose out of demands for increased wages and 22 were over other wage questions; one over a question as to working hours; 26 were over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons; 19 arose out of questions respecting working conditions; one on questions of trade union principle; and one was a sympathetic strike. During September final settlements were reached in the case of 61 disputes, of which 10 were settled in favour of workers, 34 in favour of employers and 17 resulted in compromise settlements. In 14 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

United States

Preliminary estimates for August which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 225 strikes as having begun during August, which with 115 unterminated at the end of July made a total of 340 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was approximately 73,000 with a resultant time loss of 615,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month, which have been partially revised but are not final show that there were 296 strikes in progress involving about 66,000 workers with a resultant time loss of about 485,000 man working days.

A two day strike of 4,300 employees of a steel plant at Midland, Pennsylvania, was called off November 15, pending joint conferences over the demand for increased wages and other concessions.

A compromise settlement on November 30 ended a week's strike of 7,500 employees of an aluminium plant at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, who had demanded the discharge of one worker.

A strike of 3,700 employees of an aircraft factory at Downey, California, began November 15 and no report of a settlement has been noted. An agreement over the increased wages question was reached by compromise but other provisions relating to the prevention of further strikes had not been settled.

After two months, a strike of crews of steam vessels on the Pacific Coast which had seriously affected the lumber trade ended December 5.

Published under the auspices of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, *Vocational Guidance* is the title of a booklet by E. K. Ford. In the introduction it is pointed out that vocational guidance has become a topic of serious interest to adults who realize the problem of job selection which faces youth to-day. It is suggested that organized group study offers a logical approach and outlines given are intended for the use of adult study clubs. Chapter I of the book suggests methods for the organization and conduct of study clubs and was prepared by Professor B. A. Fletcher, formerly of the Dalhousie University staff. Chapters II and III open up the vocational guidance field and show its relation to the public school program. Chapters IV, V and VI give a general resumé of the main features of a vocational guidance program, while Chapter VII deals with method. Chapters VIII, IX, X and XI are designed to assist in the planning of a definite local program and Chapter XII emphasizes the importance of appraisal.

Availability of Labour Supply in United States Defence Industries

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced on November 25 that a check of available labour in more than 500 occupations essential to defence production revealed that about 218,000 qualified workers, most of whom were unemployed, were registered in the 1,500 State-operated employment offices of the U. S. Employment Service on September 28. A considerable number of these workers were equipped for jobs in more than one of the occupations surveyed.

This most recent of the special monthly labour inventories taken by the Social Security Board's Bureau of Employment Security covers many of the skilled and semi-skilled jobs in aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, construction, metal-working, machine shop and machine tool work, munitions and several other important defence activities. Apprentices and helpers in these occupations are also included.

Workers in the construction trades and in the machine shop and machine tool class made up the two most numerous groups of job seekers—roughly 25 and 20 per cent of the total, respectively. Comparatively few job seekers, however, had skills which could be utilized in shipbuilding, aircraft manufacturing, or munitions and ordnance work.

In the individual occupations, the largest groups of workers registered were automobile mechanics—21,200; machinists, millwrights, and maintenance mechanics—16,300; and welders—11,000. Other occupations for which relatively large numbers of job seekers were reported were form builders, timbermen, and shorers; punch-press operators; electricians; cement finishers; molders; drill-press operators; plumbers; pipe fitters. Tool makers and die makers, who have been in great demand by defence industries, each numbered about 1,000.

Comparing the September survey with a similar groups of occupations included in the count taken August 31, there appears to have been a decrease of 9 per cent during September in the supply of skilled labour available to defence industries through the State employment offices.

LABOUR SUPPLY IN CANADIAN WAR INDUSTRIES

Minister of Labour Reviews Action Taken in Meeting Labour Requirements in War Production—Possibility of Extended Working Week

THE Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman A. McLarty, speaking in the House of Commons on November 28, dealt comprehensively with the labour situation in Canada under the accelerated tempo of war production. In particular, the Minister analysed the situation from two important aspects, viz.: (1) the problem of labour supply, especially skilled labour; (2) the possible temporary relinquishing of certain labour standards under the necessity of maintaining the maximum national effort.

Emphasizing that "the problem of labour supply is a vital factor in our war achievement", the Minister observed that "there are necessarily limitations to the productive capacity of any country comprising twelve million people, but within that maximum limitation it is our duty to ensure the very greatest possible production and to develop our man-power capacity to the maximum degree of efficiency. This war imposes that definite imperative."

Paradox of Unemployment in War

Touching on the dislocation of economic and industrial life resulting from a drastic change to a wartime basis—a problem intensified by the world's greatest depression—the Minister noted the effect of that long depression upon labour in the loss of incentive and skill. From that, he proceeded to the paradox of "unwilling idleness" in the midst of war-time employment, in the following paragraphs:

"Nor will I deal to-day with a strange phenomenon, namely, that notwithstanding the increased industrial activity there are still, according to the latest available figures, 52,500 employables receiving unemployment aid, to which figures must be added those unemployed who are not in receipt of relief. The degree of employability of those employables receiving unemployment aid must be seriously questioned, but notwithstanding that the paradox exists.

"A similar situation exists in the United Kingdom, and the paradox has been referred to by Sir William Beveridge, Chairman of the advisory committee on unemployment insurance, and explained in the following words:

> The explanation of this paradox of mass overwork and mass idleness in war time is not far to seek. War, while it abolishes some types of peace-time unemployment, such as that due to cyclical depression, enormously increases another type. This is the qualitative unemployment due to the labour demanded being of one kind while the supply available is of another kind. War adds a new type of unemployment which may be described as bottle-neck unemployment, arising from the fact that the demand for labour is never a demand for labour alone, but for labour in conjunction with particular machines and particular raw materials.

"This statement of Sir William Beveridge, too, explains the circumstances that in June of this year there were in Great Britain, when the maximum of war effort was admittedly being put forth, 800,000 unemployed registered.

"This paradox of unwilling idleness of many citizens in the midst of the great demands in war is surprising, but it is a definite fact. Bad in itself as a waste of strength, it is even worse psychologically, as suggesting to those who are being urged to additional efforts and sacrifices that these cannot really be required.

"But the cure of unemployment in war is not as easy as the statement that it exists. It raises technical problems of great complexity; it involves necessarily the intimate co-operation of service and supply departments and the ministry of war services and of the ministry of labour and of the educational authorities; the organization of man-power is in the last resort a replanning and reorganizing of our whole production. The state is compelled to exert a dynamic control in the interests of the community and with the supreme object of maximum production of war requirements."

Problem of Labour Supply

In spite of this paradox, the Minister stated that there is a steadily diminishing margin in the reserve of skilled and semi-skilled labour, as indicated in statistical returns to the Department. Though there was this decline in the supply of skilled labour, the Minister emphasized that there was no general shortage of labour and declared:

"I do not suggest that there is existing at present a general shortage of labour. There is not. But I do suggest there are certain specialized branches of labour in which this shortage to-day exists and which, unless adequate measures are taken to deal with its growth, will produce a situation and create a condition which will be extremely difficult to meet.

"Having endeavoured to paint a reasonably fair and accurate picture of the situation as it affects labour supply, there are only two observations I desire to make:

1. While the shortage of labour generally is not yet acute, a shortage of tool and die makers and mechanics generally is imminent, if not already at hand in some occupations.

2. In the second place I would point out that two methods are being followed to ensure the maximum use of available labour and the training of additional skilled labour; the first is by governmental action; the second is by industry itself."

In the sphere of government action, the Minister referred to the registration of skilled and semi-skilled labour available to war industries and to the canvass made by various engineering and technical organizations as to the available number of technicians. Lists of these had been referred to employers in answer to requests and many had been utilized.

The Minister then informed the House on the general problem of labour supply which he stated resolved itself into three parts as follows:—

1. What has been done.
2. What is being done.
3. What it is proposed to do.

"I would first like to tell the house," continued the Minister, "what this government has done in connection with the basic training and development of expert labour during this war."

Expansion of Training Program

Indicating the scope of this expanded training program, the Minister stated:

"Through an expansion and redirection of the youth training program and through the use of funds voted by parliament for that particular program, and drawing upon the war appropriation, the energies and work of this branch of the Labour department were all developed to the end of promoting our war work from the outset. During this past summer every one of the sixty-four technical schools in Canada possessing the required equipment and the necessary instructors was utilized for the purpose of promoting the training in war work of the young people of this country.

To-day our annual rate of training is in excess of 26,000 trainees per year, and this number is being constantly augmented and increased.

In the four months' training, which is the average time afforded, young men of this country are being given an education which will form the basis of the technical work which they are called upon to perform. The training so provided comes under two main categories:

1. The training which is being done in the aircraft mechanics' course for entry into the Royal Canadian Air Force will develop 6,000 trainees per year at the present rate of training.

2. The training for work in the war industries will produce an additional 24,000 basically trained workers per year.

We are, of course, hopeful of exceeding this objective, and every effort is being made I believe to bring this about.

This program has been and is being carried out by the Department of Labour in co-operation with the various provincial governments in Canada. And might I here pay a tribute to the provincial governments for the wholehearted and loyal co-operation which they have afforded in connection with this work. It has, of course, been necessary for the dominion to increase its contribution to the carrying out of this program."

Necessity of Training by Industry

After outlining the arrangements for the transference of certain trainees trained in non-industrial areas to industrial employment, the Minister dealt with a complementary part of industrial training—programs initiated by industry itself. On this point the Minister observed:

"There is too, a second and very vital consideration, and that is to the extent to which industry itself has been willing to undertake and participate in the training of men for war-time industry. The duty of industry in respect of this important work was emphasized some months ago. Speaking in this house on June 17 last I pointed out that while the government might do its share in the basic training of skilled mechanics, the primary responsibility in regard to this accelerated training rested upon the shoulders of industry itself.

A canvass has been made of industry by the national labour supply council to determine the number of additional employees which will be required in carrying out the war work and the number of men which each industry is training for this purpose. While the number being trained is somewhat disappointing, there is definite evidence that industry is now co-operating both with the vocational schools and in providing the necessary training in their own plants. I am confident that with this co-operation the training of workers will greatly increase during the next few months.

In addition the government has appointed and is appointing officials whose duty it is to facilitate co-operation between employers and the trainees in vocational schools, as well as to promote and increase the training being given in essential industrial plants. The work in this regard is being increased as rapidly as circumstances permit."

In connection with industrial programs, the Minister lauded the case of an industry engaged in shipbuilding in the maritime provinces. This industry had undertaken on its own initiative to train the necessary measure of skilled labour it required, and the Minister believed that this example "might well be followed by many other industries in Canada."

Determination of Labour Requirements

Tracing the functions and activities of the National Labour Supply Council and the Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 630, and November, page 1101) the Minister stated that in the determination of labour requirements the demand from three main sources must be satisfied—the recruiting services, government agencies giving civilian employment, and firms working on government contracts. He dealt with them individually, thus:

1. The demand from the recruiting services, such as defence, the naval and air services, will be enlisting men. The total number of men to be enlisted during the next six months' period, the skilled occupations necessarily included and the number of men in each is being ascertained.

2. The demand from government agencies giving civilian employment. Men will be taken on for work in the arsenals, shipyards, the construction of airports, and other direct employment under the government. The total number and the requirements in the skilled trades for the next six months is made available to the committee by the departments concerned.

3. The third demand, namely from government contractors and sub-contractors, is no doubt the greatest of the three. The matter of enticing of skilled labour by employers, which, if allowed to continue, would have produced a chaotic situation in industry, has already been dealt with by order in council on the recommendation of the committee. The labour needs, more especially for skilled workers, of all firms on government contracts are being ascertained and placed before the committee. These returns give the skilled occupations and the numbers required in each for the next six months or until present commitments are completed.

The Minister explained that the data thus secured will give the committee (on Labour Co-ordination) some measurement of skilled labour requirements at present and for some months ahead and will indicate in what occupations and locations the labour is needed. This information is being supplemented by reports from all departments of government concerned. As soon as the enlistment of a quota of men, or a new governmental project or a new contract, is, decided upon, the committee is to be advised so that the necessary labour may be determined and measures to secure it considered before the project is launched.

In addition, the Minister stated that this Inter-departmental Committee on Labour Co-ordination is engaged in the determination of the present labour reserve; and various possible sources of labour are being canvassed to learn the number and location of required workers available.

This is being done through the following channels:

1. Through trade unions. The unions which have members in the occupations required are being asked to furnish the committee with lists of unemployed or partially employed members or members working in non-essential industries, or men with required skills now employed in other occupations.

2. Through the use of the provincial employment offices. The cards of the active files in the employment offices are being examined to discover applicants in the required occupations or in allied occupations, and the result of this survey is available to the committee.

3. The same procedure as has been adopted in connection with the employment offices will be followed in connection with the national registration cards as and when they become available.

4. The approximate dates upon which firms can complete their commitments is being given to the committee so that new contracts may be given them without any call on the labour market, so that if new contracts are not assigned them some part of their labour force may be used elsewhere.

Conserving and Augmenting Labour Supply

The methods by which the committee are endeavouring to conserve and augment the supply of labour were thus detailed by the Minister:

1. In the recruiting policy they are endeavouring to ensure that men in the required occupations should not be recruited unnecessarily, and any already with the forces not being used in their trades should be returned to war industries as needed. A survey of the number of enlisted men in Canada in the scarce trades is being undertaken and the results made available to the committee.

2. Apprenticeship. As a rule apprenticeship training covers too long a period to afford any important increase in the number of skilled workers in the emergency. Intensive instruction may speed up the completion of courses and make a number available to industry somewhat sooner. The character of the instruction is being checked to ensure

that so far as possible the men are being trained in the required occupations.

3. Pre-employment training in technical schools, to which I have already referred. A survey is being made to ascertain that the training is being directed to the scarce trades; that it is not putting undue stress on theory; that the men are being trained in a short range of skills rather than all the skills of an occupation; that the facilities are being used in shifts in order to train the maximum number; that there is proper co-operation with local industry for use of plant equipment, and to ascertain when students will graduate and in what numbers.

4. The fourth step that the committee is taking has to do with training in industry. Government contractors with proper facilities may be required to train stated numbers of workers in the scarce trades as a condition of the contract. This training should take the form of upgrading. Jobs should be broken down, and the trained mechanics should do only the most skilled part of the work. The rest of the job should be divided among a few others nearest to him in line, each of whom should be broken in on his part of the job with a few weeks' training. Others behind them should move into their places, and so on through the plant. New employees should be taken on at the lower levels and moved up as rapidly as their abilities and the circumstances permit.

A survey is being made to determine plant facilities for training in the required occupations, the instructors available and how their number may be increased, and the number of trainees that may be graduated in a given period. This survey will be first applied to war industries and then to others if deemed advisable.

5. Training by federal government agencies. To meet their needs for skilled workers in the navy, army and air force, the arsenals and shipyards through the departments concerned must undertake to upgrade men as required of industry.

6. Transfer of workers. Provision to facilitate transfer of available workers to points where they can be placed must be made. I have already dealt with this transfer of trainees.

7. A survey has been initiated to determine the number and locations of employees in the scarce trades now attached to non-essential or depressed industries who could be drawn into work on government contracts if that should become necessary.

8. Recruiting of women for industry and war auxiliary to the services. The extent to which women may be substituted for men in war industries should the need arise is being studied with a view to provision for their training. As men are upgraded into higher jobs many women might be employed on jobs at the lower levels. Similarly in non-war industries, upgrading would release skilled men for war plants and, in many, women could be taken on to replace them.

9. Labour priority for war industries. A survey is being made to establish a list of the non-essential industries which employ labour in the scarce trades and to determine the number of such workers employed. It may be found necessary to deny such industries the right to engage any additional men required in the essential occupations and, secondly, to transfer some of their skilled labour to war industries.

In replying to Mr. H. C. Green (member for Vancouver South) who asked if it would be possible to give training to older workers and so release younger men for the forces, the Minister stated that the committee is considering the training of older people.

Possibility of Extending Working Week

The Minister then proceeded to another important function of the Committee on Labour Co-ordination upon which it will have to report, and which as a matter of policy becomes a direct responsibility of the Government, viz.—the question of lengthening the standard working week. On this matter the Minister stated:

"In Canada to-day our war effort depends on two great services—our fighting services and our producing services. Each is essential, each is interdependent, and each is determined to back the other to the utmost degree. But maximum production depends on the most efficient possible use of the human and material resources at our disposal. Manufacturing plants must be well equipped with modern tools and machinery and skilled men and women. They must operate to capacity within the limits of sustained efficiency. Wherever possible they must operate on two or even three shifts and in many instances production is continuous so that operation subject to another day being finished even on Sunday is necessary.

These conditions do not obtain generally in peace time, and it is but natural that the transition to war-time conditions raises problems concerning relations between employer and employee, principally the problem of remuneration for work done. In peace time, when the supply of labour has been plentiful, the tendency has been towards a shorter day and working week. That purpose has been twofold; originally to reduce fatigue and provide leisure for recreations; and later to spread the work and reduce unemployment.

The working day has been reduced to eight hours generally and the week to forty-four hours. Provision exists for the working of hours in excess of those outlined above, under special conditions, and overtime rates of pay have been established. These rates usually provide for payment of rates fifty per cent higher than straight time and in the case of work performed on Sundays, one hundred per cent higher. These last are punitive rates, designed to discourage the working of a seven day week. We must now give careful consideration to the question of the application of such punitive rates when war conditions have practically eliminated the reasons which originally necessitated their introduction. In the case of work which has to be performed on Sundays, some employees will be so employed but if they are given another day off during the week instead, it would be hard to defend the payment of punitive rates for Sunday work.

To-day we are approaching the point where, even generally speaking, a labour shortage will exist, and under the circumstances we must consider the question of lengthening the standard working week from forty-four hours to forty-eight or even higher, as the new basis for calculating what overtime rates shall be payable. We have reached the point at which, instead of planning to spread the work, we are actually seeking workers to man our rapidly expanding war industries.

With the distressing news concerning havoc wrought by the enemy in such centres as Coventry, Birmingham, Bristol and Southampton still ringing in our ears, and with the Minister of Shipping admitting that sinkings are going on at a greater rate than replacements, I suggest that this is no time for us to be thinking of maintaining standards which do not take into account the urgency of the situation.

In considering the possibility of lengthening the working week we appreciate that this involves the possible temporary—I should like to emphasize that—the temporary relinquishing of certain standards which labour has established over the years. The only excuse for asking that these temporary concessions—and it must be admitted that they are temporary and for the emergency period only—be considered is that we must win the war, and sacrifice is unavoidable."

Hours and Productive Capacity

Replying to Mr. Angus MacInnis (Vancouver East) in regard to any intention by the government to make definite by legislation any temporary concessions, the Minister stated it would not be necessary; that "if you start from the fundamental basis that labour is willing and anxious to co-operate you do not need legislation." Upon Mr. MacInnis further pointing out that in Great Britain every concession is registered, the Minister added:

"In the order in council passed by this government on June 19, in which we made certain observations as to what we considered was the best method of preserving the best possible relations between industry and labour in war time, we made it very clear that any concession made by labour in this emergency period would be for the emergency only. In his address a couple of weeks ago to this house the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) reinforced that statement of policy by stating that when labour was making these concessions it was our definite duty when the emergency was over to see that labour did not suffer as a result. I do not think there can be any question about this government's attitude.

If lengthened, the working week must not be made inordinately long, as experience has taught us that beyond certain limits, fatigue more than offsets any advantage gained in production as a result of longer hours. The present working week is short of the point at which fatigue becomes a factor, and it may be found desirable to lengthen progressively the working week as the available labour supply diminishes.

Should these steps be found desirable, the sacrifice involved will be offset to a very large extent by increased incomes due to steady work and longer working hours, and by the controls adopted which have effectively protected all from unduly increased living costs. A study of workers' incomes in certain industries reveals the fact that where wage increases have been ten per cent since the outbreak of war, actual incomes have increased much more, and I suggest therefore that it is a problem of adjusting labour standards in the war effort by rational and logical approach on the part of all concerned.

The interest of the public in the situation is a very definite one indeed, exceeding in some cases the interest of the employer. This interest is, of course, evident from the fact that the government is the principal buyer and in addition because of the policy which the government has followed to prevent the exploitation of war-time needs by any form of profiteering. One of the means to this end adopted by the government was to require all those who tender on government orders to do so on the basis of existing prices for labour and material, the government undertaking in some instances to protect the contractor against increases in either labour or material. This has saved the taxpayers of Canada a considerable amount of money."

Co-operation by Labour

Hon. Mr. McLarty then put on *Hansard* two resolutions from labour bodies "to show the attitude of labour and the co-operative viewpoint that now exists." The resolutions were as follows:

From the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Toronto:

That we notify all employers of our members we have decided to temporarily suspend the provision of our now existing agreement, which limits the hours of work, and will work eight hours per day, six days per week at straight time, during the present crisis, these to be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday (holidays not included). It being distinctly understood that our agreement, as at present constituted, shall remain unchanged and the suspended provision shall immediately, at the end of this crisis, automatically become effective.

From a carpenters' union in Regina:

Therefore be it resolved that we, the carpenters of Regina, represented by the above mentioned local union, do hereby promise, from this date and until this present war is won by the British empire of which we are proud to be a part, "to work on government war work only for straight time for ten hours each day and for six days per week, including Sundays and holidays, for the rate of wages as set out in the agreement and signed by all parties concerned" for all carpenters and for all carpenter work.

Maintenance of Industrial Relations

In concluding, the Minister dealt with the general subject of industrial relations as follows:—

"There is a right way and a wrong way to deal with and adjust every problem of human relations. It has been urged upon the government that by some fiat, by some ukase, we should order labour to do certain things in the matter of wages paid or hours of labour worked. There might be conceived some circumstances in which the government might be required to take such action. But those circumstances do not exist to-day. What labour is looking for is not regimentation but direction. It has made that abundantly clear. Dealing as we are with a co-operative body, why should such action be necessary? That is the wrong way.

I was interested in reading a report of the remarks made by the Minister of Labour in Great Britain, in the House of Commons yesterday, in which he said:

Had we applied conscription of labour in the manner suggested, we should have made direct for defeat. Compulsion does not give the desired result.

"The right way is to assume that this is fundamentally labour's war, and that being so, that labour—organized and unorganized—is willing to contribute its maximum effort in this critical time. It involves a definite consultation with labour, a testing-out of the viewpoint of labour. The use of the big stick is unnecessary when we are all engaged in a common purpose. I am convinced that that is the right way. And I am equally convinced that if we adopt it, it will redound to the benefit of the Canadian people during war time, it will be of definite assistance in the aftermath of war, and it will immeasurably promote the happiness and prosperity of our Canadian people."

At the conclusion of the Minister's speech, Dr. H. A. Bruce (Toronto-Parkdale), asked that, in view of the difficulty of obtaining instructors for technical schools, if anything had been done to enable the release for that purpose from the army of men who are skilled mechanics.

Hon. Mr. McLarty replied that it is receiving consideration at the present time, along with the problem of withdrawing those who might be more useful in industry than in the army.

(Since the Minister of Labour's address in the House of Commons an order in council was issued on December 1 governing the release of key men to war industries from the Canadian army as recorded elsewhere in this issue on page 1226).

There were 8,006 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of November, as compared with 8,543 during October, and 6,195 during November a year ago. Benefits awarded amounted to $643,487.37, of which $511,853,35 was for compensation and $131,634.02 for medical aid.

This year's record to date shows a total of 73,456 accidents reported, as compared with 55,382 during the same period last year, and total benefits awarded to date this year amount to $6,560,711.78, as compared with $5,571,028.61 to the end of November last year.

The Division of Labour Standards of the United States Department of Labour has recently issued a Bulletin (No. 38) entitled *Qualifications for General Labour-Law Inspectors.* In the bulletin a committee of labour-law administrators and others concerned with sound enforcement of labour legislation has recommended specific qualifications and methods of selection of inspectors. The bulletin supplements another one entitled *Factory Inspection Standards and Qualifications of Factory Inspectors,* which deals specifically with safety and health inspectors. Copies of Bulletin No. 38 may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., the price per copy being 5 cents.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

Summary of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE Department of Labour has published recently the twenty-ninth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1939. In this report certain statistical and other information concerning the trade union movement in the Dominion has been given, as well as particulars of labour organizations throughout the world, Canadian associations of wage-earners other than trade unions and incidents of special interest to labour.

According to the report labour organizations in Canada are placed in two main groups: (1) local branches of international bodies having membership in the United States and Canada; and (2) unions the membership of which is wholly in the Dominion.

Likewise, there are two principal types of organizations: (1) the craft union, which includes workmen in a single craft or a number of closely related crafts or trades, for example, bricklayers and stone masons; and (2) the industrial union, having members in the various occupations in a particular industry, such as coal mining.

Trade Union Membership.—The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada, as at December 31, 1939 was 358,967, a decrease from the previous year of 26,072, comprised in 3,296 locals, a loss of 22 as compared with the figures for 1938.

The international union group, consisting of the Canadian members of 95 organizations, 3 less than recorded in 1938, had 2,091 branches in the Dominion, an increase of 5, with a combined membership of 216,661, a loss of 13,886.

The group of Canadian central organizations (including the National Catholic Unions) had 1,120 branches, a loss of 50, with a combined membership of 122,886, a decrease of 19,066.

The independent units numbered 85, a gain of 23, the membership reported by 74 units being 19,420, an increase of 6,880.

Percentage of Trade Unionists and Organized Wage-earners to Population.—According to the latest estimate of population (June 1, 1939), trade unionists in 1939 represented 7·97 per cent of the gainfully occupied in Canada; adding 157,369, the number of members in the non-trade union associations, the organized wage-earners in the Dominion at the close of 1939, represented 11·5 per cent of the gainfully occupied.

Twenty-nine Years of Trade Unionism in Canada.—The accompanying chart based on the membership figures indicates the fluctuations which have occurred in the standing of organized labour in the Dominion for the past twenty-nine years.

Union Membership by Industrial and Trade Groups.—The accompanying table shows the division of union membership among the various industries and trade groups. The membership of each central body is included in the trade group in which most of its members are employed.

Groups of Industries	Membership	Percentage
Mining and Quarrying	27,611	7·7
Building	26,987	7·5
Metal	31,064	8·7
Printing and Paper Making	26,484	7·3
Clothing, Boots and Shoes	27,438	7·7
Railroad Employees	81,177	22·6
Other Transportation and Navigation	35,734	10·0
Public Employees, Personal Service and Amusement	39,485	11·0
All other trades and general labour	62,987	17·5

Trade Union Branches by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 3,296 local branch unions of all classes in Canada for 1939 was as follows: Ontario, 1,184; Quebec, 726; British Columbia, 350; Alberta, 281; Manitoba, 205; Saskatchewan, 186; Nova Scotia, 181, New Brunswick, 170; and Prince Edward Island, 13.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—There were 31 Canadian cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, one more than the number recorded in 1938. The 1,861 branches in these 31 cities contain about 68 per cent of the entire trade union membership, and the 1,675 reporting branches in these cities represent 58 per cent of all reporting branches in the Dominion.

Trade Union Benefits.—Of the twenty-nine Canadian central organizations making returns to the department, 7 reported expenditures for benefits, the total amount disbursed being $12,488.64, a deacrease of $74,421.80 as compared with the figures furnished by the same number of organizations in 1938. Disbursements in Canada and the United States by fifty-nine of the ninety-five international organizations amounted to $19,870,873, an increase of $573,417 as compared with the previous year. The following statement shows the total expenditures made in the United States and Canada on account of benefits by the various international organizations operating in Canada:—

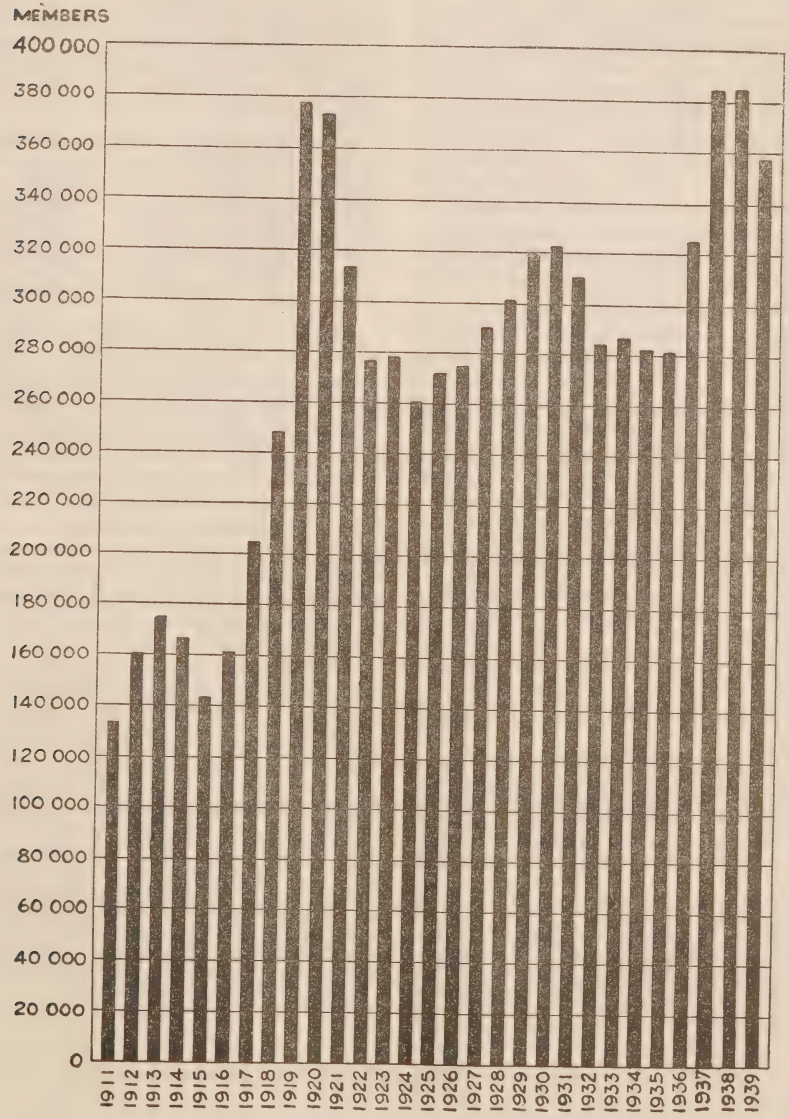
Death benefits	$11,792,077
Unemployed and travelling benefits	445,638
Strike benefits	577,439
Sick and accident benefits	1,510,974
Old age pensions and other benefits	5,544,745

In addition to the expenditure made by the central organizations, the local branch unions disbursed benefits to their own members. The aggregate amount of such expenditure by 913 local branches was $442,073, which was $60,845 larger than that reported in 1938 by 883 local branch unions. The outlay for the various classes of benefits by local branches was:—

Death benefits	$158,112
Unemployed benefits	55,188
Strike benefits	31,034
Sick and accident benefits	132,050
Other benefits	65,689

Non-Trade Unions Associations.—There are in Canada a large number of associations of wage-earners which are not identified with the labour movement of the Dominion but are of such importance as to warrant reference being made to them in a publication designed in part to indicate the numerical strength of organizations of wage-earners operating in Canada. Reports were received from 131 such bodies, including associations of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 157,369.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



16416—3½

Complete Labour Organization Directory.— As in previous issues, the twenty-ninth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada includes a complete labour organization directory, containing not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central bodies with which Canadian trade unionists are identified. Another feature of this directory is the recording of the names and addresses of the chief officers of those local unions concerning which information was received, in the department, which were formed during the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the publication of the review. So far as possible the names and addresses of all officers mentioned in the directory are corrected to date of printing.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Department of Labour at a nominal charge of 50 cents per copy.

Labour Policy of United States National Defense Advisory Commission

The National Defense Advisory Commission of the United States, which is the operating body of the Cabinet Council of National Defense, has recently enunciated its labour policy. This important Commission has a number of Divisions each of which is assigned a definite part in the defence production program. These major sections of the Commission are: Industrial materials division, production division, labour division, transportation division, consumer protection division, agricultural division, prices division, and purchasing co-ordination.

The Labour Division is under the chairmanship of Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and its subsections are committees on labour relations; labour requirements (employment standards), labour policy, and co-ordination. The general policy of the Commission in regard to hours of work, wages, working conditions and other questions relating to labour is as follows:—

Primary among the objectives of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense is the increase in production of materials required by our armed forces and the assurance of adequate future supply of such materials with the least possible disturbance to production of supplies for the civilian population. The scope of our present program entails bringing into production many of our unused resources of agriculture, manufacturing, and manpower.

This program can be used in the public interest as a vehicle to reduce unemployment and otherwise strengthen the human fibre of our Nation. In the selection of plant locations for new production, in the interest of national defence, great weight must be given to this factor.

In order that surplus and unemployed labour may be absorbed in the defence program, all reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week. However, in emergencies or where the needs of the national defence cannot otherwise be met, exceptions to this standard should be permitted. When the requirements of the defence program make it necessary to work in excess of these hours, or where work is required on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, overtime should be paid in accordance with the local recognized practices.

All work carried on as part of the defence program should comply with Federal statutory provisions affecting labour wherever such provisions are applicable. This applies to the Walsh-Healey Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, etc. There should also be compliance with State and local statutes affecting labour relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety, sanitation, etc.

Adequate provision should be made for the health and safety of employees.

As far as possible, the local employment or other agencies designated by the United States Employment Service should be utilized.

Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race, or colour.

Adequate housing facilities should be made available for employees.

The Commission reaffirms the principles enunciated by the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, during the World War, in his order of November 15, 1917, relative to the relation of labour standards to efficient production:

In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production . . . , vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labour should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. . . . every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment. But the pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION LEGISLATION

Minimum Wages in Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec—Hours in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan—Employment of Women in Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan

N the lumbering industry in Alberta, minimum wages have been raised and hours lengthened. British Columbia has issued the usual Christmas orders allowing longer hours in certain shops and beauty parlours for the Christmas season and fixing minimum wages for temporary employees of the former class. The minimum wage order for the British Columbia construction industry was consolidated and the rules governing wages and hours of motorcycle operators delivering goods in British Columbia cities have been revised. In Quebec, the minimum wage order for employees engaged in the manufacture of shoe counters has ben renewed for another year. In Saskatchewan the prohibited hours for employment of females in restaurants in the smaller towns have been relaxed. Women and minors in the Northwest Territories may not serve beer to customers.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

An order gazetted on November 30 and made on request of the Dominion Government Timber Controller, allows persons employed in sawmills, planing mills, box factories and woodworking plants in rural districts more than 10 miles from any city and in small towns of less than 1,000 people to work one hour in a day beyond the nine hours fixed by the Act.

A similar order to the one issued last year for certain persons employed in the lumbering industry and by logging and railway tie contractors in small towns and rural districts exempts for the six months from October 31 cooks, night watchmen and barn bosses from the nine-hour day and 54-hour week fixed in the Act as well as from the weekly rest-day requirement. The order allows exemption from the limits on hours but not from the weekly rest provision in the case of blacksmiths, engineers, teamsters, truck drivers and millwrights in these industries.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

The former minimum wage order governing employees of sawmills, box factories, woodworking plants, logging and railway tie contractors in small towns and rural districts (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 174) is rescinded by an order gazetted on November 30 and allowance is made for the longer hours now permitted. The new order raises the minimum monthly wages where operations are on a nine-hour day basis from $30 to $35 and the $35 rate applies also to employees in planing mills. Where operations are on a 10-hour day basis as permitted under the Hours of Work order above the monthly rate is $37.50. As before, board and lodging are to be provided on Sundays and holidays as well as on working days. The minimum monthly wage for cooks, night watchmen and barn bosses in all cases is $35. Employees who do not receive board and lodging are now entitled in lieu thereof to 75 cents for each day of employment. Not more than 35 cents may be deducted for meals and nothing when work is stopped due to circumstances outside the employee's control.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Extended hours are again allowed during the last few days before Christmas for workers in shops. Instead of permitting throughout the province two hours extra work on December 22 and three hours on December 23 as last year, the order now extends the regular eight-hour limit to 10 in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich on the last three shopping days and in the smaller centres there is a two-hour extension on the last two shopping days and three hours longer may be worked on the Saturday preceding Christmas. The provision for a 50-hour week immediately preceding Christmas instead of the regular 48 is the same as last year.

From December 2 to the end of the year, messengers may work up to 10 hours a day but the weekly limit of 48 hours may be exceeded only in the week before Christmas by two hours. Similar conditions were allowed last year from December 7.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

The usual special orders for men and women in shops during the Christmas season were gazetted on November 14. Except that they went into effect on that date, about three weeks earlier than in 1939, the orders are identical with last year's. The minimum weekly rates of $12.75 for 40 hours or more and when employment is for less than 40 hours a rate of 35 cents an hour, regularly applied to experienced female employees 18 years of age and over, are made applicable to all females for the Christmas season.

The Christmas order for men allows no special rates for inexperienced full-time employees 21 years of age or over. All adult males must be paid $15 for a week of 37½

hours or more. The hourly rate is 40 cents for less than 37½ hours and the daily minimum is $1.60. Boys from 17 to 21 are to be paid from $6 to $13 for a full week of 37½ hours. Part-time workers must be paid for at least four hours. Boys under 17 have a minimum hourly rate of 15 cents and it rises five cents for every year of age until the 35-cent minimum is reached for 20-year-old boys.

For the last full week before Christmas, women in hairdressing and beauty parlours may work four hours beyond the regular 44 in a week without obtaining a permit from the Board.

Order 12 under the Male Minimum Wage Act relating to the construction industry which has been amended several times since its issue on September 28, 1934, was consolidated, the new order to take effect November 28. Subject to exemptions granted under the Act employees 21 years of age or over must be paid at least 45 cents an hour and those under 21, 35 cents in Vancouver and district, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich. Elsewhere the minima are 40 cents and 30 cents. The order does not apply to indentured apprentices.

Order 26A amends Order 26 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1940, p. 1147) from November 28 by applying the minimum wages and normal hours fixed for operators of commercial motor-vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight to operators of motorcycles with side-cars or wheeled attachments in Greater Vancouver and Victoria and adjacent municipalities who are employed to deliver goods. The changes do not apply to such motorcycle operators throughout the remainder of the province or to operators of "solo machines" in the city districts. Their minimum wages remain unchanged and their maximum weekly hours are 48 as before.

Manitoba Trade Schools Regulation Act

The regulations under this Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 809) were amended on November 2 to provide that the five character references required of an applicant for registration as the keeper of a trade school need no longer be from Manitoba residents.

Northwest Territories Liquor Ordinance

Among the provisions in this Ordinance, gazetted on November 23, is one prohibiting the employment of women and minors in the sale, handling or serving of beer in any licensed premises.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Order 7 dealing with employees manufacturing shoe counters (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1350) has been renewed for another year from November 26, 1940.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

The new provision which from October 21 prohibited employment of females in restaurants in the towns of Canora, Estevan, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Melville, Shaunavon and Wynyard between 12.30 a.m. and 5 a.m. is relaxed from December 16 to allow them to work until 1.30 a.m.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN 1940

THE Prince Edward Island Legislature in session from March 28 to May 2, 1940, amended the Public School Act to require children in rural districts to attend school on 75 per cent of the days on which the school is open instead of 60 per cent as formerly. The clause of the Charlottetown Incorporation Act was repealed which stipulated that work done in return for relief should not be work of a permanent nature or such as is ordinarily done by the City by hired labour.

An amendment in the Credit Union Societies Act provides that the fiscal year of all credit unions shall end on September 30 instead of December 31 and that annual reports must be made not later than October 31 instead of January 31.

The Electrical Inspection Act no longer requires that appointment of inspectors shall be recommended by the Provincial Board of Fire Underwriters. The section was omitted which exempted Charlottetown from operation of the Act while that City had in force an inspection by-law based on the Canadian Electrical Code.

Northwest Territories

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1940, of the Northwest Territories was amended on November 28, 1940, with regard to the section which authorizes the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to make an order directing employers in any business, calling, trade or occupation to enter, if possible, into an arrangement satisfactory to the Commissioner for the protection of their workmen with a Workmen's Compensation Board of a province or territory other than the Northwest Territories. The amendment enables the Commissioner, if satisfied that it is not possible for an employer to make such an arrangement to order such employer to obtain satisfactory accident insurance for the workmen in an approved insurance company. If the employer refuses to carry out the order the Commissioner may refuse to grant him a licence to carry on business or may cancel such licence if already granted.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ALBERTA FEDERATIONS OF LABOUR

NEW BRUNSWICK

THE twenty-eighth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Edmundston, N.B., on October 29, with Mr. Christopher P. Kingston, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, presiding.

Following the opening proceedings, Mr. Kingston called upon the President of the Federation, Mr. Jas. A. Whitebone, to take over the convention. Mr. Whitebone declared the convention officially open and announced the appointment of the Credential and Constitution and Law Committees. The Credential Committee reported that 28 local unions and two Councils had sent in credentials for 63 delegates and that 26 locals and two Councils were represented by 52 delegates present. Fraternal delegates were also present from a number of organizations.

Resolutions Adopted

The following is a summary of the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Instructing the Executive to draw up an impartial lease form and ask that it be given legal status as the only form to be used in leasing homes.

Requesting the Government to enact a property and liability insurance feature into the Motor Vehicle Act to be operated by the Government.

That free school books be granted up to and including Grade nine.

Requesting that the Landlord and Tenant Act be further amended so that it would be impossible for a landlord to deprive a tenant of his goods and chattels until the debtor's ability to pay has been established by a civil court.

That the Provincial Government be requested to take joint action with the Federal Government in promoting a low cost home building programme.

Requesting the Provincial Government to make representation to the Federal Government to more strictly enforce the laws respecting profiteering.

Urging the Provincial Government to proclaim and put into operation the Mothers' Allowance Act.

Urging the Provincial Government to amend the Labour and Industrial Relations Act so as to make it compulsory for employers to recognize and bargain collectively with members of a trade union representing the majority choice of the employees eligible for membership in said trade union; and that the words "trade union" be substituted for the word "organization" in the Act.

That the Industrial Standards Act be amended by changing the words and figures "One Hundred Dollars ($100.00)" to "Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00)".

That the Federation concurs in the principle of an Apprenticeship Act, and that the Executive Board investigate the various Acts and draft one they deem suitable for this Province, copies of which are to be submitted to the affiliated locals for approval.

That the Steam Boilers and Operating Engineers Act be amended to provide for issuing first, second and third class engineers' licences.

The Federation, in a resolution adopted unanimously, reaffirmed its pledge given at the outbreak of the war of unwavering support to the Government in the prosecution of the war and commended the Government "for its efficient and fearless dealing with those guilty of subversive actions and harmful talk, and that the fullest support of New Brunswick organized labour be extended to the Government in rooting out and prosecuting to the limit every person guilty of attempts to retard Canada's war effort regardless of where they may be found or of their position in society."

The following Executive Officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jas. A. Whitebone, Saint John; first vice-president, G. W. Roy Myles, Moncton; second vice-president, Fred. C. Sherwood, Campbellton; third vice-president, James Coffey, Milltown; legislative representative, J. S. MacKinnon, Saint John; secretary and treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John. District vice-presidents were elected for each county in which there are affiliated unions. The town of Bathurst was chosen as the next convention city, and President Whitebone was chosen to represent the Federation at the next convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in Winnipeg, Man.

ALBERTA

The annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held on November 18-21 in Lethbridge, the delegates being welcomed by Mr. David Horton Elton, K.C., Mayor of the city.

Following the opening proceedings Mr. Fred White, president, took over the chairmanship of the convention. The Credential Committee reported that 28 affiliated organizations were represented at the convention and that five fraternal delegates were present.

Resolutions Adopted

A summary of some of the more important resolutions adopted by the convention is as follows:

Requesting amendment of Provincial Safety Regulations, to have two persons in attendance when workmen are exposed in the handling of chlorine gas or such other gases; and amendment of Provincial Statutes to make it obligatory that where four or more workmen are employed in such places proper facilities with hot and cold water be available for the use of the workers.

Amendment of the Hours of Work Act to provide for a maximum eight-hour day and 44-hour work week.

Requesting Parliament "to state in no uncertain terms that fair wages regulations were intended to be strictly enforced and that all contracts shall carry the statutory provisions and that they shall be adhered to and enforced."

Instructing the executive to communicate with the Minister of Labour in Great Britain that workers' rates of pay, hours of labour, as well as the recognition of the employees' right to organize, be protected by agreement in the erection of plants for war work financed by the British Government.

Requesting that the executive petition the Alberta Government for an increase in the minimum wages contained in the Male Minimum Wage Act.

Advocating that working hours should not be increased without mutual consent.

Endorsing the suggestion that the Government embark upon a building program to make homes available to workers of low and medium incomes.

Condemning the present provisions for wheat marketing adopted by the Federal Government and urging "that the Government purchase outright this year's crop and advance the guaranteed minimum in full as by this means only will the cost of the carry over be borne equitably by all sections of Canada's population, rather than the unfair burden under present arrangements."

Amending the Provincial Industrial Conciliation Act in order that "when parties after accepting office fail to proceed immediately with their trust that the Government shall forthwith demand from the party naming such representative a substitute person to the end that immediate action can be taken on the question for which the Board was created."

Deploring "the present set-up as between the Government and the manufacturers of war supplies and services" and instructing the executive "to convey to the Prime Minister of Canada and other leaders in the House of Commons the immediate necessity of having Canada's war work undertaken on an actual cost basis, or in lieu thereof the taking over of the industries and operating of them for the duration of the war as a Government activity."

Instructing the executive to petition the Provincial Government for an increase in Mothers' Allowances.

Legislation providing holidays with pay for all classes of workers in the Province of Alberta.

Requesting legislation providing that all products be marked as to the country of their production or manufacture.

That free transportation be granted to members of His Majesty's Canadian Forces when proceeding on furlough, sick or compassionate leave.

That legislation and regulations that may be enacted altering established wage and working conditions under War Measures Regulations be carefully safeguarded with a view to maintaining working conditions established through agreements.

There were also ten resolutions seeking amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The following Executive Officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred Farmilo; secretary-treasurer, Carl E. Berg. Three delegates were elected to attend the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, these being, Fred Smeed, Malcolm Ainslie, and D. B. McKenzie. Ellis Moore was named as alternate delegate.

Minimum Wage Order for Hotel Employees in New York State

A directory minimum wage order for women and minors employed in hotels in New York State, which may be made mandatory after a public hearing after it has been in effect for three months, took effect November 25, providing that employers must keep employment records and give statements to employees along with payment of wages. No provision is made for apprenticeship or learners' rates and a special licence must be obtained to pay handicapped workers less than the ordinary minimum. No deductions may be made except as authorized by statute. Employers are to supply uniforms and keep them in order unless an arrangement is made with non-residential service employees to care for them for a fixed sum. Gratuities are not to be counted as wages.

Part-time rates at three cents an hour above the regular minimum rates are provided for those working 24 hours a week or less and the minimum weekly pay is to be for 24 hours at this higher rate. Non-residential employees reporting for duty at the beginning of a work shift must be paid for at least three hours and waiting time is to be paid for. The rate for all overtime beyond 45 hours a week is time and a half. An additional sum is payable to non-residential employees for days on which the spread of hours exceeds ten or there is more than one interval off duty.

The wage rates vary according to the number of meals provided each day. For employees who do not live in, the lowest hourly rates are for service employees. There are slightly higher rates for chambermaids and bathmaids with "all other employees" receiving the highest fixed minimum. Establishments outside New York City are given until March 3, 1942, to adjust their rates for the two first-named classes to those payable immediately in New York City. For all non-residential employees rates are fixed for New York City until March 2, 1941, after which date they rise to the regular minimum under the order. Establishments outside the city have another year, i.e., until March 3, 1942, within which to come into line with the New York City rate.

For residential employees the rates are uniform throughout the state except that outside the city employers have until March 3, 1942, to reach the minimum.

The provisions for resort hotels are generally similar except that rates are lower than for regular establishments.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LABOUR STANDARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Address of Sir Walter Citrine, Fraternal Delegate of British Trades Union Congress to Convention of American Federation of Labor

IN an impressive address before the 60th convention of the American Federation of Labor, Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary and fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, graphically portrayed for the representatives of the trade union movement of the United States a picture of a Britain fighting for the democratic way of life. He touched on all phases of the changing social, industrial and economic life in Great Britain, but in particular he detailed the adjustments in labour legislation and regulations enforced by the exigencies of war. Since what this eminent British trade unionist stated is a revealing cross-section of the effect of the war on labour standards in Great Britain, extracts from his speech are given as follows:

Now I want to talk to you about the responsibility that was imposed upon us in the labour movement. Every section of the community was ready to defend our institutions. Could labour, with all its insistence upon the necessity of standing up to Hitler, do less than that? When our Prime Minister sent for us and told us first hand the problem, he said, "We have to think now in terms of the next 24 hours. Long range policy is not our concern at the moment. We have to think of what we are going to do to defend our shores." He said, "We can't haggle with the property owner as to whether or not we shall build a line of fortifications across his property. We can't haggle at a time like this, we have got to act." He said in the same way: "Is it reasonable to suggest that we have got to hold up this kind of work because this particular job happens to be a mason's, a bricklayer's, or a carpenter's, because we can't get men on these particular trades except from the other end of the country?" We said this to him: "We are prepared to surrender such rights on the clear understanding that full restoration will be legislatively given to us, and provided that all sections of the community are equally treated." We said to him, "Let's see your legislation and the powers you propose to take. If you propose to take rights over property equal to those you propose to take over labour, then we will support you."

And our Prime Minister, even before the House of Commons, our legislative assembly or even the full cabinet, had seen the proposals, submitted them to the Trade Union Congress for approval, and we approved them.

I know it is impossible to redramatize the situation. You are 3,000 miles away, and vivid as your imaginations may be, it can't quite carry you in flight to the position we were in in those days. But how could we haggle in a situation like that? How could we argue? We had said so many times that we would be destroyed if Naziism succeeded. Could we, now that the moment had arrived to throw our weight into the struggle as never before, stop and bargain and argue?. . . . .

We had already explained our proposals in respect of demarcation and such questions. We had already agreed to training and dilution. Now we were asked to agree to a new principle, a very important and dangerous one. That the state should be given the power by Parliament, to order any person to put his services at the disposal of the state in whatever capacity the state needed it. Side by side with that, that all forms of property, irrespective of what they were, must equally be put at the disposal of the state.

Relinquishing of Right to Strike

Now, that is a terrific power for any government to have at its disposal. But our confidence in the wise use of this power rested upon two things: Firstly, that we had our men inside the government, and on the fact that our movement had never been stronger, and its capacity to resist any mis-use of those powers had never been greater. We felt confident that we could in the circumstances sacrifice the right to strike.

I read with interest what President Green said yesterday on that subject, and I say this to you, that never in any other circumstances than the actual hazard of war, would the British trade union movement have surrendered its right to strike.

But could we claim—and I put this to you as practical people—could we claim that because some dispute existed as to the prices to be paid for certain classes of work on airplanes, for example, at a time when the Germans were sending their airplanes over in clouds, justify our men laying down their tools and refusing to manufacture the airplanes we needed to defeat those Germans? Could we do that? I think the question has only to be asked to be understood.

We surrendered the right to strike in the consciousness that we were doing a communal service which would entitle us to recognition at the hands of the community when the ordeal was over, and in the confidence that we were defending our own trade union institutions in the process.

Hours and Overtime

We allowed the working of practically unlimited hours. Hours in Great Britain, except for women and young persons, have never been regulated by law. We have no 40-hour week. We have collective agreements covering our people for a 47-hour week in the case of engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades generally, down to 44 hours per week in the case of the building trades. . . .

Here is an airdrome being built. It needs runways, concrete runways, it needs hangars, it needs roads for the cars to get near it, it needs all of the normal equipment of building. Were we to say, "Builders shall work on this job 44 hours only, and at the end of that they must knock off and go home," knowing that home meant some hut that had been erected near the airdrome, because these places have been put in the most remote situations in the country. Could we say that? Of course we could not. What we had to do was to find

some means of keeping control over overtime. I would remind you that overtime is in itself framed upon the conception that the employer exploits the workman. Your overtime rates, I presume, are the same as ours, based upon the principle that when a man has done 40 or 44 hours' work in a week he is entitled to some leisure and recreation. If the employer wants him to work longer, then you say to the employer, "Well, we are going to make it expensive for you, because if we don't make it expensive, you will exploit these people, and in effect you will have a long working week." So you make him pay double time or time and a half, until the use of overtime labour becomes uneconomical from the view of the employer. We do not believe the conditions are the same as those which apply when the state is practically the sole employer, when the purpose of the overtime, is to equip and to defend your country. Consequently we agreed to the extension of the working hours.

We took good care that the employer should not get away with it. We insisted that he should not be the authority who would determine whether overtime would be needed or not, but that it must be done in consultation with trade union officials acting through the government inspectors. That principle has been freely accepted and extensively applied.

Another restriction we put upon the employer was this. We said that if this was a war to defend *democracy* it was not going to be a war to create a *plutocracy*. Employers are not going to make extensive profits out of this war. We induced the government to impose a 100 per cent excess profits tax so that no employer now can make greater profit out of the war than he did in the years preceding it.

Wages, Earnings and Prices

You may be interested to know our system of wage regulation. We have, as I said, abandoned the right to strike. The government, the employers and ourselves in conference have said that we will be governed in our relations by voluntary collective agreements. But supposing there are employers who are outside those collective agreements, who are not affected, and over whom the employers' federation has no control. Is it right that such employers should be able to employ labour under different and inferior conditions? Oh, no. We of the British Trades Union Congress said, "We expect you to lay it down that where a collective agreement has been arrived at between the employer and the trade unions, or by arbitration or any other means, that collective agreement must become legally binding on all other employers in the trade or industry."

The principle was willingly accepted, both by the employers and the government. I think it is sufficient to say that to deal with disputes which may arise in industry we have provided arbitration, whether through a single arbitrator or a national arbitration tribunal whose proceedings have scarcely commenced yet and whose work we are to review at the end of the year.

What has been happening to wages during this period? You have all given considerable attention to the question of the wages spiral. You know what happens, wages go up and the cost of commodities goes up still more, and the result is that wages are always chasing prices but never catch up with them.

We tried to find ways and means of offsetting that process. One of the things we have tried to do is to get the government to subsidize basic commodities which go into the standard of life. In other words, instead of prices rising rapidly, as they did at the beginning of the war, if they rise at all, due to conditions which the government cannot control, then those prices should be kept down in so far as possible by means of subsidy. I said commodities whose prices are rising and over which the government has no control. You surely know that practically the whole of our eastern ports are no longer usable from the point of view of large ships. Practically all of our shipping has to be concentrated now, as far as imports are concerned, on the western seaboard. We have to send them in large convoys.

You can see in these circumstances that the cost of transport alone is outside the government's control to a very large extent, because of the circumstances.

We insisted upon a system of rationing, and I do hope that you will observe that these proposals originated with us and not with the government. We are the people who asked for this system and we must take full responsibility for the consequences. Nowadays everybody is rationed in our country, no matter who they may be, and although there are substitute commodities which people may have, every class of the community is on the same level so far as basic commodities are concerned.

I want to make it plain to you that the Trades Union Congress is represented on every form of administration which deals with these problems. Our democratic machinery, in other words, from a trade union point of view, is fully in operation.

The wages of 4,000,000 of our people are regulated by sliding scales based upon the cost of living, so that if the cost of living goes up wages go up proportionately. Despite this, and owing to the fact that these subsidies and rationing were not applied at the beginning of the war, the cost of living has risen approximately 23 per cent since the beginning of the war. Wages have not risen by more than about 12 per cent on the whole. The index that we, the Trades Union Congress keeps, shows that money wages have risen from 104 points to 119 points from September, 1939, to September, 1940. But real wages as measured by purchasing power, have fallen from 113 points to 107·5 points.

Now I have been speaking of wages, but earnings are very considerably higher. They are higher for two reasons: One, there has been a vast extension of piece work; and, two, the working of extended hours by agreements, such as I spoke of.

Unemployment and Labour Shortage

I know in the minds of some of you there will be the query, "why work extended hours when there are people still unemployed?" We have a total of something like 600,000 people still out of work. But what sort of people are they? There are some builders among them, not the skilled builders, but what we call labourers, for want of a better term. There are people in the boot and shoe industries, in the distributive industries, and coal miners—coal miners because of loss of export markets. It is a very difficult job to train these people in a short period so that

they can automatically fit into some industry where there is a shortage. The shortage to-day is mainly in the metal trades, the highly skilled precision work of engineers, and tool makers. With the greatest respect in the world, you cannot take a bootmaker and train him in two or three months into a man sufficiently expert to do that class of work. So it is that temporarily you must agree to an extension of the working hours of the people already employed.

Our policy as I said, is to insist upon the use of the unemployed labour wherever possible, because we don't want to build up in the minds of our people a disregard for shorter hours of work. There isn't a trade-union official in this room who doesn't know that there are certain types of men who will go to the employer and demand overtime, not that they like the hours, but they like the money attached to it. We of the trade unions want to keep control of this and prevent our people overlooking the importance of the shorter hour week. Long hours are a strain upon anybody. They are bad for production. The attraction of the compound rates is bad for the morale of the people, and it is something that we want to control as far as we can.

We have told the government that the hours are far too long. When I tell you that in a certain works men have been working 12 hours per day and seven days per week for over twelve months, you begin to realize what I mean by long hours. We said, "This is nonsense. These men will break down. Not only is it uneconomical production, but it will mean physical deterioration to the community." Thus the government has given instructions to all their managers that wherever possible the work week should not exceed 60 hours. You know that 60 hours is far beyond what we consider reasonable, but in the circumstances in which we exist to-day, coupled with a rest day, it may well be that we can stand this strain for some time longer.

Union Recognition

On the third point of our policy, the trade unions have secured from the government the fullest recognition of their claim to represent the worker in every phase of communal life. We claim we represent the working people, irrespective of where they are to be found. We are not only thinking of the workshop, but in terms of the whole communal life, the control of prices, air raid protection, rationing and supply of food, the welfare of the armed forces, refugee problems, the supply of munitions—our trade union representatives are already there serving in every phase of life. . . . .

I went to the government and said, "You are not allowing people to go into certain areas without proof that they have work or that they are there on business." They were doing that in order to control the spies. I said, "You have factories where you have sentries outside the door with bayonets and rifles, and I don't want our trade union officials to be held up by that sort of thing. If there is any doubt about our claim, let's have it out now. Our claim is a matter of right. We demand the right to visit any factory, workshop, warship, any form of activity where our members are employed, without vexatious restrictions. If that principle is challenged, let's have it out now." It was not challenged, and as a consequence all our full time officials were given a card of identity, which not only takes them into the protected areas, but which allows them to visit any works whatever. That card is issued by the Trades Union Congress, with the government's approval and stamp. That is something that you may find useful in organizing people.

Our principal claim, that we should be consulted in every form of activity, has been accepted by both of the governments that have so far served in this war. We are helping by this means to shape policies. We are trying to take some of the square pegs out of the round holes, because I find that once these men of great reputation, these marvelous business organizers, get into a different environment service they sometimes act with a stupidity that is incomprehensible. One wonders where reputations have come from sometimes. We are going to take a hand in that. We are not having Mr. Jones or Mr. Brown who, because he was accustomed to pressing a button and ordering people about in his own business, to do just as he likes now that he is in government service. We are gradually making good democrats of some of these people.

Sir Walter concluded this part of his address with a reference to the necessity of rebuilding the international trade union movement as represented in the International Federation of Trade Unions.

He then told the epic story of how the people of his islands have conducted themselves and ordered their lives under almost constant and savage attack. He emphasized the high morale of factory employees "working all through that" and added:

"We have a system of spotters, people we put on the roofs to watch until they are pretty certain airplanes are on top of them. That takes a bit of judgment with planes coming along at the rate of 150 yards a second. Yet our people are taking these risks."

(Sir Walter Citrine's appeal to the convention of the American Federation of Labor is given elsewhere in this issue commencing on page 1265).

According to a study in the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the United States Department of Labor, an analysis of data covering nearly a million cases of industrial injuries both in the United States and in several foreign countries indicates that the older workers, on the average, are injured proportionately less frequently than the younger workers, although once injured, their injuries are likely to be more severe. The proportion of deaths increases sharply with advancing age; the percentage of permanent impairments is higher; and the healing period in temporary disabilities longer.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Proceedings Featured by Resolutions on Defence Problems and Industrial Training—Prominent British Trade Unionist Wins Convention Support—"All Possible Aid to Great Britain" Urged by Delegates

MEETING in a period of accelerated industrial production on defence projects, the 60th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at New Orleans November 18-29, reflected in its discussions and resolutions the issues confronting American labour in the struggle for freedom now in progress. This was evident in the opening "key-note" speech of its president, William Green, who defined the challenge to American trade unions and announced that "we stand with those that express themselves through an overwhelming public opinion in favour of extending to Great Britain in her hour of need all the help America can give her, short of war."

It was also in evidence in the reaction of the convention to the speech of Sir Walter Citrine who stirred the delegates with a moving story of Britain and the British labour movement under the impact of a war against the same forces that had crushed trade unionism in Europe; and it was further emphasized in the message of President Roosevelt, urging that labour close its ranks as its contribution in presenting "in any emergency which might be enforced upon us the solid imposing front of a great and united democracy."

In addition to these manifestations of the attitude of American trade unionists toward the struggle, were a number of resolutions concerning the intensified industrial program engendered by defence requirements. In particular, there was a special report, unanimously adopted, containing specific recommendations on defence training. There were other resolutions dealing with the matter of adequate housing in defence industry areas and with prevailing wages in defence construction, while featuring the executive committee's report were sections on defence production and living standards.

Address of A.F. of L. President

In his opening address, President Green, analysing the causes of the present struggle, stated: "We in America and the working people in particular stand immovably in opposition to totalitarianism and in defence of democracy. We do that for national reasons as well as for economic reasons. We have learned from a study of the situation that trade unionism can only flourish and live where men are free. Freedom is the basis upon which our movement rests. Our democratic trade unions cannot live, they cannot exist under the totalitarian form of government, for the record shows that the dictator attacked, first of all, the trade unions when he seized power. And so we are praying this morning as we pray every day and every night that, in this heroic struggle between the forces of democracy and totalitarianism, Great Britain will win that heroic struggle in which she is engaged." Then he made his declaration (quoted above) of the stand of the A.F. of L. in support of Britain.

Continuing, Mr. Green dealt with the matter of unity in the trade union movement, and outlined a formula for adjustment to be worked out by committees representing conflicting groups.

President Roosevelt on Labour's Contribution to Democracy

It had been the intention of President Roosevelt to address the convention, but owing to the pressure of international events he was unable to do so. Accordingly, he sent a personal message in which he declared in part:

> Now we have come to a period which demands intense and sustained co-operation so that our beloved Republic can present, in any emergency which might be forced upon us, the solid, imposing front of a great and united democracy. In order to do this successfully all of us are called upon to work together in a common purpose and for the common good that these United States shall stand forever free and that the institutions, we as a free people enjoy, shall ever be preserved. To this end labour can make its contribution along with the rest of the American people. I am confident that this contribution will be generously and gladly given without reservation.
>
> Labour will lend its aid in planning for full efficiency of industrial production, in planning for selection, training and placement of new workers, in planning for full labour supply, in maintaining the social gains of recent labour and social legislation, in maintaining sound and uninterrupted work in the defence industries and in promoting sound employer-worker relationship at a time like this when the steady flow of production may be our greatest need. . . .
>
> Among the things which labour will contribute, is I venture to suggest, an unselfish, a far sighted and a patriotic effort to bring about a just and honourable peace within the now divided labour movement. Labour leaders, with the interest of the nation at heart and the advantage of their followers in mind, can, I am sure, find the way to reach such a peace.

In reply, President Roosevelt was pledged the full support of the American Federation of Labor in the execution of the government's defence plans and policies, and was informed that the Executive Council had recommended to the convention that a committee representing the American Federation of Labor was authorized to meet with a committee representing the C.I.O. for the purpose of negotiating an honourable peace and the re-establishment of unity and solidarity within the ranks of labour.

Appeal of Sir Walter Citrine to American Labour

In extending fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine (its secretary) pointed out that the relationship between the A.F. of L. and the T.U.C. was more than an exchange of delegates; that it had grown into the intimacy of a close friendship, "enabling me to talk to you with the frank intimacy of an old friend." He traced the back-ground of both the British and American labour movements and their close affinity, based upon common ideals of a democracy that was not so much a form of government as it was a way of life.

Outlining the development of democracy in both countries through the trade union movement, Sir Walter declared "no country, no movement, has made greater progress towards the attainment of its ideals than has the British trade union movement." He indicated how in Great Britain "the instrument of taxation had been used to effect a very extensive redistribution of the wealth of the country," until "out of every five dollars of income of the richest people of our country, $4.37 is taken in taxation." He dispelled an impression that "our country is governed by old and very rich families" . . . "The families may be old but very few of them are rich. Nor do they exclusively govern our country. The development of our political democracy has meant that on two occasions Labour has formed the government of our country. Our men are to-day serving in the highest posts in the state in the present cabinet. . . ."

In a frank and dramatic summary, Sir Walter reviewed the effects of totalitarian war upon the lives of British people and upon the edifice of labour standards established through the years. (This particularly interesting and informative section of Sir Walter's address is extracted from the verbatim report of the proceedings of the convention and is given elsewhere in this issue commencing on page 1261). In concluding his address, Sir Walter made a direct appeal to his American colleagues in the trade union movement. "Our need is urgent and extensive," he stated, and added: "It may be true that the first line of defence of American democracy is the British Navy. I want you to make the American workshop the first line of defence of all democracy. This battle will be fought out in the workshops. . . ."

Stating that much "depended on the resources, the capacity, the expedition with which you can produce munitions", the speaker thanked American labour "for the generous help we have received from you," and declared that "American labour can conquer the Nazis without firing a shot."

"All Possible Aid to Great Britain"

At the conclusion of Sir Walter's address, President Green, paying tribute to the British people, promised that "the American Federation of Labor will make it our chief objective to send a steady stream of war materials of the things that Britain needs most of all, in this great hour of their deepest need so that they can successfully win this great fight." Endorsing the words of its president, the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution calling for all possible aid to Great Britain:

> Whereas, the totalitarian nations are everywhere imposing their rule of violence and terror, and
>
> Whereas, the successes of the totalitarian nations have everywhere been followed by the destruction of democracy and the free trade union movement, and of all the moral, ethical and religious values upon which our civilization rests, and
>
> Whereas, the outcome of the war now being fought by the totalitarian powers against the Democracies will affect the lives of members of free trade unions and the generations to succeed us, we believe that, to protect our security and our way of life, Great Britain and her Allies must win and Democracy survive, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, that this convention calls upon the President and Congress to take steps to provide all possible moral and material aid to Great Britain and her Allies.

(Sir Walter Citrine was honoured by the convention which instructed that his address be printed in pamphlet form and made available not only to all affiliated labour bodies but also "given the widest circulation to business, educational and religious groups throughout the land").

Recommendations on Defence Training

With the rapid expansion of United States industry in defence projects, the problem of "defence training" (or training for industries engaged in war production as it is known in Canada) has suddenly become of major importance. One of the features of the convention was a special report on defence

training by the A.F. of L. Conference on Education. This report, which contained specific recommendations, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. This Committee's report, which was adopted, deals especially with the problem of providing an adequate supply of skilled workers to meet urgent requirements. Since this situation is paralleled in Canada considerable space is accorded here to the recommendations of the A.F. of L. on this problem.

The Committee reviewed the back-ground of the problem, intensified by a decade of depression in which practically no apprentices were trained, and during which skilled craftsmen had either lost their trade or had found other occupations. In order to meet the demands of stupendous production "in which the time element is of critical importance", the Committee considered that "the agency through which defence labour must be mobilized is the United States Employment Service with the co-operation of unions and employers."

Training to be on the job.—The first recommendation was that "all defence training must be on the job," and on this point the Committee observed:

Training must take place in work surroundings and under the conditions work is to be done. There is no time for school instruction which must be unlearned on the job before the learner can properly be taught for his job. Schools should be equipped and ready to give related and supplementary instruction on the problems of work and equipping the worker to be ready for advancement in assignments and in status. Control over training on the job and related supplementary instruction in the school must be under representatives of the union and management, and should be provided for through union agreement. This committee should be responsible for the training program.

Apprentice Training.—Regarding apprentice training, the Committee stated:

Training on the job includes apprentice training as well as training for specific operations. Apprentice training looking to all-round craftsmen requires study and experience over years. There are no short cuts even in an emergency, but apprentice training systematically carried on over the years is necessary to assure industries an adequate supply of workers for this machine age. Plans have already been initiated Federally for the expansion of the apprentice training program but we urge adequate funds for still further expansion in the coming year. We must start now to overcome scarcity of apprentices due to ten years of depression as well as to meet increased needs.

Co-ordinated Programs.—The Committee's second recommendation dealt with co-ordinated defence programs, thus:

Training must be based on a program of defence production submitted by the Advisory Commission on Defence. At the present time with separate agencies given independent appropriations and launching their programs outside of established controls there is a competition in training, irritating and confusing to employers and workers that has well nigh bred revolt. Plans for training on the job should center in the United States Department of Labor with related training centered in the Federal Board of Education and cleared through the U. S. Employment Service with the Defence Commission co-ordinating in advance estimates of needed workers. Joint advisory committees consisting of equal representation from employers and labour should function at every level. . . .

The same type of co-ordination should be operative at state and local levels with representative committees of employers and employees. All plans should clear through the appropriate employment agency. . .

Planning for Production and Labour Requirements.—On the factor of funds and advance planning of production and labour requirements, the Committee stated:

We maintain that appropriation of funds should be made only for specific programs. The huge sums recently voted by Congress have proved an embarrassment to educators suddenly called to expand far in excess of their plans and are definitely demoralizing to educational and training standards. Training on the job places the training costs on industry where they belong and relieves the public from the expense of training and equipment.

Employers must become accustomed to add to their advance planning of the material side of production, advance planning of needed workers by categories and in time to permit of training.

In that section on "Defence" of the Executive Council's report, which was adopted, labour's relation to defence industrial requirements were further specified. Among the principles set forth in that report were the following:

That labour should be represented on all defence agencies dealing with matters affecting labour's welfare, and that such representation means selection by the group concerned.

That there should be equal representation of employers and employees on advisory groups connected with employment control.

That should wartime conditions develop, the following principles become imperative:

(*a*) universal obligation to service for defence—industrial or military—under the democratic conditions.

(*b*) labour should have representation on all policy making and administrative agencies and draft boards.

(*c*) that labour standards and other provisions for social welfare must be maintained under emergency conditions as essential to efficient production as well as to national morale.

Opposition to Awarding Government Contracts to Firms Violating Labour Laws

To the Committee on Legislation were referred a number of resolutions urging amendment of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to prohibit the awarding of contracts by the United States Government or its departments to concerns which have been found to have denied their employees the right to

organize and to bargain collectively. The Committee approved this proposed amendment and was supported by the convention.

Abolition of Merit Rating in State Unemployment Insurance Laws

There were two resolutions which called for legislation to prohibit merit rating under state unemployment insurance laws. One of these requested the endorsement by the convention of national legislation to prohibit employers' merit rating in connection with unemployment insurance but to permit in appropriate cases, after complete elimination of employees' contributions, horizontal reduction of employer contributions.

The adopted recommendation of the Legislation Committee was that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to make a study of this subject and to take such action as seems most advisable to secure the elimination of "Employers Experience Rating" plans without injury to the workers or the unemployed.

Another adopted resolution urged the enactment of legislation to secure the benefits of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

Opposition to Increased Working Hours

In a report, which was adopted by the convention, the Committee on the Shorter Work Day, advocated opposition to any lengthening of hours. The report stated that the defence program accorded the first chance in eleven years "to put the unemployed back to work" and declared:

> There is no actual shortage of man power. On the contrary, a marked over-supply of labour exists. With millions still unemployed, there can be no valid argument advanced for lengthening hours on the basis of inadequate man power. About 2,000,000 men and women have gone back to work since the defence program started in May, 1940. There is a shortage reported of men for certain highly skilled and specialized jobs—toolmakers, loftsmen, coppersmiths, riveters for airplanes and others. Overtime at overtime pay will help here. Also, training on the job. Any general lengthening of work hours will not solve the problem.

Two resolutions proposing application of six hour work shifts to plants employed on defence contracts and to the rearmament program were referred to the Executive Council for study and action.

Among the many speakers to address the convention were Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Edward A. Jamieson, president of the Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council and fraternal delegate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The limits of space preclude a summary of their addresses as well as summaries of various committee reports and other resolutions.

CONVENTION OF CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Declaration on Preservation of Peace and Democratic Institutions—Demand for Guarantees of Collective Bargaining on Government Contracts—Recommendations on Industrial Training for Defence

THE third constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was held in Atlantic City, November 18-22, 1940, with 438 delegates in attendance, representing 35 national and international unions, 8 national organizing committees, 32 state industrial union councils, 114 city and county industrial union councils, and 108 local industrial unions.

In addressing the convention Hon. Thomas Taggart, Mayor of Atlantic City, stated that "in the past your conventions have been followed closely by the people of this nation. Now the eyes of the people all over the world will be focused on your deliberations, because every major move of the United States today holds the greatest interest among the other nations of the world."

Address of President Lewis

Expressing the thanks for the welcome accorded the delegates, President Lewis, paid tribute to the leadership of the late William Carney and as a mark of respect asked the delegates to stand and observe one minute's silence.

Mr. Lewis drew attention to the achievements of the organization, which he stated were "made possible by the faith and energy and the collective enterprise and loyalty of its members" and warned against internal discord. He denounced reports appearing in the public press to the effect "that the policies of C.I.O. are conceived and endorsed and supported, and encouraged, and administered by Communist philosophy, or Nazi philosophy, or Fascist philosophy, or any other philosophy," declaring such to be lies.

In advising the delegates of his decision to relinquish the office of president of the C.I.O., he urged them to preserve their union and "when you elect a new president don't elect him unless you think you can agree with him and entrust him and support him, because otherwise you will pay a price, and worst of

all the men and women who pay you will pay a price."

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports was divided into four major sections, viz., (1) organizational and administrative functions; (2) legislative activity; (3) national defence; and (4) unity of labour.

Under the first heading the committee reported that "the organization had met its severest tests during the past year and has come through them with greater strength and understanding than ever before." A review of the organizational work of the Congress was presented, and in this connection the committee stated "our affiliates in Canada, facing directly all the rigors that labour must undergo in a nation actually at war, have consolidated their ranks in the Canadian Congress of Labour in order to serve the workers in their time of crisis. This Congress will be joined by all our affiliates in the Dominion."

Dealing with legislation, the committee contended that the C.I.O. had saved the Wagner Act and the Wage Hour Act "from crippling amendments."

In regard to national defence, the committee referred to the policy enunciated by the executive board in June, 1940, and calculated "to preserve labour's rights under a defence program for our nation, so that that program might achieve the goal which is in the heart of every true American—to assure the security of our nation, to preserve the peace of our people, and not to become involved in the present horrible war raging in Europe."

Referring to labour unity, the committee stated that "unity in the labour movement can be accomplished only if the unions in the C.I.O. can continue to organize the unorganized workers in the mass production and basic industries along industrial lines. And it must be all-inclusive. It must protect and include all organizations in the C.I.O." The commitee contended that "any program for unity should involve a joint convention of all labour organizations, including those of the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the C.I.O., with existing jurisdictional differences to be adjusted in such a convention." The following recommendation was submitted by the committee: that this convention continue its negotiating committee, consisting of Mr. John L. Lewis, Mr. Philip Murray and Mr. Sidney Hillman, with the authority to participate in any future negotiations, looking forward to real labour unity, which must be in conformity with the foregoing principles."

After a prolonged discussion, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. In conclusion the committee paid tribute to the leadership of President Lewis, who signified his intentions of retiring from office at the close of the convention.

Constitution Amended

In the report of the committee on Constitution it was recommended that Article III, Section 6, of the constitution be amended to read:

"National or international unions and organizing committees may not be suspended or expelled except upon a two-third vote at the convention. This provision may not be amended except by a two-third vote at the convention."

Rejection of Nazism, Communism and Fascism

The convention adopted without discussion, the following declaration:

The Congress of Industrial Organizations is an American institution dedicated to the attainment of its well defined economic and social objectives.

In the words of President John L. Lewis, "we yield to no man the right to challenge our Americanism or the Americanism of the organizations which at this moment we represent; and those who infest the columns of the public press with their vile fulminations, saying that the policies of the C.I.O. are conceived and endorsed, and supported, and encouraged, and administered by Communist philosophy, or Nazi philosophy, or Fascist philosophy, or any other philosophy, they lie."

We neither accept or desire—and we firmly reject consideration of any policies emanating from totalitarianism, dictatorships and foreign ideologies such as Nazism, Communism and Fascism. They have no place in this great modern labor movement.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations condemns the distatorships and totalitarianism of Nazism, Communism and Fascism as inimical to the welfare of labor, and destructive of our form of government.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations must organize the unorganized and build up and strengthen our unions. We must work for a greater and better America. In this great task we must not be diverted by strange, foreign doctrines opposed to our concept of industrial and political democracy.

There is room for all of us in this great movement to work for these noble ideals and sound objectives.

We highly recommend that the Congress of Industrial Organizations continue to carry on in the spirit of real American trade unionism to secure economic justice and social security, and to make of this country a better place in which to work and in which to live.

Preservation of Democratic Institutions

As a substitute for a number of resolutions submitted by various affiliates on subject of the "preservation of peace and democratic

institutions," the committee recommended a covering resolution as follows:

(1) This Convention reaffirms its determination that this nation must not enter into any foreign entanglements which may in any way drag us down the path of entering or becoming involved in foreign wars. Eternal vigilance by organized labor will be the basic guarantee that a repetition of 1917 will be avoided and that peace and security for our nation will be preserved; and

(2) The Executive Board of the C.I.O. at its meeting in June, 1940, unanimously adopted a policy relating to national defence and stated that the Congress of Industrial Organizations, its officers, constituent unions and membership are fully prepared to discharge our responsibilities in the approaching national emergency to the best interests of the United States of America. The Executive Board made it clear and declared in unequivocal terms that we will defend the free institutions of this republic, under which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution give us the greatest democracy on earth—a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. This policy is reaffirmed in clear unmistakable terms.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and its millions of members and the members of their families are determined to protect and defend this nation not only against our foreign enemies who may dare to attack us directly but also against forces within our nation who place the profits of their financial and industrial enterprises above the well-being of the millions of common people.

(3) Labor believes that national defence means the creation of a nation of strong, healthy and well-fed people employed at work at decent and substantial wages and dedicated to the belief that the democratic way is the best way of living. Labor believes that national defence means the continued growth and expansion of powerful industrial unions which will protect and defend the interests and status of their members to achieve economic security. Labor believes that national defence means the vigilant protection and constant safeguarding of the exercise by all of our cherished civil rights of speech, press, assembly, and worship. Labor believes that ignoring these fundamental principles and limiting our nation's activities to the building of mere armouries or aeroplanes, tanks and guns will not serve but rather will defeat the basic interests of national defence.

This substitute resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention.

Guarantees of Collective Bargaining

The subject matter of five resolutions dealing with guarantees of collective bargaining in government contracts, loans and purchases was covered by a substitute resolution submitted by the committee. This resolution in part was as follows:

(1) The Congress of Industrial Organizations vigorously reaffirms its determination to obtain from the federal government a promulgation of a national policy that no government contracts be awarded or loans be made to and no gold or silver be purchased from any employer who does not comply with the laws of the nation which have been enacted for the benefit and protection of labor;

(2) This policy can be effectively enforced only through the issuance by the President of the United States of an Executive Order which would:

(*a*) Compel all agencies and departments of the United States government to deny government contracts or loans to and to refuse to purchase gold or silver from those who are not complying with orders of the National Labor Relations Board or with the orders of any other administrative body charged with the enforcement of labor laws; and

(*b*) Apply the same policy to the contracts and loans which have already been obtained under our national defence program.

(3) This Convention condemns the action of the government officials in awarding government contracts and loans to scores of anti-labor corporations such as Bethlehem Steel Company, Ford Motor Company, and the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, while these companies refused to comply with the labor laws of the nation and deny to their employees their right to organize into unions of their own choosing.

National Labour Relations Act

Four organizations presented resolutions dealing with the National Labour Relations Act, but the subject was covered by the following substitute resolution submitted by the committee:

(1) That the C.I.O. hereby expresses its unalterable opposition to any amendments to the National Labor Relations Act at the present time;

(2) That C.I.O. calls upon the administrators of the Act to strengthen their procedures for enforcement, to avoid all compromise and to give workers the full benefit of collective bargaining through industrial unionism;

(3) That C.I.O. calls upon Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to the Board to assure the effective administration of this legislation;

(4) That C.I.O. affiliates be cautioned to use the machinery of the Act only as an aid to sound organizing activity; and

(5) That the C.I.O. expresses its conviction that the labor policy in national defence embody the tested and proven principles of the National Labor Relations Act guaranteeing to workers the right to organize into unions of their own choosing without interference by employers and requiring employers to bargain collectively with the freely chosen representatives of their employees.

Industrial Training for Defence

The convention adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Government in its industrial training for national defence to:

(1) adjust training programs to needs that can be clearly foreseen and calculated.

(2) make a thorough-going examination of the need for additional workers so that the training programs may be adjusted thereto.

(3) make effective in each program on Federal, state and local levels, the participation of organized labor in the determination of policy and practice of the national defence training programs.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the recommendations contained in other adopted resolutions were:

Requesting the continuation on an adequate basis the Works Progress Administration and that those employed on W.P.A. projects be assured all their rights of collective bargaining.

Calling upon the administration to implement its platform pledge to hold a national conference of the leaders of labour, industry, the government, farmers and consumers to agree upon ways and means to end unemployment.

Supporting a comprehensive youth education and training program.

Development of the wage structure, working conditions, and a shortening of the work day and work week.

Continuation of the C.I.O. policy of co-operation with farm groups.

Opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, colour, creed or nationality.

Supporting legislation intended to prohibit the imposition of state poll taxes as a condition to the exercise of the franchise in federal elections.

Opposing all amendments to the Wage-Hour Law intended to weaken the law and urging an extension of the provisions to cover groups now exempted.

Recommending the adoption of the La Follette-Thomas Oppressive Labour Practices Bill.

Upholding the administration and operation of the federal social and labour legislation.

Seeking the enactment of a national unemployment compensation system "on a uniform federal basis with extended coverage to all workers, adequate benefits, low eligibility standards for part time employees, limited disqualification, and repeal of employer merit or experience rating."

Endorsing an old age pension program based upon a flat pension of $60 per month with supplementary allowance to wives up to a maximum of $90 per month for each married couple with a qualifying age limit of 60 years and eligibility to all persons; the system to be administered through a single federal organization with the additional funds to be secured by taxation.

Extension of the merit system throughout civil service.

Adoption of a national health program, including insurance for medical care on a federal basis, cash benefits for temporary disability to workers, and construction of needed hospitals throughout the country. C.I.O. unions were asked to assist in the formation of general medical co-operatives in their communities.

Revision of the tax structure and enactment of legislation eliminating all forms of consumer taxes, direct or indirect, application of a genuine excess profit tax, abolition of tax-exempt securities, imposition of progressive tax rates "upon upperbracket corporate and personal incomes," and increased inheritance taxes.

Labour representation on government agencies.

Development of co-operative organizations.

Granting collective bargaining to all government employees.

Establishment where necessary of apprenticeship systems in industries under the joint control of organized labour and management, according to the standards set up by the Federal Committee on apprenticeship.

Adoption of an adequate unemployment insurance bill for seamen.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, Philip Murray, Washington, D.C.; Vice-presidents, Emil Rieve, New York, N.Y., Sherman H. Dalrymple, Akron, Ohio, R. J. Thomas, Detroit, Mich., Frank Rosenblum, New York, N.Y., Reid Robinson, Denver, Colo., Joseph Curran, New York, N.Y.; secretary-treasurer, James Carey, Washington, D.C. In addition to the elected officers, the executive board of the C.I.O. consists of one representative from each of the affiliated central organizations.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October contained a summary of the proceedings of the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress, from which the following information has been taken.

The seventy-second annual Trades Union Congress was held at Southport on October 7, 1940, and the two following days. The president was Mr. W. Holmes, chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council, was 645; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress, including those organizations with an aggregate membership of 108,000, which did not appoint delegates, was 176, with a membership of approximately 4,867,000 at the end of 1939.

After addresses by the president and by Mr. C. R. Attlee, M.P., the Congress proceeded to consider the General Council's report, taking in connection therewith a number of resolutions prepared by the General Council or proposed by affiliated unions.

Much of the discussion was concerned with matters arising out of the war, and a special resolution, carried by an overwhelming majority, recorded the inflexible resolve of the Congress to go on with the struggle against the aggressor Powers; approved the measures taken by the General Council to safeguard the interests of trade unionists and to enlist the active co-operation of the organized workers, through their unions, to make the fullest use of the country's man-power and industrial equipment; expressed appreciation of the Council's efforts to obtain for the trade unions a fuller recognition of their claim to represent the working people in all matters affecting industry and their conditions of life and labour; paid homage to those who, in daily

hazard of their life, have maintained the national defences and communications against incessant enemy attacks; expressed the sympathy of Congress with the victims of enemy attack; and called for the provision of adequate shelter against air raids, for arrangements to meet the needs of those rendered homeless and left without resources in bombed areas, and for the organization by the Government of arrangements for the safety and comfort of those compelled to seek shelter outside their homes.

Among the subjects dealt with in other resolutions which were adopted by the Congress were the allowances to men in H. M. Forces and their dependents; the substitution of blinds for permanent black-out arrangements in workshops in view of the effect of the latter on the health of the workers; the disregard by certain Local Authorities and other employers of the provisions made by Parliament in respect of conscientious objectors to military service; the working of the National Arbitration Tribunal and the effects of its findings on trade union aims and conditions; the restrictions imposed upon the trade unions by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927; the Anomalies Regulations in relation to the conditions for the payment of unemployment benefits to married women; the income limit for National Health Insurance; the reform of the laws relating to workmen's compensation; the payment of National Health insurance benefit in addition to workmen's compensation to workers who are incapacitated; the welfare of young children in war-time; and the preparation of plans to deal with the effects of the diminution of armament manufacture after the war.

On the last day of the Congress Mr. Ernest Bevin, M.P., Minister of Labour and National Service, appealed for every possible effort to expedite the production of armaments and equipment in order to shorten the war, and gave particulars of further provisions which were being made for the welfare of workers engaged in or transferred to munitions production.

Mining Accidents in British Columbia in 1939

The annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1939, indicated that there were 22 fatalities in all phases of metalliferous mining during that period. "Ordinary care", states the report, "would have averted most of these fatalities as few were due to abnormal or dangerous conditions, but were due to a dangerous method of doing routine work."

Coal Mining.—During 1939, 2,976 persons were employed in and around coal mines. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year as compared with ten for 1938.

The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 0·67 as compared with 3·37 for 1938. In 1937 the ratio was 3·17; in 1936, 2·84; in 1935, 1·67; in 1934, 2·07; in 1933, 0·97; in 1932, 2·21; in 1931, 1·22; and in 1930, 11·62. The average for the ten-year period being 3·34.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1939 was 1·35; during 1938 the figure was 7·63; in 1937, 6·92; in 1936, 5·94; in 1935, 4·21; in 1934, 4·45; in 1933, 2·37; in 1932, 5·21; in 1931, 2·81; and in 1930, 28·64. The average for the ten-year period being 7·65 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

Trade Unions Registered Under Trade Unions Act

The report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940, contains a statement from the Registrar's Branch of that department which shows that seven trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act. The seven unions registering were: The Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.; the Longshoremen's Union of Windsor, Nova Scotia; the Steel Workers' Local No. 1, Saint John, N.B.; the National Union of Railwaymen, Winnipeg, Man.; the Longshoremen's Union of King's County, Nova Scotia, Wolfeville, N.S.; the Kelly Douglas and Co., Ltd., Employees' Association, Vancouver, B.C.; the W. H. Malkin Company's Warehouse Employees' and Truck Drivers' Association, Vancouver, B.C.

According to an announcement made recently by the Honourable J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, National Housing Act loans approved in November, 1940, numbered 400 and aggregated $1,221,252. All loans were to finance single family dwellings.

This increase now brings total National Housing Act approvals to above $65,000,000, and the number of housing units provided for to 19,287.

New applications received continue to exceed the number received last year. In November, 1940, these numbered 330 against 319 in the corresponding month in 1939.

Of the 400 dwelling units financed in November, 1940, approximately 27 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less, 56 per cent by loans of $3,000 or less and 75 per cent by loans of $3,500 or less. The number of small 90 per cent loans approved to finance dwelling units valued at $2,500 or less was 59, and the average loan for the month was $3,053.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1940

THE accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting November 1 was 12,392, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,364,720 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were employed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,971 having an aggregate membership of 262,922 persons, 5·0 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1940, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During the intervening months, the forces of the co-operating establishments have been increased by some 267,400 men and women, while the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, has risen by over 24 per cent to 139·2 at November 1; this advance exceeds that reported in the same period in any other of the twenty years for which statistics are available. The index at the latest date was the highest so far recorded, the previous maximum having been that of 136·2 at October 1, 1940. The figure for November 1, 1939, was 123·6.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 12,392 establishments employing 1,364,720 persons at the beginning of November, an increase of 28,539 or 2·1 per cent over their October 1, 1940, staffs. As already stated, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment, when corrected for seasonal influences, considerably advanced, the adjusted figure rising from 129·6 in the preceding month, to 133·2 at the beginning of November.

Manufacturing showed further improvement, reversing the usual seasonal movement in the late autumn. The gain resulted in the establishment of a new all-time high level of employment. From 143·8 at October 1, the index rose to 144·6 at the beginning of November, when it was over 18 per cent above the November 1, 1939, figure of 122·1, the previous maximum for that date. The greatest expansions in the month under review were reported by iron and steel plants, which enlarged their working forces by some 9,600 men and women. On the other hand, there were substantial seasonal losses in fruit and vegetable canneries and lumber mills; over 6,400 persons were released from the former and some 2,100 from the latter group.

Among the non manufacturing industries, logging was decidedly more active as the season progressed, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 23,200 additional employees; with two exceptions, (viz., 1937 and 1939) this was the largest November 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Services, trade, mining, building and road work also afforded more employment, but steam railway operation and construction and maintenance released employees, in accordance with the custom at November 1 in previous years.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at November 1, 1940, is given, following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities.

For November 1 of last year, 11,914 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,206,183, an increase of 18,914 persons, or 1·6 per cent, as compared with their October 1, 1939, returns. Manufacturing, logging, trade and mining had then shown considerable gains, while transportation and construction had released a larger number of employees.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at November 1 have been as follows, (1926=100):—1940, 139·2; 1939, 123·6; 1938, 114·6; 1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9 and 1927, 108·8.

Employment in Financial Institutions

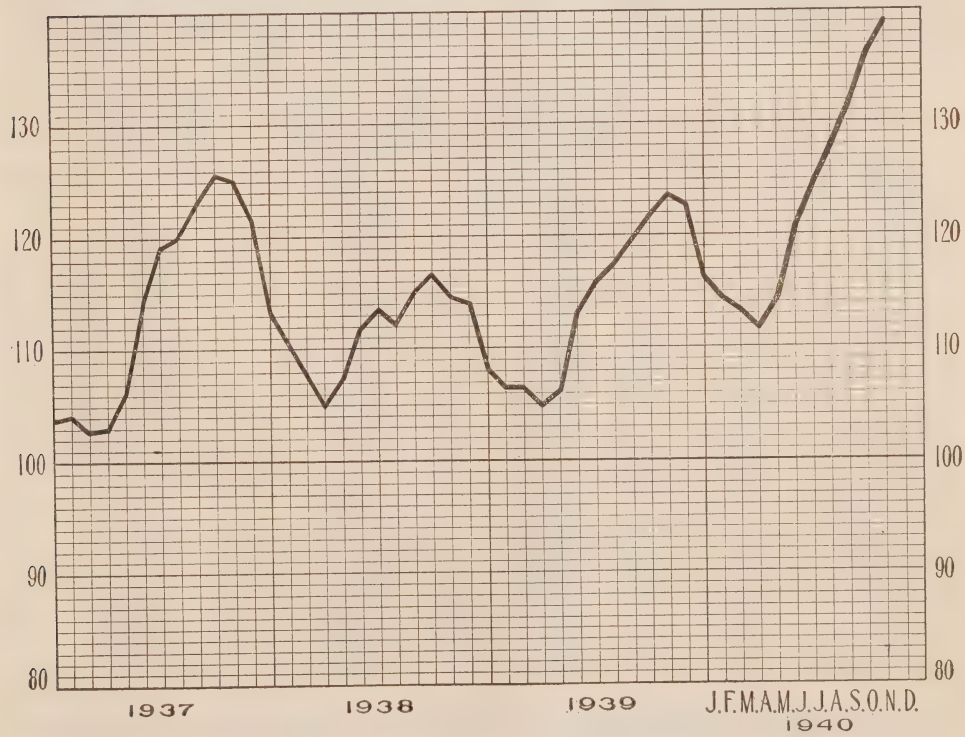
For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For November 1, 1940, 402 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,550 persons, compared with 33,689 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries bring the total number of employees included in the November 1 survey of employment to 1,398,270 in 12,794 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 139·2 in the industries above enumerated, to 138·3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for October 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 136·2 to 135·5. The November 1, 1939, index had stood at 123·6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 123·2 when they were included.

Estimates of Total Number of Wage-Earners in Employment and Unemployed

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earners as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services—professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for those factors.

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for September in the period, 1928-1939.

September	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1928	2,461	2,434	27
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1930	2,683	2,388	295
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1935	2,591	2,184	407
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1938	2,748	2,402	346
1939	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
1940	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/
1940—			
January	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
February	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
March	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
April	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
August	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
September	2,962 1/	2,805 2/	157 3/

1/ Includes previously unemployed men who have enlisted. 2/ Excludes enlisted men. 3/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 52,000 between August and September; this figure in recent months has been higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,805,000, was also greater than in August, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 157,000, a decrease of 44,000 from the preceding month, and of 143,000 from September, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for September in any year since 1929. The proportion of unemployed in the total estimated wage-earning population was 5·3 per cent, as compared with 13·8 per cent in January, 1940, and 6·9 per cent in August, 1940. In September, 1939, the percentage of unemployment calculated from these estimates had been 10·7.

Employment by Economic Areas

Seven of the nine provinces shared in the upward movement indicated at November 1. The exceptions were Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where seasonal losses moderately lowered employment; the declines, however, were below average. Industrial activity in the various provinces generally continued at an exceptionally high level.

Maritime Provinces.—There were increases in employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, resulting in a large contra-seasonal advance in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 870 employers in this area with 99,526 workers on their payrolls, compared with 95,471 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing as a whole showed moderate curtailment; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food and some other plants, but lumber, animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses in some cases being seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, heightened activity was indicated in transportation, construction and trade, and there were pronounced seasonal increases in logging camps.

Little general change had been recorded at November 1, 1939, by the 833 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 87,250 men and women; the index was then some sixteen points lower than at the latest date, when industrial activity was greater than at November 1 in any other year for which information has been prepared.

Quebec.—Further important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and road work and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, while mining, communications and services showed little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper divisions reported a

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	110·1	111·9	111·6	125·8	105·4
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	116·6	96·2	98·1	128·2	98·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	86·8	83·6	84·2	91·6	77·8
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	90·2	92·2	91·4	94·6	84·0
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8
Nov. 1, 1936	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Nov. 1, 1937	125·2	127·2	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Nov. 1, 1938	114·6	112·6	119·7	115·0	108·1	107·5
Nov. 1, 1939	123·6	117·9	131·5	124·4	112·7	115·5
Dec. 1	122·7	123·0	130·3	124·5	108·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1940	116·2	118·9	120·7	120·9	103·3	97·6
Feb. 1	114·4	118·4	116·0	120·2	100·8	100·0
Mar. 1	113·5	116·0	114·3	120·0	98·5	101·8
April 1	111·9	111·8	112·2	118·8	96·7	102·8
May 1	114·3	112·8	113·9	121·0	100·2	107·2
June 1	120·9	117·0	123·0	126·6	107·4	112·0
July 1	124·7	124·0	126·6	129·6	112·4	114·8
Aug. 1	127·9	124·5	130·6	132·8	114·9	119·0
Sept. 1	131·6	127·3	136·4	134·8	117·0	126·7
Oct. 1	136·2	128·2	142·8	140·9	118·1	127·8
Nov. 1	139·2	133·8	148·7	142·5	119·7	126·3
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1940	100·0	7·3	31·2	41·8	11·5	8·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Nov. 1, 1940	Oct. 1, 1940	Nov. 1, 1939
MANUFACTURING	54·5	144·6	143·8	122·1
Animal products—edible	2·5	172·1	170·9	149·0
Fur and products	·2	117·6	117·8	114·3
Leather and products	1·8	121·4	121·0	123·1
Boots and shoes	1·2	117·8	119·4	121·6
Lumber and products	4·1	104·1	107·9	88·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	95·6	102·9	76·0
Furniture	·7	105·0	102·0	90·8
Other lumber products	·9	134·0	131·0	126·0
Musical instruments	·2	78·2	76·1	58·4
Plant products	3·4	150·5	171·3	146·6
Pulp and paper products	5·5	121·1	121·9	113·9
Pulp and paper	2·5	115·4	117·8	102·3
Paper products	·9	149·7	149·5	146·7
Printing and publishing	2·1	118·7	117·8	117·6
Rubber products	1·1	120·1	118·5	115·6
Textile products	9·7	152·8	152·0	134·0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	162·0	161·9	144·1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	121·0	121·7	109·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	184·5	183·7	156·6
Artificial silk and silk goods	·7	529·4	525·1	478·8
Hosiery and knit goods	1·6	139·2	138·8	136·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·4	151·6	149·6	126·0
Other textile products	1·1	150·3	151·1	123·3
Tobacco	·6	106·1	106·0	98·8
Beverages	·8	196·0	190·5	181·3
Chemicals and allied products	1·9	218·9	213·1	175·7
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	114·7	112·4	99·4
Electric light and power	1·4	146·8	148·5	143·6
Electrical apparatus	1·7	173·5	169·4	138·8
Iron and steel products	14·6	151·6	144·3	107·6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	179·3	175·1	151·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	165·8	158·1	123·4
Agricultural implements	·5	83·6	83·2	60·1
Land vehicles	5·8	131·6	123·6	94·8
Automobiles and parts	2·1	200·0	180·0	139·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·9	287·3	288·0	62·4
Heating appliances	·4	157·0	151·0	142·7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	·9	185·6	177·9	131·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	162·7	160·4	124·4
Other iron and steel products	2·5	172·1	159·0	119·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	211·5	207·8	167·6
Non-metallic mineral products	1·0	178·7	179·7	168·5
Miscellaneous	·5	159·6	155·0	152·3
LOGGING	5·6	258·6	180·2	206·4
MINING	6·0	174·0	172·3	171·0
Coal	1·9	95·8	93·1	94·4
Metallic ores	3·3	351·5	350·3	353·6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	·8	156·6	158·3	143·7
COMMUNICATIONS	1·8	90·4	90·7	86·7
Telegraphs	·5	105·5	106·9	100·0
Telephones	1·3	86·3	86·3	83·0
Transportation	8·4	93·5	94·3	90·6
Street railways and cartage	2·4	140·0	139·1	133·5
Steam railways	4·7	79·6	81·3	79·2
Shipping and stevedoring	1·3	94·8	93·9	86·1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10·7	120·5	121·1	117·6
Building	4·4	137·8	127·2	85·1
Highway	4·4	157·6	156·3	209·1
Railway	1·9	66·0	80·5	64·5
SERVICES	2·4	148·8	147·3	135·2
Hotels and restaurants	1·4	140·5	142·7	129·0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1·0	163·4	155·5	145·9
TRADE	10·6	148·9	146·8	140·2
Retail	8·0	154·9	152·2	144·8
Wholesale	2·6	133·4	132·7	128·1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100·0	139·2	136·2	123·6

[1] The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

falling-off, in some cases of a seasonal character; there were, however, increases in the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and some other classes.

The 3,112 employers furnishing returns enlarged their forces by 17,176 persons, bringing them to 426,384 at November 1. This gain, amounting to 4·2 per cent, brought the index to 148·7, a new, all-time maximum. Activity was much greater than at November 1, 1939, when a considerable advance had also been indicated in the 2,959 reporting establishments, whose staffs had numbered 375,.718.

Ontario.—The trend in Ontario was again favourable, raising employment generally in the province to a new high level. The 5,361 firms whose data were tabulated had 569,654 employees, or 6,618 more than in the preceding

month. The average change from October to November in the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been a decline, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal; it was, however, not equal to that recorded at the beginning of November in 1939.

At the date under review, there were substantial gains in logging, as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining, services and trade showed moderate improvement from October 1, while there was continued expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in iron and steel, but increased activity was also shown in the leather, rubber, textile, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs, those in the former being particularly marked. Construction and maintenance also released employees. The index at the latest date stood at 142·5, a new maximum; this figure was 18 points higher than at November 1 of last year, when statistics had been received from 5,212 employers with 494,488 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—There were seasonal decreases in employment in Saskatchewan at November 1, 1940, but the movement was upward in Manitoba and Alberta. Returns were compiled from 1,751 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 157,065 employees, as against 155,043 at October 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, while there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing took place in food and iron and steel factories. The general improvement in this area was contra-seasonal, the trend having been retrogressive at November 1 in thirteen of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available. The index was higher than in any other month since November, 1931, standing at 119·7, compared with 112·7 at November 1, 1939. Statements had then been tabulated from 1,696 establishments, employing 147,137 workers; this was a decerase of 4,691 from their October 1, 1939, payrolls.

British Columbia.—A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,298 employers furnishing returns aggregated 112,091, compared with 113,423 in the preceding month. The reduction (which was below the average at November 1 in the years since 1920), took place largely in manufacturing, railway construction, transportation and mining. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries; lumber mills were also quieter. On the other hand, iron and steel and some other classes were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at November 1 of last year, when 1,214 establishments had reported a total working force of 101,590 persons, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115·5, as compared with 126·3 at November 1, 1940, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while there was a seasonal falling-off in Vancouver. In each of these centres, the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of November of 1939; in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa activity was at the maximum for the record. In Vancouver, the index was higher than in any other month except October 1 and September 1, 1940; the figures for Hamilton and Windsor were exceeded only by those for one month in 1929; while in Winnipeg the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Montreal.—Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at November 1, when 2,955 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,803 co-operating firms, who employed 193,685. Services, trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in iron and steel factories; chemical, food and electrical apparatus works also reported gains. On the other hand, shipping and road construction were dull. A moderate increase had been noted at the same date of last year; the index was then many points lower than at the latest date, when the figure, at 124·3, established a new maximum. Statements for November 1, 1939, had been received from 1,718 establishments providing work for 171,936 men and women.

Quebec City.—Continued advances were made in Quebec, according to 217 employers of 20,751 persons, compared with 20,156 at October 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing showed gains, while services and trade were rather quieter. Employment was more active than in any other month for which data are available, the index being decidely higher than at the beginning of November, 1939, when the 211 co-operating business enterprises had employed 15,523 workers, practically the same number as in the preceding month.

Toronto.—There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,834 firms in Toronto, who had 175,804 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 2,787 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing; in this division, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, lumber, iron and steel and other heavy industries showed improvement, that in iron and steel being most pronounced. Services and trade also afforded more employment, but construction was not so active. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was, however, nearly eighteen points lower; the 1,766 employers making returns for November 1, 1939, had reported staffs aggregating 150,920, compared with 146,697 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—In Ottawa, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the leather, textile and iron and steel divisions; transportation, building and trade were also rather brisker. The 237 establishments furnishing data employed 17,923 persons, as against 17,499 at October 1. Employment, at a new maximum for this record, was in decidedly greater volume than at the same date in 1939, when the trend had been downward, according to information from 230 employers of 15,316 workers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity again increased in Hamilton at November 1; the 334 co-operating firms reported 43,854 employees, as compared with 43,478 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the iron and steel group. Moderate gains also took place in construction, transportation and trade. Greater expansion had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, but the index was then much lower than the latest figure of 134·4. The November 1, 1939, paylists of the 331 reporting employers had included 36,771 men and women.

Windsor.—The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 26,082 persons in their employ, compared with 24,568 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries; construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level. Statistics for November 1, 1939, had been tabulated from 195 firms, whose staffs aggregated 19,414.

Winnipeg.—Employment advanced in Winnipeg, according to 538 employers with 47,035 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 46,107 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in the food divisions; construction and trade also showed a moderately upward movement, while transportation was quieter. Figures furnished by 530 concerns for the first of November of last year showed that they had 43,325 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 99·3, compared with 107·5 at the date under review. This is the highest figure since the end of 1930.

Vancouver.—The movement was seasonally downward in Vancouver, where the 568 co-operating establishments had 43,500 persons on their staffs, or 557 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the food division, and transportation showed a decline, while other industries reported little general change. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last autumn, when curtailment had also been indicated by 522 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,361, a reduction of 329 from October 1, 1939.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures continued to expand; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than in recent months, it is particularly interesting in that it is contra-seasonal, the trend at November 1 having been downward in fifteen of the nineteen earlier years of the record. The 6,762 co-operating establishments reported 744,144 employees, or 4,071 more than in the preceding month. This increase was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1939, when industry was in the initial stages of its response to war-time demands. However, in the intervening months the movement has with one exception been consistently favourable, the upswing resulting in the establishment of successively new, high levels for the curve of employment.

The unadjusted index (1926=100), rose from its previous maximum of 143·8 at October 1, 1940, to a new high of 144·6 at November 1; this figure was 18·4 per cent above that of 122·1 at November 1 of last year. Since the latest increase, as already stated, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the seasonally-corrected index gained substantially, rising from 139·4 at the beginning of October, to 143·3 at the date under review.

Further marked improvement was shown in iron and steel plants at November 1, 1940, the advance being on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the twenty years of the record, and never exceeded in any earlier November. The animal food, textile, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper

and vegetable food factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For November 1, 1939, 6,472 manufacturing establishments had reported 626,375 employees, compared with 613,684 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years: 1940, 144·6; 1939, 122·1; 1938, 110·9; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 107·7; 1935, 103·5; 1934, 92·8; 1933, 86·5; 1932, 81·7; 1931, 88·8; 1930, 104·6; 1929, 117·2; 1928, 115·1 and 1927, 104·9.

Animal Products—Edible.—Slaughtering and meat-preserving plants reported greatly increased activity, but seasonal contractions were indicated in dairies and fish-canneries. Statistics were received from 333 manufacturers, employing a staff of 33,806, as compared with 33,608 in the preceding month. This increase, which took place largely in the Prairie Provinces, compared favourably with the decline registered at the corresponding date last year, when employment was at a much lower level.

Leather and Products.—There was a falling-off in footwear factories at November 1, but other leather plants were busier. The 340 firms furnishing data reported 24,856 workers, as against 24,757 at October 1. The index was slightly lower than at the same date in 1939; larger additions to staffs had then been noted, following the outbreak of war.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal contractions, involving more employees than were released in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, where employment was, however, in greater volume than in November of 1939, or of any other year since 1929. The shrinkage at the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, container, vehicle and some other wood-using works showed improvement. A combined working force of 56,080 men and women was employed by the 989 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 58,216 at the beginning of October. There were decreases in all five economic areas.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-six musical instrument manufacturers reported 2,232 persons on their payrolls, or 61 more than at October 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1939, when little general change had been recorded.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries showed very marked, seasonal reductions in their payrolls, but the chocolate and confectionery, sugar and syrup and some other divisions of this industry were brisker. The forces of the 576 co-operating firms included 46,410 employees, or 6,414 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, notably in Ontario, while greater activity was reported in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The general curtailment, like the gains which preceded it, involved many more workers than were released at the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was rather lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The trend of employment in this group was downward, according to data from 717 establishments with 75,162 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 75,679 at the beginning of October. Moderate improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, but pulp and paper mills were slacker. The largest losses were in Quebec. A general advance had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index was then over seven points lower.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a further moderate increase at November 1; information was compiled from 52 firms with 15,005 employees, as against 14,806 in their last report. Activity was above its level at November 1, 1939, when a smaller gain had been noted.

Textile Products.—Woollen, silk, knitting, garment, and some other textile factories reported heightened employment; 1,252 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 132,266 at October 1 to 132,901 at the date under review. A larger increase had taken place at the beginning of November last year, when the index was many points lower.

Beverages.—Further improvement was recorded in beverage plants, 151 of which furnished statistics showing 10,796 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 10,495 at October 1. The gain was reported mainly in Ontario. Curtailment had been indicated at the corresponding date last year, and employment was then quieter.

Tobacco.—There was little general change in tobacco manufacturing at the beginning of November, when the 47 co-operating establishments employed 8,757 men and women. A slight falling-off had been shown at November 1, 1939, when the index was lower.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—In this group, statements were furnished by 331 plants employing 26,094 persons, or 696 more than in their last report. The index was many points higher than at November 1, 1939, although a larger gain had then been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Moderate increases were noted in brick, glass and stone product manufacturing. Activity in this group generally was at a higher level than at November 1, 1939, when the trend had also been upward. The forces of the 222 employers from whom information was received had risen since October 1 by 267 persons, to 13,050 at the beginning of November, 1940; this figure is larger than any other reported since 1930.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in the production of electric light and power showed a falling-off, 216 workers being released from the payrolls of the 103 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 18,631 persons. An increase had been indicated in this industry at November 1 of last year, but the index was then rather lower.

Electrical Appliances.—There was another advance in electrical apparatus works, 128 of which had 23,685 employees, or 563 more than at October 1, 1940. A favourable movement had also been in evidence at the same date in 1939; employment then, however, was in much smaller volume.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile and other vehicle, machinery, crude, rolled and forged, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop, fire arm, tool, sheet metal and other iron and steel works showed further increases in personnel. The general gains were the largest reported in any November of the record, having rarely been exceeded in any month; employment in this division reached the highest level yet attained. Statements were received from 980 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 199,364, as compared with 189,724 at October 1, 1940. Most of the advance took place in Ontario, but the tendency was also favourable in Quebec and the Western Provinces.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 207 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 33,925 workers, or 580 more than at October 1. The increase occurred largely in smelters and refineries and in the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc and copper products. The volume of employment was greater than at the same date of 1939, or any other year of the record .

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—There was a falling-off in activity in non-metallic mineral products factories, 99 of which released 82 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 14,035 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than at November 1 of last year, although the tendency had then been upward.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 431 firms employing 76,562 men, or 23,205 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that reported at November 1 in any other year for which data are available, except 1937 and 1939, greatly exceeding the average gain recorded at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 258·6, was considerably above its level of last autumn, although it was lower than at November 1, 1937. There were increases at the date under review in all provinces, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining

The mining of coal and of metallic ores afforded more employment, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral production were quieter. Statements were received from 424 mine operators, with 81,730 employees, a number greater by 805 than in their last report. Of the total staff indicated at the date under review, 26,317 members belonged in coal-mining, 18,530 in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals, and 44,883 in metallic ore mining. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1939, and the index then was slightly below its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed moderate, seasonal contractions; the companies and branches making returns had 24,146 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 89 since October 1. The index of employment was a few points higher than at November 1, 1939, when a larger falling-off had been noted.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.—There was a further increase in activity in local transportation, according to 308 firms whose staffs aggregated 32,636 at the beginning of November, as compared with 32,434 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than at the corresponding date in 1939, the tendency then having been downward.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 102 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose payrolls were reduced by 1,338 persons, to 63,516 at November 1. The most extensive contractions were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of November, 1939, when a much greater decline had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Improvement was noted in water transportation, 125 companies employing 17,850 workers, as compared

with 17,681 in the preceding month. The increase took place in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere there were seasonal losses. A smaller decrease, on the whole, had been shown at November 1 last year, but the index then stood at 86·1, compared with 94·8 at the date under review.

Construction

Building.—There was a further large increase in building, 4,428 persons being added to the forces of the 953 co-operating contractors, who had 59,474 employees; activity was greater than at the beginning of November in 1939, or indeed than in any month in the years, 1931-1939. There were advances at the date under review in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and the Western Provinces, while in Ontario the tendency was downward.

Highway.—Work on highways and streets slightly increased, the largest gain being in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 425 employers, whose staffs, standing at 60,660, were larger by 506 persons than at October 1, 1940. The index, at 157·6 at the beginning of November, was lower than at the same date in 1939, although a pronounced contraction had then been indicated.

Railway.—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was generally recorded, the most marked reductions occurring in Ontario and Saskatchewan. The forces of the 29 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 32,168 persons at October 1, to 26,358 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage exceeded that registered at the corresponding date in 1939, but employment was then in slightly less volume.

Services

Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there was a small gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, according to 611 firms employing 32,924 persons, or 329 more than at the beginning of October. The index, at 148·8, was higher than at November 1, 1939, when a decline, on the whole, had been indicated.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again seasonally upward, 2,061 men and women being added to the personnel of the 2,136 retail and wholesale houses furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 144,720. The increase took place mainly in the retail division, wholesale trade showing only a slight advance. The index stood at 148·9, compared with 140·2 at November 1, 1939, when the reported gain had not been so extensive. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1940

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

At the close of October returns were tabulated from 1,971 trade union organizations, with a combined membership of 262,922 persons, of whom 13,136 or a percentage of 5·0 were reported as unemployed, contrasted with percentages of 4·4 in September and 9·0 at the end of October, 1939. While the volume of work afforded trade union members during the month under review declined slightly from that registered in the preceding month, the October unemployment percentage was the lowest reported since the corresponding month of 1928. The October decline was largely due to reduced activity among building tradesmen and steam railway employees and was the first decrease in employment since February. British Columbia unions indicated that slightly better conditions prevailed during October than those reported in September, the returns reflecting increased activity, especially among lumber workers and miners. Alberta unions registered a nominal gain in work afforded owing to improvement in coal mining, while Nova Scotia union reports reflected a fractional gain only. Nominal increases in unemployment were manifested in returns received from New Brunswick and Quebec unions. Ontario members reported a moderate employment decline due largely to reduced activity among building tradesmen, wood

workers and steam railway employees. Employment reductions among Manitoba members were small, being mainly due to some contraction among garment workers. Moderate reductions among Saskatchewan unions were reported. These resulted from reduced activity for steam railway employees. Comparison of the reports received for the month under review with those received in October, 1939, indicated that substantial gains for coal miners and increased activity among iron and steel tradesmen accounted for the marked advance in employment for Nova Scotia members. Pronounced expansion in the employment volume also, was indicated by Quebec reports, increased activity for building tradesmen and substantial employment recovery in the iron and steel trades being largely responsible for the advancement in that province over the situation reported in October, 1939. Improvement among iron and steel tradesmen contributed largely to the noteworthy gains reported by Ontario members over October, a year ago. In British Columbia the gains were also noteworthy, many of the trades participating in these. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan unions reported a slightly better situation. Members in Manitoba indicated a tendency towards reduced activity on a moderate scale, while Alberta reports reflected fractional recessions only.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade unions in the largest city in each Province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Returns tabulated in October from unions in Regina and Edmonton reflected slight increases in employment from September. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver members registered minor recessions, while Halifax and Saint John unions indicated moderate declines in work afforded during the month under review. A considerably higher level of activity than that registered in October, 1939, was indicated in reports received from Montreal and Halifax unions. Advances of noteworthy proportions were also in evidence among Toronto and Vancouver members. Moderate increases in activity prevailed in Saint John and Regina. The only cities to report employment contraction in this comparison were Edmonton and Winnipeg and the recessions in these cities were small.

From the chart which accompanies this article, and shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1934, to date, it will be seen that the curve during October rose slightly, thus indicating minor contractions in employment from September conditions. The level of the curve rested considerably below the point shown for the corresponding month of 1939, thus indicating substantial employment gains over the situation as reported by trade unions a year ago.

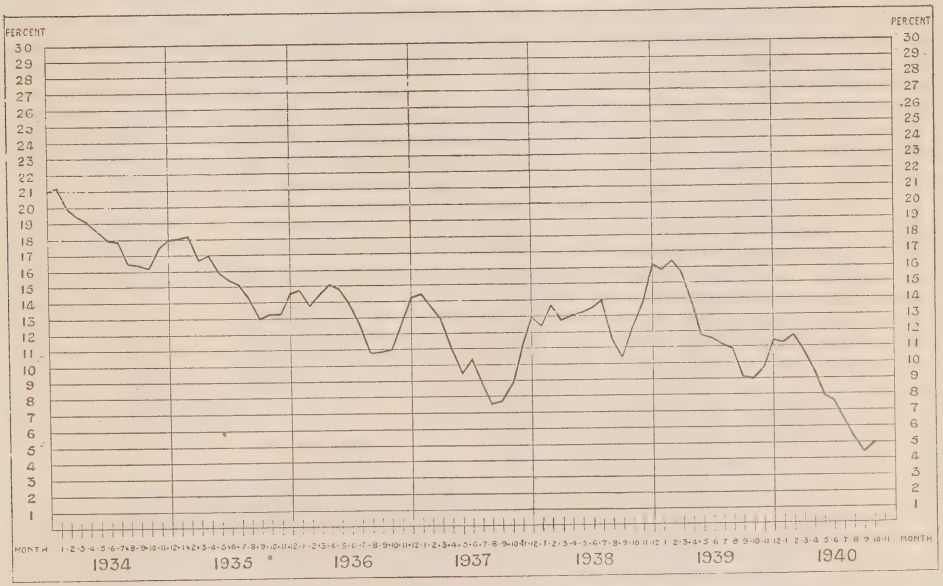
Returns were received during October from 587 unions in the manufacturing industries. These organizations reported a combined membership of 105,280 persons, 4,879 or a percentage of 4·6 being unemployed, contrasted with percentages of 4·4 in September and 10·3 in October, 1939. Conditions in the manufacturing industries as a whole showed little change from that reported in September and comparisons made in the various industries with returns received in September indicated little variation from the preceding month. Leather workers reported heightened activity on a small scale. A nominal upward tendency was reflected in reports received from iron and steel and printing tradesmen. Other organizations manifesting favourable tendencies, though indicating minor gains only, were bakers and confectioners, textile and carpet workers, tailors, jewellery workers and general labourers. Unions whose returns indicated a fully engaged situation in October, as was reported in September, were brewery workers, cigar and tobacco workers, electric current employees, mine, mill and smelter men, fur and gas workers. Metal polishers reported the same percentage of idleness as in September. Nominal reductions in employment from the preceding month were manifested by pulp and paper mill workers, hat, cap and glove workers, meat cutters and butchers, rubber workers and glass workers. Declines in moderate degree were indicated by garment workers, especially in the Province of Manitoba. Substantial recessions were reported by wood workers, a result which was due principally to much quieter conditions reported by these unions in Ontario. Comparison of the reports for the manufacturing industries during the period under review with those received for the corresponding month in 1939, when 10·3 per cent of the members were reported as unemployed, disclosed pronounced expansion in the work afforded members in the iron and steel trades. Marked advances were also noted among hat, cap and glove and leather workers. Viewed from a percentage standpoint, glass workers indicated important gains, but as their membership is not large, advances in this trade did not materially affect the situation in the manufacturing industry as a whole. Reduced unemployment of noteworthy proportions was registered by papermakers and general labourers, while gains of more moderate degree were reflected in returns received from unions of printing tradesmen. A nominal upward movement from October a year ago was noted among brewery workers, cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, electric current employees, fur work-

ers, metal polishers and tailors. Mine, mill and smelter men and gas workers reported adequate work, which was also the case in October, 1939. The percentage of unemployed members registered by garment workers remained identical with the return received in the corresponding month a year ago. Textile and carpet workers, meat cutters and butchers, jewellery and rubber workers all recorded slight declines. Noteworthy recessions were in evidence among wood workers and, as in the previous comparison, these were due to reduced employment for these workers in Ontario.

During October reports were received from 58 unions of coal miners, with a a combined membership of 21,593 persons, of whom 559 or a percentage of 2·6 were reported as idle, compared with percentages of 4·6 at the close of the preceding month and 3·7 per cent at the end of October, 1939. Comparison of these returns with those tabulated in September indicated that reductions in unemployment of noteworthy proportions occurred among British Columbia miners. Alberta unions reported moderate gains in work afforded over the preceding month. Adequate work was provided New Brunswick members, as in September, while fractional improvement only was indicated by Nova Scotia unions. Comparison with October, 1939, when 3·7 per cent of the members were without work, disclosed gains of noteworthy proportion by Nova Scotia members. Minor advances in work afforded were reflected among British Columbia miners, while Alberta unions registered moderate declines in activity.

Reports were received from 229 unions in the building and construction trades during October. These organizations reported a combined membership of 29,519 persons with 2,922 reported as idle, a percentage of 9·9, contrasted with 7·1 per cent in September and 20·5 per cent in October, 1939. A steady advance in employment was recorded by these trades from the close of March to the end of September. The October unemployment percentage, while moderately higher than that registered in September, was the lowest for any October since 1928. Electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers reported slight increases in employment from the preceding month. Nominal declines in activity were indicated by steam shovelmen, while reductions of moderate degree in work afforded were registered by carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Viewed from a percentage standpoint a sharp drop in work available was indicated by bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and granite and stonecutters, but as the combined membership of these groups is not large these changes did not materially affect the building group as a whole. When conditions for building tradesmen were compared with those reported in the corresponding month of 1939, when 20·5 per

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



cent of the members were shown as unemployed, it was noted that pronounced expansion in work afforded had occurred among carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters. High percentage gains were in evidence amongst steam shovelmen, whose membership is, however, small. Heightened activity, though affecting comparatively few members, was also reflected in returns received from bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Bricklayers' unions indicated an unchanged situation from that prevailing for these tradesmen in October, 1939. A nominal upward movement was registered among electrical workers, when compared with conditions a year ago and moderate declines in activity were reported by granite and stone cutters.

At the end of October reports were tabulated from 834 unions in the transportation industries. These organizations indicated a combined membership of 72,061 persons, 3,211 or 4·5 per cent of whom were registered as idle at the end of the month, compared with percentages of 3·4 in September and 5·5 in the corresponding month of 1939. Over 80 per cent of the entire group membership is included in the steam railway division. The level of employment for these members was slightly lower than that registered in September. Among navigation workers a moderate reduction in employment was recorded, while a fractional decline only was noted among street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs were slightly better engaged. Comparison of October returns with those received in October, 1939, indicated that employment for workers in the steam railway division tended in a favourable direction, though the advance was small. Moderate gains were in evidence amongst teamsters and chauffeurs and heightened activity on a small scale was reported by navigation workers. Street and electric railway employees indicated an unchanged situation from that prevailing in October, 1939.

Reports were tabulated at the close of October from 4 unions of retail shop clerks, with a combined membership of 1,855 persons. The percentage of unemployment stood at 0·1, compared with 0·2 in September and with a fully engaged situation in the corresponding month of last year.

From unions of civic employees 81 reports were received, combining a membership of 9,575 persons. These unions reported 0·1 per cent as idle on the last day of October, contrasted with a slightly better position in September and 3·7 per cent in October, 1939.

Reports were tabulated during the month under review from 139 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades. These unions reported a combined membership of 10,221 persons, of whom 454, or a percentage of 4·4, were idle, contrasted with percentages of 3·9 at the close of the preceding month and 6·2 at the end of October, 1939. Minor advances in employment from September were reflected in reports received from barbers, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers, while unions of hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees indicated a tendency towards slightly reduced activity. A considerably higher employment level than that prevailing in October, 1939, was noted among unclassified workers. Heightened activity, though the gains were small, was registered, also by stationary engineers and firemen. A nominal upward movement was reflected among theatre and stage employees. Hotel and restaurant workers indicated moderate declines in work afforded from the corresponding month of last year, while barbers reported fractional recessions.

During October reports were tabulated from 5 unions of fishermen, whose membership totalled 2,832. Of these, 232, or 8·2 per cent, were registered as unemployed. This percentage compared with 5·0 per cent at the end of

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Average 1938.....	4·9	10·0	17·4	12·1	11·9	9·1	12·3	14·0	**13·1**
Average 1939.....	7·1	9·0	16·0	11·1	9·6	8·9	12·3	12·0	**12·2**
Oct. 1929.....	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	**6·0**
Oct. 1930.....	4·1	4·6	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·7	9·2	10·5	**10·8**
Oct. 1931.....	8·6	9·2	23·6	18·3	17·7	12·7	16·4	19·7	**18·3**
Oct. 1932.....	11·5	16·7	27·6	22·7	21·4	13·4	21·7	21·1	**22·0**
Oct. 1933.....	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	**19·8**
Oct. 1934.....	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	**16·2**
Oct. 1935.....	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	**13·3**
Oct. 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	**11·0**
Oct. 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Oct. 1938.....	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	**12·3**
Oct. 1939.....	8·5	6·4	13·8	6·6	4·4	7·2	4·3	9·9	**9·0**
Nov. 1939.....	4·4	3·6	15·1	7·3	10·9	9·6	4·6	9·3	**9·7**
Dec. 1939.....	5·3	4·3	16·1	9·7	12·0	10·2	4·9	12·4	**11·4**
Jan. 1940.....	4·8	4·2	15·6	10·1	11·8	9·7	7·7	11·1	**11·3**
Feb. 1940.....	6·4	4·5	15·9	10·3	11·9	13·0	7·7	10·7	**11·7**
Mar. 1940.....	5·6	4·2	14·7	9·7	8·4	11·4	14·7	7·3	**10·8**
April 1940.....	4·0	4·1	12·3	8·2	8·3	8·3	16·5	8·8	**9·6**
May 1940.....	3·2	4·1	10·0	5·1	9·7	5·5	16·1	9·3	**7·9**
June 1940.....	2·4	3·7	12·2	4·9	3·9	3·4	14·6	7·7	**7·6**
July 1940.....	1·9	2·7	10·2	4·3	4·0	3·3	11·9	5·6	**6·4**
Aug. 1940.....	2·2	3·5	7·6	3·7	4·9	3·7	7·9	4·8	**5·2**
Sept. 1940.....	1·2	3·5	6·5	2·7	5·4	3·9	5·5	5·7	**4·4**
Oct. 1940.....	1·1	4·2	6·9	3·8	6·8	5·9	4·8	4·9	**5·0**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	....	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
October, 1930	2·3	8·6	1·9	10·7	6·6	8·9	13·9	6·4	....	26·0	14·4	4·3	14·6	40·0	15·4	7·3	16·4	13·0	0	57·9	31·5	6·5	23·0	7·0	·7	4·5	4·6	0	·1	6·6	·2	13·3	10·8
October, 1931	15·6	34·1	6·2	21·0	10·0	12·8	15·3	11·7	....	49·3	17·1	26·8	17·0	7·5	8·9	25·4	65·9	41·9	0	37·3	49·7	10·9	24·3	12·3	1·6	5·2	5·3	0	2·8	9·9	2·2	19·5	18·3
October, 1932	21·3	36·3	13·3	24·3	10·1	16·2	18·5	15·3	0	29·2	32·9	35·0	31·9	57·1	9·3	27·3	28·3	43·5	0	44·7	59·6	12·9	26·9	14·7	2·0	14·0	14·2	0	2·0	11·1	5·3	20·8	22·0
October, 1933	24·8	24·3	8·1	20·9	12·0	15·6	18·1	14·4	0	28·4	5·4	21·0	35·0	13·6	23·3	25·6	20·0	38·7	0	57·9	65·4	12·6	44·4	12·9	·9	12·4	12·7	0	·5	7·4	1·6	17·2	19·8
October, 1934	72·4	45·6	6·1	16·7	7·1	11·6	13·3	10·3	0	23·1	16·6	21·4	18·0	8·8	9·1	20·0	9·6	46·6	0	53·9	55·1	9·1	42·4	9·1	·9	11·8	12·1	0	11·0	6·5	2·4	15·2	16·2
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	6·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·7	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	·3	8·9	1·4	14·7	12·3
October, 1939	16·0	20·7	3·7	10·3	4·1	6·6	5·8	8·0	5·3	4·3	7·1	1·4	4·8	27·7	21·4	13·3	·5	18·7	0	25·8	20·5	5·5	33·6	5·6	1·0	5·8	5·9	0	0	5·0	3·7	6·2	9·0
November, 1939	4·8	20·8	6·3	9·9	4·1	5·7	3·7	8·8	34·2	5·9	8·9	1·0	7·8	24·2	23·8	10·8	·3	14·7	7·7	30·5	25·0	6·9	30·7	7·2	2·4	5·8	6·0	0	0	4·0	2·2	5·5	9·7
December, 1939	25·8	23·0	5·6	10·0	4·4	5·7	4·3	8·0	12·1	7·0	9·3	·7	8·0	29·0	33·1	8·7	·8	13·3	6·8	35·6	30·3	10·0	34·1	10·5	3·9	6·3	6·5	0	0	4·4	4·2	4·6	11·4
January, 1940	10·0	19·7	5·8	9·1	4·6	5·2	3·7	7·7	10·7	13·3	9·9	3·7	8·4	28·9	22·9	7·9	1·7	18·3	0	31·5	35·6	9·2	38·8	9·2	4·8	7·6	7·8	0	·4	4·8	5·2	4·5	11·3
February, 1940	10·4	15·9	7·1	8·9	4·4	5·4	4·0	7·6	5·7	9·4	8·1	3·4	6·5	24·5	23·1	8·1	1·1	10·9	6·6	44·5	38·2	10·2	52·5	10·1	3·7	6·9	7·1	0	·5	2·8	1·3	4·2	11·7
March, 1940	4·3	14·8	13·1	6·9	4·8	4·4	3·1	6·4	10·3	6·6	3·0	·1	2·8	8·8	25·0	6·1	1·1	27·1	7·9	42·2	36·5	9·1	32·5	9·7	4·1	6·0	6·1	0	0	3·5	2·8	4·2	10·8
April, 1940	18·2	11·8	13·9	7·3	4·3	4·1	2·6	6·6	7·7	5·0	5·2	·9	5·9	7·3	28·0	6·0	7·2	57·3	·9	33·5	30·2	6·5	25·7	6·9	2·7	5·7	5·8	0	·1	3·4	2·0	4·7	9·6
May, 1940	19·5	14·6	13·5	6·8	2·9	3·2	1·8	5·5	6·1	4·8	8·0	·8	9·2	12·5	19·1	5·7	·3	55·9	0	24·0	19·9	4·7	19·4	5·4	·4	6·2	6·3	0	0	2·8	1·6	3·9	7·9
June, 1940	27·7	20·3	11·9	8·5	2·3	3·1	1·6	5·5	9·3	4·7	13·4	·5	17·6	10·0	17·2	7·1	·5	12·5	0	22·4	13·5	3·3	26·6	3·2	·2	5·3	5·5	0	·4	3·2	2·3	4·0	7·6
July, 1940	3·7	17·4	11·0	6·9	3·1	2·5	·3	6·0	3·1	2·9	9·3	·8	7·9	31·6	17·7	6·0	·4	2·3	0	25·6	11·9	3·1	26·7	3·0	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·6	1·4	3·6	6·4
August, 1940	2·1	13·0	7·3	5·1	2·3	2·9	·6	6·6	....	2·6	2·5	1·0	2·9	2·6	14·0	6·3	·5	·9	0	18·3	11·1	3·2	20·5	3·2	·1	5·7	5·8	0	0	2·9	·2	3·3	5·2
September, 1940	5·0	14·5	5·6	4·4	3·1	3·1	1·3	6·1	0	1·9	3·0	3·4	2·4	6·4	11·5	4·6	·2	1·0	0	16·3	7·1	3·4	23·9	3·3	·3	5·3	5·4	0	·2	2·1	0	3·9	4·4
October, 1940	8·2	8·4	3·9	4·6	2·3	2·7	1·5	4·9	0	16·8	4·7	3·2	4·7	7·2	11·0	3·8	·2	1·2	0	15·6	9·9	4·5	30·6	4·5	·1	5·2	5·3	0	·1	2·3	·1	4·4	5·0

September. Noteworthy gains, however were reported over October, 1939, when 16·0 per cent of these workers were unemployed.

At the close of October, 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers were tabulated. The combined membership of these unions was 2,123 persons, of whom 179 or a percentage of 8·4 were listed as idle. At the close of September the unemployment percentage for these workers was 14·5 thus indicating that a substantially better situation prevailed in the month under review than that reported in the preceding month. Important gains also were registered for this class of worker over October, 1939, when 20·7 per cent of the members were reported as being without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment for October of each year from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and for each month from October, 1939, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1940

During the month of October, 1940, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline of nearly 28 per cent in the average daily placements effected from those of the preceding month, but a gain of more than 40 per cent over those of the corresponding period last year. In comparison with September, construction and maintenance, farming and manufacturing registered losses, by far the largest being in construction and maintenance, where highway and building contracts, particularly those for National Defence projects, were nearing completion, this resulting in a far smaller demand for workers. Logging and services showed appreciable gains, while that in transportation was more moderate. A slight increase was also recorded in mining, and a minor decline in trade. In comparison with October, 1939, all groups registered more numerous placements, except mining, where a very small decrease was recorded, services and construction and maintenance recording the most favourable expansion, the gains in the remaining groups being of moderate proportions and fairly well distributed among the logging, transportation, farming and manufacturing industries. A slight gain, also, was shown in trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1938, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications was downward throughout the month, though much less pronounced during the latter half, while at the close of October the levels attained were more than 16 points and 14 points higher, respectively, than those shown at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68·8 during the first half and 65·2 during the second half of October, 1940, in contrast with ratios of 53·3 and 48·8 during the corresponding periods of 1939. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 62·8 and 61·3 as compared with 51·1 and 46·6 in the corresponding month of 1939.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1940, was 2,150, as compared with 2,983 in the preceding month and with 1,487 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,213, in comparison with 3,933 in September, 1940, and with 2,923 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1940, was 1,992, of which 1,342 were in regular employment and 650 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,758 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,421 daily, consisting of 958 in regular and 463 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1940, the offices of the Service referred 53,636 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 51,789 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 34,899, of which 28,687 were of men and 6,212 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 16,890. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 39,572 for men and 16,323 for women, a total of 55,895, with applications for work numbering 83,525, of which 61,622 were from men and 21,903 from women. Reports for September, 1940, showed 71,581 positions available, 94,389 applications made and 66,192 placements effected while in October, 1939, there were recorded 37,157 vacancies, 73,057 applications for work and 35,505 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service each year, from January, 1930, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938	256,134	126,161	382,295
1939	242,962	141,920	384,882
1940 (10 months)	269,976	126,595	396,571

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 231 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 6 per cent fewer than in September, but nearly 238 per cent above October, 1939. The large increase in placements over October of last year was almost entirely due to work on National Defence projects, although services and trade also showed improvement. The changes in all other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included mnaufacturing 49; logging 62; construction and maintenance 2,907; trade 70; and services 909, of which 716 were of household workers. There were 2,892 men and 169 women placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

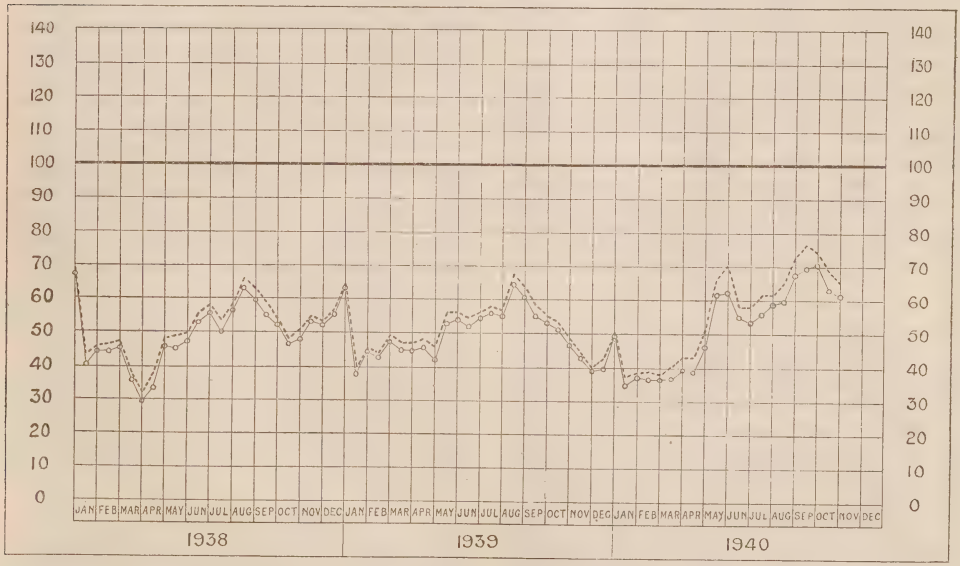
Orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during October called for nearly 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 10 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 12 per cent when compared both with the preceding month and with October, 1939. With the exception of a moderate decrease in construction and maintenance all groups showed gains in placements over October of last year, of which the largest were in services and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 83; construction and maintenance 286, and services 898, of which 505 were of household workers. During the month 329 men and 101 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

There was a decline of over 42 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during October, when compared with the preceding month, but an incerase of nearly 92 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements—o—o—o—o—o—o



44 per cent fewer than in September but over 87 per cent above October, 1939. All industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over October of last year, the gains in logging, construction and maintenance, transportation and services being quite substantial. The improvement in manufacturing also was fairly important. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 536; logging 3,663; farming 128; transportation 1,411; construction and maintenance 4,089; trade 125; and services 4,779, of which 4,306 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8,869 of men and 2,393 of women.

Ontario

Positions offered at the employment offices in Ontario during October called for nearly 5 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 38 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of 5 per cent in placements when compared with September, but an increase of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with October, 1939. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with October of last year the only decline was in logging. Of the gains in all other groups the most important were in building construction, services, manufacturing, and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 2,278; logging 2,006; farming 1,950; mining 195; transportation 419; construction and maintenance 5,482; trade 529 and services 5,285, of which 3,258 were of household workers. During the month 9,479 men and 1,888 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during October, were nearly 3 per cent fewer than in the preceding month and over 25 per cent below those of the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with September and of 26 per cent in comparison with October, 1939. A substantial decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance accounted for the decrease in placements from October of last year for the province as a whole. This loss was partly offset by a fairly large gain in farming. Smaller increases were reported in services and manufacturing, and a loss of nominal proportions in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 147; logging 209; farming 869; construction and maintenance 852; and services 998, of which 711 were of household workers. There were 2,045 men and 377 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October called for over 25 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 34 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 23 per cent when compared with September, but an increase of over 39 per cent in comparison with October, 1939. When comparing placements by industrial groups with those made during October of last year, the largest increase was in the building division of construction and maintenance, with fairly substantial gains in services and manufacturing. The only decline of importance was in farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 132; farming 400; construction and maintenance 636; trade 92 and services 997, of which 606 were of household workers. During the month 942 men and 396 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

There was a decline of nearly 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during October when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 68 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 15 per cent fewer than in September, but 68 per cent above October, 1939. Farm placements were considerably higher than in October of last year and there were somewhat smaller increases in logging, services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing. There was a small decrease in mining and nominal changes only in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 125; logging 604; farming 1,688; construction and maintenance 450 and services 925, of which 598 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,691 of men and 411 of women.

British Columbia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during October, were nearly 9 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, but nearly 28 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. With the exception of a small loss in trade, all industrial divisions participated in the increase in placements over October, 1939, the largest gains being in services, manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1940

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1939
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**4,135**	**168**	**4,255**	**4,052**	**3,061**	**991**	**3,618**	**542**
Halifax	1,441	68	1,452	1,357	929	428	1,703	127
Kentville	359	0	468	359	220	139	854	234
New Glasgow	1,809	100	1,812	1,810	1,692	118	406	155
Sydney	526	0	523	526	220	306	655	26
New Brunswick	**1,375**	**18**	**1,435**	**1,379**	**430**	**949**	**1,006**	**163**
Chatham	161	0	170	164	67	97	79	0
Moncton	656	10	653	653	216	437	154	123
Saint John	558	8	612	562	147	415	773	40
Quebec	**16,921**	**3,252**	**25,204**	**16,298**	**11,262**	**3,484**	**12,610**	**6,458**
Chicoutimi	705	0	1,126	705	699	6	219	494
Hull	853	25	1,500	1,026	1,014	16	405	719
La Tuque	1,565	534	1,007	996	993	3	24	83
Matane	795	827	984	977	801	176	236	141
Montreal	6,947	1,455	9,352	6,022	3,280	1,803	2,827	1,826
Quebec	1,924	308	5,862	1,923	1,143	437	7,781	867
Rouyn	841	10	1,069	898	840	53	166	914
Sherbrooke	500	24	689	567	463	37	146	128
Thetford Mines	115	15	631	333	251	2	399	178
Three Rivers	2,101	33	2,346	2,269	1,217	944	254	776
Val d'Or	575	21	638	582	561	7	153	332
Ontario	**19,963**	**1,830**	**30,349**	**18,306**	**11,367**	**6,803**	**30,354**	**8,448**
Barrie	278	43	353	239	238	1	85	98
Belleville	724	20	913	713	623	90	278	169
Brantford	378	107	411	299	176	123	418	75
Chatham	388	0	460	390	106	284	236	91
Fort William	551	29	537	505	333	172	231	477
Galt	110	30	369	137	111	26	376	.....
Guelph	317	28	524	347	292	53	401	285
Hamilton	1,107	21	2,828	1,063	457	605	3,954	328
Kenora	114	0	187	114	48	66	90	60
Kingston	535	10	783	512	447	65	325	223
Kitchener	379	37	568	331	156	176	510	78
Lindsay	109	0	143	85	81	4	1,253	.....
London	1,054	41	1,324	1,072	739	288	1,198	486
New Toronto	246	24	840	228	176	52	650	53
Niagara Falls	722	14	563	566	475	92	286	126
North Bay	481	2	556	453	363	90	468	609
Oshawa	604	0	889	609	163	446	1,478	89
Ottawa	1,838	268	2,762	1,750	603	1,061	1,956	527
Owen Sound	133	0	170	140	62	78	172	69
Pembroke	1,202	50	1,264	940	852	88	149	171
Peterborough	703	23	457	337	262	75	386	78
Port Arthur	1,074	1	906	918	825	93	438	1,327
St. Catharines	816	37	986	786	391	395	1,052	172
St. Thomas	208	35	249	211	96	115	210	42
Sarnia	289	11	396	285	107	178	769	108
Sault Ste. Marie	388	453	644	394	248	146	148	165
Simcoe	167	0	198	167	55	112	31	68
Stratford	125	0	219	124	95	30	548	113
Sudbury	419	9	535	348	280	68	105	320
Timmins	1,423	453	1,138	817	584	233	314	455
Toronto	2,031	0	6,128	2,270	1,263	1,007	8,769	1,152
Welland	219	35	503	287	158	124	811	57
Windsor	559	33	917	560	327	233	1,763	244
Woodstock	272	16	629	309	175	134	496	133
Manitoba	**3,005**	**29**	**6,855**	**3,158**	**2,422**	**728**	**14,872**	**3,640**
Brandon	314	28	376	277	210	66	318	172
Dauphin	581	0	521	582	571	11	737	68
Portage la Prairie	67	0	170	67	51	16	726	22
Winnipeg	2,043	1	5,788	2,232	1,590	635	13,091	3,378
Saskatchewan	**2,365**	**144**	**2,700**	**2,407**	**1,338**	**1,007**	**3,740**	**1,139**
Estevan	48	7	43	34	34	0	48	30
Melville	13	0	30	11	5	6	0	.....
Moose Jaw	477	26	466	535	274	199	978	154
North Battleford	104	8	203	90	44	46	422	44
Prince Albert	193	19	237	166	98	68	146	87
Regina	424	9	553	448	284	164	504	282
Saskatoon	342	2	451	382	267	115	753	301
Swift Current	188	32	155	181	169	12	334	49
Weyburn	149	30	148	135	73	62	160	88
Yorkton	427	11	414	425	90	335	395	104
Alberta	**4,155**	**164**	**5,393**	**3,988**	**3,102**	**886**	**2,663**	**1,882**
Calgary	1,814	69	2,689	1,690	1,219	471	1,130	560
Drumheller	106	0	120	100	95	5	43	94
Edmonton	1,610	61	1,858	1,609	1,350	259	1,143	888
Lethbridge	391	33	445	353	246	107	184	250
Medicine Hat	234	1	281	236	192	44	163	90
British Columbia	**3,976**	**51**	**7,334**	**4,048**	**1,917**	**2,042**	**9,457**	**1,569**
Kamloops	78	0	113	78	62	16	89	74
Nanaimo	613	1	695	612	586	26	355	445
Nelson	175	1	206	182	23	159	13	17
New Westminster	182	0	382	179	83	96	742	65
Penticton	177	8	261	168	31	137	124	27
Prince George	3	2	27	1	1	0	33	0
Prince Rupert	74	0	141	70	65	5	139	52
Vancouver	1,434	35	3,573	1,538	486	963	6,876	442
Victoria	1,240	4	1,936	1,220	580	640	1,086	447
Canada	**55,895**	**5,656**	**83,525**	**53,636**	**34,899**	**16,890**	**78,320**	**23,937***
Men	39,572	3,056	61,622	38,621	28,687	9,685	55,318	17,953
Women	16,323	2,600	21,903	15,015	6,212	7,205	23,002	5,984

* 96 placements effected by offices now closed.

manufacturing 361; farming 145; transportation 205; construction and maintenance 1,696; trade 108 and services 1,389, of which 882 were of household workers. There were 1,440 men and 477 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1940, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 34,899 placements in regular employment, 21,076 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of those availing themselves of this opportunity 1,338 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,124 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 214 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service, who may desire to travel to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Quebec during October numbered 223, of which 52 were provincial and 171 interprovincial. The entire movement consisted of bushmen, 52 being sent from Montreal to LaTuque and 171 from Hull to various lumbering centres—83 to Pembroke, 66 to Sudbury and 22 to North Bay. Offices in Ontario, during October, granted 864 reduced rate certificates, all provincial. These for the most part were issued to workmen bound for the lumbering districts of the province, although some labourers, as well as skilled tradesmen, were sent to National Defence projects. Of the bushmen, 99 went to Fort William, 388 to Port Arthur, 25 to Sault Ste. Marie, 27 to Timmins and 143 to Sudbury, the despatching centres being Fort William, North Bay, Port Arthur, Sudbury and Toronto. The remainder of the movement consisted of 9 carpenters, one tilelayer and 2 plumbers, sent by Fort William to points within its own zone, 5 sawmill operators, 4 miners, 2 cookees and 151 labourers by Port Arthur, likewise to points within its own zone, and 3 carpenters, 2 pipefitters and 3 millwrights by Toronto to North Bay, the majority of these men being placed on National Defence projects. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during October were 63 in number, 21 of whom were bound for provincial situations and 42 for employment outside the province. Provincially, Winnipeg despatched 6 farm hands, 11 bushmen, one truck driver and 3 carpenters within its own zone. The interprovincial movement, too, which almost entirely originated in Winnipeg, consisted of the transfer of 35 bushmen, 3 bricklayers, one farmhand, one blacksmith and one cookee to Port Arthur, while Dauphin sent one machinist to Fort William. In Saskatchewan during October the movement of labour was very small, there being one pipelayer sent from Regina to Yorkton and one mechanic from the same office to Portage la Prairie. Reduced rate certificates were granted in Alberta to 49 persons travelling to provincial employment. These were issued by the Edmonton office to 37 bush workers, 2 sawmill hands, 4 mine workers, one welder, one labourer and one housemaid, proceeding to various points within the Edmonton zone, and to 3 cookees sent to Lethbridge. In British Columbia during October, 137 persons were conveyed at the reduced rate to provincial positions, the entire movement taking place from Vancouver, where 77 carpenters for National Defence projects and 7 mine workers were sent to points within the zone, while 53 carpenters, also for National Defence work, were despatched to New Westminster.

Of the 1,338 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 559 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 755 over the Canadian Pacific Railway and 24 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces, there was, in addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above, a special rate afforded by the railway companies, effective from August 1st this year and terminating October 15th. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba and Alberta, the movement being confined entirely to the localities within their respective provinces. The labour movement under this plan for August and September has been outlined in the two previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. During the first fifteen days of October, however, there were transfers within Alberta of 39 harvest workers, 28 of whom travelled by the Canadian National Railways and 11 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1940

The October report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 174 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems for issuing such permits and of this number 166 reported detailed operations. The remaining 8 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of October while

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, OCTOBER, 1940

Classification of Permits	Canada	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	12,154,271	27,500	307,317	78,505	2,418,378
New construction	9,428,177	27,500	226,445	27,455	2,004,458
Additions, alterations, repairs	2,726,094	.....	80,872	51,050	413,920
Residential	5,847,681	7,500	177,930	37,262	1,567,908
New construction	5,115,223	7,500	143,705	15,865	1,403,979
Additions, alterations, repairs	732,458	.....	34,225	21,397	163,929
Institutional	391,738	.....	3,190	350	217,800
New construction	320,305	.....	3,190	350	158,000
Additions, alterations, repairs	71,433	.....	.....	.....	59,800
Commercial	2,868,466	20,000	40,770	26,065	334,361
New construction	2,203,774	20,000	2,550	10,565	216,250
Additions, alterations, repairs	664,692	.....	38,220	15,500	118,111
Industrial	2,438,305	.....	24,427	14,228	239,209
New construction	1,331,654	.....	16,000	75	192,259
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,106,651	.....	8,427	14,153	46,950
Other building	608,081	.....	61,000	600	59,100
New construction	457,221	.....	61,000	600	33,970
Additions, alterations, repairs	150,860	.....	.....	.....	25,130

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Con.)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	$	$	$	$	$
All Permits—Total Value	6,386,337	984,555	249,777	839,408	862,494
New construction	4,833,303	826,075	143,050	626,367	713,524
Additions, alterations, repairs	1,553,034	158,480	106,727	213,041	148,970
Residential	2,957,736	240,605	64,477	220,502	573,761
New construction	2,653,366	181,025	41,860	149,774	518,149
Additions, alterations, repairs	304,370	59,580	22,617	70,728	55,612
Institutional	108,470	.....	50,125	750	11,053
New construction	105,015	.....	50,000	.....	3,750
Additions, alterations, repairs	3,455	.....	125	750	7,303
Commercial	1,509,138	454,900	37,500	254,792	190,940
New construction	1,259,459	395,000	29,965	136,055	133,930
Additions, alterations, repairs	249,679	59,900	7,535	118,737	57,010
Industrial	1,595,870	64,000	77,400	347,546	75,625
New construction	716,880	25,000	1,000	325,990	54,450
Additions, alterations, repairs	878,990	39,000	76,400	21,556	21,175
Other Building	215,123	225,050	20,275	15,818	11,115
New construction	98,583	225,050	20,225	14,548	3,245
Additions, alterations, repairs	116,540	.....	50	1,270	7,870

30 municipalities had failed to report at the close of November 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of October is $12,154,271. Revised values for the month of September include returns from 194 municipalities and aggregate $10,408,205. Reports were received from all of the original 58 municipalities and show a value of $8,466,440 for October. The corresponding revised value for September for all 58 municipalities is $6,478,610, while the October, 1939 value was $5,623,900.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the ten elapsed months of the current year is $93,877,588. The value for the 58 municipalities for the same period is $66,268,702, while their corresponding value in 1939 was $49,539,913.

During the month of October new construction of all types amounted to 78·4 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 42·1.

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIAL, 1926-1940. (1926-100).

Year	Value of building permits issued October	Value of building permits issued Ten months	Index of value of building permits Ten months	Average index of wholesale prices of building materials Ten months
	$	$		
1940	12,154,271	93,877,588	(2) 69·6	(3)
1939	5,623,900	49,539,913	36·7	88·1
1938	9,548,687	52,732,080	39·1	90·1
1937	4,401,837	47,362,820	35·1	94·9
1936	4,262,607	34,946,019	25·9	85·9
1935	4,030,318	40,711,114	30·2	81·2
1934	2,598,024	22,313,170	16·5	82·8
1933	1,775,052	18,169,066	13·5	77·8
1932	3,170,570	38,196,769	28·3	77·5
1931	8,442,627	97,045,622	71·9	82·4
1930	12,756,402	139,117,752	103·1	92·0
1929	18,073,378	204,084,467	151·3	99·2
1928	21,558,085	187,179,719	138·8	96·8
1927	18,848,019	160,000,554	118·6	96·2
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	100·0	100·4

(2) Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. (3) Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1940, AND IN OCTOBER, 1939

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.
"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during	
	October, 1940	October, 1939
Prince Edward Island—	$	$
Charlottetown	27,500	30,438
Nova Scotia—		
*Halifax	110,300	273,945
New Glasgow	26,275	3,915
*Sydney	19,200	30,000
New Brunswick—		
Fredericton	3,090	30,830
*Moncton	40,783	22,105
*Saint John	21,362	39,141
Quebec—		
*Montreal (*Maisonneuve)	1,133,370	719,522
*Quebec	145,460	109,675
Shawinigan Falls	99,050	8,200
*Sherbrooke	134,400	49,000
*Trois-Rivieres	51,340	23,275
*Westmount	1,595	26,200
Ontario		
Belleville	10,700	13,250
*Brantford	17,991	11,041
Chatham	52,055	20,825
*Fort William	38,339	58,100
Galt	7,610	47,971
*Guelph	16,750	15,155
*Hamilton	518,334	435,098
*Kingston	61,569	54,386
*Kitchener	94,634	109,165
*London	110,705	751,410
Oshawa	40,720	8,820
*Ottawa	1,147,100	296,616
Owen Sound	31,430	13,526
*Peterborough	50,854	49,155
*Port Arthur	44,140	24,354
*St. Catharines	92,004	34,830
*St. Thomas	15,364	7,825
Sarnia	37,510	15,110
Sault Ste. Marie	54,368	89,079
*Stratford	14,554	14,213
*Toronto	776,249	660,259
East York Twp.	173,154	68,215
Welland	30,710	16,970
*Windsor	197,233	111,265
Riverside	29,875	8,100
Woodstock	30,507	10,107
York Twp.	105,250	110,415
Manitoba—		
*Brandon	233,030	10,665
St. Boniface	78,350	20,990
*Winnipeg	652,600	262,250
Saskatchewan—		
*Moose Jaw	3,085	930
*Regina	77,187	22,328
*Saskatoon	124,725	18,750
Alberta—		
*Calgary	97,928	116,707
*Edmonton	689,440	80,940
Lethbridge	48,260	25,824
Medicine Hat	2,480	300
British Columbia—		
Kamloops	6,255	16,337
Nanaimo	15,073	3,725
*New Westminster	69,345	44,265
Prince Rupert	10,740	850
*Vancouver	552,685	470,299
North Vancouver	27,975	4,395
*Victoria	144,804	63,814
Total 58 Municipalities	8,466,440	5,623,900
Total 35 Municipalities	7,498,459	5,016,683

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF NOVEMBER, 1940

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Frost and snow having put an end to ploughing in the Maritime Provinces, farming was confined chiefly to general routine chores and the cutting of firewood. Fishing was quieter thna usual, although fair catches of oysters, haddock and cod were reported. Fresh fish was greatly in demand, especially tomcods which the ranchers were purchasing for fox feed. Lumbering, which was carried on in various localities, was quite active, although the cutting of pit-props had been partially delayed, owing to the difficulty of securing contracts. All coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated six days per week each, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from five to six days. Manufacturing showed practically no change, as nearly every plant was working steadily with a full staff and no idleness was recorded by the iron and steel industry. Building construction progressed favourably, although little new work was starting. Passenger and freight traffic by rail was normal, but by motor, handicapped through unfavourable weather, while ice in the Miramichi had held up river traffic. Wholesale and retail trade showed steady employment, due largely to Christmas buying, with collections fair. Requests were numerous in the women's division for both casual and regular domestic help, especially competent maids for household service.

Very little farm work was under way in the Province of Quebec, but logging was most active, especially at Hull, La Tuque, Sherbrooke and Val d'Or and the winter season appeared promising for experienced bushmen.

Factories in all industrial centres operated at full capacity, particularly paper, garment, fur, textile, woollen and silk mills and those engaged in filling war contracts. Construction material was also in good demand, owing to the amount of building under way. Some important undertakings had been completed and employment considerably reduced at Chicoutimi, but at Montreal, Levis, Quebec, Sherbrooke and Thetford Mines, work in this line was very brisk. Road construction continued at Hull. Transportation was active and trade showed expansion. Many requests were reported for maids for hotel and domestic service, but the tendency of the applicants in some districts was towards factory work, which was more remunerative.

There was little farming being done in Ontario, although some requests for winter workers had been received; wages, however, remained steady. Logging was active, but the demand was confined mostly to skilled men, there being an insufficient number of pulp cutters and other experienced bushmen to fill existing vacancies. Mining was quiet. Industrial conditions showed almost no change, all iron and steel plants being particularly busy, as well as others engaged on war contracts. Skilled workers in these trades continued to be in demand and to overcome the scarcity in various localities, suitable men had been transferred in from outside points; however, an urgent demand still exists for mechanics, lathe hands, tool and die makers, planer hands and milling machine operators. A few plants had started inventory taking, but the majority was running on full time. A large number of boys and girls had been absorbed in local industries and there was a continued influx of men from country districts looking for factory work. Inclement weather had slowed down outside construction and labour on highways consisted chiefly of maintenance work. Buildings at many military training centres had been completed, except for some special alteration or finishing still to be done. Nearly all skilled tradesmen, however, were steadily employed. As the close of navigation was approaching, water transportation was much slacker. Trade, both wholesale and retail, reported increased sales. Orders for domestics in the women's division continued steady and calls for cooks and cooks-general exceeded the supply. Factory orders were fair, although many were for juniors. Some clerical help also was placed and hotels and restaurants were busy, thus stimulating the demand for waitresses.

The call continued in the Prairie Provinces for men for winter work on farms, with sufficient applicants at hand to fill all needs. At Lethbridge, the removal of beets to the factory progressed rapidly, double shifts speeding the work day and night. Numerous requests for bushmen were reported at Winnipeg, but fewer in Alberta. Lumber shipments, however, through Lethbridge, averaged 10 cars daily—a stable year round figure. Mining was more active, owing to the colder weather. Coal shipments through Coutts, Alberta, to Northern Montana averaged 420 cars weekly, while considerable activity was shown also in the Crow's Nest Pass, through which coal was being sent to British Columbia, Washington, Flin Flon, Manitoba, and Kapuskasing, Ontario. Construction was somewhat less in volume, as various National Defence projects neared completion, although nearly all skilled men in these trades were employed. Satisfactory progress on water and sewer lines in connection with airport construction also was being made. Manufacturing industries were running well. Trade was fair, but a lack of suitable applicants in the women's division created a problem there, which was difficult to overcome.

The majority of requests for farm help in British Columbia consisted of those for men under the Farm Placement Plan. Logging camps, saw and shingle mills continued to operate on high scale production and the cutting and shipping of Christmas trees was in progress. Figures released for October showed that the export of lumber for British Columbia was considerably higher than during the previous month, there being an increase of nearly 25,000,000 board feet. The herring catch at Nanaimo had filled the 30,000 ton quota for the season, but at Prince Rupert the run had not yet started, although indications were that it was near, as small shoals had been sighted. Mining was steady. Building was less active, as winter weather had caused the shut-down of much outside construction. Requests for building tradesmen continued to be influenced by lack of lumber and, as a result, a large number of men was available at Vancouver, most of whom were ready to go elsewhere if needed. Shipyards were busy at Prince Rupert, but the waterfront was quiet, although fairly large consignments of frozen fish were arriving every week from Alaska for transhipment East. At Victoria, the demand for help in the shipyards was very light, but a good week had been experienced on the waterfront, making it necessary to obtain additional longshoremen in order to speed up the work. At Vancouver, exports from the entire province were reported as being slightly higher than those of the corresponding period of 1939. Placements of women were largely in household service, nevertheless some were placed in hotels and restaurants and a few in clerical positions.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER RECORD

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October summarizes the August-September employment situation as follows:

The number of persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed on September 16 was approximately the same as at August 12, being 613,671 at the former date as compared with 613,156 at the latter date. At September 11, 1939, the corresponding total was 1,052,218.

At September 16, there were also 185,000 workers registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment—an increase of 30,620 as compared with August 12. The corresponding total at September 11, 1939, was 227,099.

The number of unemployed casual workers on the register (i.e., workers who normally seek their livelihood by jobs of short duration) was slightly less at September 16 than at August 12. It was 31,175 at the former date and 31,916 at the latter. The corresponding figure for September 11, 1939, was 51,611.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at September 16 was 683,156, as compared with 619,507 at August 12, and 1,144,404 at September 11, 1939.

The only industry in which there was a considerable increase in unemployment between August 12 and September 16 was coal mining.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 and over, recorded as temporarily suspended from work on September 16 on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment represented 1·3 per cent of the total number of insured persons, aged 16-64, at July, 1939, compared with 1·1 per cent at August 12, and 1·5 per cent at September 11, 1939. Among persons insured under the general scheme, the corresponding percentage was 1·4 at September 16, compared with 1·1 at August 12 and 1·6 at September 11, 1939. Among persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the percentage was 0·1 at all three dates.

The number of insured casual workers, aged 16 and over, recorded as unemployed on September 16, represented 0·2 per cent of the total number of insured persons at July, 1939, the same as at August 12, compared with 0·4 per cent at September 11, 1939.

United States

Total non-agricultural employment in the United States in October, 1940, exceeded all levels since 1929, according to a report issued on November 29, by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour. Excluding the increase in the armed forces of the country, it was stated that more than 250,000 workers were returned to employment in non-agricultural occupations during October, constituting the largest gain registered in October during the past 12 years.

The following paragraphs taken from the official report indicate the employment situation in the United States to be as follows:

The major portion of the gain in non-agricultural employment from September to October was in manufacturing industries, in which the rise of 2 per cent or nearly 180,000 workers was in sharp contrast to the seasonally expected decline of 0·4 per cent or 34,000 workers. Wholesale and retail trade establishments reported a seasonal gain of 57,000 in October and employment on construction projects increased by 41,000. In the Federal, State, and local government service, not including the armed forces, the increase of more than 30,000 was due primarily to the hiring of approximately 10,000 additional workers in Navy Yards and arsenals and more than 20,000 persons on selective draft boards. Transportation and public utility companies showed a net gain of approximately 4,000 workers and in the mining group 5,000 additional workers were added over the month interval. In the finance, service, and miscellaneous group there was a decline of approximately 60,000, due in large measure to seasonal recessions in resort hotel, recreation, and amusement activities.

The succession of monthly increases which have been reported since February of this year raised the October, 1940 estimate of non-agricultural employment to nearly 37,000,000. This total does not include employees on C.C.C., W.P.A., and N.Y.A. jobs or the members of the National Guard inducted into service in recent months.

Compared with October of last year employment in non-agricultural industries has increased by 1,150,000. The major portion of the gain in total non-agricultural employment over the year interval was in manufacturing industries, in which approximately 500,000 additional workers found employment. Transportation and utility firms were employing approximately 46,000 more workers and wholesale and retail trade establishments

showed a gain of about 70,000 over the year. Employment on construction projects was 148,000 higher in October, 1940 and a gain of 35,000 was registered in the finance, service, and miscellaneous groups. In the group of mining industries employment was 19,000 less than in October of last year.

The gains in factory employment and pay roll continued to be found in the great majority of the industries—72 of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed showing increased employment, and 70 reporting larger pay rolls over the month interval. The gains were more pronounced in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries, which has been more directly affected by defence activities, than in the non-durable goods group. Employment in the durable goods group rose 4 per cent from September to October, while the non-durable goods group showed a gain of only 0·4 per cent. With but three exceptions all of the durable goods industries reported gains in employment, the only declines being of seasonal character in the tin-can, brick, and marble industries.

The gain of 57,000 in the trade group reflected the usual seasonal expansion in wholesale and retail trade from September to October. Retail stores reported an employment increase of 1·7 per cent. Department stores took on 3·2 per cent more workers; variety stores 3·3 per cent; women's ready-to-wear 5·9 per cent; men's and boys' clothing 4·2 per cent; and family clothing 5·6 per cent. Shoe stores showed a 2·5 per cent decline after the large September increase of nearly 25 per cent. Employment in jewellery stores gained 4·0 per cent, stores dealing in farmers' supplies, 1·8 per cent, while those handling fuel and ice curtailed their forces by 1·6 per cent.

Wholesale trade establishments reported an employment increase of 1 per cent.

Private building construction employment increased 4·0 per cent from September to October and weekly pay rolls increased 6·5 per cent. The current employment gain was larger than any October increase recorded in the previous 8-year period, the average October gain since 1932 being 0·8 per cent.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, p. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages Scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1934, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935", which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislature, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreement with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for government supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully compiled with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions included fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

As complete lists of the contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are being issued weekly through the office of the Director of Public Information, and are being published in the press, this information will not be duplicated here. Particulars of the contracts which have been awarded recently by various other departments of the Government of Canada, however, appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Construction of repairs to concrete retaining wall at Victoria Pier, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $2,785. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Air chipper operators	$0 61
Blacksmiths	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 77
Cement finishers	0 61
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 61
Gas. or electric	0 55
Cement gun operators	0 50
Cement gun nozzlemen	0 85
Compressor operators, gas. or elect.	0 55
Drill runners	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 44
Hod carriers	0 50
Pipefitters—surface temporary work	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Riggers, general	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing, and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a model testing basin for the National Research Council's laboratories, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1940. Amount of contract, $122,199 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Compressor operator, gas. or elec	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80

	Per hour
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, gas. or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent; comp.	0 50
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators, gas	1 00
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 70
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of new pavilions and dining room building, etc. at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The Winnipeg Supply and Fuel Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 19, 1940. Amount of contract, $139,800 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos Insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 42½
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 90
Three or more drums	0 95
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Hoist operators—tower, (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Labourers	0 42½
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Lathers (wood)	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 10
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shingles, wood or asbestos (walls)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 85
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters, asphalt (floors)	0 85
Tile setters, (ceramic)	1 05
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floors)	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators—gas	1 00

Construction of pavilions at Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Edouard Leger, Outremont, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1940. Amount of contract, $115,577.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 88
Carpenters and joiners	0 77
Cement finishers	0 61
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 61
Gas. or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Elevator constructors	0 91
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 64
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 72
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 83
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Hod carriers	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 72
Labourers	0 44
Lathers (metal)	0 85
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 88
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 55
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 61
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 83
Terrazzo layers	0 66
Terrazzo layers finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 60
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 77
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 24, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $138,282.30.

A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
	Per hour
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.)	14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Engineers, operating steam: single or double drums	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator—tower, (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painter (spray)	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Pipefitters (surface—tem. work)	0 53
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver and derrick foremen	0 75
Pile driver and derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver and derrick men (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 55
Pile driver and derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver and derrick labourers	0 45
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribbing, and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 70

Excavation, grading, road bottoming for the new annex laboratories for the National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Whitmore and McArthur, Russell, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1940. Amount of contract, approximately $4,154. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 55
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Construction at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, Hall Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 30, 1940. Amount of contract, $59,160. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Mastic floor layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of a temporary office building for the Dominion Government at Wellington and Lyon Streets, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Henri Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 15, 1940. Amount of contract, $409,999 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—steam electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 55
Engineers operating steam: single or double drums	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floors)	0 50

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Construction of radio living quarters at Crescent Valley, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. F. R. McCharles, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, October 16, 1940. Amount of contract, $18,457.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gas	0 50
Steam	0 65
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electrician (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers—wood	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of additional development at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Celestin Simard, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1940. Amount of contract, $107,731. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 77
Cement finishers	0 61
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas.)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 44
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—gas.	0 50
Road roller operators—gas. or steam	0 65
Shovel operators—gas.	0 99
Steam shovel engineers	0 99
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 80
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80

Construction of water supply works at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, The Grant Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1940. Amount of contract, $26,385. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boilermakers	0 85
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Compressor operators	0 50
	Per day
Divers—(full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders—(full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drums	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Painters (spray)	0 85
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development at Aylmer, Ont. Name of contractors, Towland Construction Co., Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1940. Amount of contract, $325,511.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blackshpiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Gas	0 50
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Road roller operators—gas. or steam	0 65
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Development at Dorval, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1940. Amount of contract, $445,450.13. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 77
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 72
Firemen, stationary	0 55
Labourers	0 44
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Road grader operators (horsedrawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	0 99
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators—gas	0 99
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of a combined light and dwelling at the light station at Chebucto Head, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $8,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Cement finishers	$0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Labourers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Painters	0 65
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Shinglers (wood)	0 70
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gas	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a road at the Light Station at Chebucto Head, N.S. Name of contractors, Atlantic Construction Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 21, 1940. Amount of contract, $5,375. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Dragline operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drill runners	0 50

	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks	1 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators—gas	0 50
Road roller operators—steam or gas	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators, gas	1 00
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Pilelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50

Construction at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $9,412.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent: composition	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 85
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 85

Development at St. Aldwyn, Sask. Name of contractors, Dufferin Paving Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 22, 1940. Amount of contract, $161,086. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators—gas	0 55
Road roller operators—gas. or steam	0 70
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a water main at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 25, 1940. Amount of contract, $8,435. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Crane operators	0 73
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Pipe layers—caulkers and solderers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gas	0 55
Shovel operators	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractors operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 13, 1940. Amount of contract, $290,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Road grader operators:	
Gas	0 55
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Road roller operators (gas. or steam)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Additional development at Paulsen, Man. Name of contractors, Manitoba Engineering Co., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 18, 1940. Amount of contract, $205,718.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Asphalt rakers	0 52½
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 40

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 70
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Fur Caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
White Gymnasium Knickers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Undershirts and Drawers	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Dating Stamps and Type Cancellers	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	J. B. Laliberte, Ltée., Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Canadian General Rubber Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Tower Canadian Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Mail Bag Fittings	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Satchels	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

DRYDEN, ONTARIO.—DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 223) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 105).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1938, page 1405 and October, 1939, page 1059, with certain changes:

Wages: The hourly wage rates are increased by one cent per hour for all classes, with higher increases for a few classes of work.

Vacation: All employees having one or more years' service with the company to receive one week's vacation with pay, if and when operating conditions become normal.

SMOOTH ROCK FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED, SMOOTH ROCK FIBRE DIVISION, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 33).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940, to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 850, with this exception:

The hourly wage rates for the great majority of the classes of work are increased by 5 cents per hour, other classes receiving increases varying from 4 to 10 cents per hour.

KAPUSKASING, ONTARIO.—SPRUCE FALLS POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 256), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 87) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1939, page 851, and October, 1937, page 1152, with these exceptions:

Hourly wage rates are increased by 2 cents per hour.

Vacation: All hourly paid permanent employees with one year's service to be entitled to one week's vacation with pay.

The following benefits for employees with one year's service who enter military or naval service on active duty were provided for the period October 1, 1939 to October 1, 1940, with the understanding that consideration of such benefits be made for further six months' periods: Any such employee will, after honourable discharge, be given an opportunity, if he applies within 30 days of such discharge, of returning to an occupation as nearly comparable to his former occupation as circumstances permit, providing he is physically and mentally fit for employment. If not fit for such occupation, every effort will be made to place him on other work he may be capable of doing. Married employees and those with dependent blood relatives will be paid the difference between their monthly pay from the Government, including all allowances, and their monthly wages or salary from the Company (adjusted according as the operating unit in which he was employed works full or part time). Single employees with no dependent blood relatives will be paid the difference between their monthly pay and allowances from the Government and 75 per cent of their monthly wages or salary from the company (adjusted according as the operating unit in which he was employed works full or part time).

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, FORT WILLIAM DIVISION, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 232), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 132) AND OTHER UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment and in laying off to be given to union members. All permanent employees whose wage rates are fixed by this agreement are to become and remain union members.

Hours: Both the paper mill and the pulp mill are not to operate more than 6 days per week except that when considered necessary by the Company to provide stock to keep the paper mill running or for any other reason, the pulp mill may operate on Sundays. Hours for both day and tour workers: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime for day workers: time and one-half. Overtime for tour workers when engaged in other than tour work, time and one-half. All work by both day and tour workers on Sundays and three holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum hourly wage rates for some classes: wood yard—sawyers 59 cents, drum barkermen, conveyermen, oilers, wood handlers 56 cents; groundwood mill—stone sharpeners 83 cents, grindermen 64 cents, screenmen 63 cents; sulphite mill—chippermen 59 cents, sulphite cooks $1.03, blowpit men 56 cents, screen and deckermen 59 cents; beater room—beater engineers 90 cents, broke beatermen 56 cents; paper machine room—machine tenders $1.41, back tenders $1.23, third hands 97 cents, fourth hands 72 cents, fifth hands 68 cents, broke hustlers 56 cents, clothing man 95 cents, tour oilers 63 cents; finishing room—weighers 59 cents, finishers and truckers 56 cents; core room—coreman 61 cents, helper 56 cents; steam plant—water tenders 82 cents, steam engineers 79 cents, firemen 70 cents, coal handlers 59 cents; electrical department—switchboard operators 82 cents, motor tenders 77 cents, armature winder 88 cents, repairman 86 cents; pulp testers 56 cents; auto truck driver 59 cents, yard labourers 56 cents; mechanical—machinists (lathe hands) welders and pipefitters 82 cents, carpenter 84 cents, millwrights 82 and 84 cents, millwrights' helpers 68 cents. (These rates are 2 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement.)

An apprenticeship system is in effect in the mechanical trades, apprentices to be paid from 35 per cent of journeyman's rate during first year to 85 per cent during fifth year.

Grievances which cannot be settled by the company with the union will be referred to a joint arbitration board, the chairman of which will be appointed by the federal Minister of Labour if the representatives of the parties cannot agree on a chairman. The decision of this board to be final and binding.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—THE GREAT LAKES PAPER COMPANY LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 257), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 39) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS (LOCAL 865).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference to be given union members when hiring new men and when it is necessary to lay off men. All permanent employees whose rates are fixed by this agreement are to become and remain union members.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week for all workers.

Overtime: time and one-half for day workers and for tour workers when engaged on other than tour work; time and one-half for all work on Sundays and four specified holidays.

Vacation: permanent employees with one year's service to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Hourly wage rates for some classes of work: wood yard—sawyers 50 cents, labourers 56 cents; ground wood mill—sharpeners 69 cents, grindmen 58 cents, wet machine and pressman 56 cents, screenman 58 cents, others 56 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 97 cents, cooks' helpers 66 cents, acid makers 82 cents, blowpit men

57 cents; chipper—labourers 56 cents; broke beatermen 56 cents; finishing room—truckers and checkers 62 cents, finishers 57 cents, coreman 57 cents; laboratory—testers and samplers 56 cents; electrical—switchboard operators 86 cents, maintenance men 84 cents; yard labourers 56 cents; boiler house—shift engineers 86 cents, firemen 71 cents, coal handlers 56 cents; mechanical—millwrights, machinists, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, pipefitters 84 cents, mechanics' helpers 66 cents, oiler 58 cents; paper machines—machine tender $1.80 and $1.92, back tender $1.63 and $1.75, third hand $1.23 and $1.32, fourth hand 77 cents, fifth hand 67 cents, sixth hand 57 cents, clothingman $1.23, rewinderman 75 cents, oilers 66 cents, beater engineers 91 cents to $1.04. (These wage rates are 2 cents per hour higher than those of the previous agreement.)

Seniority to be observed in giving preference of employment.

Employees leaving the Company to serve in His Majesty's forces, will be guaranteed their seniority without any break and their own jobs when returning, if still capable of performing same.

Any disputes which cannot be settled between the union and the Company will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final. If the representatives of the parties cannot agree on a chairman for this board he will be appointed by the federal Minister of Labour.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 239), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 40) AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS (LOCAL 865).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to April 30, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Preference in employment and when laying off men to be given to union members. All employees whose rates are fixed by this agreement to become and remain union members.

Hours for both time and tour workers: 8 per day, a 48-hour week, except teamsters who may work 9 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half for day workers and for tour workers when engaged on other than tour work. Time and one-half for all work on Sundays and four specified holidays.

Hourly wage rates for some classes in the paper mill: clay and size operator 60 cents; beater room—engineers 93 cents, head furnishers 60 cents, helpers and broke beater 56 cents; paper machines—machine tenders $1.10 and $1.32, back tenders 92 cents and $1.14, third hands 84 cents and 90 cents, fourth hands 69 cents and 70 cents, fifth hands 62 and 64 cents, broke hustlers 56 cents, oilers 65 cents, helpers 56 cents; baling press operator 58 cents; finishing room—operators (stack) 80 and 82 cents, helpers 58 cents, cutter men 61 cents, roll finishers 63 cents, core makers 57 cents, truckers 56 cents, cutter girls 43 cents, counter girls 46 cents. Hourly wage rates for certain classes in the sulphite mill: wood room—knife grinder 71 cents, chipper men 56 cents, sawyers and labourers 56 cents; acid makers 73 cents; digester house cooks 92 cents; blow pit operators and screen room operators 56 cents; bleacher men 75 cents; sulphite machine room—back tenders 59 cents, others 56 cents, groundwood mill—grindermen 57 cents, others 56 cents, yard labourers and teamsters 56 cents; mechanical crew—mechanics 82 to 84 cents, helpers 68 cents, oilers 58 cents, apprentices 30 cents minimum. Boiler house—engineers 86 cents, firemen 71 cents, coal men 56 cents, turbine operators 79 cents; electricians 84 cents, electrical operators 82 cents.

Vacation: employees who have been steadily employed for a year or more before May 1 to receive a week's vacation with pay.

Seniority to be observed in giving preference of employment.

An apprentice system is in effect in the mechanical trades, apprentices to be paid from 35 per cent of journeyman's rate in first year to 85 per cent during fourth year.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the Company and the union will be referred to a joint arbitration board, the chairman of which will be appointed by the Minister of Labour if the representatives of the parties are unable to agree on one.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THUNDER BAY PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 249), THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 134) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF OPERATING ENGINEERS (LOCAL 865).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Fort William Division, except for the wage scale and vacation.

Vacation: permanent employees with one year or more service to have one week's vacation with pay if the Abitibi newsprint mills have operated 75 per cent or over, 3 days if these mills have operated between 50 and 75 per cent and no vacation if less than 50 per cent.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: paper mill—machine tenders $1.67 and $1.70, back tenders $1.49 and $1.52, third hands $1.14, and $1.16, fourth hands 72 cents, fifth hands 67 cents, sixth hands 56 cents, oiler (day) 84 cents, shift oiler 60 cents, clothier $1.09, broke beater 56 cents, weighmen 60 cents, finishers 56 cents, rewinder men 64 cents, coreman 59 cents; groundwood mill—grindermen 59 cents, oiler 57 cents, wood truckers and bull screen 56 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 97 cents, screen men 59 cents, blow pit men 56 cents; boiler house—engineers 86 cents, firemen 71 cents, coal handler 59 cents; wood room—sawyers and chippermen 59 cents, labourer 56 cents; mechanics—machinist and tinsmith 84 and 86 cents, millwrights 84 and 89 cents, blacksmiths, pipefitters and electricians 84 cents, mechanics' helpers 68 cents, yard labourer 56 cents. (These are increases of 2 cents per hour in most cases.)

PINE FALLS, MANITOBA.—MANITOBA PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 245), INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 101) AND OTHER UNIONS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement as to preference in employment, hours, overtime, apprenticeship, are similar to those of the agreement summarized above for the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Fort William Division. Wages and vacation provisions in this agreement are:

Vacation: permanent employees with one year or more service with the Company to be given one week's vacation with pay if the Abitibi newsprint mills have operated 75 per cent or over, 3 days if operating ratio is 50 to 75 per cent and no vacation if operating ratio is less than 50 per cent.

Hourly wage rates for certain classes: paper mill—machine tenders $1.70, back tenders $1.52, third hands $1.15, beater engineers 99 cents, fourth hands 72 cents, fifth hands 67 cents, sixth hands 56 cents, oilers 67 cents, clothing man 83 cents, cleaners and swipers 56 cents; wood room—knife grindermen 59 cents, chippermen and oilers 57 cents, others 56 cents; slasher—sawyers 56 cents, wood handlers 56 cents; grinder room—stone sharpeners 87 cents, grindermen 83 cents, bull screens 56 cents; sulphite mill—cooks and acid makers $1.08, cooks' helpers 77 cents, blow pit 58 cents; mixing room—stock runners 70 cents, broke beatermen 56 cents; finishing room—finishers and coremen 56 cents, electric trucker 68 cents; steam plant—teamsters 57 cents, labourers 56 cents, locomotive engineer 83 cents, locomotive firemen 68 cents; mechanical—machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, pipefitters, millwrights, tinsmiths 82 to 90 cents, mechanics' helpers 67 cents; electrical—tour electricians and repairmen 82 to 90 cents, substation operators 83 cents. (The wage rates are 2 cents per hour higher than the previous rates with greater increases for a few classes.)

Manufacturing: Metal Products

SYDNEY, N.S.—DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION LTD., SYDNEY STEEL PLANT DIVISION, AND THE STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, LOCAL 1064.

Agreement reached following report of Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 662 and October, page 1004). Agreement to be in effect from September 4, 1940 to September 4, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Corporation recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agency for employees who are members of the union. No discrimination to be shown on account of union membership.

The Corporation will deduct from wages and pay over to the union, union dues from those employees who so authorize it.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one half except when a man works extra time on account of absenteeism and in case of certain seasonal work. Exception is also made when necessary for the rail mill to roll beyond the usual time, when straight time may be paid to the operating staff for one hour on the rolling operation and 1½ hours on the cooling tanks, provided that the conditions making such extra work necessary are outside the normal control of management. Time and one half for work on Sundays and statutory holidays to the employees of the following shops: roll, electrical repair, electrical general, locomotive repair, pattern, outside carpenter, car repair, blacksmith, boiler, pipe, machines, outside mechanical, foundry, carpenter.

Wages: the basic rates effective on July 1, 1940, are to remain in effect, but effective September 4, 1940, a bonus of 15 cents per shift of 8 hours or 2 cents per hour for any part of shift worked is to be paid. It is further provided that if the index number (all items) as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE shows an increase of 10 per cent as at December 31, 1940, over the figure as at June 30, 1940, then the parties are to re-open and adjust the bonus payment.

Other factors being relatively equal, seniority to prevail when increasing or decreasing staff.

Any employee who enlists or is called into the military, naval or air service of the British Empire during the war and who within 90 days after his honourable discharge from such service registers for employment with the corporation shall for the purpose of seniority rights be considered to have been in continuous service with the corporation during the time he was so engaged in the services of the British Empire.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the department committee (of employees) and the department superintendent or by the union with the management shall be referred to an umpire appointed jointly by the union and the management of the corporation.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE BOILER SHOP, INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT (MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, WELDERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL 271) (BOILERMAKERS).

Agreement reached as a compromise following report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1007) and the strike reported on page 1245 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from November 9, 1940, to November 8, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the shop committee as the sole bargaining agency for the employees as long as the committee represents a majority of the employees covered by this agreement. No discrimination against any employee on account of activity in the meetings of the committee or of the union above mentioned.

Hours: for day shift—8½ per day, 4½ on Saturdays, a 47 hour week; for night shift—10 per night, 5 nights per week, a 50 hour week. It is agreed that three 8 hour shifts may be worked if men available and if the management so desires.

Overtime: time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays. Night shifts to be paid 5 cents per hour extra. In case of three shifts being worked, the shift between midnight and 8 a.m. to be paid the 5 cents per hour extra.

The wage rates established in this agreement are to be retroactive to August 10, 1940.

Minimum Wage Rates	Cents per Hour
Layers Off	75
Boiler Makers Class 1	75
Boiler Makers Class 2	65
Flange Turners	75
Welders Class 1	75
Welders Class 2	65
Caulkers Class 1	70
Caulkers Class 2	60

Mnimum Wage Rates	Cents per Hour
Burners Class 1	65
Burners Class 2	55
Rivetters Class 1	70
Rivetters Class 2	65
Holders on Class 1	55
Holders on Class 2	50
Rivet Heaters Class 1	50
Rivet Heaters Class 2	45
Bolters up Class 1	55
Bolters up Class 2	45
Drillers Class 1	60
Drillers Class 2	50
Blacksmiths Class 1	70
Blacksmiths Class 2	60
Crane Operators Class 1	58
Crane Operators Class 2	50
Slingers Class 1	58
Slingers Class 2	50
Helpers	40
Helper Apprentices Class 1	30
Helper Apprentices Class 2	20
Apprentices—First Year	25
Apprentices—Second Year	35
Apprentices—Third Year	40
Apprentices—Fourth Year	45
Apprentices—Fifth Year	50

Apprentices to be under 18 years to start and must have the education and ability necessary to take the five year course.

Helper apprentices class 2, to be under 18 years to start, to be classified as helper apprentice class 1 after one year's experience and as helper after two years' experience.

Seniority to be considered when necessary to reduce the staff.

Minor disputes or grievances will be negotiated between the management and the shop committee. In case of a deadlock over the carrying out of the terms of this agreement or the interpretation of any of its clauses, the matter will be referred to the federal Minister of Labour who may set up a conciliation committee upon which the company and the shop committee will be represented, the decision of this committee to be binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE CANADIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

Agreement reached following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 443, conciliation by the Department of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 669) and during the proceedings of the board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1940, page 415). Agreement to be in effect from June 24, 1940 to March 15, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, but may be revised after January 1, 1941.

The Companies recognize the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for the unlicensed personnel employed. The companies, in co-operation with the union agree to give preference to the employment of union members, but the actual selecting and hiring of seamen to be in the discretion of the master and/or chief engineer of the vessel.

Hours not to exceed 12 per day. Only necessary work may be done between Saturday noon and Monday at 6 a.m. or on eight holidays. (Necessary work is routine duties of men on watch essential for the safe navigation or the moving or placing of the vessel and work necessary for the loading or unloading of cargo). In laying up or fitting out, hours not to exceed 9 per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime: any work in excess of 12 hours in any day is to be compensated for by time off, as soon as possible. Any work, other than necessary work done between noon Saturday and Monday morning or on any of the eight holidays, to be paid for extra at 45 cents per hour or at the hourly rate, whichever is higher. For work required on Sundays or holidays for the purpose of expediting laying up or fitting out to be paid at overtime rate (45 cents per hour or the hourly rate, whichever is higher) in addition to the regular wage.

Minimum monthly wages (which are retroactive to the opening of the 1940 navigation season); wheelsman $87.50; watchmen, lookout and patrol, deck watch $70; deckhand $62.50; oilers $87.50; firemen $80; coal passers $62.50; second cook $65; porters $57.50; first cook (Canaler) $117.50; first cook (Upper Lakers) $127.50. (These rates are $7.50 per month higher than last year's rates except in case of wheelsmen for whom the rate is $10 per month higher.) Should a Company employing men on a monthly basis fail to provide either meals or sleeping accommodation, the Company will pay 40 cents for each meal and $1 for each day's sleeping accommodation which is not so provided.

If any member of a crew is required to do work usually done by longshoremen he shall be paid the local longshoremen's hourly rate (but in no case less than 40 cents per hour) in addition to his regular wage, and if such work is done on Sundays or holidays, the rate will be time and one half.

At the close of navigation, when a vessel is laid up, the Companies to furnish transportation to all members of the unlicensed personnel who have been in the Company's employ for four months or more during the season, to their homes or for 500 miles, whichever is the lesser.

Any grievances may be presented to the master of the vessel by the ship's delegate. Union representatives to be allowed by the companies to board vessels for union business but not to engage in negotiations over any dispute with the officer in charge of the vessel.

A Maritime Adjustment Board to be formed, one member representing the Company, one the union and the third chosen by these two, or if they cannot agree by the federal Minister of Labour. Should either party fail to nominate their representative within 15 days of the date of the agreement, such representative was to have been named by the Minister of Labour. Disputes are to be referred to this board, whose decision will be final.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE NATIONAL SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 625, was renewed with six companies for the 1940 navigation season. From April 1, 1940, a new monthly wage scale became effective; wheelsmen $85, watchmen $70; deckhands $60, oilers $85, firemen $80, trimmers $60, cook steward (Upper Laker) $127.50, cook steward (Canaler) $120, second cook $60, porter $55.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' GUILD OF CANADA (AFFLIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 626, was renewed with five companies for the 1940 navigation season. From April 1, 1940, a new monthly wage scale became effective; mate (Upper Lakers) $180, second mate (Upper Lakers) $140, mate (Canalers) $170, second mate (Canalers) $127.50.

GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF MARINE ENGINEERS (AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIPS' EMPLOYEES).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 626, was renewed with five companies for the 1940 navigation season. From April 1, 1940, a new monthly wage scale became effective: second engineer (Upper Lakers) $170, second engineer (Canalers) $160, third engineer $120.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN TUG COMPANY AND THE NATIONAL SEAMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF MARINE ENGINEERS AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS GUILD OF CANADA (ALL AFFILIATED WITH THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF SHIP'S EMPLOYEES) (SEAMEN, MARINE ENGINEERS AND OFFICERS).

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 626, was renewed for the 1940 navigation season, with the following new monthly wage scale: master $215, chief engineer $175 for second class certificate and $140 for third class certificate, second engineer $100, fireman $67.50 for coal burner and $57.50 for oil burner, deckhand $52.50, cook $57.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec Amendments

The following agreements, amendments and corrections of agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Bakers, Quebec (amendment).
Shoe Industry, Province (amendments).
Paper Box Industry, Province (amendment).
Paper Box (Uncorrugated) Industry, Province (amendment).
Lithographing Industry, Province.
Furniture Industry, Province (amendment).
Building Trades, Three Rivers (amendment).
Building Trades, Sorel (amendment).
Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).
Building Trades, Sherbrooke (correction of amendment).
Building Trades, Montreal (correction).
Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).
Hardware Stores, Quebec (amendment).
Dairy Employees, Quebec (amendment).
Clerks and Accountants, Jonquière (amendment).
Garage Employees, Quebec (amendments).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Order in Council and are summarized in a special article below.

ONTARIO

Hard Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN

Bakers, Regina.

ALBERTA

Foundry Industry, Edmonton.
Bowling Alley Pinsetters, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in

the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May, 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of one agreement, the correction of two agreements and the amendment of fifteen other agreements, all of which are noted below. A request for the extension of a new agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of November 16. Requests for the amendment of certain agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: the fur industry (wholesale) at Montreal in the issue of November 2; clerks and accountants at Jonquière, retail trade at Quebec, the leather tanning industry throughout the Province, printing trades at Quebec, in the issue of November 23; the work glove manufacturing industry throughout the Province and all building trades agreements throughout the Province in the issue of November 30. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during November approving or amending the constitution of eight joint committees and others approving the levying of assessments by nine joint committees, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND DELIVERYMEN, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 2, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1940, page 68) by extending the term of the agreement from November 1, 1940, to January 1, 1941.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Products

SHOE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 9, extends the terms of the agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335, June, page 691, December, page 1423, July, 1939, page 728, October, page 1065 and September, 1940, page 971) to December 7, 1940.

A further Order in Council also dated November 7 and published in the same issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*, makes a number of amendments to this agreement, such amendments to become effective December 7, 1940, and the agreement to continue in effect to December 6, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The classification of factory employees (male and female), is revised, and in addition the agreement now also covers three new classes: (*b*) office employees, chauffeurs, caretakers and watchmen; (*c*) shippers, inspectors, examiners, elevator operators and employees who correct defects in shoes during the course of manufacture; (*d*) all other employees (male and female) working inside or outside the factory and who are not included in the general factory classification. For these three classes (*b*, *c* and *d*) instead of three zones as for the general factory trades, the province is divided into four zones, zones I and II corresponding to zones I and II for the factory trades (that is, the Island of Montreal and within five miles of it is zone I; and the city of Quebec and within 5 miles of it is zone II) but zone III is other municipalities of 3,000 or more and within 5 miles of them; and zone IV, municipalities of less than 3,000.

The minimum hourly wage rates for the general factory trades are unchanged. The following minimum hourly rates are set for the new classes now included: (*b*) for office employees, chauffeurs, caretakers and watchmen—25 cents in zone I, 22½ cents in zone II, 20 cents in zone III and 15 cents in zone IV.

Zone	Percentage of employees	Cents per hour	Percentage of employees	Cents per hour	Percentage of employees	Cents per hour
For class (c) described on previous page—						
I	60	26	25	22	15	17
II	60	24	25	20	15	15
III	60	22	25	18	15	13
IV	60	20	25	16	15	12
For class (d) described on previous page—						
I	65	23	15	19	20	14½
II	65	21	15	16½	20	12½
III	65	20	15	15½	20	12½
IV	65	19	15	14½	20	12½

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PAPER BOX (CORRUGATED PAPER) INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1939, page 218, March, page 335, June, page 628 and February, 1940, page 172).

The minimum hourly wage rates for the first six months of employment are the same as the minimum rates for all in the original agreement. The minimum hourly wage rates after six months' experience are increased by 5 cents per hour for the following classes: foremen, corrugating machine operators, printing operators, slitting operators, slotting operators, flap cutting operators, bar creasing and slotting operators, helpers on corrugating machine, feeders and tailers, bundling and tying; the rates for the other ten classes are unchanged; stationary enginemen and stokers are no longer included. The minimum average for male employees is increased from 32, to 35 cents per hour. The wages for male employees in force on September 30 are to be increased by 2 cents per hour from October 1, 1940, for all employees of six months' service and for others when they have completed six months' service. The minimum hourly rates for female employees are unchanged but the average minimum wage for female employees is increased by one cent to a minimum of 26 cents per hour.

PAPER BOX (UNCORRUGATED PAPER), PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 31, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 9, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1939, page 528, September, page 950 and May, 1940, page 496), by replacing the word "gluers" by the term "hand fed table gummers."

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

LITHOGRAPHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Canadian Lithographers Association, Province of Quebec Branch, and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Local 27.

The agreement is to be in effect from December 1, 1940, to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and applies to the whole Province of Quebec. The jurisdiction comprises the production of lithography by lithographic, planographic, photolithographic or gelatine processes, whether direct or offset and whether in trade plants or any other establishments. It does not, however, include: office executives and clerks, salesmen, building maintenance men, elevator operators, cleaners, shippers, chauffeurs and other employees not actually engaged in the processes of production of lithography, nor employees in the binding and finishing departments, such as cutters, binders and finishers.

Hours: for both day and night shifts not to exceed 9 hours per shift, nor 44 hours per week; for the day shift this may be either a 5 day or a 5½ day week; for the night shift, 5 nights per week. (In the previous agreement regular hours were 45 per week.)

Overtime: all time worked before or after the regular hours in each shop to be considered overtime; time and one half for first three hours overtime Mondays to Fridays; all other overtime including work on Saturdays (except Saturday morning when part of regular week), Sundays and seven or eight holidays, double time.

No piece work shall be done in any shop.

Minimum hourly wage rates for day work: Art Department—artist (reproducers only), commercial, general letterers and engravers $1.05, letterers and engravers on drug label work 72 cents, poster (crayon) $1.15, poster (letterers) 90 cents, process (colour correctors) $1.27; Camera Department—camera operators (commercial) 65 cents, camera operators (process and colour) $1.05, projection machine operators $1.05; Plate-making Department—commercial transferers 90 cents, colour transferers and provers $1.05, photo-composograph and step and repeat operators $1.05, vacuum frame and contact negative operators 61 cents and $1.05, stone polishers 61 cents, plate grainers 61 and 77 cents; Press Department—on presses up to 12 by 19, journeymen pressmen 63 cents; on presses over 12 by 19 and up to 20 by 30, pressmen 79 cents (one colour) and $1.05 (two colours), feeders and feeder attendants 34 to 45 cents; on presses over 20 by 30 and up to 22 by 34, pressmen 84 cents (one colour) $1.05 (two colours), feeders and feeder attendants 34 to 45 cents; on presses over 22 by 34 and up to 36 by 48, pressmen $1.05 (one colour) $1.16 (two colours), feeders and feeder attendants 37 to 53 cents; on presses over 36 by 48 up to 44 by 52, 38½ by 58½ and 41 by 55½, $1.10 (one colour) $1.32 (two colours) $1.42 (three colours), feeders and feeder attendants 38 to 58 cents; on presses larger than above, pressmen $1.21 (one colour) $1.37 (two colours), feeders and feeder attendants 40 to 63 cents; on four colour presses, pressmen $1.58 and $1.38, feeders and feeder attendants 38 to 58 cents; on direct

rotation and web offset presses, pressmen 98 cents, feeders and feeder attendants 38 to 58 cents, on flat bed presses (stone) pressmen 90 cents, feeders and feeder attendants 38 to 58 cents. Wages for helpers: from 20 cents during first six months to 33 cents after one year. Special rates may be fixed by the parity committee for any handicapped employees.

Minimum hourly wage rates for night work are 15 per cent higher than for day work.

Apprentices: in the press department, one apprentice for 3 journeymen and one apprentice for each four additional journeymen; in all other departments, one apprentice for 4 journeymen and one apprentice for each 5 additional journeymen.

Wages per hour for apprentices for day work: Art Department and Camera Department —from 20 cents during first six months to 57 cents during second half of fifth year, improvers 65 cents during first half of first year to 94 cents during second half of second year; Plate-making Department—from 20 cents during first year to 94 cents during second half of sixth year; Press Department—an apprentice must serve as feeder before taking charge of a press and beginning his apprenticeship, when he shall begin at not less than wages he received as a feeder and each six months shall receive an increase equal to one ninth of the difference between the feeder's wages and the journeymen pressman's rate as determined for the size of the press operated. The rates for night work are 15 per cent higher than for day work in all cases.

The wage rates are in most cases from 5 to 10 cents per hour higher than in the previous agreement, but it is further provided that any lithographic employees who have not benefitted by the terms of this scale are to receive an increase of 3 per cent.

In any shops where the prevailing number of hours per week are less than the above established and/or the regular prevailing wages are higher than the minimum rates established in this agreement, such prevailing hours may not be increased, nor such higher prevailing wages reduced.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 16, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1386, February, 1938, page 214, October, 1938, page 1170, January, 1940, page 69, February, page 172 and October, page 1075).

The term of the agreement is extended from November 16, 1940, to September 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The names of five firms are struck off the list of manufacturers parties to the agreement and the names of ten others added. The Association of the Employees of J. W. Kilgour & Bros., Ltd., Beauharnois, at one time a party to the agreement is struck off, leaving the following two orzanizations as the representatives of employees: La Federation Catholique Nationale du Meuble (The National Catholic Federation of Furniture Workers) and L'Association Ouvrière Catholique de Beauharnois (The Catholic Workers' Association of Beauharnois).

Most provisions of the agreement have been revised, and the following is a summary of the complete agreement as now in effect.

The agreement is in effect throughout the Province of Quebec, which is divided into three zones: zone I is the Island of Montreal; zone II, the Province of Quebec except zones I and III; zone III the county of Chicoutimi, the town of Rivière-du-Loup and the municipalities with less than 3,000 population, provided the establishments in such territory do not employ more than 50 workmen.

The industrial jurisdiction includes furniture for dining rooms, bed rooms, living rooms, kitchen, offices, schools, restaurants and taverns, also wood lawn and porch furniture. (Upholstered furniture is not mentioned.)

Hours: 55 per week.

Overtime (except for shippers, maintenance and repair men and boiler firemen) time and one quarter.

Minimum hourly wage rates, effective from November 1, 1940, for employees (male and female) working in the manufacturing of furniture, etc. and also for boiler firemen, shippers, maintenance and repair men; in zone I, 18 cents per hour, with a minimum average rate of 39½ cents; in zone II, 15 cents per hour, with a minimum average of 34½ cents; in zone III, 12 cents per hour, with a minimum average of 29 cents. In computing the average wage, that part of any employee's wages which exceeds 55 cents in zone I, 50 cents in zone II and 45 cents in zone III shall not be considered. Piece rates to be high enough to enable workers to earn the above minimum rates.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 16, amends the Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 866, June, page 609 and May, page 497) by adding another contractor to the parties to the agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved November 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 16, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1172 and November, 1938, page 1299) by adding three contractors to the parties to the agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council, approved November 5, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 9, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 867) by providing that professional employers who are recognized by provincial and municipal authorities to be bona fide contractors may pay the carpenters and joiners 5 cents per hour less and the painters, bricklayers, plasterers and masons 10 cents per hour less than the regular established rates for these trades, making the minimum hourly rates payable by these contractors: carpenters and joiners, 45 cents in zone I and 35 cents in

zone II; painters, paperhangers and glaziers, 40 cents in zone I and 30 cents in zone II; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 55 cents in zone I and 45 cents in zone II.

The wage schedule is amended to provide 35 cents per hour for millwrights.

The agreement is to be in effect until April 30, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE.—A correction to the Order in Council, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 731 and previous issues mentioned therein, corrects the rate for maintenance men in churches, colleges, etc. in the county of Arthabasca to read $17.30 for journeymen in zone I instead of $17.50.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—A correction to the Order in Council which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 732 and November, page 1203, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 23. It does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

An amendment to this same agreement was approved October 31, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 9. By this amendment "La Section des entrepreneurs en tôlerie et toiture de l'association des Marchands du Canada" (The Sheet Metal and Roofing Contractors' Section of the Merchants Association of Canada) is added to the parties to the agreement.

Trade

HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved November 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, amends the previous Order in Council for these stores (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1940, page 391) by including in the jurisdiction establishments (wholesale and retail) whose main business is the sale of washing machines, electrical refrigerators, stoves, etc.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 799, July, 1939, page 729 and August, 1939, page 862) by adding another dairy to the parties to the agreement.

CLERKS AND ACCOUNTANTS, JONQUIERE, KENOGAMI, ARVIDA AND ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA.—An Order in Council, approved November 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1939, page 730, January, 1940, page 69, October, page 1076 and November, page 1203), by extending the agreement from December 8, 1940, to January 19, 1941.

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—*See* below under "Service: Custom and Repair."

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 696, December, page 1174, February, 1939, page 218, April, page 435, May, page 529, June, page 630, July, 1940, page 734, October, page 1076) by extending the period of the agreement to November 28, 1940.

A further Order in Council, approved November 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 30, renews the agreement to November 28, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hourly wage rates: in zone I the rates for journeymen mechanic, fitter, machinist, electrician, body man, wheelwright, blacksmith, welder, painter and upholsterer are increased from 3 to 5 cents per hour, making the following rates effective for these trades in zone I: class A 50 cents, class B 46 cents, class C 44 cents, journeyman for first year 40 cents, storage battery man 44 cents, glazier 44 cents, greaser 38 cents, vulcanizer 38 cents. The hourly wage rates for apprentices in zone I are increased by one cent per hour making the rates from 16 cents during first year to 32 cents during fourth year. The hourly wage rates for servicemen, gas sellers, car washers, etc., are increased by 2 cents per hour to 22 cents for beginners and 27 cents after one year's experience. In zone II, the hourly rate for qualified workmen (mechanics, fitters, machinists, electricians, body men, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, welders, painters, glaziers, upholstery makers, battery men, oilers and vulcanizers) is increased by 3 cents, to 33 cents per hour, and for assistants an increase of 2 cents, making their rate 27 cents per hour; apprentices in zone II are increased by one cent, making their rates from 11 cents per hour during first year to 26 cents during fourth year. For service stations in zone II the rate (except for beginners) is increased by one cent, to 26 cents per hour.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved or amended by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 2, 9, 23 and 30:

Shoe industry, Province.
Fur industry, Quebec.
Dress industry, Province.
Retail stores, Magog.
Building trades, Hull (amendment).
Aluminum industry, Arvida.
Building trades, Hull (amendment).
Retail stores, Quebec.

Notices were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 2, 9, 16 and 30,

that authorization was given by Orders in Council for the joint committees to levy assessments on employers and employees, parties to the following agreements:

Men's clothing, Province.
Grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Sash and door industry, Jonquiere.
Civic employees, St. Joseph d'Alma.
Retail stores, Magog.
Bakers, Quebec (amendment).
Garage employees, Quebec.
Building trades, Joliette (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, Valleyfield.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN six provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any (or specified) industries, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council in all the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. References to the summaries of these Acts and of amendments to them are given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1077. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

HARD FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council, dated October 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the hard furniture industry throughout the province of Ontario, from October 15, 1940, to October 15, 1941.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 285, with these exceptions:

All those producing church, theatre and other products not commonly recognized to be case goods are exempted from the schedule.

The minimum hourly wage rates for those beginning to work in the industry when under 21 years of age and who have had less than 4 years' experience, remain unchanged for the first year of employment, but the minimum rates of the previous schedule are increased by one cent per hour, for the next three years. For all other employees (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) the minimum rates of the previous schedule are increased 2 cents per hour from October 15, 1940, with a further increase of 2 cents per hour to come into effect April 1, 1941.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved October 26 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 15, amends the schedule for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1940, page 736) by certain minor changes which do not affect the summary as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Alberta

Manufacturing: Metal Products

FOUNDRY INDUSTRY, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated November 13, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, November 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the foundry industry in the city of Edmonton and within 10 miles of the city post office.

The schedule is to be in effect from November 25, 1940, to November 24, 1941, and thereafter during pleasure".

The foundry industry includes (without limitation) the founding of iron, steel, aluminum, brass and bronze.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. However, the daily limit may be exceeded by one hour, provided the weekly limit is not exceeded by more than 3 hours; such extra hours are payable at straight time. In any case where the consecutive hours during which an employee is employed are less than three hours, he shall be paid for three hours.

Overtime: all work other than above to be paid at time and one-half for first three hours in any day and double time thereafter. Work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: journeymen 65 cents, improvers 55 cents, cupola men 40 cents during first three months and 50 cents thereafter, casting grinders 50 cents.

One apprentice allowed to each shop and one additional apprentice for each six journeymen moulders and coremakers or fraction thereof employed. One apprentice patternmaker allowed to each shop and an additional apprentice for each six journeymen patternmakers or fraction thereof employed. Apprentices to serve four years after which they shall be classed as improvers for one year. Apprentices to be paid from 20 cents per hour during first six months to 37½ cents during eighth six months.

Service: Recreational

BOWLING ALLEY PINSETTERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated November 13, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, November 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for bowling alley pinsetters in the city of Calgary from November 25, 1940, to November 24, 1941, and thereafter "during pleasure".

Hours: 9 per day, 54 per week, with a 24 hour period free each week.

Overtime to consist of all hours in excess of above hours.

Wages: for five pins 2¾ cents per line; for ten pins, 3½ cents per line. From September 1 to April 30, if wages of an employee on the above basis are less than $10 per week, he shall be paid at least $10 for that week.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1940

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE new official index number of the cost of living advanced about three quarters of one per cent in November as compared with October. The most important increase was in the food group which was 2·5 per cent higher due to substantial advances in the prices of butter and eggs. The fuel group and the home furnishings group showed minor increases, that in the former being due to higher prices for coal in several localities. The rent, clothing and miscellaneous groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the "total index" at certain dates are 107·8 for the beginning of November; 107·0 for October; 103·8 for November, 1939; and 100·8 at the beginning of August and September, 1939. The advance since the outbreak of war was therefore 6·9 per cent. The most important advances during this period were in the clothing group about 14 per cent, fuel 10 per cent, food and home furnishings about 9 per cent.

The index number was constructed on the basis of a survey of the expenditure of 1,439 families of wage earners and salaried workers with incomes between $450 and $2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was $1,453.80 divided as follows: Food (31·3 per cent) $443; shelter (19·1 per cent) $269.50; Fuel and Light (6·4 per cent) $90.50; Clothing (11·7 per cent) $165.80; Home Furnishings (8·9 per cent) $125.70; Miscellaneous (22·6 per cent) $319.40, including Health (4·3 per cent) $60.80, Personal Care (1·7 per cent) $23.90, Transportation (5·6 per cent) $79.30, Recreation (5·8 per cent) $82.10, Life Insurance (5·2 per cent) $73.30. Other expenditure, not directly represented in the index was $40.

The table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living published in this monthly statement from January, 1927, to September, 1940, has been discontinued and replaced by the new official cost of living index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Those who have been using the old index number of the Department for special purposes and cannot immediately change to the new may bring the old series down to date each month by applying the percentage changes shown by the new index to the figure for August, 1940, for the old index. The group figures may be similarly adjusted. For the "Sundries" group figure the indexes for the new "Home Furnishings" and the "Miscellaneous" should be combined using the weights. By this method of calculation the figures of the old index for November are Food 123, Fuel and Light 148, Rent 153, Clothing 133, Sundries 161, All Items 139.

Publication of the table showing the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE from August, 1915, to September, 1940, has also been discontinued. The cost of the list in terms of average retail prices in 69 cities in Canada at the beginning of November was: Food $8.92; Laundry starch 4·1 cents; Fuel $2.95; Rent $6.21; and Total $18.13. The average cost of staple foods by provinces at the beginning of November was: Nova Scotia $9.04; Prince Edward Island $8.70; New Brunswick $9.17; Quebec $8.35; Ontario $8.90; Manitoba $8.64; Saskatchewan $8.34; Alberta $8.68; and British Columbia $9.74.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices on the base 1926 as 100 changed little week by week during

the month the high point 84·1 being for the week ended November 29 and the low point 83·6 for the week ended November 1 as compared with 83·0 for the week ended October 4. The most important changes occurred in two groups, the Vegetable Products Group which advanced 1·7 per cent during the month and the Animals and Their Products Group which advanced 1·3 per cent. In the former the increase was due mainly to advances in the prices of grains, potatoes and certain milled products and in the latter to increases in eggs, butter, milk, cheese and hides. In this group the prices of livestock, chiefly hogs, as well as fresh and cured meats were lower. Changes during the month in the other principal groups were slight. The movement in the index since the beginning of the year has been relatively slight following the sharp advance after the outbreak of war, the high point for the entire period being 84·1 for the week ended November 29. Comparative figures on a monthly basis are 81·6 for June, 1940, the low point for the year, 82·6 for January, 1940, and 72·4 for August, 1939 (pre war). Since the outbreak of war the general index has advanced about 16 per cent, consumers goods about 15 per cent, producers goods about 17 per cent, raw and partly manufactured goods 19 per cent and fully and chiefly manufactured goods about 13 per cent.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of sixty-five staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Average prices in 1935–1939=100

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings	Miscellaneous	Total
1913	88·3	74·3	76·9	88·0	70·3		79·7
1914	91·9	72·1	75·4	88·9	70·3		80·0
1915	92·7	69·9	73·8	96·8	70·9		81·6
1916	103·3	70·6	75·4	110·8	74·5		88·3
1917	133·3	75·8	83·8	130·3	81·5		104·5
1918	152·8	80·2	92·2	152·3	91·4		118·3
1919	163·3	87·6	100·7	175·1	101·2		130·0
1920	188·1	100·2	119·9	213·1	110·3		150·5
1926	133·3	115·9	116·8	139·1	106·1		121·8
1929	134·7	119·7	112·6	134·8	105·0		121·7
1930	131·5	122·7	111·8	130·6	105·4		120·8
1931	103·1	119·4	110·0	114·3	103·3		109·1
1932	85·7	109·7	106·8	100·6	100·4		99·0
1933	84·9	98·6	102·5	93·3	98·2		94·4
1934	92·5	92·8	102·5	96·9	97·7		95·7
1935	94·6	94·0	100·9	97·6	95·4	98·7	96·2
1936	97·8	96·1	101·5	99·3	97·2	99·1	98·1
1937	103·2	99·7	98·9	101·4	101·5	100·1	101·2
1938	103·8	103·1	97·9	100·9	102·4	101·1	102·2
1939							
January	99·9	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	101·1
February	98·7	103·4	101·0	100·2	101·7	101·1	100·7
March	98·5	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·2	101·1	100·6
April	98·3	103·4	100·4	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
May	98·2	103·8	100·2	99·9	101·1	101·4	100·6
June	98·1	103·8	99·8	100·1	101·0	101·3	100·5
July	99·0	103·8	99·3	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
August	99·3	103·8	99·0	100·1	100·9	101·3	100·8
September	99·4	103·8	98·9	99·6	100·8	101·3	100·8
October	106·3	104·4	104·4	99·6	101·0	101·7	103·5
November	107·1	104·4	105·3	99·6	101·0	101·9	103·8
December	104·7	104·4	105·4	103·3	104·1	102·0	103·8
Year	100·6	103·8	101·2	100·7	101·4	101·4	101·5
1940							
January	104·5	104·4	105·5	103·3	104·3	101·8	103·8
February	104·5	104·4	105·8	103·3	104·3	101·9	103·8
March	104·8	104·4	105·7	107·8	105·9	101·9	104·6
April	104·8	104·4	105·9	107·8	106·1	101·8	104·6
May	104·4	106·9	106·1	107·8	106·2	101·8	104·9
June	103·8	106·9	106·0	109·1	106·5	101·8	104·9
July	105·3	106·9	107·9	109·1	106·9	102·2	105·6
August	105·4	106·9	108·4	109·1	106·9	103·0	105·9
September	105·4	106·9	108·5	112·4	108·9	102·8	106·4
October	106·1	107·7	108·0	113·5	109·7	102·8	107·0
November	108·7	107·7	108·5	113·5	110·0	102·8	107·8

For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926=100 was converted to the base 1935–1939=100.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, boneless fronts, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon, medium, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh loin, per lb.	Fresh shoulder, per lb.	Pork, salt, regular mess, per lb.		
	cents	cents	cents *	cents	cents	cents *	cents	cents *	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**30·1**	**26·1**	**25·4**	**17·8**	**14·5**	**19·3**	**27·2**	**25·9**	**19·3**	**20·3**	**32·5**	**55·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·9**	**26·0**	**23·9**	**17·5**	**14·9**	**17·5**	**28·1**	**25·3**	**19·7**	**19·4**	**31·4**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	33·9	28·0	24·3	19·7	16·2	15	27·8	26·7	22	20·4	31·6	54·9
2—New Glasgow	32·5	28·1	24	18·6	15·8	18	30	25·7	19·6	18·5	30·8	55·5
3—Amherst	27·8	23·5	22·5	15·8	13·2	18·3	27·2	22·6	17·6	17·8	31·7	51·9
4—Halifax	30·8	25·2	21	16·4	14·9	15	26·9	26·5	19·5	19·4	30·7	57·4
5—Windsor	31	26	28·3	18·3	15·8	18·5	28·7	26	20	20·3	31·6	55
6—Truro	29·5	25	23·3	16	13·7	20	28	24·5	19·5	19·8	31·9	55
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·7**	**23·7**	**23·5**	**15·5**	**13·9**	.....	**28·7**	**28·2**	**19·7**	**20·5**	**31·9**	**54·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**34·6**	**26·0**	**26·2**	**17·7**	**14·0**	**17·3**	**27·4**	**25·6**	**18·9**	**20·1**	**31·9**	**55·5**
8—Moncton	34·1	25	23·1	17	12·2	15	26·7	25·4	19·1	19·8	33·8	57·5
9—Saint John	36·9	28·2	28·7	19·8	15·8	17·7	29·8	25·8	19·5	20·7	31·8	57·1
10—Fredericton	34·7	25·7	28	14·8	14·2	19·2	28	23·5	18	19	32·4	58
11—Bathurst	32·5	25	25	19	13·7	.....	25	27·5	19	20·8	29·5	49·3
Quebec (average)	**26·9**	**24·7**	**22·2**	**16·6**	**11·3**	**18·1**	**25·9**	**21·4**	**17·2**	**18·5**	**30·5**	**55·0**
12—Quebec	28·1	25·5	19·9	15·9	10·5	18·1	23·6	17·3	15·5	17·6	30·2	47·2
13—Three Rivers	26	23·4	21·8	16·2	13·1	18·5	24·6	20·9	18·1	17·5	30·9	55·9
14—Sherbrooke	30	26·3	22·5	18·1	11·4	17·8	28·3	23·3	17·1	19·4	27·5	55·6
15—Sorel	23·7	22·4	18·7	13·1	9·8	16	25·4	19·9	14·9	17·6	30·7	53·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·4	21·2	22·9	15	11·4	20·8	25·8	18·7	16·6	16·2	32·1	54·4
17—St. Johns	34·3	30·7	25·3	19·7	12	18·5	28	27·7	20·7	20·0	30	58·8
18—Thetford Mines	20	20	19	16·5	10	18	25	20	17	18·6	31·4	55
19—Montreal	30·7	26·9	26	16·6	12·3	17·3	25·7	22·7	17·3	20·1	30·3	56·8
20—Hull	28	25·5	23·3	18·1	11·1	18·1	26·6	22·1	17·2	19·7	31·6	57·9
Ontario (average)	**31·1**	**27·7**	**27·4**	**19·1**	**15·3**	**20·1**	**27·2**	**27·5**	**19·8**	**20·7**	**32·3**	**55·4**
21—Ottawa	32·9	28·0	29·1	20·4	15	18·5	26·3	24·6	18·1	19·9	32·2	55·4
22—Brockville	36·7	31·4	30·2	19	14·3	18·2	27	26·4	19	21·2	30·9	57·3
23—Kingston	30	25	24·7	17·8	13·2	18·2	25·4	26·9	20·8	20·8	31·4	52·3
24—Belleville	25·8	23·4	25	17	11·6	21	25·4	22·4	18	18·3	32	53·7
25—Peterborough	30·4	27·4	25·3	17·7	15·4	20·7	28	27·2	20·7	19·7	37·5	53·6
26—Oshawa	30·4	27·2	27·2	18·2	15·2	21·5	27·7	27·8	18	18·3	32	55
27—Orillia	31·5	26·5	25	17·5	15	19	25	27·5	21·5	21·2	33·3	56·3
28—Toronto	32·6	28·9	31	21·1	18	19·8	26·6	27·7	17·8	24·4	34·6	57·2
29—Niagara Falls	32·3	27·1	27·4	20·7	15·2	19·2	25·3	28·1	20·5	21·1	32·1	56·1
30—St. Catharines	31·4	28·6	29·0	21·1	14·6	20	28	27·6	20·4	18·3	30·6	53·7
31—Hamilton	31·1	28·3	27·2	19·5	17·3	21	28·2	27·2	20	25	31·2	55·5
32—Brantford	31	28	27	19·8	14·5	19·7	27·2	28	20·9	16	32·2	53·4
33—Galt	32	28·7	30·3	21	17·2	22	28	29·3	25	20	32·9	55·9
34—Guelph	29·3	27	24·7	19·1	16·9	20·7	27·7	28·4	18·1	22	31·5	56·4
35—Kitchener	29	27·1	26·3	17·8	16	20·5	28·9	27·6	19·3	18·3	32·8	55·5
36—Woodstock	35	30	28·7	21·3	13·5	20·4	26·7	31·3	20	22	31·5	54·7
37—Stratford	31·6	28·3	29·2	18·9	18·1	20·3	28·1	27·7	18·1	.....	31·8	55·5
38—London	31·1	28·4	28·3	18·9	15·2	19·6	27·2	28·7	19·5	22·7	33·1	55·2
39—St. Thomas	32·3	29·2	29·3	20·8	16·2	22·4	26·3	27·9	20·8	21·5	32·4	55·5
40—Chatham	29·7	27·7	26·8	18·8	14·3	20·4	26·5	27·9	20·9	18·9	32·2	52·2
41—Windsor	29·4	27·2	26·2	17·4	15·6	21	25·3	27·4	20·7	17·8	29·8	54·8
42—Sarnia	33·7	28·5	30·7	21·2	16·1	21·8	28·2	27·8	19·6	21·7	33·3	57·8
43—Owen Sound	30·7	27·5	26·2	18	14·9	18·5	26·5	26·2	18·7	25	33	52·5
44—North Bay	33·4	29·4	30	19·2	15·7	20·2	28	29·6	20·2	21·7	33·4	56·7
45—Sudbury	29·2	26·6	26	17·2	13·8	21·7	25·7	27	19·2	19·7	30·4	52·4
46—Cobalt	28	.....	.....	20	18	.....	32	30·5	18	21·2	33·1	56·4
47—Timmins	30·3	27	27·6	19·2	15·8	19·5	30·1	27·1	21	24·4	29·1	55·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	32	27·7	26·2	18·1	13·3	17·3	27·9	26·1	18·8	18·8	31·4	56·8
49—Port Arthur	27·6	24	22·4	17·2	14·7	19·5	26	25	18·8	20·4	33·4	58·5
50—Fort William	33·1	28·8	26·3	18·4	15·1	21	27·7	28·6	20·8	21·3	33·7	58·4
Manitoba (average)	**28·2**	**23·7**	**24·4**	**17·4**	**14·2**	**16·5**	**24·7**	**26·4**	**21·5**	**18·9**	**35·0**	**56·8**
51—Winnipeg	28·8	23·9	23·8	17·3	14·6	16·5	24·3	26·2	23·9	20·7	33·6	56·8
52—Brandon	27·5	23·5	25	17·5	13·7	16·5	25	26·5	19·	17	36·4	56·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·6**	**20·8**	**21·1**	**14·1**	**10·8**	**15·7**	**24·7**	**22·3**	**16·3**	**17·6**	**31·3**	**55·0**
53—Regina	26·3	21·9	22	14·4	13	17·4	25·4	24·2	16	20·7	31·6	55·8
54—Prince Albert	18	16	18	12	8	15	24	18	.....	.....	28·3	55
55—Saskatoon	25	21·1	21·6	14·9	10·8	16·4	22·9	22·4	16	14·5	33·8	52·8
56—Moose Jaw	29·2	24·2	22·6	15	11·5	14	26·6	24·4	16·9	17·5	31·6	56·5
Alberta (average)	**27·0**	**22·8**	**22·5**	**15·5**	**13·1**	**17·4**	**26·4**	**24·6**	**17·9**	**18·8**	**33·6**	**54·4**
57—Medicine Hat	29·3	25·3	23·3	17·3	15	18	26·5	23·3	18	19·7	33·8	56
58—Drumheller	27	25	21·7	16	12·5	16·5	28	26	18·7	19·6	31·9	56·9
59—Edmonton	23·1	18·6	21·1	13·2	12·2	16·8	24·5	24·7	17·5	18·4	32·3	50·1
60—Calgary	27	22·7	24·8	15·8	14·4	19·6	27·4	25·4	19·1	19·2	35·3	53
61—Lethbridge	28·5	22·5	21·8	15·2	11·6	16·2	25·4	23·5	16	17	34·9	55·8
British Columbia (average)	**31·9**	**27·4**	**26·9**	**18·0**	**17·5**	**23·3**	**29·8**	**28·1**	**21·2**	**23·5**	**35·9**	**58·5**
62—Fernie	30	25	26·5	16·5	13·7	20	29	28	21	22·3	30·7	56·7
63—Nelson	31·4	27·2	29	21	19	25	31·5	30	23·7	25·5	35·6	61·2
64—Trail	31·5	27·7	25·5	19	17·8	24·2	31·2	31	23·2	24	38	59·2
65—New Westminster	31·5	27·4	26·5	16·5	18	21·7	27·7	25·3	19·1	23·2	35·2	56·8
66—Vancouver	32·3	27·5	28·1	17·2	18·9	21·3	28·1	26·6	19·8	24·3	37·2	59·5
67—Victoria	34·2	29·4	29·2	18	18·5	24·6	29·6	28·2	20·8	21·8	36·5	57·1
68—Nanaimo	32	27·3	25	18·6	18·3	24·2	29·6	27	21·8	23·7	36·5	57·7
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	27·5	25·5	17	15·6	25	32	28·7	20	23·5	37·4	59·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Grocers' quotations.
* Change made in quality, grade, etc., from that previously shown.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1940

Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter, creamery prints, per lb.	
Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin		Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.			
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·4	26·4	18·8	19·8	18·8	18·0	10·5	44·2	35·4	11·1	32·8	
11·7	28·9	.....	14·5	14·3	18·3	11·1	49·1	40·5	10·4	35·1	
9·6	26·3	.....	13·6	14·7	17·1	11·5	49·7	38·9	10–12	33·6	1
12	29·8	.....	14·8	15	18·8	10·9	46·2	40·2	10–11	36·3	2
12	25	.....	14·9	14·5	18·2	10·8	46·3	37·3	9 b	34·8	3
13·3	33·3	.....	14·7	.....	18·2	11·2	51·1	42·6	12	36·4	4
.....	30	.....	14·6	.....	19·6	10·8	49·8	40	10	37·1	5
.....	.....	.....	14·5	13	17·9	11·1	51·7	44·1	10	32·1	6
.....	32·0	.....	14·6	18·0	17·2	11·1	40·9	33·5	9–10	33·8	7
14·4	33·8	.....	15·1	16·7	18·9	11·2	48·1	38·1	11·0	34·2	
13·7	32·5	.....	14·9	15·5	19·4	10·8	50·6	38·7	11	35·4	8
13·5	32·3	.....	15	15·3	18·9	11·2	52·0	37·4	12	34·3	9
16	36·6	.....	15·3	17·8	19	11·5	44·8	37·2	11	35·1	10
.....	.....	.....	15	18	18·3	11·2	45	39	10 b	32·1	11
14·2	28·5	21·0	20·1	17·6	17·6	11·1	44·2	35·9	10·5	32·0	
12·2	29	18	18	17·2	17·7	11·4	42·4	33·7	12	32·9	12
16·5	32	.....	.....	19·5	16·3	10·8	43	35·3	11	30·5	13
.....	.....	18	19	19·3	17·7	11·2	48·9	38·5	11·1a	31·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·9	10·3	38·7	33	9	32·4	15
15	30	25	.....	.....	17·2	11·9	39·9	37·8	9	32·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·7	10·6	47·6	40·5	9	32	17
12	25	.....	20	.....	18·3	11·7	39·2	31·4	9	32·4	18
15·3	29·4	22·8	21·4	18·8	17·3	10·7	49·8	35·1	12–13	32·3	19
.....	25·7	.....	22	16	18·5	11	47·9	37·4	12	31·5	20
16·4	25·8	21·6	18·8	18·4	18·3	10·5	45·5	36·8	11·5	32·5	
18	29·8	18·3	21·5	17·6	18·3	10·5	48·5	37·4	12	32·3	21
.....	25	.....	19·6	19·3	18·1	10	44·6	38	11	31·7	22
15	29	22·2	18·1	17·1	17·1	10·4	44·4	35·8	11	32	23
.....	.....	25	21	17·5	18·2	10·6	41·2	36·5	10	32·8	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·9	10·1	44·6	40·2	11	32·2	25
.....	.....	.....	20	18	17·7	10·5	43·4	37·3	11	32·7	26
.....	.....	20	18	20	18·3	10·8	44·8	36·3	11	32·9	27
17·5	29·9	22·9	21	19·4	18·7	10·6	49	34·5	12	32·7	28
17·5	25	25	18·5	18	19·1	11·1	49·1	36·4	12	32·6	29
.....	.....	.....	19	18	17·7	10·7	46·1	34	12	32·4	30
19	29·4	23·7	.....	17·3	17·8	10·4	47·1	38·8	12	32·8	31
.....	.....	.....	19·2	18	19·1	9·9	42·9	37·5	11	32·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	18·1	10·7	45·4	37·8	11	33·1	33
.....	22	.....	15	17·5	17·7	9·9	42·5	35·9	11	32·6	34
.....	25	20	.....	20	18·6	10·4	39·1	34·3	11	32·9	35
.....	.....	.....	18	16·5	17·5	10	41·8	31·5	11	32·4	36
.....	27·5	23·5	17·5	17·2	17·8	10·4	43·8	34·1	11	32·5	37
13·7	20	18·2	17·3	17	17·6	10·6	45·1	37·4	11	32·4	38
14	25	23	18	16·3	17·8	10·4	42·6	36·5	11	32·7	39
.....	.....	.....	18	20	19·9	10	40·9	34·5	11	31·8	40
16	24·4	24·3	19	16	17·8	10	46	35·7	12	31·3	41
.....	.....	25	18	.....	19·8	10·7	43·5	38	11	33·2	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·9	10·3	41·9	33·8	11	33·3	43
.....	25	.....	20	20	18·3	10·7	53·5	44	12	32·2	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·8	11	48·8	38·2	13	32·5	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·2	12·9	49·7	40	11	33·9	46
.....	24·8	.....	19·4	20	19·3	11·3	50·4	38·6	14	32·7	47
17	.....	18·7	17·5	18·7	18·4	10·7	49·3	38·4	12	32·4	48
.....	.....	18	20	17·4	17·8	9·4	47·7	36	12	31·6	49
.....	25	18·2	18	17·8	18·3	9·9	48·1	37·8	12	32·6	50
20·5	25·2	19·6	21·9	18·3	17·7	9·5	40·0	29·6	10·5	31·6	
20·5	25·4	17·1	22·7	17·8	17·3	9·3	43·6	31·3	11	31·7	51
.....	25	22	21	18·7	18	9·6	36·4	27·9	10	31·5	52
25·0	24·3	11·7	23·4	18·6	17·2	8·9	37·1	28·5	10·8	30·9	
25·5	24·5	11·5	24	19	16·7	9·2	40·4	27·3	11	30·6	53
.....	22	.....	.....	17·5	17·5	8·6	32·8	30	10	31·7	54
23·8	24·9	10	21·2	17·7	17·9	9·4	38·2	29·5	11	30·2	55
25·6	25·6	13·5	25	20	16·7	8·5	37	27	11	31·1	56
22·8	25·3	13·2	24·4	22·8	17·9	9·2	39·4	29·8	10·8	31·6	
23·5	27·5	.....	25	23·5	17·3	9·5	31·4	27	11	31·4	57
25	26	.....	23·2	25	19·3	9·1	44·5	30·4	10	32·9	58
22	21·5	12	25	20·7	17·8	8·8	39·8	30·3	11	32	59
21·7	24·9	13·7	24·5	22·7	18·1	9·1	41·7	31	11	30·7	60
21·8	26·8	14	24·2	22·2	17·2	9·5	39·8	30·3	11	31·2	61
18·1	22·4	15·1	25·6	22·0	17·6	10·9	41·9	32·9	11·5	34·5	
23·5	25	13	26·7	22·3	20	11·5	42	34·2	10	31·8	62
22·7	27	.....	26	24	19·5	10	46·6	35	12·5a	35·6	63
22·2	27	15	25	24·8	18·1	11·3	44·5	32·4	12·5a	34·3	64
15·2	18	.....	23	19	15·6	9·9	38·8	33·7	10	34·1	65
14·9	19·2	12·5	23·7	18·7	15	10·2	38·9	30·7	10	33·5	66
13·1	.....	20	24·7	18·9	19	10·6	42·2	32·5	12	35	67
15	22	.....	.....	25	17·7	10·3	38·6	32	11a	35·1	68
.....	18·7	15	30	23·3	16	13·2	43·6	33	14·3a	36·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Tapioca, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, choice, 2½'s (28 oz.) per tin	Canned Vegetables: Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Canned Vegetables: Baked beans, per 16 oz. tin
	cents *	cents	cents	cents *	cents	cents *	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23·4	6·7a	17·8	3·5	5·3	9·1	11·4	13·3	11·8	11·4	11·0
Nova Scotia (average)	22·9	7·1	18·8	3·9	5·3	8·7	13·4	14·3	11·5	11·4	11·8
1—Sydney	22·6	6·7–7·3	18·9	3·8	5·4	8·5	12	13·7	11	11·1	11
2—New Glasgow	24	6·7–7·3	18·8	3·8	5·2	9·2	13·4	13·9	11·2	10·6	10
3—Amherst	21	7·3	18·7	3·8	5	8	13	14·2	10·6	11·1	10
4—Halifax	23·3	6·7–8	18·7	4·0	5·7	9·5	13·5	14·4	11·5	11·7	11·9
5—Windsor	22·4	7·3c	18·5	4·1	5·2	8·5	15	15	12·7	12·9	14·4
6—Truro	24·2	6·7c	19	3·9	5·3	8·3	13·6	14·4	11·7	11·1	13·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	22·4	7·3	18·7	3·8	5·2	8·2	13·6	13·8	13·2	12·7	11·2
New Brunswick (average)	23·4	7·5	18·6	3·7	5·2	9·0	13·5	14·3	12·2	11·7	12·0
8—Moncton	24·1	8	18·9	3·9	5·3	9·6	13·8	14·3	11·7	11·5	12
9—Saint John	23·8	6·7–8	19·3	3·6	5·6	9·7	14	14·3	11·2	11·2	12·7
10—Fredericton	22·4	7·3	18·1	3·8	5	9	12·6	14·3	12·3	11·8	12·2
11—Bathurst	23·3	8 c	18·2	3·5	4·8	7·8	.....	14·2	13·7	12·4	11
Quebec (average)	21·2	5·3	14·9	3·8	5·1	8·4	11·2	11·8	11·9	11·1	10·7
12—Quebec	23·1	5–8 b	16·8	3·8	5·6	9	11·4	12·3	11·9	11·4	11·4
13—Three Rivers	21·4	5·3	13·2	4	4·8	7·6	11·9	12·3	10·9	10·3	10·6
14—Sherbrooke	21·7	5·3	14	3·7	5·2	9	11·8	12·1	12	11·6	10·4
15—Sorel	20·9	4·7	15·3	3·3	4·6	6·8	11·2	11·8	11·7	11	10·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·6	4	14·2	3·6	5·4	9·8	10·7	10·5	13·5	11·3	12·1
17—St. Johns	20·3	5	15	3·6	5·3	8·2	10·9	11·5	13	11·5	10
18—Thetford Mines	21·1	5·3	14·2	4·2	5	7·9	10·7	11·8	11·5	11·5	10·3
19—Montreal	21·3	5·3–6·7	16·1	4·1	5	8·5	10·3	11·6	11·6	10·2	10·6
20—Hull	20·8	5·3–6 c	15	3·8	5·3	8·7	12	12·3	11·4	10·8	10·3
Ontario (average)	23·2	6·2	16·5	3·3	5·1	9·4	11·4	13·0	11·1	10·9	10·5
21—Ottawa	22·1	6·7	15·3	3·9	5	9·7	11	12·7	11·4	10·8	10·5
22—Brockville	20·8	6	14·3	3·7	5·1	9·4	11·4	13	12·2	12·1	10·3
23—Kingston	21·3	5·3–6·7	15	3·6	4·9	9·1	11·1	12·9	10·5	10·4	10·3
24—Belleville	21·6	5·3–6·7	15·6	3·1	4·9	8·9	11·6	12·5	11·6	10·7	10·5
25—Peterborough	23·4	5·3–6·7	17·5	3·1	5	9·8	11	12·1	10·5	10·3	10·5
26—Oshawa	23·5	4·7–6·7	16·9	2·9	4·9	8·6	10·7	13·2	10·5	10·5	10·7
27—Orillia	23·1	5·3	16·5	3·3	4·7	8·8	10·9	13·1	11	10·7	10·9
28—Toronto	24·3	6·7	17·3	3·1	5·1	9·3	10·2	12·7	10·4	10·3	10·2
29—Niagara Falls	22·5	6	18	3·3	5	9·6	11	12·8	11·5	10·3	11·2
30—St. Catharines	23·6	6·7	17·2	3·4	5·2	9·7	11·3	12·5	11	10·6	10·3
31—Hamilton	25·5	6–6·7	16·1	3	4·9	9·2	10·7	12·8	10·8	10·6	10·4
32—Brantford	23·9	5·3–6·7	17·4	3·1	4·9	9·7	11·1	13	10·5	10·3	9·8
33—Galt	25·3	6·7	16·8	3	4·8	9·5	11·4	12·7	11·3	10·9	10·4
34—Guelph	25·5	6·3	16·4	2·8	4·8	9·6	11·2	12·7	11·5	10·7	9·3
35—Kitchener	24·9	6·3	16·4	3	5·1	9·7	11·6	13	11·2	10·8	10·6
36—Woodstock	21·7	6	15·5	2·7	5	9·8	11·8	13·4	11	10·5	9·4
37—Stratford	24·6	5·3	16·4	2·9	5	9·5	11·8	13	10·3	10·1	11·5
38—London	23·2	6·7	17·7	2·9	5	9·4	11·5	12·9	10·4	10·4	10·1
39—St. Thomas	23·6	5·3–6·7	19·6	3	5·1	9·7	12	13·5	10·9	10·7	10·5
40—Chatham	23·1	5·3	16·6	3·2	4·8	8·9	10·7	12·3	10·4	10·8	9·4
41—Windsor	21·5	5·3–6·7	15·5	3·1	4·9	8·9	10·1	12·6	10·3	10·7	10
42—Sarnia	23	6	14·9	2·8	5	9·1	12·7	13·3	10·7	10·3	10·5
43—Owen Sound	23·5	5·7	16·8	2·9	4·8	9·2	11·4	13·1	11	10·2	11
44—North Bay	23·2	6·7c	14·6	3·9	5·6	10·9	12·7	13·6	12·3	12	11·1
45—Sudbury	21·4	6·7	14·1	3·8	5·4	8·5	12·3	13	11·3	11·4	10·4
46—Cobalt	25·2	6·7	14·2	4	5·6	10	11·6	14·7	12	12·6	11·7
47—Timmins	23·4	6·7	17·8	4	6·2	10·4	12·7	14·4	12·5	12·7	12·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·3	6·7	18·1	3·7	5	9·6	11·2	13·5	11·8	12·1	10·7
49—Port Arthur	21·6	6–6·7	20·7	3·6	4·9	9·6	11·3	12·7	11·1	10·8	9·6
50—Fort William	22·1	6–6·7	.....	3·6	5·2	9·3	10·8	13·2	11·5	10·8	11·3
Manitoba (average)	24·1	7·0	16·7	3·6	5·4	9·8	10·9	14·5	12·5	12·0	11·2
51—Winnipeg	23·6	6·4–8	15·9	3·5	5·4	9·4	10·6	14·5	12·4	11·5	11·4
52—Brandon	24·6	6·4–7·1	17·4	3·6	5·3	10·1	11·1	14·5	12·6	12·4	10·9
Saskatchewan (average)	22·2	6·9	20·1	3·5	5·5	9·5	12·0	15·0	12·7	12·7	12·0
53—Regina	22·2	6·4–7·2	20·1	3·6	6·5	9·4	12·2	14·9	12·4	12·7	13·2
54—Prince Albert	23·3	6·4	20	3·5	5·5	9·6	12·1	15·4	13·3	13·4	11
55—Saskatoon	21·5	7·2	21·9	3·5	5·2	9·8	11·8	14·9	12·8	12·5	12
56—Moose Jaw	21·7	7·2	18·2	3·5	4·7	9·2	11·8	14·7	12·4	12·3	11·7
Alberta (average)	25·7	7·8	20·7	3·5	5·4	9·3	11·1	14·1	12·5	12·3	10·5
57—Medicine Hat	26·8	8	21·4	3·5	5	8·9	11·4	14·3	12·7	12·2	9·9
58—Drumheller	25·9	7·1–8	21	3·4	5·7	9·3	10·7	14·8	13	12·7	10·2
59—Edmonton	24	7·2–8	19·4	3·5	5·2	8·9	11·4	13·5	12	12·1	11·8
60—Calgary	26·5	8	20	3·5	5·9	9·4	10·6	13·8	12·2	12·2	11·5
61—Lethbridge	25·3	8	21·8	3·6	5	9·9	11·5	14·3	12·4	12·4	9·1
British Columbia (average)	25·8	8·5	22·2	3·7	6·0	8·4	9·0	13·4	12·8	12·3	11·6
62—Fernie	25·8	8 c	20	3·8	5·5	8·9	10	13·1	13	12·7	11·5
63—Nelson	24·2	9	25	3·8	8·3	9	9	13·5	15	13·7	14
64—Trail	24·4	9	22·9	3·7	6·2	9·9	9·8	13·6	13·1	13·3	11·2
65—New Westminster	26·1	8–8·5	21·2	3·4	5·5	7·7	8·7	13	12·1	11·2	12·1
66—Vancouver	25	8–8·5	20·4	3·5	5·2	7·8	8·2	12·6	11·4	10·7	9·7
67—Victoria	26·3	8	21·6	3·7	5·7	8·3	8·6	13·5	12·1	11·6	10·8
68—Nanaimo	28·6	8	21·6	3·7	5·3	7·6	8·5	12·9	11·9	11·5	12
69—Prince Rupert	26·2	9–10	24·5	4·1	6·5	8	9·2	15	13·4	13·3	11·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many of the cities. b. Including fancy bread.
c. Grocers' quotations. d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs., other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1940

Beans, common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.	Potatoes		Apples, fresh, cooking, per gal.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants in bulk, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 32 oz. jar	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 100 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.									
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents *	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
7·1	3·5	1·363	25·0	20·2	11·5	16·5	14·7	†	15·7	†	44·9	
6·9	3·7	1·230	23·0	20·3	12·2	16·2	14·1	32·8	15·7	30·0	48·3	
6·8	3·4	1·166	22·7	25	12·3	15·5	14·8	32·1	15·1	29·2	47·6	1
6·8	3·6	1·396	25	25	13·1	15·6	14·4	33	15·1	28·9	49·1	2
6·9	3·7	1·106	19·4	18·3	11·7	16	14·5	30	15	31·7	42	3
7·2	4	1·171	22·8	20	12·3	17·6	.....	32·7	16·4	30·2	52·3	4
7·1	3·8	1·26	24·3	15	10·7	17·2	12·5	35·2	15·8	29·5	51	5
6·3	3·8	1·279	24	18·3	13·2	15·4	14·2	33·7	16·9	30·2	47·8	6
6·6	4·3	·834	15·2	17·0	12·4	17·0	14·0	32·7	17·4	28·9	48·0	7
6·6	4·0	1·053	20·9	18·3	11·7	16·2	14·7	33·4	15·6	31·5	49·1	
6·8	4·1	1·07	20	17·9	12·7	16·6	15·3	35·2	16·2	31·2	51·4	8
6·9	4·2	1·052	20·5	21·4	11·7	16	14·3	34·2	15	31·6	48·9	9
7	3·8	·994	22·2	16·4	11·4	16·4	14·3	34·3	15·1	32·4	49·4	10
5·8	4	1·094	20·8	17·5	11	15·8	15	30	16·2	30·7	46·7	11
6·8	4·4	1·037	20·3	20·1	11·6	16·8	13·8	30·1	15·4	29·3	43·4	
7·3	4·5	·983	20·9	19	12·5	17·3	14·3	30	16·1	29·7	45·9	12
7·2	4·4	1·017	19·2	20·7	10·9	16·1	13·8	31	15·9	29·3	43·5	13
6·4	4·7	1·019	19·7	17·9	12·1	17·7	13·6	28·8	15·5	30	44·8	14
6·9	4·1	1·065	21·2	23	11·6	16·6	13·6	30·1	15·2	29·2	43·6	15
6	4·9	1·134	20·8	16·5	11·7	16·7	13·5	31	15	29	41·7	16
7	4·4	1·00	19·4	20·7	11·1	17	14·3	31·5	14·6	31·1	43·2	17
6	4·2	1·013	22·2	25	11·5	17·8	13·6	30·4	16·3	31·4	44·9	18
6·6	3·9	1·015	19	19·6	11·4	16·4	13·5	29·3	14·4	27·9	40·9	19
7·5	4·6	1·086	20·7	18·1	11·4	15·8	14·1	28·4	15·5	26·3	42·1	20
6·9	3·2	1·486	26·5	29·7	11·5	16·3	15·1	30·7	15·2	27·5	43·2	
7	4	1·183	22·5	20·4	11·4	16·1	15·7	29·5	15·4	26·4	42·7	21
6·8	4	1·379	25·5	23·7	11·4	16·9	13·2	30·5	14·8	26·8	43·2	22
7·1	3·6	1·337	25	19	11·2	16·1	14·9	30·6	15	25·6	41·7	23
7·1	3·4	1·432	25·8	19·8	12·4	15·5	14·2	28·2	15·2	26·8	42·3	24
6·9	3·1	1·413	24·9	19·3	11·3	16·8	15	30	14·9	27·4	41·5	25
6·7	2·9	1·395	25·1	20·3	13·3	15·5	14·7	30·8	14·6	27·9	42·7	26
6·9	2·8	1·426	25·9	19·6	10·8	15·3	15·2	30·6	15·2	25	42·3	27
6·3	3	1·414	25·4	22·1	10·6	16	14·7	28·6	14	25·7	40·8	28
7·1	3·1	1·549	26·4	19·8	11·7	16·7	15	30·8	14·3	27·8	44·4	29
7	3·3	1·559	27·5	25	11·5	17·1	14·8	29·5	14·2	27·3	45	30
6·8	3·3	1·537	27·1	19·6	11·4	16·6	14·3	29·3	14·3	25·4	40·9	31
7·1	3	1·446	24·8	18·2	11·6	14·7	14·8	28·6	14·2	26	41·7	32
6·8	3·1	1·569	27·4	18·3	12·6	17·1	14·4	28·7	14·7	26·1	41·3	33
7·1	3·6	1·49	26	20·3	11·7	15·8	14·4	30·2	14·5	26·2	42·8	34
7·3	3·2	1·51	27·3	20·6	11·3	16·3	15·1	29·2	15·1	27·5	42·3	35
6·2	2·9	1·542	25	15·7	11·3	15·3	14·7	30	15·9	27	42·2	36
7·8	3	1·512	25·9	19·3	11·1	16·8	14·4	30·4	15·4	27·8	42·4	37
6·7	2·9	1·437	25·2	17·7	11·4	16·4	14·7	29·6	15·1	26·2	42·2	38
6·8	3·5	1·551	26·1	17·5	11·1	16	15	30·6	15·6	27·1	42·3	39
5·6	2·9	1·355	23·5	16·3	11·3	16·4	14·7	29·5	15·3	26·2	41·6	40
6·1	2·2	1·277	20·5	22·1	10·5	14·7	14·5	29·4	14·4	27·2	41·1	41
7·3	2·8	1·473	24·9	18·1	11·9	17	15·4	31·9	16·2	27·4	42·4	42
7·2	2·7	1·345	25·6	18·3	10·8	16·7	14·7	30·6	16·4	27·5	43·7	43
7·6	2·9	1·635	32·2	.....	12·1	16	16·6	33·1	16·5	29·6	46·4	44
6·9	3·7	1·579	28·6	36·3	11·1	16·7	16·4	31·4	15·6	29·1	44·7	45
7	3·8	1·751	31·9	.....	12·6	17·2	16	34·2	17	31·2	47	46
7·7	4·6	1·617	34·9	.....	13·3	16·3	16·7	34·2	17·6	30·8	46·2	47
7·8	3·4	1·615	27·7	23·2	11·6	17·3	16	32·2	15·7	28·1	44·4	48
7	3·4	1·592	28	27·5	10·8	16·4	16·3	34·7	13·5	30·1	48·1	49
6·2	3·3	1·645	28·2	.....	11	17·6	16·3	33·9	14·2	31·1	46·2	50
7·2	2·9	1·236	23·4	.....	11·3	16·0	15·4	48·7	15·4	49·5	43·2	
7·2	2·6	1·39	26·4	.....	11	17·3	15·1	53·4	14·8	48·4	42·9	51
7·2	3·2	1·081	20·3	.....	11·6	14·6	15·7	44	15·9	50·5	43·5	52
7·3	3·5	1·326	24·0	.....	11·0	15·5	15·5	50·0	16·5	50·4	49·9	
7·5	3·7	1·35	25·8	.....	12·1	15·9	14·8	53·8	16	51·4	48·8	53
7·9	3·7	1·34	25	.....	9	16·8	17·3	50·3	18·3	51·4	50·7	54
7	3·7	1·275	19·7	.....	11·6	15·1	15·1	46	15·7	50·4	50·4	55
6·9	2·8	1·34	25·6	.....	11·1	14·3	14·7	.....	16	48·2	49·7	56
7·4	3·9	1·059	22·6	.....	11·0	17·2	15·2	50·7	17·0	50·2	47·0	
7·4	2·2	1·098	24	.....	10·8	16·7	15·3	51·2	16·9	53	46·1	57
7·5	3·1	1·27	23·2	.....	10·2	17·4	15·8	53·7	17·6	51·5	50·3	58
8	3·7	·896	18·4	.....	11·9	16·1	14·9	52·2	16·5	47·5	45·7	59
7·4	3	1·152	25·3	.....	10·7	17·3	14·6	51·3	17·1	48·2	45·8	60
6·6	3	·877	22·2	.....	11·3	18·4	15·2	45	16·9	50·6	47	61
8·0	3·5	1·834	32·1	.....	11·1	17·4	13·9	50·2	16·7	48·4	44·7	
8·6	2·6	1·25	25	.....	12·6	18·4	15·3	59	17·2	55·8	49	62
9·5	3	2·00	30	.....	12·5	18·5	13·7	.....	20	52·5	47·5	63
8·6	3·4	1·982	37·1	.....	11·2	18·5	14·8	51·7	18·4	52·4	47·4	64
7·1	3·7	1·75	30	.....	11	17	12·7	52	14·9	43·5	43·4	65
6·9	3·1	1·76	31	.....	9·5	15·5	13·3	44·7	14·7	43	41·4	66
7·5	4	1·991	34·3	.....	9·7	16·8	12·9	44·2	15	44·4	41·3	67
7·6	3·8	2·021	34·1	.....	10·9	16·8	14·1	47·2	15·1	45·3	43·4	68
7·8	4·1	1·92	35·2	.....	11·1	17·4	14·6	52·5	18	50	43·8	69

* Change made in quality, grade, etc., from that previously shown.
† Ontario and east 32 ounce jar, Manitoba and west, 4 pound jar.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per ½ lb bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.							
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents *	$
Dominion (average)	7·5	7·3	45·5	*67·7	19·7	4·1	12·4	5·0	15·715b
Nova Scotia (average)	7·3	7·1	53·3	68·4	19·8	4·2	12·3	5·0	16·500
1—Sydney	7·3	7	52·8	68·7	19·9	3·9	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	7·2	7·1	55·4	69·4	23·6	4·6	12·7	5	.....
3—Amherst	7·1	7	51·7	68·7	17·7	4·2	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	7·6	7·3	51·5	66·1	23·4	4·5	13	5·1	16·50
5—Windsor	7·4	7·1	54·5	68·7	18	4·4	11·7	5	.....
6—Truro	7·4	7·2	54·1	68·7	17	3·4	12·4	5·1	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	7·6	7·1	53·8	68·4	17·5	3·8	12·7	4·9	16·400
New Brunswick (average)	7·5	7·3	51·6	69·4	19·3	3·9	12·1	5·0	16·000
8—Moncton	7·2	7	52·1	70	20·3	3·9	12·3	5·1	.....
9—Saint John	7·5	7·2	51·4	69·5	18·9	4·4	12·2	5·1	16·00
10—Fredericton	7·4	7·3	51·7	68·7	17·8	3·4	11·9	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	7·8	7·6	51·2	69·2	20	3·8	11·8	4·6	.....
Quebec (average)	7·1	6·9	44·1	73·2	20·5	4·2	11·4	4·9	15·614
12—Quebec	7·2	6·9	44·1	76·4	20·1	4·1	12·2	5	15·00
13—Three Rivers	7·2	6·8	44·1	72·5	20·6	4·4	11·8	4·8	15·50
14—Sherbrooke	7·1	6·9	43·7	72·9	19·8	4·1	11·2	5	16·50
15—Sorel	7	6·7	42·2	68·4	19·9	4	10·8	4·9	15·00–15·25
16—St. Hyacinthe	7	6·8	41·8	75·5	21	4·3	11·2	4·9	15·00
17—St. Johns	7	7	42·4	71·4	21·7	4·6	11·6	5	14·50
18—Thetford Mines	7·2	6·8	47·4	72·3	20·3	4·8	11·2	4·9	17·00
19—Montreal	7	6·8	46·8	75·6	19·3	3·6	10·9	4·9	16·00
20—Hull	7·1	7	44·7	73·4	21·9	3·9	11·6	4·9	15·90
Ontario (average)	7·4	7·2	44·9	69·1	19·4	4·1	12·1	4·9	15·577
21—Ottawa	7·2	7	46	66·5	18·7	3·8	10·5	4·9	15·90
22—Brockville	7·2	7	41·2	65·3	19	4·2	11·2	4·8	15·00
23—Kingston	7·1	6·9	41·9	66	18·1	4·1	11·9	4·8	15·50
24—Belleville	7·5	7·3	46·9	64·9	18·3	4·2	11·8	5·1	15·00
25—Peterborough	7·5	7·2	48·1	66·6	19·6	4·6	12·1	5	16·00
26—Oshawa	7·5	7·6	48·9	67·4	19	4	11·9	4·6	15·50
27—Orillia	7·1	7·1	43	67·9	17·9	4·3	11·1	4·9	16·00
28—Toronto	7·1	6·9	45·7	67·3	18	4	11·7	4·8	13·75
29—Niagara Falls	7·5	7·4	42·4	69·1	19·6	3·9	12·4	4·7	14·00–14·50g
30—St. Catharines	7·7	7·2	44·6	71·8	19·4	4·3	12	5·1	14·90g
31—Hamilton	7·1	7·1	42·1	64·3	18	4·2	11·1	4·7	14·50
32—Brantford	7·1	7·1	45·5	70·1	18·6	4·1	11·1	4·8	15·50
33—Galt	7·6	7·4	46·7	69·8	19·4	3·6	11·7	4·8	15·25
34—Guelph	7·2	7·1	42·7	68·6	19·1	3·8	11·3	4·9	15·00
35—Kitchener	7·3	7·1	41·4	69·2	19·5	3·4	11·6	4·8	15·50
36—Woodstock	7·1	7	46·6	71	17·8	3·6	12·9	4·9	15·50
37—Stratford	7·7	7·4	44·6	70·7	19	3·9	12·3	5	15·25
38—London	7·4	7·1	46·2	68·9	17·7	4·1	11·7	5	15·25g
39—St. Thomas	7·5	7·5	45·2	75·4	19·9	4·5	11·9	5	15·00g
40—Chatham	7·4	7·3	45·3	68·4	17·7	3·8	12	4·8	14·50
41—Windsor	7·3	6·9	41·2	64·3	20·5	3·6	10·6	4·6	14·50g
42—Sarnia	7·6	7·3	45·5	73·4	17·7	3·8	13·1	5	15·50g
43—Owen Sound	7·5	7·3	54·1	73·9	20·4	4·6	12·5	5	15·50
44—North Bay	7·7	6·9	51	75·8	22·9	4·2	14·2	4·9	16·50
45—Sudbury	7·6	7·2	42·3	67·2	20·5	3·8	13·6	4·8	17·00
46—Cobalt	7·8	7·7	43·8	70	22·5	4·5	13	5	18·00
47—Timmins	7·8	7·7	41·9	75	18·7	4·4	13·4	4·8	19·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	7·4	7·1	44·3	71·3	22·1	4·2	12·9	4·7	16·00
49—Port Arthur	7·1	7	43·9	68·9	20·5	3·7	12·4	4·8	16·25
50—Fort William	7·2	7·2	42·9	65·4	21·1	4·4	12	4·8	16·00
Manitoba (average)	7·9	7·9	42·7	62·1	19·7	4·0	13·2	5·4	19·000
51—Winnipeg	7·7	7·7	43·2	61·1	19·8	4·4	12·6	5·1	19·00
52—Brandon	8·1	8	42·2	63·1	19·5	3·5	13·7	5·7	.....
Saskatchewan (average)	8·2	8·1	41·0	63·8	21·2	3·7	14·2	4·9	.....
53—Regina	7·9	7·8	40·9	63	20·2	3·7	13·5	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	8·7	8·4	40·1	65	23·6	4·2	14·6	4·7	.....
55—Saskatoon	8·2	8·3	44·5	63·7	19·8	3·5	14·1	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	8	7·9	38·5	63·5	21	3·2	14·5	5	.....
Alberta (average)	8·0	7·9	42·7	62·2	18·7	4·0	14·0	4·9	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7·8	7·7	38·4	62·2	17·9	3·5	13·9	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	8	7·6	40·4	63·2	20	3·9	14·6	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7·9	7·9	45·8	61·1	18·7	4·4	13·5	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7·8	7·8	45·1	61·7	18·5	3·8	13·7	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	8·3	8·5	43·8	63	18·2	4·6	14·3	4·8	.....
British Columbia (average)	7·5	7·4	44·0	61·8	20·6	4·4	13·0	5·4	.....
62—Fernie	8	8·1	45·4	63	17·1	4·4	14·6	5	.....
63—Nelson	8	7·5	48·5	65	25	4	15	5	.....
64—Trail	7·7	7·7	44·4	64·4	22·3	5·6	13·7	5	.....
65—New Westminster	7	6·7	40·3	56·7	16·3	3·6	11·7	5·4	.....
66—Vancouver	6·9	7	39·9	58	18·6	4	10·8	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	7·8	7·4	45	60·5	22·3	4·3	11·8	5·8	.....
68—Nanaimo	7·2	7·1	41·7	62	19·9	5	12	5·2	.....
69—Prince Rupert	7·6	7·3	47	65	23	4·6	14·2	6·8	.....

b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted d. Including semi-bituminous. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen, but some at $35–$50, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by working-

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1940

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Matches, per box (300)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	$	$
9·987	**12·701**	**9·853**	**12·048**	**7·466**	**8·825**	**7·264**	**9·4**	**24·830**	**18·335**
7·863	**10·375**	**6·667**	**7·833**	**5·500**	**6·333**	**6·000**	**9·4**	**21·250**	**15·250**
6·90– 7·25s	5·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	9·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00 1
6·75– 7·00s	9·50	5·00	6·00	4·00	4·00	6·00	9·5	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00 2
6·75– 9·00	11·00						8·9	15·00–18·00	10·00–15·00 3
8·75–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–8·00	7·00–9·00	5·00	9·6	20·00–32·00	15·00–22·00 4
							9·6	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00 5
							9·7	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00 6
9·650–10·150	**12·750**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**	**8·9**	**19·00–23·00**	**10·00–15·00** 7
10·375	**12·500**	**7·500**	**9·500**	**5·417**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**9·2**	**24·125**	**17·375**
9.50–10·50g	11·50g	7·00g	7·50–8·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	9·1	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00 8
11·25–12·25	13·25	8·00	12·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–8·00c	9·4	18·00–27·00	16·00–20·00 9
10·00–10·50	12·50–13·00	7·00–8·00	8·50–9·00	4·50–6·00	6·00–7·00		9·1	25·00	18·00 10
9·50							9·1	23·00	16·00 11
9·733	**12·781**	**11·011**	**11·770**	**8·000**	**8·750**	**8·813**	**9·0**	**23·278**	**17·125**
10·50	12·00	13·33c	13·33c	12·00c	12·00c	8·25c	9·3	22·00–32·00	12
8·50– 8·75	13·50	8·00	11·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	8·7	23·00–31·00	17·00–23·00 13
10·00–11·75	12·75	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	9·00	9·3	23·00–30·00	18·00–25·00 14
9·00		12·00	13·00	8·00	9·00		8·6	15·00–19·00	9·00–14·00 15
8·50– 9·00	12·50–13·00						9·3	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00 16
9·50–10·00	12·00	9·00–9·50	10·00	7·00–8·00	8·00		9·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00 17
11·00	14·00		8·25c		6·00c		8·5	16·00–22·00	12·00–15·00 18
8·00– 8·50	11·50–12·50	16·00c	17·33c	9·00	10·00	10·00–12·00c	8·8	22·00–33·00	19·00–22·00 19
10·75–10·95	13·25	7·50–9·50	8·50–12·00	5·00–6·00	6·00–8·00		9·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00 20
11·176	**13·056**	**10·469**	**13·030**	**8·733**	**10·364**	**8·950**	**9·2**	**26·170**	**19·527**
10·45	12·00–13·25	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–22·00 21
8·00– 8·50	12·50						9·6	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00 22
8·75	13·50	11·00	12·00	9·00	10·00		9·1	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00 23
9.50–12·50d	13·00	9·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	10·00	9	18·00–28·00	14·00–20·00 24
10·50–14·00d	14·00–14·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	9	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00 25
9·50–13·50d	13·50	13·00	14·00	10·00	11·00	9·00	9·5	25·00–32·50	15·00–22·50 26
10·50	14·00	8·50– 9·00	10·00	6·00	6·50– 7·50		9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–22·00 27
11·25	11·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	9	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00 28
9·50g	12·25g	g	g	g	g	g	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00 29
8·00–13·00g	13·00g	g	16·00g	g	g	g	9·5	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00 30
9·50	11·50	15·00	15·50	11·50	12·00		8·8	28·00–36·00	17·00–28·00 31
9·50–13·25d	13·50		14·00		11·00		8·6	20·00–30·00	14·00–23·00 32
10·50–13·00d	13·25		17·00–18·00		13·00–14·00	10·00	9·3	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00 33
9·00–12·50	13·00	12·00	13·00	8·00– 9·00	9·00–10·00		9·1	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00 34
9·00–13·00	13·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00		9	20·00–32·00	18·00–22·00 35
10·00–13·00	13·50		16·00	12·00	14·00		8·8	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00 36
10·00–12·50	13·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00		9·1	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00 37
11·50–12·50g	12·50–13·00g	g	16·00g	g	13·00g	g	9·2	25·00–36·00	20·00–26·00 38
9·50–12·50g	13·00g	g	16·00c	g	11·00–14·00c	8·00–12·00c	9·1	24·00–30·00	18·00–24·00 39
9·00–11·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	9·1	20·00–26·00	14·00–20·00 40
9·50–11·50g	11·50g	g	16·00–18·00g	g	12·00–14·00g	7·00–10·00g	8·8	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00 41
8·90–12·50g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	9	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00 42
8·50– 9·00	12·00						8·6	21·00–26·00	15·00–21·00 43
14·00	14·50	7·00– 8·50	9·75–10·50		7·00– 7·50		9·7		44
11·00–14·50d	15·50		11·25–13·50		9·00c	9·00c	9·5	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00 45
13·00d			10·50c		9·00– 9·75c		9·9	17·50	15·00 46
12·50–16·50d	18·50	9·50	10·50	8·50	9·50		9·8	p	p 47
9·50–12·25d	11·00	6·50	9·00			6·50	9·4	22·00–32·00	16·00–22·00 48
12·25–14·00d	13·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75		9·4	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00 49
12·25–13·75d	13·00	7·50	8·50	6·50	7·50		9·4	23·00–33·00	17·00–23·00 50
9·650	**14·625**			**7·813**	**8·563**	**7·000**	**10·1**	**26·750**	**19·500**
6·25–13·75h	13·25–15·75			6·50– 8·75	7·50– 9·75	7·00	10·3	26·00–37·00	18·00–26·00 51
5·00–11·20h	12·50–17·00			6·50– 9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–20·00 52
8·369	**15·667**			**6·208**	**8·156**	**9·000**	**9·8**	**26·500**	**19·375**
4·95–12·70h	14·00			7·00– 9·00	7·50– 9·00	9·00	10·1	28·00–37·00	20·00–28·00 53
8·25– 9·25h	19·00			3·50– 4·75	5·00– 6·25		9·6	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00 54
7·85– 9·60h				6·25– 6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00 55
5·25– 9·10h	14·00				10·00–11·00c	11·00c	9·7	22·00–28·00	17·00–20·00 56
4·844	**11·500**			**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·167**	**9·8**	**25·750**	**18·500**
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10·3	21·00–27·00	15·00–21·00 57
4·00– 5·00h						4·50	9·7	r	r 58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–22·00 59
6·50– 7·00h	11·50g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	9·7	22·00–30·00	18·00–22·00 60
4·25– 4·75h						4·00	9·7	20·00–32·00	15·00–20·00 61
10·357	**10·180**			**6·906**	**7·304**	**4·745**	**10·0**	**23·625**	**18·000**
							10·2	16·00	14·00 62
9·00–10·50	10·50			7·00– 8·00	8·25– 9·75	4·45c	10·5	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00 63
8·50– 9·50	10·90			6·50– 7·75	7·75– 9·50	6·50c	10·1	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00 64
10·00–11·50	10·75				5·00	3·50	9·3	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00 65
10·00–11·50	10·75				6·25	4·25	9·4	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00 66
9·25–10·75	8·00			4·50– 5·50	6·20– 7·30e	4·77c	10·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00 67
8·25s					5·50	5·00	9·6	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00 68
12·50–15·50				6·00–10·00i	8·00–12·00i		10	22·00–35·00	17·00–25·00 69

men; rent for 4 and 5 roomed houses modern $25–$35 per month, semi-modern $10–15. s. Delivered from mines.
* Change made in quality, grade, etc., from that previously shown.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1938	Nov. 1939	Oct. 1940	‡ Nov. 1940
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·7	95·7	79·5	68·9	77·2	83·1	73·5	80·3	83·3	84·1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·3	93·5	62·6	61·0	79·1	84·5	60·2	68·4	69·7	71·2
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·9	108·4	93·4	63·5	73·5	80·7	73·3	80·8	80·4	82·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·5	89·8	77·5	70·9	69·6	69·2	66·4	79·0	83·7	83·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·8	93·1	85·8	64·4	69·4	75·7	76·3	84·6	91·5	91·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·4	89·3	86·1	88·3	104·1	98·2	101·9	106·1	106·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·0	96·7	73·5	66·2	74·0	73·7	72·7	74·5	77·7	77·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·4	92·8	89·4	85·1	85·0	87·4	86·2	86·5	90·8	90·8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·5	95·1	90·9	81·0	78·8	81·3	79·4	85·8	90·3	90·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·5	94·3	84·5	73·0	76·0	79·7	74·8	81·2	84·2	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	100·3	83·9	67·1	76·2	81·6	72·0	78·9	79·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	97·5	90·3	84·9	77·0	75·8	78·5	76·7	82·7	87·4	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·2	95·1	73·4	64·3	76·3	82·4	68·0	75·2	78·3	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	100·8	94·5	90·9	85·4	89·5	94·5	95·3	96·5	102·2	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·8	95·2	71·4	62·0	74·8	81·0	65·0	72·8	75·6	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·9	98·2	85·7	80·7	86·6	91·8	89·3	93·2	98·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·5	94·5	68·2	58·8	72·8	79·2	60·9	69·3	71·8	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·9	91·1	63·5	60·8	74·9	79·6	58·8	66·7	68·3	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·7	105·2	90·6	64·6	74·4	80·6	73·9	82·2	82·1	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·0	101·5	66·3	54·6	77·1	83·9	64·9	65·1	64·6	66·6
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·4	109·7	92·0	69·5	71·3	76·0	70·5	80·3	83·9	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·8	92·9	85·5	64·6	69·3	75·4	75·9	84·2	91·1	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·8	92·1	85·7	81·7	83·3	88·2	85·9	87·6	92·1	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·4	97·2	70·4	59·3	75·8	81·1	64·6	71·9	74·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·4	93·5	82·8	71·7	75·4	80·7	74·0	80·2	82·0	.....

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡ For the week ended December 1, 1940; monthly figures not yet available.

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 578.

(*Continued from page 1315*)

houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The list of foods for which prices are published is changed as a result of the construction of the new index number. Some items have been dropped as the cost of living survey showed that they were no longer extensively used. Other items have been added and for others the quality, grade or description has been changed. For some cases the change in description does not mean that there has been a change in quality or grade but only in the size or weight of the unit, or in the descriptive term commonly in use. Where there is a change in grade, quality, etc. there is a footnote to the table.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

Localities in the list of cities on page 1321 affected by the "standstill" rental order (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995) issued on September 24 by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are: Sydney, New Glasgow, Halifax, Thetford Mines, Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Brandon, Vancouver and

Victoria. The rental figures in the table for the beginning of November are, therefore, for these cities, the same as the beginning of January, 1940. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1940, page 183.)

Retail Prices

Beef prices were somewhat lower at the beginning of November than at the beginning of October. Sirloin steak averaged 30·1 cents per pound as compared with 30·8 cents for October and 28·7 cents for November last year. Round steak was 26·1, 26·7 and 24·5 cents in the same comparison. Lamb was also lower averaging 27·2 cents per pound for November and 28 cents for October. Sliced breakfast bacon averaged 32·5 cents for November, 32·9 cents for October and 35·3 cents for November one year ago. The price of lard has changed little in recent months at a level considerably lower than for corresponding months in 1939. Some comparative prices are 10·5 cents per pound at the beginning of November, 10·4 cents for October and 13·7 cents for November, 1939. Egg prices were again substantially higher in all localities. The best grade advanced from an average price of 38 cents per dozen in October to 44·2 cents at the beginning of November. The price for November, 1939, was 41·9 cents. Exports in 1940 have been much greater than in 1939. Stocks in storage at the beginning of November were lower than for October and a further reduction was recorded for the beginning of December. Seasonal increases were reported for milk in some cities and the Dominion average price was fractionally higher at 11·1 cents per quart. Creamery butter averaged 32·8 cents per pound at the beginning of November, 27·6 for October and 32·6 cents for November, 1939. Production for the first eleven months of 1940 was somewhat lower than for the same period in 1939 and domestic "disappearance" of butter in 1940 was reported to be about 5 per cent higher than in 1939 but the figures for November, 1940, show a decrease as compared with the previous month. The price of cheese at 23·4 cents per pound was little changed from the level of the preceding month as compared with 22·8 cents for November, 1939. Beans were 7·1 cents per pound for November, 7 cents for October and 6·9 cents for November, 1939. Potatoes were lower in price than last year a larger crop being reported for 1940. The price per 100 pounds was $1.36 for November, $1.44 for October and $1.66 for November, 1939.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nuts" at the beginning of November, 1940: Halifax $17.50; Charlottetown $16.40; Moncton $17; Saint John $16; Quebec $16; Three Rivers $16.50; Sherbrooke $17.50 Thetford Mines $17; Montreal $17; Ottawa $18; Kingston $17.50; Belleville $17.50; Peterborough $18.50; Oshawa $17.50; Toronto $16; St. Catharines $15.75; Hamilton $16.25; Brantford $17.75; Galt $17.50; Sudbury $19.75 Cobalt $21.50; Timmins $21.50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

In most of the continental European countries some measure of control over prices and distribution has been put in force. In some of these countries the publication of price data has been suspended and in other countries direct information is now unobtainable, although information contained in the publications of neutral countries is noted.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Board of Trade, on the base 1930=100, was 141·0 for September 1, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. The food and tobacco groups as a whole increased 2·9 per cent from the August average, but industrial materials were 0·5 per cent lower. The principal increase in any of the industrial materials groups was one of 2·4 per cent in cotton. Miscellaneous commodities showed a fall of 3·4 per cent, mainly due to price reductions for hides (native) amounting to about 40 per cent, by government order.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 131·6 at the end of September, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month. The sugar, coffee and tea group showed a 3·5 per cent rise due entirely to higher prices for tea. The changes in all other groups were less than one per cent in each case.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Ministry of Labour* index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 189 at the beginning of October, an increase of one per cent for the month. Food was two per cent higher, due to higher prices for eggs and also increases in fish and milk prices in some districts. Clothing was between one and two per cent higher, fuel and light about one per cent higher, rent and miscellaneous ntems were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Bureau of Labour Statistics* index number, on the base 1926=100, was 78 for September, an increase of one point for the month. With commodities divided into three main groups (farm products, foods and other commodities), only foods showed an increase.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts of cost of living in Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 137·6 for October, a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. A decrease in food prices was partly counteracted by a rise of 3·7 per cent for fuel and light.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Manitoba Court Refuses to Interfere with Possible Interpretation of Collective Agreement by Framers and Administrators made in Good Faith

On June 6 Mr. Justice Adamson of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench held that where one of two possible interpretations was being used in good faith by the framers and administrators of a collective agreement the Court should not interfere. Arriving at the same conclusion as in his former judgment given after an argument on demurrer before the trial, he dismissed with costs the action of a fireman whose name was on the seniority list of the Canadian Northern Railways with rights dating from August 16, 1916, and who, as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was asking to have interpreted in a certain way an agreement of May 6, 1926, between the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and called the "Montreal Agreement."

When various railways were consolidated as the Canadian National Railways in 1919, the plaintiff held a place on the firemens seniority list of one of the amalgamating railways. When disputes arose as to gains and losses of employment by men who had worked on the various systems, the agreement in question was made, creating nine seniority districts and providing that men were to be placed on seniority lists in proportion to the number employed in the seniority district on the separate lines on a fixed date in 1920. Separate lists were established for engineers and for firemen but lack of employment forced engineers to revert to the position of firemen until in 1934 there were no firemen working. Some 60 odd engineers, all of whom were firemen in 1926 but none of whom had been firemen in 1920, were placed in a group at the top of the firemen's list.

There were two questions to be decided: (1) whether, as the plaintiff fireman contended, those who had been firemen in 1920 but had become engineers before 1926 should be compelled to take their place on the firemen's list or whether they should be on the engineers' list; (2) whether the plaintiff should succeed in his argument that when these engineers reverted to being firemen the 1920 lists should have been used to apportion them on the list according to the lines on which they were employed.

As to the first question, the Court held that the Montreal agreement was concerned with the men working in 1926 when the agreement was made, at which time the defendants were all engineers. In 1920 they had been firemen. They were entitled to be placed on the engineers' list although the ratio to be listed from the various lines would be based on the 1920 figures. Mr. Justice Adamson observed that had the intention been to go back six years for the basis for the consolidated lists that would have been stated. The intention of the men who made the agreement was shown by the fact that they used the 1926 list in carrying it out. The second argument was disallowed on the ground that to list the engineers otherwise than according to their firing date would contravene the practice that had been followed for years when it was necessary for an engineer to revert to a fireman's status. The agreement did not express any intention to change it and it was felt that had a change been contemplated it would have been specifically set out. *Murphy v. Robertson et al* (1940) 3 Western Weekly Reports 401.

Claim for Back Wages under Quebec Minimum Wage Act Dismissed for Lack of Evidence and Lapse of Time

Mr. Justice McDougall of the Superior Court of Montreal on April 6 dismissed an action by a woman employed in a dress factory to recover balance of wages alleged due under the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

Since the minimum wage law made an exception to the general principle of law that parties are legally free to contract as they see fit, the Court considered that the law must be construed strictly and explicit proof be required of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendants from September, 1935, to November, 1937. The Fair Wage Act came into effect on September 1, 1937, and the action was begun in April, 1939. It was not shown that the operator had complained to her employer about the wages or hours of work although there was evidence that she and other employees were dissatisfied with the amounts they were paid. The evidence was not clear as to the number of hours actually worked. The unreliable method used for recording hours was demonstrated by the fact that in two letters from the plaintiff's attorneys to the defendants dated May 4, 1938, and February 22, 1939, there was a difference of $139.25 in the sums claimed. The claim was made under an order applying to the women's dress industry but the plaintiff admitted that she was employed partly on "house dresses" for which another order fixed a lower rate.

The Women's Minimum Wage Act made no provision as to the maximum period to be allowed for making claims and it was held by the Court of King's Bench in Grover Knitting Mills v. Tremblay (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1936, p. 563) that the prescription applicable in such case was of five years. But the Fair Wage Act, 1937, repealing the former Act more than six months before the plaintiff took action, provided that actions for wages should be prescribed by six months. The Court was of the opinion that the plaintiff was precluded on this ground from maintaining the action. *Dame Deschamps v. Lupovitch et al,* (1940) 78 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 455.

Proprietor of One-Man Barber Shop must Comply with Decree of Joint Committee under Quebec Collective Agreement Act

On September 21, Magistrate Marin of the District Court of St. Hyacinthe ordered the accused barber to pay $5 and costs and in default of payment to serve 15 days in jail for disobeying the decree of the joint committee legally constituted under the Collective Agreement Act which requires barbers and hairdressers in St. Hyacinthe to furnish the secretary of the committee, on request, with information necessary for carrying out the decree. The Act empowers the committee to "require under oath from any employer or from any employee. . . such information as it deems necessary."

On September 10, 1938, a decree fixing wages and hours was made binding on barber shops in St. Hyacinthe. Both the Act and the order appear to apply generally to all workers except, as set out in the Act, "agriculturists, the blind and any railway company in so far as the latter is subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada." A general section fixes a penalty for violations in cases not provided for. The accused had operated a one-man barber shop for a great number of years. The secretary of the joint committee sent him forms to fill in giving certain information. This he refused to do, claiming to be neither an employer nor an employee and therefore not covered by the decree or the Act.

The Court expressed the opinion that had the legislature intended to exclude any other classes than those specified in the Act it would have so stated, and referred to a provision in the Quebec Civil Code that when a law is doubtful or ambiguous it is to be interpreted so as to fulfil the intention of the legislature. Here the object of the law is to regulate the remuneration of all workers whether working by themselves or for one or more employees since an "employee" is defined in the Act as an "apprentice, unskilled labourer or workman, skilled workman, journeyman, artisan, clerk and employee working individually, as a crew or in partnership." The Court observed that an employee is one who receives a salary whether from his employer or his client. The barber in question is paid by his customers and so is an employee as defined in the Act. The magistrate referred to Lazarovitch v. Court of Sessions (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, p. 1095) in which the Court of King's Bench decided that the joint committee for the shoe repair industry had no power to fix minimum prices for shoe repairs and distinguished the case of Comité Conjoint de l'Industrie de la Réparation des Chaussures v. Kotik (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 1295) where it was held that the operator of a one-man shop was not liable to pay assessment but where the question of his being an "employee" did not arise. *Lemieux v. Payan* (1940) 78 Rapports Judiciaries de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 398.

Privy Council Rules Australian Miner's Wage Claim under Contract not Barred by Time Limit for Claims under Industrial Arbitration Act

On April 5 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council agreed with the dissenting minority of the High Court of Australia and restored the judgment of the Supreme Court of Western Australia which had reversed a local Magistrate's judgment in a claim by a miner for wages according to the terms of the contract between him and his employer. The final judgment awarded the full wages due under a verbal contract made on the terms of an award under the Industrial Arbitration Act including that part which would have been barred by lapse of time had the right depended on the Act and not on the contract.

The worker was engaged under a contract of service containing the wage provisions of an arbitration award. Each award while in force operates "as a common rule of any industry to which it applies." The man worked for one year to September 25, 1936, and was paid wages which were alleged to be less than provided under the contract by £8 1s. 9d. On April 12, 1937, he began proceedings in a Magistrate's Court to recover this sum.

There were two defences. The first, which, if successful, defeated the whole claim, was allowed by the Magistrate but discounted by all the subsequent judges. The Magistrate did not consider the second defence.

The first defence did not enter into the Privy Council case. There the action swung on the second defence, that as to £4 12s. 11d. the claim was time-barred under s. 176 (2) of the Industrial Arbitration Act which requires claims for sums due under the Act to be brought within 12 months. The subsection reads:

> Every worker shall be entitled to be paid by his employer in accordance with any industrial agreement or award binding on his employer and applicable to him and to the work performed, notwithstanding any contract or pretended contract to the contrary, and such worker may recover as wages the amount to which he is hereby declared entitled in any court of competent jurisdiction, but every action for the recovery of any such amount must be commenced within 12 months from the time when the cause of action arose.

In the Supreme Court of Western Australia, the Magistrate's judgment was set aside and judgment was entered for the full amount claimed on the ground that the miner was entitled to his wages under his contract of employment and since there was no need to assert the right given in sec. 176, he was not bound by its limitation. On the case being taken to the High Court, three out of five judges held that the time limit applied to a worker seeking to recover wages fixed by an award whether entitled under his contract or not. Judgment was given only for the balance of the claim not barred by lapse of time, i.e., £3 8s. 10d. The two dissenting judges agreed with the Supreme Court.

The question for the Privy Council was whether the £4 12s. 11d. was time-barred by the Industrial Arbitration Act. Their Lordships, through Lord Russell of Killowen, expressed the opinion that "the second subsection presupposes the existence of a contract of employment which, as to its wages provision, is inconsistent with an industrial agreement or award and deals with such a case by giving the workman a statutory right to recover 'as wages' the amount fixed by the industrial agreement or award as the case may be. It is that statutory right alone which is subject to the time-bar of 12 months." If the workman claims against the terms of his contract but in accordance with an award or agreement he is given the shortened time limit, but the time within which he may sue to enforce the terms of his contract is not affected by the Act. The Privy Council took the view that had the intention been to change the laws of limitation to reduce from six years to 12 months the time limit for suing on a contract it would have been more clearly stated. *True v. Amalgamated Collieries of Western Australia, Limited,* N.S.W. Industrial *Gazette,* August 31, 1940, p. 180.

English Court of Appeal Holds Implied Contract Bars Collection of Wages During Illness

On July 3 the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of the employers from a County Court judgment awarding £45 damages to a commissionaire for wages alleged to have accrued during his illness.

The plaintiff had been employed by the defendant for about three years. During that time he had three separate periods of illness for none of which he claimed payment until he saw a newspaper report of a case where the Court of Appeal had allowed wages during illness (Marrison v. Bell, LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 451).

Lord Justice MacKinnon distinguished this case from the previous decision by pointing out that here the evidence showed an implied term in the contract that the plaintiff should not be paid while sick. When the contract was made there was no discussion as to the right to wages during illness. The Lord Justice seemed to be of the opinion that if the question had been raised when the bargain was originally made the plaintiff would have indicated that he did not expect payment in such an event. *O'Grady v. M. Saper, Limited,* Ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, p. 233.

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